

Hertz
Take A Break From Your Work
Load and Take
Hertz
Along with you.....
Universal Rent a Car
Sana'a Tel: (01) 440309, Aden (02) 245625
Sheraton Branch (01) 545985

YEMEN TIMES

DHL
EXPRESS
we move the world
Sana'a: Hadda St. (01) 441099/87/6, Zubairi St. 249878
Aden: (02) 245627/8, Taiz (04) 252455
Hodeidah: (03) 208689, Mukalla: (05) 354844
Seiyun: (05) 404288, Ibb: (04) 407418

Monday, 12 September 2005 • Issue No. 876 • Price 30 Yemeni Riyals • Founded in 1991 by Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

Inside:	Journalism in Yemen: A battle for truth in the age of terror P4	Government seeks amendment of investment law P10	Yemen as an English society P11	Leprosy still a major health problem P12
----------------	---	--	---	--

Illiteracy poses a threat to Yemen's development

BY YASSER AL-MAYASI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

SANA'A- Sept.10- Countries all over the world celebrated World Illiteracy Eradication Day. Yemen joined other countries from the developed and developing world.

Illiteracy is often credited with slow economic growth, insularity and a break down in the political process.

Although illiteracy is a worldwide issue, it is especially prevalent in the third world and especially in developing Arab states.

Arab countries still suffer from a high illiteracy rate (over 20%) and often have the worst facilities and least concern for educating their populations.

Illiteracy may indeed be increasing due to early school leavers, a lack of recognition for the importance of reading and a second rate media.

Retarded development in Arab countries reinforces illiteracy among young people.

Illiteracy in the Arab region is still over 43 percent out of the overall population mainly women. Unofficial scores revealed that in Yemen, the illiteracy rate reached 64% among men and 76%



among women, however, the government released scores setting the illiteracy rate at 49.2%.

Despite the fact the government stepped up efforts and announced a long-term strategy for eradicating illiteracy and establishing institutions for adults learning under the Law No. 28 issued in 1998, the Republic of Yemen has one of the highest literacy rates in the world.

The government approved the implementation of campaigns to fight illiteracy

all around the Republic starting with the capital city of Sana'a. The illiteracy eradication strategy targets 5,281,150 illiterate people in all the Yemeni governorates mainly those over ten years of age, as well as students who drop out of schools.

The implementation of the strategy covered four phases, the first of which started in 1996 and ended in 2000. It covered making all the arrangements for the educational process. The second phase assessed the shortcomings of the previous

one with the aim to suggest possible solutions for them. This phase lasted until 2005, during which campaigns for raising awareness about the risks of illiteracy have been implemented in the most densely populated areas. The strategy was aimed at fighting illiteracy among military and security forces and other governmental sectors with more emphasis on women.

Most illiterate people either have no access to facilities or are forced to work from a young age due to economic necessity.

ADVANCE BOOKING ONLY

SHIFT_design
MURANO

STAND OUT IN THE CROWD

Sleek. Powerful. And very Stylish. It is a whole new breed of excitement

The Tehama Trading Company
Head Office: Hodeidah - Tel: (03) 200 149/50, Fax: (03) 200146
Showroom: Sana'a - Al-Jazair St. Tel: (01) 400269, Fax: (01) 208926
Aden - Tel: (02) 248973/ 241974, Fax: (02) 241736, Taiz - Tel: (04) 245623/4, Fax: (04) 245622
Mukalla - Tel: (05) 325902, Telefax: (05) 325901

To curb multi-dippers problem Biometric System launched

MOHAMMED AL-QADHI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

President Ali Abdullah Saleh launched last Wednesday the new biometric system, using photo and finger print card, for government employees with the objective of identifying multi-dippers and ghost workers.

Saleh announced that the number of multi dippers is roughly estimated at 60,000.

"This means that 60,000 vacant posts will be made available for new university graduates. We have been talking about the problem of multi-dippers for five years and prepared programs, spending a lot of money to eliminate it," Saleh said. He added that this time he is optimistic that all government institutions will cooperate with civil service ministry to eliminate this problem.

The project will cost 4 million euros provided by the World Bank (WB).

With the support of the WB and International Monetary Fund, Yemen has been carrying out a reform package program since August 1995. Part of the overall reform package is the administrative reform meant to modernize civil service. The Civil Service Modernization Project is the basis for a long-term reform strategy, and this operation will focus on the creation of institutions, capacity, and systems, for sustained human, and financial resources development, according to WB reports.

The project has five components: 1) improvements in core systems will require technical assistance for the selection, and preparation of priority reforms, to be later implemented in Phase II. Computerization of core systems will be established, and, extensive training will be provided, through specific modular courses on new core systems, and skills. Sub-components include financing, and training for human resources, and personnel information management development, including payroll, and accounting information management best practices; 2) technical assistance will be provided to create a civil service fund, and establish its policy framework regarding retirement, redundancy, and severance options; 3) the re-engineering process will streamline, and rationalize organizational structures, simplify business processes, and establish basic information systems; 4) capacity building will focus on the a) skills needed to sustain

the reform program, and, b) managing skills to administer civil service; and, 5) the component aims at providing a program management structure, through technical support to accomplish standard supervision, and performance audits.

The multi dippers problem was recognized by the civil service ministry as one of the challenges of the administrative reform. The ministry announced in 2002 that there are over 16,000 multi dippers and ghost workers.

Yet, people complained and 90% of them were returned to their jobs as the process was done through computer on the basis of similarity of the names.

"We are quite sure that multi dippers and ghost workers can be more than 60,000 unfolded by the preliminary investigations; there are people who hold multi jobs in the civil service and the military or security and there are others who even hold more than one job in two sectors within the civil service itself. There are people who receive salaries without performing any job like businessmen, expatriates and others," Minister of Civil Service and Insurance

Hamoud al-Sufi told Yemen Times.

He said that he is this problem will be eliminated after six months.

This problem exists, according to al-Sufi, because various government institutions were eligible to employ and therefore, it was possible for one person to get two or three jobs in different places. It was not easy for the government to discover that due to the lack of a computerized database. Therefore, the government payroll soared up to more than 470,000. At over 15 percent of GDP in 2005, the government wage bill continues to weigh heavily on the budget. However, he said that this number of employees in the civil service is of very low product and most of them are incompetent.

"People having multi jobs is a good environment for corruption. And when we target it, of course, we target the interests of many people. This is why we are harshly criticized by people and sometimes by media, but we are very serious about it as we will all feel its fruitful results in the future."

Continued on page 3

Over spread of corruption MP offers resignation

BY YEMEN TIMES STAFF

SANA'A- Sept. 10- Faisal Amin Abu Ra'as, a MP offered last Wednesday his resignation to the Parliament but the demand was objected to by other MPs.

The letter of resignation forwarded by Abu Ra'as said that he wants to quit in protest against the practice of corruption in different government institutions and the random policies adopted by the government causing suffering to citizens.

Faisal Abu Ra'as said the current government has no transparency and it has become a home to corruption and corrupt individuals. Due to its random policies, the unemployment rate has run high, the poor become poorer and the

rich richer.

He emphasized the Parliament has become unable to stop corruption as the other concerned government parties never holds corrupt officials accountable for what they commit.

The difference of views and ideas among MPs helped wrongdoers continue doing what they want and the government unloaded the democratic experience out of its content and never made a distinction between the three authorities, according to Abu Ra'as.

The MP's letter of resignation indicated the unstudied government reforms increased suffering of people and helped raise poverty rate in the society. The furious MP asserted that locals in remote areas are deprived of basic services, they live below the poverty line and their living standards deteriorate with the passage of days, and that corruption has made corrupts wealthy without merit.

"Being corrupt, Bajammal's Government pursues the policy of silencing the public opinion and its achievements are reflected in the sale of wealth without monitoring or self-



Faisal Amin Abu Ra'as

accountability. It converted the country into an unprotected area for corrupt people who exploit the situation for serving their personal interests at the expense of the national development," said Abu Ra'as.

"The country is put under threat due to the absence of transparency and the irresponsible government which is not committed to conventions, pacts and accords. The government has not shown any real or convincing interpretation of what it practices."

According to Faisal, the government misused powers and exploited them for serving interests of certain individuals. The public debt reached its highest level and exploitation of public money is practiced publicly. This exploitation has the ability to cover scandals of corruption and sale of wealth, as well as the government's false policies aimed at destroying locals in the remote areas, he added.

Continued on page 3

ALSAEED TRADING CO. LTD.
A member of H.S.A. Group of companies
EXPORT & IMPORT
Republic of Yemen - Taiz, P.O. Box: 5351
Tel: 00967-4-232727 Fax: 00967-4-223851
E-mail: ALSAEED@ALSAEED.COM.YE
Website: www.alsaheedtrading.com

ASSET HOME APPLIANCES
منزلك المتكامل من أسيت

ZTCO
Zubayen Trading & Industry Company
Sana'a (441575/571) Fax: 441579, E-mail: zubayen1@y.net.ye
Aden (205060/1/2) Fax: 205063, E-mail: zubayenA@y.net.ye

الآن، أرسلوا واستلموا أموالكم...
عبر ويسترن يونيون من...

يونيون للصرافة
هي الآن وكيل معتمد
لويسترن يونيون
في اليمن!

WESTERN UNION
تحويل أموال

صنعاء: ٢١٠٥٤٠ - الأضحي - شارع الأربعة
شارع الزبيري ١٧١١٦١ - شارع الحصبة
شارع حداد ٤٢٧٢٥١
عدن: ٢٦٨١١٠ - شارع مدرم
٢٢-٢٤١ - الميناء ٥٢٣٨٧
تعز: شارع جمال ٢٦٦٢٠

Penta Refrigeration & Engineering Co. Ltd.
شركة بنتا للهندسة والتبريد المحدودة

Exclusiv Agent **MISA** وكيل معتمد

- Your key for success with right projects with Best Quality, Reliability and High Performance
- The best walk in cold stores and Insulated Panels (Industrial & Commercial insulated panels with cam locks) for Fish & Food Processing Plants and Multipurpose Cold stores
- On Turnkey Basis Projects from A to Z Designing, Engineering & Installations.

MVS
MEDA VACUUM SYSTEM
Exclusive Technology

penta-co@y.net.ye البريد الإلكتروني: ٤٢٤٣٣٣، فاكس: ٤٢٤٣٣٣/٢، تلفون: ١٨٠٥٦، ص.ب. ١٨٠٥٦
Sana'a - 14 October St., P. O. Box 18056, Tel: 424321/2, Fax: 424323, Email: penta-co@y.net.ye

SUZUKI YEMEN
سوزوكي اليمن
عضو مجموعة باماروف

SWIFT

All services, spare parts and maintenance available at:
Suzuki Yemen (Member of Bamarouf Group)
Head Quarter: Al-Mimlah Road, Sheikh Othman Aden; Tel: 346000, Fax: 340049

Africans drown in Yemeni Waters, UN concerned

By YEMEN TIMES STAFF

SANA'A- Sept.11- The rising death toll of African refugees drowning in the Red and Arab seas on their way to Yemen is causing waves at the UN. The UN high commission for Refugees (UNHCR), have appealed to international organizations and local government to stem the flow of desperate families who make the crossing each year.

From Sunday, over 330 African refugees have been reported drowned or missing in the Arab Sea, south of Shabwa. According to Yemeni military and coast guard sources, up to 160 of these have been Ethiopian. However this statistic is hard to verify as there is no credible means of identifying the many bodies found in the straight or washed up on beaches.

The increase in refugee numbers and the high number of dead has precipitated a belated reaction from the UN. The high commissioner for

refugees has called for an international response to the crisis.

Realistically however, the prospects are grim as the massive and desperate tide of refugees will not be turned back by paperwork. Terrible insecurity and deplorable prospects in Somalia, Somaliland, Eritrea and Ethiopia contribute to the desperation which causes families to risk their lives in the attempt at a better life.

"With the sailing season just starting, we cannot simply stand by for the next several months while hundreds or thousands more desperate people go to their deaths in the Gulf of Aden at the hands of smugglers," said António Guterres, a UNHCR official. "The international community has to help - and put pressure on - local authorities in Puntland and Bossasso to crack down on the smugglers," he added, referring to the coastal area of Somalia's northeast region.

"We need to get information to those being exploited by the smugglers as well, so they know the dangers," he continued. "We're also appealing to international skippers to keep an eye out for boats in distress in the Gulf, and on governments in the region to do all they can to help those who need it on their shores."

According to the UNHCR, the number of Ethiopian mortalities crossing the Red Sea has reached 150 in the last few weeks alone. Twenty-five Somali nationals were reported dead on Friday off the coast of Yemen, while at least 75 bodies washed ashore last week after smugglers on four boats carrying some 400 people forced the passengers to jump overboard as they neared the coast. Another 39 people were rescued from their drifting boat by a Danish ship on Wednesday night, but one man died before he could receive proper medical attention.

In the latest incident on Friday,

two boats run by Somali smugglers and carrying about 250 people were found offshore by the Yemeni coast guard. Ten people were found dead in the engine room of one boat, and two others died after being taken ashore. Survivors said another 13 had died during the voyage and their corpses thrown overboard.

On Wednesday night, the Danish tanker ship Eli Maersk rescued 39 Somalis and Ethiopians who had been drifting in the Gulf of Aden for several days after their boat engine failed. A UNHCR spokesman commended the Maersk company and the ship personnel. In his statement, High Commissioner Guterres also praised the captain and crew of Eli Maersk, and thanked Djiboutian authorities for their help.

Every year, thousands of people cross the Gulf of Aden in unsafe vessels run by smuggling rings between the months of September and March, when the weather is generally calm

in the area. Many of them set sail from Bossasso in the Puntland region, trying to reach the Middle East and beyond in search of safety, refuge from persecution and economic opportunity. Hundreds are believed to be lost at sea every year, their deaths unreported. Those who survive the hazardous journey often arrive in Yemen, where UNHCR runs a reception center and a camp.

The Yemeni coast guards deployed in B'er Ali, Shabwa Governorate seized last Friday a trafficking boat and arrested three of its crew while others fled the scene.

The issue is symptomatic of the consequences of unequal development, a problem exacerbated in third world nations where resources are stretched to their absolute limit. But until Africa attains a comparable degree of prosperity, security and individual opportunity don't expect the boats to stop arriving, with or without their cargo.

Readers' Voice

Yemen Times features "Readers' Voice" a popular way for our readers to interact with us. This is your opportunity to have a say on world and local affairs.

This edition's question:

Do you think the Egyptian Election was fair?
Yes
No
I don't know

Last edition's question:

There are news that president Saleh will run for the election again. Do you think that he still have the same popularity as before?

No 53%
Yes 36%
I don't know 11%

Go to our website at:
yementimes.com/#poll
and have your voice heard!

Health Minister: 107 health institutions shut down over violations

By TAIZ BUREAU

TAIZ- Sept.8- Around 107 health and medical institutions including hospitals and clinics have been closed after committing public health violations, said Dr. Mohamed Yahya al-Numi, Minister of Public Health and Population.

Over the last few weeks, criticisms against the Ministry of Public Health and Population have escalated as communicable disease policy has failed to confront increasing rates of polio and dengue fever.

Yemen's Minister of Health explained that his ministry has established a number of national strategies in cooperation with foreign donors to limit the spread of infectious diseases among children. This year, the ministry carried out four child polio vaccination rounds within the framework of the national campaign for uprooting the epidemic. The campaign

was implemented by the Ministry of Health and Population in collaboration with the World Health Organization and a number of donors.

With regard to the return of child polio to Yemen, al-Numi confirmed the disease was exterminated a few months ago, attributed its return to its proliferation in the Horn of Africa and signaled out that his ministry is making arrangements for the fifth vaccination round by the end of the current year and a sixth round may be conducted if the situation necessitates.

Asked about the proliferation of infectious diseases, Dr. al-Numi replied: "there is no dangerous infectious diseases except for the dengue fever of which only limited number of cases were registered in the governorates of Hodeida and Shabwa.

Officials at the Ministry of Health and Population said the ministry possesses a system for monitoring different communicable diseases and

that the ministry has recently formed a field team to detect the spread of any infectious diseases.

Part of the intractability of the problem originates in Yemens geography. The nations proximity to Africa means that it is on the front line of new epidemics and strains originating from the continent, making comprehensive vaccination impossible. This is further exacerbated by Yemen's porous borders which receive an unknown number of refugees each year. Yemen is party to UN resolutions on the rights of refugees and therefore cannot bar them entry.

It is impossible to conduct medical check-ups for any person visiting Yemen and that there are vaccination teams at inlets to immunize children against polio. Foreign visitors found infected with communicable diseases should be taken to hospitals to undergo medical tests without any harassment, al-Numi added.

Makha Port rehabilitated

TAIZ- Sept. 7- The situation of the Makha Port was considered in a meeting chaired by Eng. Omar al-Amoudi, Minister of Transportation, Ahmad al-Hajiri, Governor of Taiz and attended by a number of officials from the Ports, Transportation and Customs authorities and the Taiz Chamber for Trade and Industry.

These officials discussed the rehabilitation and operation of al-Makha Port

and an economic assessment of the port and its future potential.

A key issue is the reluctance of the private sector to use the port as it lacks equipment, facilities and qualified personnel.

The Minister of Transportation held a similar meeting at the port involving representatives of the local authority, Executive Office members and representatives of navigation companies.

The meeting discussed the present situation of the port, the level of services it offers and barriers hindering work.

The port must be integrated into global trade networks by becoming more attractive to international shipping. The current state of disuse only perpetuates the ports poor conditions and affirms the reluctance of pilots and captains to dock there.

Torrent-damaged areas receive assistance

TAIZ- Sept. 8- The Human Assistances Project for Confronting Torrents and Catastrophes is organizing a number of training courses and workshops with the aim of equipping the nation with the people and technical expertise to deal with natural disasters.

The project, worth 37,000 Euros, is funded by ECOO at the European Union and is aimed at reducing the suffering of those affected.

In the same context, the French Organization DIA organized a training course for the protection of workers at the Wadi institution of flash flooding.

The trainees also received lectures on first aid and emergency response. The 5-day course was supported by the Human Assistance Unit in the European Union with the main objective of training around 4,000 people, particularly in impoverished and flood prone regions.

Citizenship project concluded

TAIZ- Sept. 7- A workshop on the citizenship project for Isma'a Schoolgirls was held on Tuesday. The project will be reviewed on the regional level next month in Jordan with the participation of 10 Arab countries competing for the highest level of literacy.

The event, which was organized by the Center of Civil Education and Citizenship in cooperation with the

Woman Forum for Studies and Training, aimed to involve girls in the discussion of issues related to development, democracy and freedom. The workshop recommended that achievement and understanding of schoolgirls should be assessed by educationists and academics.

Asma'a School for Girls in Taiz is interested in projects of citizenships

and tackling issues of unemployment. Speeches were given by Ahmad al-Hajri, Governor of Taiz, Mahdi Abdussalam, General Manager of the Education Office, Ms. Amatarrahman Jahhaf, Isma'a School Principal. The Governor of Taiz affirmed the project was a success and promised to boost such projects in collaboration with the concerned sides that help raise awareness among girls.

Yemeni company awarded ISO certificate for quality

By TAIZ BUREAU

TAIZ- Sept.8- The Yemeni Company for Ghee and Soap Industries, part of Hayel Group of Companies was awarded the ISO certificate. It was also licensed by the US Administration of Foods and Industries to export different kinds of products to the U.S under the US law

' TERROSIM ACT- BIO' concerned with the manufacture and storage of foods and drinks consumed there.

Shukri al-Furais, General Manager of the company confirmed the company deserves this merit, particularly as it leads the exporting companies and produces high quality products.

He stated that the certificate coincided with another local merit repre-

sented in the company's being conferred a certificate by the Yemeni Authority for Specifications, Standards and Quality Control to practice the top quality manufacturing.

Since it was established, the company has been pursuing firm policies to raise quality of products and it also installed modern systems for quality control.

Fifth Arab Course on Human Rights kicks off

SANA'A- Sept. 12- Functions for the Fifth Arab Course on Human Rights commenced on Sunday involving as many as 35 female and male trainees from different Arab countries including Palestine, Sudan, Jordan, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Lebanon, UAE, Qatar, Kuwait and Yemen.

The event is organized by the Human Rights Information and Training Center (HRITC) in cooperation with the Conrad Adnaor

Foundation.

Mr. Ezziddine al-Asbahi, Manager of the HRITC pointed out that holding the course is very important for the Yemeni civil community organizations on the regional level. He added that the Arab Course, organized annually by his center, occupied a prestigious position in the work of civil community organizations and gained reputation in the Arab world as it gave invaluable information on human rights.



AMIDEAST
ا م د ع ا س ت

Live and Attend Secondary School for One Year in the USA!

AMIDEAST and the U.S. Embassy in Sana'a are pleased to announce a one-year scholarship for secondary school students in Yemen – the prestigious Youth Exchange and Study (YES) Program.

As part of the YES program, you can:

- Live with an American family
- Study at a U.S. high school
- Experience U.S. culture and society first-hand
- Improve your English
- Participate in youth leadership activities
- Make new friends
- Help Americans learn more about Yemen!

Scholarships cover all major expenses including airfare, health insurance, spending money and educational supplies. American host families provide room and meals at no cost to the student.

To be eligible, you must:

- Have an excellent academic record
- Demonstrate flexibility and a commitment to cross-cultural understanding
- Be at least 15 years old by August 1, 2006 and no older than 18 by August 1, 2006
- Be entering grades 9, 10 or 11
- Be able to achieve a score of 50 on the SLEP English language proficiency test
- Be willing to undertake English language training and other preparation training or events as requested by AMIDEAST
- Not be a U.S. citizen or U.S. permanent resident.

Scholarship applicants are evaluated on the basis of language skills, applications and supporting documents, an interview, and diversity.

Contact AMIDEAST offices for more information on the scholarship, the application process and application deadlines:

AMIDEAST Sana'a: Algiers Street, #66, Sana'a.
Tel: (01) 400-279/80/81/ 71416660. Fax: (01) 206-942. E-mail: yemen@amideast.org Contact: Mr. N. Al Sharafi

AMIDEAST Aden: 162 Miswat Street, Khormaksar, Aden. Telefx: (02) 232-3435/ 71421313. Email: aden@amideast.org Contact: Ms. N. Arash.

The YES program is funded by the U.S. Department of State Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs and administered in the Middle East and North Africa region by a consortium of organizations that includes AYUSA International and AMIDEAST.

Kuwaiti team to arrive in Yemen

SANA'A- Sept. 10- A high ranking team officials from the Kuwaiti Parliament is to arrive in Sana'a on the 71th of September for a short visit.

Headed by the MP Ahmed al-Awdhi, the Kuwaiti delegation would meet Yemeni officials to discuss the bilateral cooperation between the two Arab countries. The delegation is expected meet chairmanship of the parliament and Shoura councils to hold talks with them on different aspects of cooperation between the Kuwaiti parliament and both councils.

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The United Nations Volunteers (UNV) invites Yemeni Nationals to apply for the following position with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) project
"Electoral Support –Phase II for the Supreme Commission for Elections & Referendum (SCER)"



Post Title: National UNV Electoral Field Officer (5 posts)
Responsibilities

- Assist Branch Offices as per the general guidance of the (SCER) Headquarters (HQ), Branch Office Director, Chief Technical Advisor (CTA), and Election/Field Coordination Expert.
- Assist the SCER Branch Offices in the implementation of all phases of electoral process in the areas of organization and logistics, training and civic education.
- Assist the Branch offices in the collection of information for the planning and follow-up of the electoral process at the governorate level.
- Prepare reports and other documents necessary to support the planning and implementation of the electoral process.
- Support the Branch Offices to liaise, coordinate and monitor all civic and voter education activities with other partners and civil society organizations, both local and international.
- Ensure the planning and implementation of all project actions at the governorate level.
- Report back to SCER HQ, Election/Field Coordination Expert, as required.

Qualification

- Minimum of a university degree.
- Experience in technical assistance with International Organizations, national/international NGOs is desirable.
- Good command of English language.
- Computer literacy in Microsoft Word, Excel and other database software both in English and Arabic.
- Good reporting and communication skills.
- Familiar to Yemeni electoral process.
- Planning, management and field coordination skills.
- Previous election experience desirable.
- Willing to travel.

Interested candidates are requested to visit our website at: <http://www.undp.org/undp-vacancies.htm> for detailed term of reference of the position and may submit their applications indicating the title of the post applied for by mail to Human Resources Unit and response will only be made to short listed candidates. UNV is an equal opportunity organization and female candidates are encouraged to apply.

UNDP, P.O.Box 551 Sana'a/Fax: 448841/E-mail: (registry.ye@undp.org)
 The deadline for receiving applications is Wednesday, 21st September 2005

Continued from page 1

Biometric System launched

Some influential figures at the power center, mainly at the army and security, strongly opposed this new system, claiming that it will reveal the secrets of the army. But, Saleh was supportive to the civil service minister and issued a republican decree including both the army and security in this system.

"We have already restored \$15 million from those 10,000 employees who already resigned from one of their jobs. You can imagine how much we will save when multi dippers are all spotted by the biometric system. It is a lot of money being wasted," he stated.

He pointed out that this new system will enable the government to have computerized database, establish 22 local information centers, improve capacity building through re-engineering process, and the new wages and salaries system, and curb bureaucracy. It will also make the civil service ministry the only door to employment. The comprehensive civil service reform program, to al-Sufi, aims to create a leaner, better paid and more effective civil service at large.

Mustapha Rouis, the WB Country Manager stressed the importance of the new system in addressing the administrative inadequacies and in increasing

transparency.

"Performance of the current public administration is seriously deficient. This is caused by inadequacies in areas of personnel management, programming, planning and budgeting, to mention a few," he told Yemen Times.

"Through the WB support to the Civil Service Modernization Program, it is hoped that duplication, non-essential services and multi-dippers will be eliminated, that there will be an increase in the transparency of procedures and an improved budgeting and financial management systems to help ensure efficient and transparent use of public funds," Rouis added.

The work in the project which will definitely decides the fate of reforms will commence probably on October 10th as president Saleh asked the civil service ministry to give 30 days chance for multi dippers to choose one of their jobs. al-Sufi said that those who will declare their having more than one jobs will be given a chance to choose the best one while those who will miss the 30-day ultimatum will be dropped out of the government payrolls completely. He said that the system will be applied to both the civil service and the security and military.

MP offers resignation

Faisal Abu Ra'as mentioned anyone visiting the remote areas will be shocked finding people there leading a miserable life as if they are not part of Yemen, and ascertained that it is

impossible for economic stability to take place unless corrupt officials are held accountable and referred to court.

He stated that economic recovery could be achieved only in the separation of the different authorities and the provision of an effective audit and control organization. The establishment of an organization for fighting corruption is a must and it has to be run by impartial and independent figures and the parliament should have a role in its formation.

The government claims to have an organization for fighting corruption, and as corruption comes from within, how it would be possible for a government to account itself, he exclaimed.

The MP suggested that the Central Organization for Control and Audit should be affiliated to the Parliament so as to be able to held corrupt officials accountable for their malpractices.

It is noteworthy the MP Faisal Abu Ra'as is the representative of the constituency No. 272, al-Jawf Governorate and is a member of the ruling People's General Congress

SANAA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL**PROVIDING A HIGH QUALITY EDUCATION FOR 35 YEARS****A TRADITION OF EXCELLENCE**

Beautiful purpose-built facilities on a spacious 34 acre site in a countryside setting. Sports facilities include soccer and softball fields, basketball and tennis courts. Large indoor multi-purpose area for volleyball, basketball, badminton, gymnastics, table tennis, musical and dramatic productions. Bus service available.

Main Campus

- Performance-Based curriculum for 5 years of age through secondary school
- Personalized education/small class sizes run by highly qualified & experienced teachers
- Over 40 computers available for student use, and computer instruction for all ages
- Extensive after school activity program involving music, art, craft, drama, & sports
- Advanced Placement (AP) college level courses available for qualified students
- Graduates attend American, Canadian, European, and Middle Eastern universities

SIS Pre-School

- Specific age appropriate experiences for 2, 3 and 4 year olds
- Attractive premises near the French Embassy including a garden and play area
- Certified experienced British teacher assisted by paraprofessionals
- School hours are from 7:55 a.m. to 12:00 noon (Saturday through Wednesday)
- Arabic program from 12:00 noon - 2:30 p.m.

Box 2002, Sanaa, Yemen Phone: 370 191-2 Fax: 370 193
 Email: gordonblackie@qsi.org Web site: <http://yem.qsi.org>



Accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools (MSA)
 Member of Quality Schools International

Strong Demand for the Cayenne in 2004/2005 financial year**Another record year for Porsche in the Middle East**

Porsche Middle East & Africa FZE posted a new sales record in the Middle East & Africa region. In the 2004/2005 financial year, which ended on July 31, a total of 3,811 vehicles were delivered to customers in the region, making an impressive increase of 37 percent on the previous year.

Porsche enjoyed strong growth across the entire product range with the Cayenne as a major contributor. This positive market trend bodes well for the future Porsche business in the Middle East and Africa region.

The financial year ended with an exceptional July sales record of 68 percent increase of vehicles delivered to customers compared to the same month of the previous year.

On the horizon, there is the introduction of the new all-wheel-drive model variants of the 911 Carrera, from October onwards to markets worldwide, which will enhance the attractiveness of the 911 series even further. Of particular importance is the introduction of the all new mid-engined coupé Cayman S, which will be launched at the end of November. The addition of this model variant coupled with the ground-breaking scheduled introduction of the all-new Panamera four-door sports coupé in 2009, will enhance the breadth and depth of Porsche's model range and power it confidently into the future.

**Steel Buildings****Juffali****World's No. 1**

pre-engineered Steel Building Systems
 for High Quality, Low Cost and Speedy Construction

**Our steel buildings are ideal for:**

- Office
- Factories
- Farm Buildings
- Service Centers
- Car sheds
- Grain storage
- Aircraft Hangars
- Power Plants
- Commercial Centers
- Recreation Centers
- Showrooms
- Warehouses

Saudi Building Systems

HQ: Jaddah tel:6370036 fax: 6352173

www.butlernfg.com

www.saudibuilding.com.sa

Sana'a Office: tel: 275336, fax: 271638

www.yementrading.com

email:sales@yementrading.com

**Job Vacancies**

The Yemen LNG project involves the construction and operation of a gas pipeline, a harbour and a liquid natural gas processing plant at Balhaf which will export 6.7 million tones of LNG per annum. The project offices will be based in Sana'a and the project has an anticipated lifespan of over 20 years. Yemen LNG Company is now preparing to recruit the temporary and permanent staff that will construct and manage the project.

All candidates applying for these posts must be Yemeni nationals

GENERAL LEDGER SUPERVISOR– Reference No. 028

Reports to the Head of Operations Accounts, the job holder develops Monthly Financial Ledger Closing Schedule in discussion with the Financial Reporting section and other involved parties for distribution to Company Divisions and reviews, prepares and inputs Journal Vouchers to the Ledger subject to the necessary signatory approvals. The job holder also is responsible for monitoring the section operation to ensure the necessary data is received to input to the General Ledger by the scheduled system closing dates and reviews monthly Accruals before input to Ledger and after production of First Look Report circulated within the Finance Division. He/She is also responsible for reviewing requests for additions and deletions to the Chart of Accounts as per business requirements, in conjunction with the System Administrator. He/She will assist both internal and external Auditors as necessary and develop staff through external training courses and internal mentoring and ensure staff are aware of Safety and Security issues and establishes the need for Safety and Security training commensurate with Finance roles. The successful candidate must have Accounting / Finance degree or professional qualification, at least 6 years general Ledger experience preferably within the Oil and Gas industry, ideally with some international experience.

PAYABLES ACCOUNTANT– Reference No. 029

Reports to the Account Payable Supervisor, the job holder is responsible for registering payments to Vendors on the Payables system, processes manual payments as required and targets any payments which appear on the Aged Accounts Payable listing for priority attention. The job holder also is responsible building working relationships with Company Divisions and third party suppliers as well as assisting both internal and external auditors as necessary in identifying invoices for review and advises Accounts Payable Supervisor when Vendors can be closed out on the Payables system. The successful candidate must have Intermediate business qualification, with Business or Accounting degree preferred and at least 2 years Accounts Payable experience, preferably within the Oil and Gas industry.

All applicants for these positions must be fluency in written and spoken Arabic and English and candidates will be tested to assess their current level knowledge.

Applicants should send their CV with a short covering letter explaining why they believe they are qualified for the post to:

The Human Resources Department
 Yemen LNG Company
 P.O. Box 15347
 Sana'a, Yemen
 Deadline: Thursday, 26 September 2005

Candidates applying from outside Yemen may apply by e-mail to: HR@YEMENLNG.COM.YE

Candidates selected for interview will be contacted by Yemen LNG. Please do not send your CV more than once and do not telephone the company to discuss your application

Company website
WWW.YEMENLNG.COM

Journalism in Yemen: A battle for truth in the age of terror

By JANE NOVAK
FOR YEMEN TIMES

A United Nations Development Program (UNDP) report recently said that Yemen is "infested with corruption" throughout all sectors including corruption monitoring agencies, and the Yemeni government lacks an effective system of exposing and checking corruption. Rampant corruption is a logical consequence of the concentration of power in Yemen: Ali Abdullah Saleh is the president, the head of the military, the chief judicial officer, the head of the ruling party, and essentially controls the parliament and the official media. He has been in power for 27 years.

In the absence of power sharing among effective institutions that balance each other, the only mechanism that demands the accountability of Yemeni public officials to the Yemeni people is the opposition and independent media.

In Yemen, opposition and independent journalists perform their duty to the nation in an extremely hostile environment. This Western ally, the Yemeni government, at times behaves quite criminally and brutally, and it prefers to do so without international or national media attention. As a result, Yemeni journalists are repeatedly attacked by security forces, the judiciary, and the official media.

Open Season on Journalists

In the early hours of August 23rd in Sana'a, the capital of Yemen, Jamal Amer, the editor of al-Wasat newspaper, was kidnapped as he was returning home. Mr. Amer was accosted by plain clothed security forces that blindfolded him and forced him into their car at gunpoint. They drove Mr. Amer to an unknown location and beat brutally him for hours. They threatened to throw him off a cliff. They shot at him and interro-

gated him about the paper's funding. They threatened to behead him. They threatened his children.

Al-Wasat had recently published an investigative report detailing college scholarships granted to Yemeni students. The article named 56 children and relatives of top officials who were awarded scholarships to the US, UK, and Canada. More qualified students were given scholarships to other countries or passed over entirely. Five relatives of a senior military official, Ali Maqsa'a, received scholarships. Scholarships were also awarded to seven relatives of Abdulkarim Al-Eryani, political advisor to the president, and five to relatives of Ali Mohammad Al-Anesi, the presidential office general manager, among other high ranking officials.

The al-Wasat article also reported that these less gifted sons and daughters of privilege were receiving monthly allotments from various sources including the Ministry of Higher Education, the Ministry of Defense, the Interior Ministry, the Prime Minister's Office, and the Yemeni Oil Company. In this way, a merit based awards program designed increase the social mobility of gifted and studious Yemeni youth was undermined by nepotism.

Eyewitnesses report the men who abducted Mr. Amer were driving a military vehicle, license plate number 2111121. Mr. Amer was released after several torturous hours with warnings not to report the incident. In an interview with the Yemen Times, Mr. Amer said he was instructed not to publish the names of corrupt personalities in Yemen and that his tongue would be cut out if he continued to expose the criminal acts of top officials.

Amnesty International reports that next day the office of Ahmed al-Hajj, an Associated Press correspondent in Sana'a, was raided by security forces. His files and two computers were seized and an employee arrested. On the 25th,

security forces seized files and computers of Sami Galeb, editor of the independent newspaper, al-Nidaa. Another journalist, Mohammed Saleh Hadiri, reported receiving threats after publishing an article describing the regime as "futile."

Khaled Salman, who published a report entitled "Those who are robbing the nation's wealth," was summoned before the press attorney. It was the thirteenth arraignment for the paper, the mouthpiece of the Yemeni Socialist Party, a frequent regime target. Women Reporters Without Borders advised that their license was revoked following reporting on the July riots in Yemen. Jamal Hassan, the editor of the independent Al-Osboa, was suspended from working for two months.

The events of the week fit an ongoing and escalating pattern of violence, repression, and intimidation against Yemeni journalists including defamation, threats, assaults, arrests, letter bombs, and the issuance of clone newspapers-ie, look alike newspapers replicating opposition newspapers in an effort to deliberately mislead the Yemeni public. After the kidnapping of Jamal Amer, the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate said in a statement, "The press body in Yemen is experiencing the age of terror, especially since the publications started speaking openly about corruption and scandals in which officials are involved, including the Yemeni president personally."

With a public budget dedicated primarily to rewarding President Saleh's family members and cronies who overwhelmingly populate governmental bureaucracies, much investigative reporting dealing with corruption leads to top officials. In banning direct criticism, demanding a "blame but don't name" policy from journalists, the regime may hope to create a generalized sense that "corruption" is a separate entity from corrupt officials who can continue to avoid both responsibility and con-

sequences for their actions. Hassan al-Haifi, senior editor for the Yemen Times, described the regime's attitude toward journalists in a recent article: "you have freedom to issue newspapers, but do not write about us or criticize us, for we are immune to criticism no matter what laws we break or what public assets we gobble up."

The War of Words

Masters of the politics of personal destruction, the official media is engaged in a war of words that demonizes regime critics, notably journalists and opposition party leaders, with outlandish and insulting terminology. One governmental article described the members of the Socialist party as carnivorous, betrayers of the state, separatists, obscene, and homeless vagabonds. Another article labeled the head of the Nasserite party as a buffoon and implored God to break his mouth. The mouthpiece of the Yemeni Defense Ministry, the 26 September Newspaper, in August described opposition journalists as a "third sex" in an article entitled "The Children of Perversion." Such personal attacks are the norm of the official media in Yemen.

One standard tactic of the official media is blaming the victim. Mr. Amer, after his kidnapping, was vilified as a liar, a subversive, and a foreign agent "inflaming the fire." An article in the governmental al-Thoura accused opposition journalists of leading the country into chaos. Another al-Thoura article said the journalists were asking for foreign intervention and criticized them for publicizing reports of international organizations (like the Failed State Index by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace) which were labeled as infused with Catholic values and written by people unable to find Yemen on the map. The Gulf News offers this translation of one of al-Thoura's articles describing journalists as prone to vice: "Anyone who offends the reputation of his country and damages its image abroad is not only patriotically bankrupt but has no record of morals and values that can protect him from falling into the swamp of vice."

This publicly funded, ongoing barrage of absurdly derogatory statements and wild accusations by the governmental media diverts attention from the original issues raised by the victims of governmental ire. Thus the official media is a means of shutting down dialog rather than encouraging it, of discouraging not encouraging consensus, and of hiding rather than revealing the truth.

Military Secrets

In Yemen, familial relationships and loyalty, not merit or talent, are the prerequisite for positions of authority. This incestuous configuration holds true in the Yemeni military and security forces so famously partnered with the US in the War on Terror. President Saleh's son, Ahmad, is the commander of the Special Forces and the Republican Guard. Saleh's nephew Tariq is the commander of the Central Security, and Tariq's brother is the commander of the National Security. Ali Mohsin Al-Ahmar, Saleh's half brother, is the commander of the North West Region, and Ali Saleh Al-Ahmar, Saleh's brother, is the commander of the Air Forces. The US government is partnered with a family, not a nation.

The military budget consumes 25% of Yemen's public expenditures, and tripled from 1998 to 2003 when military expenditures were reported at 148,139 (millions of Riyals) by the IMF. A vast array of security forces and military equipment was deployed during the July riots which were prompted in part by a lack of social resources. The Yemeni government recently purchased 14 MiG 29's for \$400 million dollars from Russia. On August 29th, Khaled Hamadi, the Sana'a correspondent for Alquds Al Arabia, a London based newspaper, was abducted and interrogated by the Yemeni Air Force. Mr. Hamadi had earlier reported the crash of a Yemeni MiG 29, the second in two months, in a report that described the shabby condition of Air Force equipment. He was released only after promising not to report on military topics.

On September 1st, the official News Agency of Yemen, Saba, issued a blunt statement, "An official source in the defense ministry strongly warned local media and correspondents of foreign newspapers and news agencies not to deal with secrets related to armed forces and national security." The 26 September

announced a ban on reporting military topics: "The publication of news or information on the armed and security forces without authorization is banned because it is a matter that touches on national security."

Considering its budget and its leadership, the Yemeni armed forces may have many secrets that it prefers to keep hidden. This "redline," beyond which journalists may not cross, reduces the rights of all Yemenis to a transparent government and an accurate accounting of a substantial portion of the public budget. Additionally, the U.N. has repeatedly expressed concerns about weapons trafficking from Yemen. This is another area that may be off-limits for investigative reporting now that journalists are banned from discussing the military.

The Sham of Reform

Yemeni governmental newspapers deny reported events (like the recent kidnapping of three tourists), tout imaginary progress, announce reform plans that never materialize, and engage in fear mongering. Yemen's official media is also a propaganda machine that creates a façade of democracy and reform for the West, often in glowing articles filled with self-congratulatory praise. The official media announces anti-corruption programs to the international community as Yemeni journalists who identify corrupt officials are assaulted in obscurity. Hassan al-Haifi in his article wrote, "Democracy is, in fact, nowhere to be seen or heard except in the speeches of the President and the boring lengthy articles of the hired pens that never seem to get tired of filling the government papers with garbage that hardly anyone reads."

It is rather difficult to make the case that the problem in Yemen is too much journalistic freedom but that was the editorial viewpoint of the English language Yemen Observer. In the days after the kidnapping of Mr. Amer, without mentioning the incident, the Observer ran an editorial calling for a law that prohibits "slander of the powerful" and blamed the journalists themselves for the attacks against them: "The sporadic violence against journalists is merely a result of an unchecked democratic openness both in the mentality of the journalists and the readers." The body of the article encouraged self-censorship and legal restrictions while disparaging the press corps as immature.

Yemeni judicial reform has been publicized internationally as a demonstration of dedication to good governance. Actually reform is hindered by top regime officials. Minister of Justice Adnan Al-Jefry reported that he has been contacted hundreds of times by individuals trying to influence his decisions

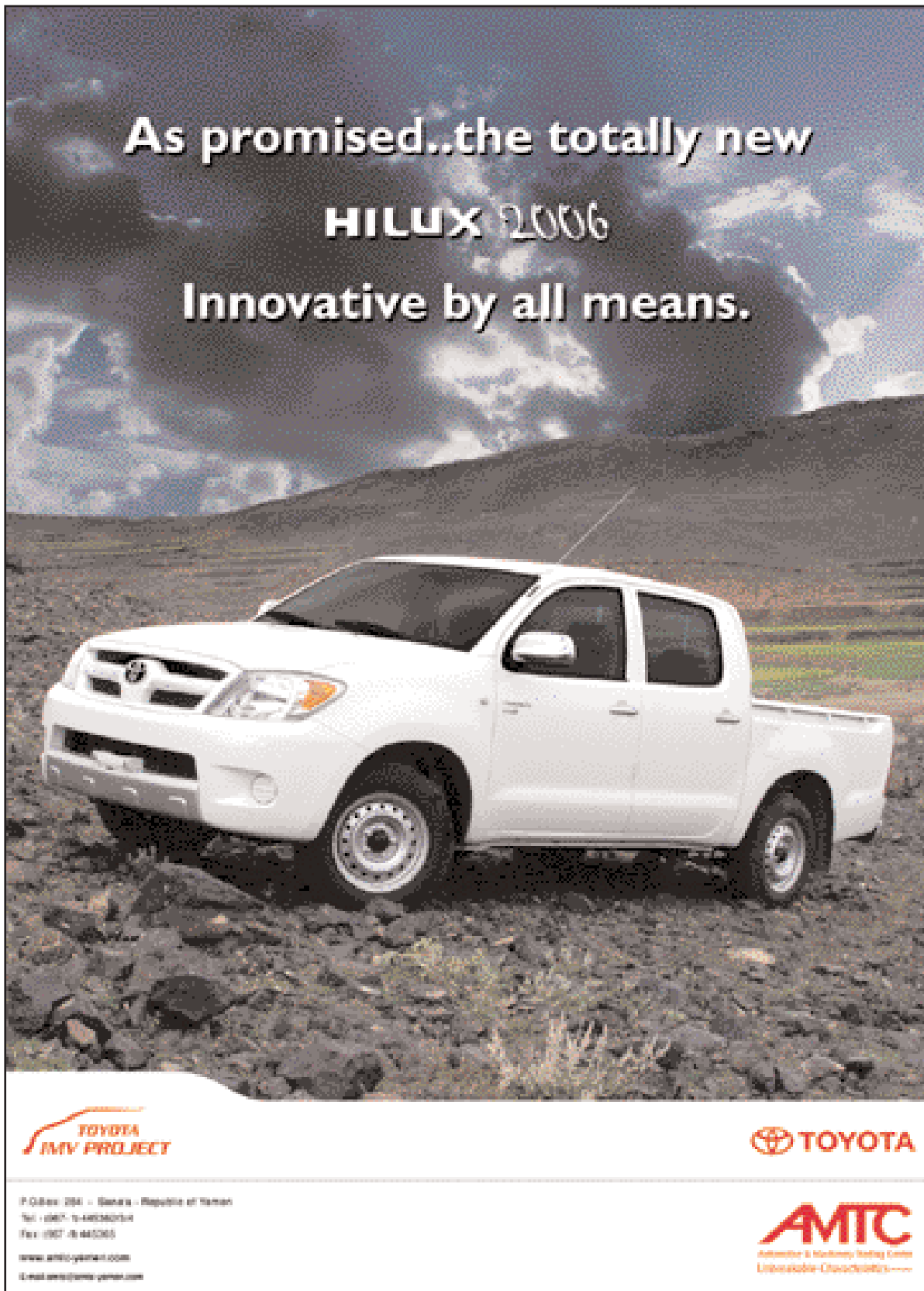
(which are designed to make the judiciary more impartial and immune to external interference). Some of those contacting him included Prime Minister Bajamal, Abdullah Bin Hussein Al-Ahmar, speaker of the parliament, Abdulkarim Al-Eryani, political advisor to the President, and Ali Mohsen Al-Ahmar, a senior military official, among others.

U.S. Policy and Public Diplomacy: The Walk and The Talk

It is stated US policy to pursue democratic values and human rights as central elements of foreign policy. "President Bush has broken with six decades of excusing and accommodating the lack of freedom in the hope of purchasing stability at the price of liberty," U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice has said. Publicly US officials frequently prod nations and leaders to implement civil rights in practice. Yemen is rarely mentioned by the administration, and then only as "an important partner in the War on Terror."

Accommodating the lack of freedom in Yemen in exchange for cooperation in the War on Terror encourages the pattern of nepotism, a sense of impunity, rampant corruption, and increasing brutality. While U.S. support for President Saleh and his relatives may have a short term impact on the security of the American people, the impact of this uncritical alliance on 20 million Yemeni people needs be carefully considered. The longer term implications for global security must be considered as well. As a Harvard University study has shown, terrorism correlates closely with levels of political poverty, not economic poverty. If President Bush means to "seek and support the growth of democratic movements and institutions," he can find one in Yemen.

Free speech is both a basic human right and an essential element of democratic governance. The first U.S. Secretary of State, Thomas Jefferson, wrote: "Our liberty depends on freedom of the press, and that cannot be limited without being lost." In the 21st century, liberty is an interdependent phenomenon which must include Jamal Amer and the Yemeni press corps. "Rights must be more than the grudging concessions of dictators; they are secured by free dissent and the participation of the governed," President Bush has quite correctly stated. The brutal attacks on Yemeni journalists are unacceptable on many levels and for many reasons. President Bush would do well, as he said at his second inaugural, to "encourage reform in other governments by making clear that success in our relations will require the decent treatment of their own people."



As promised..the totally new

HILUX 2006

Innovative by all means.

TOYOTA

IMV PROJECT

P.O. Box 204 - Sana'a - Republic of Yemen
Tel: +967-11-4453621/3
Fax: +967-11-4453665
www.amtc-yemen.com
E-mail: amtc@yemen.com.ye

AMTC
Automotive & Machinery Trading Center
Unparalleled Characteristic



أحمد آل البيت والأخوة

أسعد سعيد الزريقي

باسم جميل السقا

بازل سليمان المسني

العتنل

جميع آل السقا و آل الزريقي و آل بني هاشم

وجميع اصقائكم في يوم تاجروا وشركاء العتدة التابعة وشركاء قوتكم وصحيفة الوطن

... وكل المحبة



مد تكان الثناي أحياه قلب عمتهم الزيلعيما فانتقا حل الاعلانية السبوت

قاله مبروك لندالة أحمد ابراهيم جندك وسالمة حياوية اوتنعي السبوت الى

الشارع العتدة

فؤاد العريشي

قاله أله مبروك وحيوا الفرحة الكبرى

تاجرهم ذروية - ذكرى محمد الربيع - حقاو محمد العتداني - أله سقاو الأبر

... وكل المحبة

Al-Buhrah: Historical traders of the glorious past

By NAZIH ABDULLAH
ADEN BUREAU

Since oldest times, the city of Aden has been famous for trade. This came from the East, the Horn of Africa and India through Aden and into the Mediterranean. Aden was the epicenter of regional commerce, the center point of an ancient commercial compass.

During the 20th century and largely due to unfavorable domestic conditions, many Yemeni traders moved abroad, especially the gulf states. Then trade experienced a remarkable recession except in some commercial streets that reserved its ancient names such as the Commercial Zone in al-Tawahi where several activities are still pursued for offering services to tourists. In addition, there are other streets with an active trade movement in Kraiter where one can see al-Taweel, al-Sailah and al-Buhrah Market, the last of which is the most important as its name dates back several centuries ago.

The term 'al-Buhrah' means the community of people who pursue trade and manufacturing. These people settled down thousands of years ago in different parts of Yemen such the towns of Haraz, Manakha, Zabid, Hutaib, in addition to the town of Kraiter in the city of Aden. Al-Buhrah tour numerous Yemeni cities, pursuing religious rituals and visiting tombs of great Islamic figures.

Having made a tour in al-Buhrah Street, we obtained the following information:

Pursuit of Trade

Mr. Abdulmannan Noriddine says, "we have acquired the profession of

trade since the old times, inherited from generation to generation. All al-Buhrah people in Aden practice the profession of trade mainly the trade of construction tools, and this activity is pursued not only in Aden, but there are many Buhrah people who are scattered in the Gulf countries and India."

Regarding the tendency of citizens to buy construction tools, Abdulmannan said: "there is a good turnout and the trade movement started to be active in Aden better than it was before. If traders were given absolute power to import commodities through the Aden Port, the trade movement would be more and more active." He indicated most of the entrepreneurial projects practiced in Aden attract investors to come with their construction tools and equipment and dispense with the local markets. So one can find that articles are stored due to very low sale rate.

"The UAE, particularly Dubai, is a hub of world trade. While establishing any entrepreneurial project, a trader relies on the local market in Dubai," Abdulmannan explained. "In Yemen, the government exempts investors from paying tax on commodities entering the country, a fact with negative impact on owners of the local market who pay all the customs and tax duties.

Retardation of al-Buhrah trade movement

In this context, Nasser Abdunnabi, a trader of perfumes and fragrance spoke about the retardation of al-Buhrah trade movement, "al-Buhrah people came to Aden hundred years ago and practiced trade. There was al-Buhrah Market in al-Tawahi that pursues the electronic toys and other activities, but after the departure of the British occu-

pation and the issuance of the nationalization law, a great number of al-Buhrah people were compelled to leave the city." "What remained was al-Aelah Market in al-Tawahi that pursue watch and glass decors repairs. There are still many families in al-Sheikh Othman and Khor Makser of al-Buhrah origin but they do not pursue any trade activities." Nasser pointed out.

He added in the town of Kraiter, there is a small number of Buhrah people who pursue the trade of construction tools. Concerning the trade of perfumes, it was practiced hundreds of years ago in Aden and Abdunnabi Family is still pursuing this kind of trade.

Investment should be promoted

On his part, Hussein Fakhridine, one of Aden inhabitants who is a construction tools trader, a profession inherited from his forefathers explained: "the Yemeni governorate should boost investment and investors in Aden in all the tourist and industrial areas. This will have a positive influence on lives of citizens; help improve the national economy and boost small business shops. The government should take decisions to facilitate tax-related procedures at the Aden Port."

With respect the increase in the prices of construction tools, Hussein clarified, "this is untrue. We import goods of high quality and never have the intention to deceive buyers, contrarily to some business shops who exploit citizens. We have a fixed price list and never play on prices."

He added, "we have an association, chaired by Sheikh Qutbaddine Fakhridine that offers charitable works for the poor in Aden."

Women between hammer of man and anvil of bad economy

ABDULWAHAB ALSOFI
abdulwahab_alsofi@yahoo.com
HODEIDAH
FOR THE YEMEN TIMES

Woman that means for many nothing except a housecleaner and sexual enjoyment, consider, the second half of any society in the earth. These whims pops many minds, dominate on our society. More so, many people think that women are commodities used for sale and buying.

These wrong concepts still in many Yemeni minds are deplorable. Woman is consist of a feeling groups. She may be a sister, daughter, mother... or a wife to man who, at any time do badly against her.

Without any shadow of doubt, the gush of feeling that ecstatically overflows from woman's heart is the main source for man's happiness. This happiness granted to man is not voluble estimated. We, as men have gladness at our cradle passing through youth's age from her yearning. She gives whatever good it is to man who continues persecuting her and deprives her from all rights granted to her by Allah. Instead, man should owe all gratitude to her.

In my opinion, it is enough to ill-treat woman and enough to be suffered from the scornful look of many others and from the bitter cruelty of our society, they live in. Most of the bad adjectives, such as disloyal, glamorous, deceptive are usually attributed to the character of woman either she is in the house or she works. Thus, her future became a threatening nightmare. Therefore, some of them abstain from marriage lest they should get unsuccessful marriage that lead to divorce.

Divorce that considers a scared ghost threatens women and then develops to a complex for many women, spread in our society. Consequently, many psychological cases spread among women, and especially those got experiences of unsuccessful marriage. The majority of nonbeing of equivalent marriages in Yemeni society, especially when groom is a foreigner, leads to divorce. There are

many visitors coming from neighboring countries getting a fertilizing market in Yemen to enjoy and have what is called tourist marriage. Unfortunately, most of them, marry young girls for a month. Their wealth tempts poor family to get married.

Because of that, the final arbiter is almost divorce. Divorced women are sentenced to undervalued ones instantly in our society. Divorce, the ruin of their hopes spread widely as marriage relies on nothing except material value. It is despondent for women. It is called a tourist marriage rather than any other kinds of marriage.

What displeases us is view of our society despises women whom got divorce. This makes a sensation of repression to them. Let us take a live example, Suha, is a divorced girl 24 years old. She got married when she was fourteen from a rich man, 49 years old. She lived with him for four years facing many difficulties such as neglecting, marital disloyalty, beating, and ill-treatment. Finally, this led to separation.

Since four years, Suha has been suffering from a society's scornful look since her separation. She also got a psychological status and completely refuses the notion of any new marriage in spite of her young age. Another one Lena got married a foreigner came from K.S.A. She enjoyed the marital happiness for only two months. After her wealthy groom had returned to his country; he directly dispatched the document of divorce to his temporary bride. Soon, this dream of flaming gladness directly changed to ash. In addition to that, many wives' problems in home increase day by day because of many factors such as bad economical status, add insult to injury. They even became a hard burden to their parent. Therefore, women are between hammer and anvil.

There is a long history of women oppression, wife beating, and a burden on their parents and of divorce's problems. Nevertheless, those do not make women excusable for getting married and demanding her rights under the Islam's concepts.

Required for a Manufacturing Set up in Aden.

Chartered Accountants having a minimum of 2 years of post qualification hands-on experience or M.Com with minimum of 5 years of experience in a manufacturing set up with adequate exposure to costing and banking functions. Should be capable of independently handling all accounting work up to finalization.

The candidate should have worked in a computerized environment and must possess excellent communication & interpersonal skills. Fluency in English is a must. The candidate should be able to perform in a dynamic, result-oriented and high pressure set-up.

Salary commensurate with experience and qualification, in the range of tax free USD 600 - 800 / Month Plus Co. provided accommodation.

Immediate requirement. Only those candidates who can move at very short notice may apply.

If you want to take this challenge and work for a progressive organization, please email your CV along with a recent photograph to:

Email : michelle.anie@anholdings.com

University of Science and Technology

announces that the registration for studying for the year 2005/ 2006 has started in many of its colleges and specializations

Medical college:	Human Physiology	Dentistry	Pharmacology	Medical Labs					
College of Eng. and Sci.:	IT and Computer Sciences		Electronic Engineering	Computer Engineering	Telecommunication Engineering	Architecture	Civil Engineering		
INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE (Faculty of CMS, Faculty of Art & Design and Interior Architecture)			Networks	Software Engineering		BIT	BA Internet Technology	Computer Science	
	Financial Administration	Business Management	Marketing	Accounting	MBA & MIT	Graphic & Digital Media	Interior Architecture		
College of humanity and administration science:	Administrative Science	Accounting	administration	Marketing	Information systems	E-Commerce	Arts	Education	Law science
National college of technology and science:	Two-year diploma		Pharmacology	Technician of dental	Labs Technician	Computer programming			
Special branch for girl students includes most specializations				Distant learning in:			Administrative Science	Arts	Laws science

Addresses of the University

- **Headquarters:** Sana'a -UST str. P.O. Box: 13064, Tel 373236-227072/3 Fax: 373234
- Distant Learning Center Tel: 374007, E-mail: dl@ust.edu
- Registration Tel: 408244/128, 408247, Fax: 467877
- Students Affairs Tel: 408585
- College of Medicine Tel: 530681/4, Fax: 530689. Registration: 539684/130
- Engineering College Tel: 374019/20, Fax: 374013. Registration Tel: 374019/130, E-mail: csdept@ust.edu
- Humanity and Administration College Tel: 531544/ 531373, Fax :531372. Registration Tel: 531373/120
- Computer and Management Sciences (English) (CMS) Registration Tel: 374011, Sana'a, 60th road, UST street (Madbah) E-mail: chas@ust.edu. Female students branch: Sana'a, Sana'a, UST street. Tel: 227072/3, Telefax: 256070
- **Al-Hudaidda:** Airport Str. P.O. Box: 4612 Tel: 03-230969, Fax: 03-230966, E-mail: hudaiddah@ust.edu
- **Taiz:** Al -Hoban Road. P.O. Box: 4533, Tel: 04-205190/3/4/5, Fax: 04-205192, E-mail: taiz@ust.edu
- **Haddramout: Al-Mukala town,** Foua, next to Oil Exploration Authority. P.O. Box: 50923, Tel: 05-370507, Fax: 05-370506

- **Aden:** Khormuksar, in front of Faculty of Education, Bader roundabout Tel: 02-231151, Telefax: 02-238085, E-mail: aden@ust.edu

- **Ibb:** Ring road, in front of Al-Mannar Hospital. Tel: 04-455998,

417713, Fax: 04-419775, Mobile: 77149515, E-mail: ibb@ust.edu

Continued learning registration centers:

- **Al-Gaof:** Al-Hazm, main road Tel: 06-342915, Fax: 06-342929, Mobile: 73233334, E-mail: gaof@ust.edu.
- **Seyoon:** Main market, Al kathiar building, west of Seyoon mosque telefax: 05-405925 .

Continued learning registration office:

- **Al-Dalea':** Main str. Tel: 02-43244/431410, Damt Tel: 02-456514, Fax: 02-456780, Jubbah: 02-461706, Shabwa-Al'laq, Al-Nasab Tel: 05-200304, Mobile: 71642809
- **Al Qaa'da:** Tel: 04-330862, Yreem Tel: 04-503142, Fax: 04-504540, Haradh: 07-246221

Offices abroad

- **KSA**
- **Jiddah:** Telefax : 009662-6809280, E-mail: dljp@ust.edu
- **Al-Reydd:** Telefax: 009661-4826764, E-mail: dlpr@ust.edu.

- **Al-Dammam:** Tel: 009661-8057400, Fax: 009661-8057401, E-mail: dlpd@ust.edu
- **Al-Madina:** Telefax : 009664 -8255328, E-mail: dlpm@ust.edu.
- **Abha:** Telefax: 009667-2242772, E-mail: dlpa@ust.edu.

U.A.E

- **Dobia:** Tel: 009714-2971114, Fax: 009714-2972737, E-mail: dlpg@ust.edu.
- **Abu Dabi:** Tel: 009712-2611331, Fax: 009712-2616904 E-mail: dlpg@ust.edu

- **Qatar:** Tel: 00974-4659221, 4653363, Fax: 00974-4653373, E-mail: dlpg@ust.edu.
- **Djibouti :** Telefax : 00253-351290, E-mail : dlpgb@ust.edu.
- **Somalia:** Maqadishu Tel: 00252-5961095, Fax: 00252-5936823, E-mail: dlps@ust.edu
- **Hirjisa:** Tel Fax : 002522-426621 E-mail: dlps@ust.edu
- **Syria:** Damascus Tel: 00963-11-5947656, Fax: 00963-11-221482, Mobile: 00963- 094524555 E-mail: dld@ust.edu

E-mail : info@ust.edu.
Website: www.ust.edu

Announces

• A member of Arab Universities Union.
• Member of high Education Committee a
• Member of Islamic world Universities.
• Member of international Universities Union.



University of
Science and
Technology

Iraq govt says storms city, closes Syria border

TAL AFAR, Iraq (Reuters) - Iraq's government said it launched thousands of troops against rebels in the city of Tal Afar on Saturday and ordered the nearby border with Syria closed to stem what Baghdad calls an influx of foreign fighters.

Keen to show off the muscle of their U.S.-trained forces, ministers said other towns were in the line of fire and state television ran repetitive footage from recent days in Tal Afar of Iraqi soldiers hunting and detaining men described as rebels.

Residents reported U.S. air strikes overnight, gunfire and an encirclement of U.S. armour in parts of the town as Prime Minister Ibrahim Jaafari announced an offensive had begun.

"At 2 a.m. today (2300 BST), acting on my orders, Iraqi forces commenced an operation to remove all remaining terrorist elements from the city of Tal Afar," he said in a statement.

Later in the day, a dust storm hindered the offensive, U.S. officers in Tal Afar said. State television ran fresh footage, however, of more arrests and soldiers moving through a town that U.S. troops have seized in the past before withdrawing again.

Jaafari said the troops were responding to appeals for help from "all the different religious and ethnic elements in Tal Afar". The town, west of the northern city of Mosul and near the Syrian border, is mostly populated by ethnic Turkmen.

Civilians had been taken out of the town in recent days as military operations were stepped up, officials said.

U.S. and Iraqi forces have long said Tal Afar was being used as a conduit for equipment and foreign Sunni Arab fighters smuggled in from Syria to fight the Shi'ite and Kurdish-led Iraqi government and occupying U.S. forces across the country.

Late on Saturday, the Iraqi government announced the closure of the Syrian border from Sunday morning.

"As part of continuing security efforts, we have decided to close the international border with Syria, and mainly at Rabiah," Interior Minister Bayan Jabbar said, reading a statement by Jaafari on television.

Rabiah, 100 km (60 miles) northwest of the northern city of Mosul, would be under curfew for 10 hours from 8 p.m., weapons would be banned and the border zone closed to non-residents.

Political significance

Beyond any military value, the political importance of an operation in which Iraqi forces are shown on television taking the lead role is considerable; in power for five months and facing an election in December, Jaafari's much-criticised government is keen to show it is capable of restoring security.

For Washington, anxious to persuade U.S. voters it can bring troops home soon as Iraqi forces are trained, the operation is also a useful showcase for the new Iraqi army.

U.S. forces have taken the lead in all similar major offensives in the past, such as that on Falluja last November.

Jaafari stressed the lead role played by Iraqi troops. U.S. military spokesmen declined to comment.

Defence Minister Saadoun Dulaimi said that, after the assault, government forces were ready to strike insurgents in four other northwestern towns.

After telling a news conference that troops had killed 141 insurgents and captured 197 in the past two days at Tal Afar, he said: "We tell our people in Ramadi, Samarra, Rawa and Qaim that we are coming; there will be no refuge for the terrorists, criminals and blood-suckers."

He added that of 17 battalions — several thousand troops — involved in the operation, all but three were Iraqi.

Dulaimi gave no indication of when operations might start in the other towns, but said action would be swift.

"This operation will take less time

than you think...You will see in the next two days that our forces are capable and will flush the terrorists out and wipe them out."

While the attack was under way, Jordanian Prime Minister Adnan Badran flew to Baghdad on the first visit by a senior Arab official since the U.S. invasion in 2003, and Jaafari urged more to come.

"This visit means a great deal to us and marks a great political turning point. I call on all the Arab states to follow the Jordanian initiative. Today's visit has broken a barrier and sent a political message," he said.

Iraq has criticised fellow Arab countries for failing to halt Islamic militants flowing into the country or to staunch funding for the Sunni insurgency.

U.S. ally Jordan, like most other Arab states ruled by Sunni Muslims, has in the past echoed unease at the close relationship of the new Iraqi authorities with Shi'ite, non-Arab Iran.

Jaafari and U.S. commanders had warned that a full assault on Tal Afar was imminent. "The terrorist elements being targeted by this operation are guilty of blatant crimes against its people. They are enemies of Iraq," Jaafari said.

The insurgents are drawn mainly from Iraq's Sunni Arab community. Sunnis account for about 20 percent of the population and have dominated Iraqi politics for decades, under Saddam Hussein, who will be tried for mass killing next month.

Having shunned an election in January, many Sunnis are now mobilising to vote, possibly against, a new constitution in a referendum on October 15 and in a new election due in December.

(Additional reporting by Sebastian Alison, Mussab Al-Khairalla, Mariam Karouny, Alastair Macdonald and Omar al-Ibadi in Baghdad, Suleiman al-Khalidi in Amman and Maher al-Thanoon in Mosul).

Israeli troops ready to roll out of Gaza

JERUSALEM (Reuters) - Egypt began deploying guards along its border with the Gaza Strip on Saturday as Israeli troops prepared to withdraw from occupied territory that will become a testing ground for Palestinian statehood.

The pullout, ending a 38-year-old military presence, could begin as early as Sunday, pending an Israeli cabinet vote on whether to destroy 25 synagogues still standing in Gaza's 21 demolished Jewish settlements.

"Limited forces from the border guards began to take their positions on the border with Gaza," said an Egyptian security source in north Sinai. He gave no numbers and said the deployment would go ahead in stages.

Egyptian and Israeli generals signed an agreement on September 1 to allow the deployment of 750 Egyptian border guards along the 12-km (7-mile) stretch, which is known by the names Salaheddin Corridor or Philadelphia Road.

Israel hopes the Egyptian force will be able to curb weapons smuggling by Palestinian militants who have dug tunnels under the frontier.

The Israeli army blew up its last military posts in the Gaza Strip on



Friday. Troops were waiting in and near their armored vehicles for the green light to roll into Israel.

U.S. mediators hope the withdrawal under Prime Minister Ariel Sharon's plan to disengage from conflict with the Palestinians will serve as a catalyst for renewed peacemaking.

But Palestinians are watching with a mixture of joy and skepticism. They fear Israel is trading tiny Gaza for a permanent hold on much larger swathes of the occupied West Bank where 245,000 settlers live.

Controlling Gaza

Israeli Vice Premier Shimon Peres said there would be no swift return to negotiations on Palestinian statehood envisaged by a Middle East peace "road map" that has been stalled by nearly five years of violence.

"The Palestinians must demonstrate they are capable of controlling Gaza. If they do not demonstrate that, it will be very difficult to resume the negotiations," Peres, an architect of interim peace deals with the Palestinians, told Israel Radio.

Jordan's PM visits Baghdad in first top Arab visit

AMMAN (Reuters) - Jordan's Prime Minister Adnan Badran left for Baghdad on Saturday in the first visit by an top Arab official since the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq, officials said.

Badran was accompanied by Foreign Minister Farouk Kasrawi in

the visit to support for the Iraqi government, one Jordanian official told Reuters.

The Shi'ite-led Iraqi government has criticised the failure of fellow Arab governments to halt Islamic militants flowing into the country or

staunch funding for the Sunni insurgency that followed the ousting of former president Saddam Hussein.

Pro-U.S. ally Jordan has in the past echoed unease at the close relationship of the new Iraqi authorities with Shi'ite non-Arab Iran.

MAN

INTERNATIONAL CORP.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

We are seeking:

1. Assistant Brand/Marketing Managers

We Offer:

1. Attractive salary and benefits
2. Excellent on the job training

Requirements & Qualifications:

1. Yemeni national and below than 30 years old
2. Relevant university degree
3. Good computer skills
4. Strong command of both Arabic and English Languages

To apply, please

- Call (01) 449 340, or fax your resume to (01) 449351; or
- Come to our office in Sana'a Trade Center - 6th Floor; or
- Email: recruiting@mamintl.com

All applications will be treated with strict confidentiality

Job Vacancy

Republic of Yemen (Ministry of Public Health and Population) has received a grant from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis Malaria (GFATM).The ministry announces a job vacancy for " **Program Manager**" of the grant unit at the National Malaria Control Program

Responsibilities:-

The Manager will ensure the overall management and coordination of the program in accordance with the Grant Agreement between the Principal Recipient and the Global Fund. The management and coordination process will be pursued through undertaking appropriate actions in the area of tasks programme objectives formulation, implementation and evaluation.

Specifically, (s)he will assume the following responsibilities (under Supervisor of NMCP General Director)

1. *Coordinate and manage programme activities from substantive , administrative and financial points of view, manage strategic planning and systematic coordination of PIU activities :*
2. *Provide leadership in advocating programme objectives, and in assuring that all interested parties are well informed about the programme activities and goals.*
3. *Ensure timely preparation of the strategic Plan and Quarterly Work plans/ Progress Reports /Budget Forecasts.*
4. *Guide and orient the efforts and contributions of consultants, government counterparts, towards the achievement of programme objectives.*
5. *Organize and manage all administrative activities required to maintain the flow of resources.*
6. *Ensure proper coordination and partnership in common development efforts.*
7. *Selection, recruitment and supervision of the programe personnel and appraisal of their performance. Provide regular professional guidance and concealing to the supervised programe staff as far as their professional enhancement and learning are concerned.*
8. *Reporting to the CCM members and Global Fund Secretariat on a regular basis.*
9. *Arrange independent assessment/ evaluations of activities' implementation within program.*
10. *Ensure proper selection of the independent auditors acceptable to Global Fund, in order to conduct audit of Programme financials and expenditures of Sub-recipients .*
11. *Support the NMCP general director and provide technical oversight into the implementation NMCP's plan for strengthening of a system of sentinel surveillance appropriate to epidemic state of the country .*
12. *Support the NMCP general director in formulating ToR for short term consultants and technical assistance services*

Qualifications:-

Education:

Advanced University degree, preferably in Public Health and / or equivalent combination of education and experience.

Work Experience:-

At least five Years with the relevant to Development projects, which include a proven record of good knowledge of all the major sectoral issues and of the policy issues, practical experience working with local administrations, senior officials. The Manager must possess good organizational abilities, programme management skills, including administration and financial management skills, and must be computer literate.

Languages :-

Fluency in oral and written English

*Applicants are required to submit their CVs by September 20, 2005 to the following address: National Malaria Control Program/Al Manamh St.(Mazda St.)Al Hasabah
Telefax : 562 112/562 113 /562 116*

Bush seeks to rekindle national unity on Katrina

NEW ORLEANS (Reuters) - Emergency workers collected the dead of New Orleans on Saturday, as hopes rose that the toll from Hurricane Katrina would fall short of the calamity once feared.

As police and soldiers prepared to remove the bodies — many in homes marked with paint to identify their presence when floodwaters were high — President George W. Bush invoked the spirit that united the nation after the September 11 attacks in the face of this latest crisis.

“Today, America is confronting another disaster that has caused destruction and loss of life. This time the devastation resulted not from the malice of evil men, but from the fury of water and wind,” Bush said in his weekly radio address.

“America will overcome this ordeal, and we will be stronger for it,” he said

on the eve of the fourth anniversary of the attacks on New York and Washington that killed some 2,700 people.

Bush, who successfully rallied the nation after those attacks, has faced criticism for the federal government’s performance — described as slow and inadequate — following the August 29 hurricane.

“Chaos and dysfunction,” said former Democratic Rep. Tim Roemer, a member of the bipartisan commission that investigated the attacks.

“We have had our first post 9/11 test and we have miserably failed,” Roemer said on CNN. He said several key recommendations made by the commission to better prepare the country to handle major disasters, whether natural or man-made, had not been implemented.

The Bush administration on Friday

recalled Federal Emergency Management Agency head Michael Brown to Washington, handing his role in coordinating rescue and recovery to Vice Admiral Thad Allen, chief of staff of the U.S. Coast Guard.

Brown was widely criticized for FEMA’s response to Katrina and faced new accusations of padding his resume. Critics charged he only got the job because he was a friend of a friend of Bush. Just a week ago, the president publicly told Brown he was doing a “heck of a job.”

Search for the dead

The first week after the storm, rescue teams searched by boat and in military vehicles along New Orleans’ flooded streets for the thousands of people who were reluctant or unwilling to leave the once vibrant city.

On Friday, New Orleans officials

said rescuing the stranded and the helpless had ended and efforts were now turned entirely to finding bodies.

Until that is completed, they said, there was no hurry to oust those who have refused to quit the city despite an evacuation order and health concerns over the toxic waters surrounding them. More than 300 deaths have been confirmed in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, though much higher totals have been feared. About a million people were displaced by the destruction.

“There’s some encouragement in the initial sweeps. ... The numbers (of dead) so far are relatively minor as compared with the dire predictions of 10,000,” said Col. Terry Ebbert, director of Homeland Security for New Orleans.

Thousands of evacuees who have called the Houston Astrodome home for the past week were expected to get apartments in Houston and other cities across the country soon.

More than 2,000 of the New Orleans refugees who fled the destruction caused by Hurricane Katrina have already been placed in apartment complexes throughout Houston, and another 2,000 will be moving to new accommodations next week, said Guy Rankin, head of the Katrina Housing Task Force.

Some people who had refused to leave the city changed their minds once they were told they could take their pets with them. Rescue workers said they had retrieved hundreds of cats and dogs and reunited some with their owners.

Jean Brad Lacy left the city but came back. Sweeping leaves and dried sewage from the pavement outside a one-room home that had been knee-deep in water, he said he changed his

mind when National Guard troops tried to put him on an airplane.

“I can’t stand no heights,” he said. “I love this place, this is my home.”

Scaled-down Mardi Gras

City business leaders were trying to organize a comeback. Executives aimed to reopen the French Quarter tourist mecca within 90 days and hold a scaled-down Mardi Gras carnival in late February.

Organizers of the annual New Orleans Jazz and Heritage Festival pledged to stage the 10-day event next spring either in its traditional fairgrounds location or “as close to New Orleans as possible,” the New Orleans Times-Picayune reported.

By Saturday, Norfolk Southern Railroad expected to complete repairs on its rail bridge across Lake Pontchartrain to reconnect New Orleans from the east for the first time since August 29, the U.S. Transportation Department said.

Some federal officials have put the cost of the storm at between \$100 billion and \$200 billion.

Risk Management Solutions, a California company that assesses disasters for more than 400 insurance firms, trading companies and financial institutions, has raised its estimate of total hurricane damages to \$125 billion and said it expects insured losses of \$40 billion to \$60 billion.

Congress has now approved \$62.3 billion for hurricane relief sought by Bush, who warned further requests will come.

The White House continued its string of up-close looks at the disaster area. Vice President Dick Cheney was scheduled to visit survivors in Texas on Saturday, and Bush was to travel to the region for a third time on Sunday.

Twelve killed in militant attacks in Indian Kashmir

SRINAGAR, India (Reuters) - Twelve people, including a child and three soldiers, were killed and 13 were wounded in separate attacks by suspected Muslim militants across Indian Kashmir, security officials said on Saturday.

The attacks came days after Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh assured Kashmiri separatists that New Delhi would cut troop levels in the region if rebel violence and guerrilla incursions from Pakistan ceased.

Three soldiers were killed and five wounded on Saturday when militants ambushed an army convoy south of Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir state’s summer capital, an army spokesman said.

“The army convoy came under heavy gunfire from a house. The area has been cordoned off and troops are searching the area,” army spokesman Lieutenant-Colonel V.K. Batra said.

A banned hardline militant group, Lashkar-e-Taiba, called a local news service and claimed responsibility for the attack.

On Friday night, suspected militants attacked the families of two policemen with grenades and automatic weapons in Udhampur district, killing six people and wounding eight.

“Those killed were in their teens besides a four-year-old child,” a police official said in Jammu, the winter capital.

In another incident in the same district, militants killed three Hindu shepherds by slitting their throats, police said.

Police blame separatist guerrillas for the killings but no militants group has claimed responsibility so far.

Authorities say rebel incursions from Pakistan and violence.

Afghan defense minister escapes assassination bid

KABUL (Reuters) - Gunmen opened fire on a vehicle belonging to Afghan Defense Minister Abdul Rahim Wardak on Saturday after he had got out, and shortly afterwards a helicopter carrying the army chief crash-landed.

No one was seriously hurt in either incident and it was not clear if there was a link between them, officials said.

The attack on Wardak came just over a week before parliamentary elections, the next big step in Afghanistan’s difficult path to

stability. He is not running.

Four gunmen opened fire on his vehicle shortly after he had left the airport by helicopter, the Defense Ministry said.

“The minister is safe. He had already left the airport by helicopter when the attack happened,” said ministry spokesman Zahir Azimi, describing the attack as a bungled attempt to assassinate the minister.

The gunmen — who were wearing military uniforms — were arrested, he said.

A short time later, a helicopter taking off in the Panjsher valley to the north of Kabul, where officials were attending a memorial ceremony with

Wardak, crashed after taking off.

Among those on board was army chief General Bismillah Khan, another defense ministry official said.

The helicopter’s engine failed and it crashed back to earth, said ministry official Sayed Hussain.

“Thank God there are no casualties,” he said.

Asked if the incidents were connected, the officials said they had no additional information.

The defense minister traveled to the Panjsher Valley with other officials to attend a ceremony in remembrance of Afghan national hero Ahmad Shah Masood, who was assassinated on September 9, 2001.

Blasts near Russia's Chechnya, gas pipeline hit

MOSCOW (Reuters) - Two roadside explosions in Russia’s Ingushetia region near Chechnya injured a police officer on Saturday, and a separate blast hit a regional gas pipeline, officials and media said.

Two makeshift roadside bombs went off in the Ingush city of Malgobek when the police officer was driving to work in his car, a local interior ministry spokesman said.

Another bomb exploded near a gas pipeline on Ingushetia’s border with the southern Russian region of North Ossetia, Interfax news agency quoted

regional sources as saying.

No other details on the pipeline were immediately available.

Violence from a decade-long war by Chechen rebels against Russian troops has increasingly spilled over into neighboring regions such as Ingushetia and Dagestan.

Police and troops die daily in Chechnya, and reports of blasts across the North Caucasus are common.

The latest blasts occurred less than a month after Ingushetia’s Prime Minister Ibrahim Malsagov survived an assassination attempt.

U.S. forces in Afghanistan remember September 11

BAGRAM, Afghanistan (Reuters) - U.S. forces in Afghanistan held a solemn ceremony on Saturday to mark the fourth anniversary of the September 11 attacks, remembering those who died then and in the U.S.-led war on terrorism that followed.

Several hundred servicemen and women gathered in a huge hanger-like tent at Bagram air base, on a sun-baked plain north of Kabul, for a service that began with a brief video of the hijacked aircraft attacks four years ago.

“I’m here, my fellow soldiers are here, because of those attacks. They are with us always,” said Sergeant Rick Scavetta, from Hartford, Connecticut.

The attacks killed nearly 3,000 people.

U.S.-led forces overthrew Afghanistan’s hardline Taliban regime in late 2001, after it refused to give up al Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden, architect of the attacks on the United States.

Four years later bin Laden is still at large and about 20,000 U.S. troops remain in Afghanistan, where they face a dogged Taliban insurgency in the

south and east.

Violence has flared this year in the run-up to September 18 elections. More than 1,000 people have been killed in clashes, bombings and ambushes, including 49 U.S. troops.

The old Soviet air base at Bagram, the main U.S. base in Afghanistan, is a small city of bunkered barracks and military facilities.

A small choir sang God Bless America and officers read passages from the bible on courage, honor, freedom, sacrifice and faith at the Saturday service.

“Being here in conjunction with 9/11 means a lot to me, it was a very tragic event, but we’re here on a mission to root out terrorism and to ... let freedom prevail,” said Sergeant Allison Anderson, from Tacoma, Washington.

Asked about U.S. losses in Afghanistan this year, she said: “When we put this uniform on we’re aware of the sacrifices that we have to make.”

“Today is not only a day to remember the 9/11 attacks but also to remembers all of our comrades who have fallen in battle over the last four years,” said Scavetta



Announcement for Diploma & MSc. Program in IWRM at Water and Environment Center, Sana’a University

The Graduate Studies and Scientific Research (GSSR) at Sana’a University (SU) announces the opening of acceptance in Diploma & MSc. Program in Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) at The Water and Environment Center (WEC-SU). Graduates from the three faculties (Engineering, Agriculture and Sciences) who would like to apply are requested to submit their applications to the GSSR within 15 days from the date of this announcement.

Pakistan to free 435 Indian prisoners to push peace

ISLAMABAD (Reuters) - Pakistan will release 435 Indian prisoners early next week, ahead of a meeting between the leaders of the two South Asian rivals, to nudge forward their slow-moving peace process, officials said on Saturday.

Pakistan and India routinely arrest each other’s nationals who stray into either country’s territory, and New Delhi on Friday said it would release 152 Pakistani prisoners on September 12.

Salahuddin Haider, a spokesman for the government of the southern coastal province of Sindh, said 371 of the 435 civilian detainees were fishermen.

They would all be handed over to the Indian authorities at the eastern border post of Wagah on Monday, he said.

The Foreign Ministry said in a statement there were many more Pakistani prisoners in Indian jails than the number being released there, but did not give a figure.

However, it said, India had given assurances that it would provide consular access to the remaining prisoners and repatriate them as soon as their nationality was confirmed.

The rivals, who have fought three wars and came close to a fourth in 2002, have steadily improved their relations since a peace process was relaunched early last year.

Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf and Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh are due to meet on the sidelines of the United Nations General Assembly in New York on September 14 to move the peace initiative forward.

Words of Wisdom



The fall-out from technology advances, notably globalization, is clearly ahead of us. We need to grapple with this and the sooner we assess the issues and decide on what we need to do, the better prepared we will be. A main component of globalization is liberalization.

Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf,
(1951 - 1999)
Founder of Yemen Times

OUR
OPINION

Egypt: Democracy made by the people

Despite the fact that President Hosni Mubarak won a fifth six-year term with 70+ percent of the vote amid allegations of election irregularities, many consider the election process as a step towards democracy.

The main fact remains that Egyptians are part of a phase of activism that has not been sanctioned for a long time now. The rise of the Judges Club and their clear stance as an NGO regarding the elections, and the involvement of many opposition organizations is admirable. I believe we can say now that Egypt as a nation is coming back to life.

The Egyptian people are not aware that they can talk more freely than before. This is perhaps the most liberal moment of political dialogue since independence. Although in some occasions the criticism of President Mubarak and his son have been severe, there is clear evidence that Egyptian politics and media are opening up.

When I asked recent visitors to the Egyptian Capital during the campaigning whether the other 9 candidates had the space and freedom to promote their agenda they said yes. Spectators say that Mubarak has taken over the lime light, yet other candidates in the first time were able to compete and promote themselves as future presidents of Egypt. However, as Hisham Kassem, the vice president of the opposition "Al Ghad," or "Tomorrow" party rightly puts it: "It is a process, that doesn't end with the elections." The party's president, Ayman Nour, was the strongest candidate running against Mubarak.

The election has inspired many students and young people to get involved in the political process. Mubarak will be reaching 80 years of age in two years time, and to many Egyptians, especially youth, he has been in power long enough. Egypt's first popular movement for change saw the election as a chance to expand its base and convey this message. The "Kefaya" or "Enough!" movement was the first group to defy emergency law by boldly protesting against Mubarak in the street. The group's leader, Abdel Halim Qandil, called the elections "legally and politically false" and contends Mubarak has used the election to expand his power and to help ensure that his son, Gamal, will succeed him. Whether Gamal would be a better representative of the Egyptian youth, is another question altogether and must be answered in the next elections, or as Qandil predicts much sooner than that.

The election, flawed though it was, has helped to empower peoples politically and increased expectations for reform.

On the other hand Washington's reaction despite information about falsification operations in certain ballot centers was quite positive. It termed the elections as the "first positive strides", a reaction very different to that of the Iranian elections. On a more local front, Yemen will be going through elections soon. Will Yemen learn from other countries experiences?

The Editorial Board



Independent Cultural, Economic & Political Weekly
First English Newspaper in Yemen, founded in 1991
by Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

Publisher & Editor-in-Chief:
Nadia Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

Head office:
Telephone: +967 (1) 268-661
Fax: +967 (1) 268-276
P.O. Box 2579, Sana'a

Email: yementimes@yementimes.com
For advertisement: ads@yementimes.com
Website: http://www.yementimes.com

Branches:
Aden Bureau Chief:
Ridhwan Alawi Ahmed
Tel: +967 (2) 347-057, 346596;
Fax: +967 (2) 347-056
Email: ytdaden@y.net.ye

Taiz Bureau Chief:
Imad Ahmed Abdullah
Tel: +967 (4) 217-156
Telefax: +967 (4) 217-157
P.O. Box: 5086, Taiz
Email: yttai@y.net.ye

Hodeidah Bureau Chief:
Imad Ahmed Abdullah
Tel: +967 (3) 206-886

Regional Distributors

KSA:
Saudi Distribution Co.
Jeddah, Tel: 6530909
Tlx: 605350
P.O. Box: 13195

Qatar (Doha):
Dar Al-Sharq Printing,
Publishing &
Distribution
Tel: 4654265
Fax: 4661865
P.O. Box: 3488

Dubai:
Dar Al-Hikma
Tel: 00971 506589158
P.O. Box 2007

Policies:

- All opinion articles that have not been written by Yemen Times staff on the Opinion and Op-Ed pages do not necessarily represent the newspaper's opinion and hence YT could not be held accountable for their consequences.
- Letters to the Editor must include your name and signature, address and telephone number. Letters should not exceed 2,000 characters in length. We reserve the right to edit letters and articles for clarity, style, length and legal contents. Any article or letter submitted cannot be returned to the writer under any circumstances.
- To advertise in the paper, contact the advertising department in any of the offices of the newspaper.

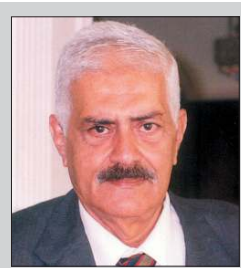
Complex of the foreigner

We always attach the release from suffering

would come at the hands of the foreigner. We watch the coming of foreign initiatives and assistance from others, whereas we adopt the attitude of spectators towards our problems. We do so even regarding the simple of our problems that there is availability for resolving them with little effort, altruism and initiative. Nevertheless, we break into loud wails of complaining hand-folded, talking constantly with clapping noise.

In this context the column is in increasing in length of those waiting for saving their children who are afflicted with congenital deformation at the hands of foreign physicians who nowadays work in more than one Arab capital as part of US-based Operation Smile to carry out this humanitarian task of conducting free of charge plastic surgeries necessary for children and to restore the smile to the faces of innocent children.

We have skilled physicians and surgeons capable of delivering those children from their agonies and restoring the smile to their faces and inspire liveliness into their bodies and invoke hope in their souls, but they prefer money and turn their faces away from the poor. The rule that govern their work is advance payment though it is known that surveys indi-



By Prof. Dr.
Abdulaziz al-Tarb

cate that the proportion of congenital deformations in this country amounts to one out of each 780 born children. This is not a little proportion, in addition to accidents injuries and burns. The case is the same for the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) which do not act but on occasions despite that their numbers are increasing annually and their responsibilities are continuously doubling in line with the regional and international demand, and what they get of foreign aid and local support in many an Arab state and capital.

Therefore, it is imperative to deal with justice and objectivity and to qualify ourselves properly for the forthcoming duties and tasks. Is it possible that we can present a research or figure on the unemployed and the proportion of women among them, or can we offer a research and study on the number of street children or child labour? Is it possible to present a study on the number of women prisoners or those prisoners who have ended their terms of imprisonment and are waiting to pay their dues of fines or other financial obligations? He other thing is that can we prepare ourselves to work out a perception on the number of those having the right to elections in local councils? For instance the number of persons, whose names have to be added to the lists, mean-

ing those who have reached the legal age and eligible to practice their election eight?

Registered organizations and associations have to reconsider their programs and prepare perceptions and orientations for their tasks, away from waiting for the help of the foreigner. It is imperative that we present plans and trends in order to make international organizations aware that Yemen is capable, through its civil organizations, of playing essential role in the process of political, economic and social reforms.

Since the establishment of these organizations and societies, it has been expected that they would undertake voluntary, organized and persistent work through organization of campaigns including all walks of life; socially, politically and economically.

The fifteen years, elapsed since the establishment of the unity and permission of publication of newspapers, and magazines and formation of political parties, societies and organizations, have witnessed little of finished statistical job. Shall we expect the Yemeni arena would see much of work in this regard, taking into account that we are living amidst scientific conferences and political parties' congresses as well as preparations for local councils and presidential elections? Or are we to stay hostage of the foreigner complex dominating directions of our future work and to present concepts and proposals? Are we going to do that or wait until the foreigner demands us to do?

Katrina and Iraq vie for attention

By JAMES J. ZOGBY

Hurricane Katrina forced President George W. Bush to do what Cindy Sheehan, the anti-war mother of a soldier killed in Iraq, could not. Four days into the worst natural disaster to hit the US, the President cancelled his month-long vacation and returned to Washington.

August has not been kind to George W. Bush. The situation in Iraq has worsened. While three months ago, Vice President Dick Cheney confidently pronounced the insurgency to be in its "death throes," August's US military casualty toll was one of the war's highest. And despite White House spin, efforts to achieve a consensus Iraqi constitution have not fared well either. The final document instead of calming the insurgency may end up fueling its anger.

All of this might have been manageable for the White House had it not been for Cindy Sheehan. Her vigil outside the President's Crawford, TX retreat focused national attention on Iraq, at a time when the Administration might have tried to change the subject. The symbol of Sheehan's protest was simple and powerful. She was an angry and grieving mother who was protesting, she said, because her son had died in a war based on lies. So she was in Crawford demanding that the President meet with her and explain why her son lost his life.

A number of factors helped catapult Sheehan's protest into the national spotlight. First, there has been a growing sense of unease about the war. Public support for both the war and the Presidential leadership in the effort have dropped to all time lows. This public dissatisfaction, however, found no national public expression, in large part, because of the absence of political leadership. Sheehan, though not a political leader, provided the spark that ignited this latent anti-war sentiment.

Taking her protest to Crawford turned out to be an act of genius. When the President travels, the White House press corps travels with him. There in Crawford, weary and bored, the press found in

Sheehan a story to write. And write they did. After days of a media frenzy, Sheehan's protest became a national movement provoking debate and renewed focus on the war.

After weeks of avoiding both Sheehan and Iraq, Bush finally sprang into action in the third week of August. He left Crawford to speak before a number of friendly audiences (mostly made up of veterans and military groups), in an effort to make his case for the war and rebuff his critics. The arguments Bush used in these speeches were much the same as those used in his earlier efforts to win support: the war must continue because if we fail, those who died will have died in vain; this war is an extension of the war on terror that began on 9-11; and because this war presents America with a challenge not unlike the struggle against Nazi Germany, it requires the same resolve until victory.

While fortifying his base, none of those arguments have helped win over Americans displeased with the President's war effort, evidenced by recent polling which shows only 35% approving of Bush's handling of the war in Iraq and a majority feeling that the entire effort wasn't worth it. By now, skepticism has hardened and the nation is deeply divided.

Then came Katrina

When disaster first hit the Gulf Coast, most Americans did not comprehend the magnitude of the tragedy that was about to unfold. This after all is hurricane season and each year a number of these terrible storms hit the US mainland, take their toll and then pass on, giving way to clean-up and rebuilding efforts.

But Katrina was different in both impact and duration. Nightly the news plays out scenes of suffering and devastation in gruesome and horrifying detail. Thousands may have died and New Orleans' poor are trapped, desperate, angry and dying, with no power, no services, no food or water and no security.

Serious questions are being asked about the failures of the federal and state governments' preparedness and planning. Why

was there no contingency plan? Why was the federal government's security and relief effort so slow? And were race and class factors? Did the Administration's decisions both to cut the budget for flood control projects and to send one-third of the state's national guard forces to Iraq make Louisiana more vulnerable?

All of this, of course, has presented an already beleaguered President not only with a new set of challenges, but a new opportunity to show leadership.

Bush's initial response was both slow and, as deemed by many, inadequate. As the storm was brewing in the Gulf, the President appeared to be focused on other matters. Even after Katrina first hit the mainland, he was the addressing the war. And even as the magnitude of the disaster became clear, he delayed returning to Washington in order to give one more speech in defense of the war. Only then, did the President end his vacation and return to the White House to organize his cabinet to provide a national response to the tragedy.

On Friday, five days after Katrina hit, Bush visited the affected areas. By now, the federal response effort appears to be in full swing. The monumental challenges that this crisis will continue to pose for the US will shape its agenda and define the President's leadership in the months and years to come. For now, Katrina has removed Iraq from the headlines. It will in coming weeks most probably eclipse coverage of the Senate hearings on President Bush's Supreme Court nominee, scheduled to begin this week. Katrina may also force the Pentagon to rethink its controversial 9-11 Freedom Walk mobilization in Washington, DC.

This may be the low point in his presidency, and his gravest challenge since 9-11. But even with the slow start and the disturbing questions that must still be answered, this challenge presents the White House with an opportunity to lead a nation in great need of healing. And then, if and when this crisis is under control, Iraq will still be there demanding attention, and Cindy Sheehan will still want her questions answered.

Letters to the Editor

Open letter to the president of the Republic

I was so much impressed on how the president has managed to change the country as i have read many articles on how yemen used to be and how this time it has changed through the effort of the president and it's citizens to be honest i really wish i could be given an opportunity to meet the president in person as its one of my biggest wish to have a chance to meet the president i know its very hard and can not be done but i kindly request if it's possible for the president to atleast consider my request and give me this huge honour to atleast have a talk with him before i return back to my country as i have always wished and prayed to have the opportunity to meet His Excellency the president Ali

Abdalla Saleh many have told me that it is not possible since am a female and i find it hard to believe as i have seen many of the major people here in yemen being interviewed by a female like the vice president MR. Bajamal and also the president too all i wish for is just to be considered to have the chance to see him in person.

I kindly hope and request that the president would consider my request and give me the chance to see him and wish to thank him alot for all the support his shown in this country and the other countries including his co-operation in different matters of cultures and humanitarian.

May the Almighty God bless him and protect him

Mally Mohd
SANA'A

Who are you kidding?

Your past few articles on the relationship between Saudi Arabia and Yemen have been misleading. Our relationship with the Saudis has always been sour to say the least. The Saudis have consistently meddled in our internal affairs, trying to divide our people. It is also not a secret that the Saudis have been re-drawing the borders whenever they wish. So lets not lie to ourselves the Saudis have always led a policy of aggression and deception towards the Yemeni people. So who are you kidding Mr. Yasser Al-Mayyasi when you stated in your recent article that "King Abdullah has a high regard for the Yemeni people". Releasing 1200 hundred detainees who are most likely innocent and have been rotting in Saudi jails without

proper treatment is a huge move towards good relations Mr Al-Mayyasi? Mr AL-Mayyasi you really think that the Saudis have good intentions toward the Yemeni people? Yemen has made many concessions to avoid conflict with the kingdom. We owe the kingdom nothing!, in fact its time we cease all diplomatic relations with the kingdom. If the Saudis want to be our friendly neighbour, then concrete steps must be taken to solve the border dispute and respect our boundaries, they must stay out of our internal affairs, and end their conspiracy to destabilize our economy. The Saudis must also free all Yemeni detainees, whose only crime was to find a better life for their families. It is time we stand up to the Saudis and demand mutual respect!

Jamal Mohamed

COMMON
SENSE

By Hassan Al-Haifi

Can reforms reinstate values?

One would be ready to state categorically that all the various factions that make up the socio-political-economic fabric of our society are ready to agree that the present situation in Yemen undoubtedly calls for reforms to be instigated. Even the ruling party and the regime in power would not preclude the obvious need for reforms on a wide range of areas. After all, they have put forth a comprehensive Economic, Financial and Administrative Reform Program, now under implementation since 1995. This program is being undertaken with the support (and some prodding) of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, and the backing of most of the members of the donor community concerned with Yemen's poor showing in its development pursuits. Thus there seems to be no significant grounds for dispute amongst the various factions and entities in Yemen, with-in and outside the government on this universal recognition. So far the government is insisting that EFARP is proceeding well and much progress has been made in several areas. Indeed the IMF and the WB have suggested, at least from a macroeconomic perspective, that achievements have been accomplished, with most of the basis for this emanating from government figures and statistics. Independent verification of such data is still negligible and some IMF and WB reports add noteworthy qualifications to the analysis of the data provided.

Now of course there has been considerable disagreement between the government and the opposition political parties and organizations and many of the independent press organs on this very important issue over the last decade. Even some of the government's experts, who work on accumulating and evaluating the necessary data, and sometimes evaluating and monitoring the progress made, are not hesitant to admit privately or "off the record" that there is ample room for improvement on several fronts. In fact, some of these dedicated professionals have even dared to put their personal views on official memoranda or reports to their superiors. In these critical reports conscientious public servants have noted the discrepancies they came across between the official data and the real facts on the ground and the need for taking more constructive steps, so that reforms can start to have a positive impact on the targeted beneficiaries of these reforms: the Yemeni people across all sectors, social and economic groups, genders and ages. Regretfully, and this has been witnessed on many occasions, such objectionable opinions are either shelved or never given any due considerations in any assessment efforts and they are dropped from any reports that would be issued to or circulated among external stakeholders. As for their authors, the lucky ones are just ignored and sidelined from any meaningful functional responsibility, while some may face some form of reprimand or disciplinary action for projecting an "improper image for the state".

Clearly, then it is not the desire of the government to be projected as unsuccessful in meeting the objectives of the reforms, even if it means at the cost of compromising the transparency it has become committed to as part of the political reform process Yemen is supposedly pursuing.

Now reforms are viewed as essential also by the various opposition political forces and many of the independent social dignitaries, intelligentsia and the majority of the independent press. However, these reforms are expected to yield meaningful results and reach certain parameters that translate in improved economic and social conditions for the people of Yemen. In other words substantive results are the real measures of success and all the indices, ratios and statistical data are meaningless if they do not translate substantively. This is the crux of the underlying conflict between the government and the opposition.

On a more pragmatic plane, many critics of the government are pointing out that reforms in policies, strategies and institutional frameworks are fine material for lengthy "technical reports" on the conditions of Yemen and for outlining the pathway for Yemen to achieve comprehensive development. But practically speaking, there is little to show the real application of such fine theoretical modeling. Nor has there been a discernible explanation why they have not met expected quantitative and tangible results projected. Of course, the government has managed to note various circumstantial developments, or external factors "beyond its control" that have hampered "real progress". However, in retrospect, many a deep analysis of such circumstances would in many cases reveal that such circumstances are actually the product of unstudied political decisions, the interference of narrow interest elements in hampering any reforms that affect them, the absence of accountability and performance monitoring of the responsible government officials (which include the application of rewards and punishment for achievers and defaulters respectively). In addition, there is the absence of concrete independent oversight or the ineffectiveness thereof, where it might have a superficial but, generally clamped down presence. Of course one would obviously expect such a free for all atmosphere of governance to result in a relaxed attitude by government officials in performing their duties professionally and conscientiously with a loss of the real sense of the meaning of responsibility, especially as the management of public affairs would entail. With government wages becoming the manifestation of the law of diminishing returns, already in effect since 1983, the temptation to take advantage of public employment for other more lucrative sources of earnings, albeit illicit, starts to set in as a logical and acceptable phenomenon. As it gains new converts and with law enforcement becoming increasing fluid and subject to political will or irrational sentiment, one can see less attention to morals and values and even contempt for those who might still try to hold on to the minimal configuration of values. This is in essence what has happened in Yemen over the last two and a half decades, with Yemen first ending a slight flirt with prosperity that highlighted the late Seventies of the last Century and from 1980 onwards, it has been a steady decline in prosperity and eventually an economy that has lost all sense of momentum or balance and a society that has been seen an accelerated disappearance of all sense of values. The discussion continues in next issue.

Yemen Press Review

Review By Mohammed Khidhr



As-Sahwah
weekly, 8 Sep.
2005.

Main headlines

- GPC government tampers with more than YR451 billion
- Islah head of parliamentary bloc demands relieving the government
- International Transparency Organization discloses duality of authority in dealing with opposition
- Speaker Al-Ahmar: The democratic experiment not enough, needs more development
- Governor of Jaashin attacks popular activity of Islah
- MPs denounce exception of the army from wages strategy
- More than 4 million cases of identicalness in the election register
- Tribal reconciliation ending more than eight-year dispute
- JMP condemns Pakistan's diplomatic relation with Israel
- Economists warn, the government makes unemployment, poverty and depression

Columnist Zaid al-Shami says in his article the prices of oil have this year witnessed big rise from which oil producing countries have benefited, but the situation reflected badly on our people. Because of this increase the government here has increased prices by 100% under pretext of fighting smuggling. And because he state's revenues increased, that has become a crisis for the government. It presented a request to the parliament, seeking its approval to consider that increase to be counted as revenue appropriated in the state budget.

The government has also announced reduction in the investment program by half. More than 450 billion riyals is the value of the increase this year and the government is bewildered how to get rid of it through book accounts and imaginary expenditures.

We are suffering from a problem of shortage in electric energy that does not cover but 30% of the population need and power cuts reaches to eight hours in some governorates. We are also suffering from water shortages that do not meet the needs of 70% of the people.

Official reports indicate deterioration in services of health, education and social care and increase in rates of unemployment. Why there are not revenues for finding solutions to these problems, instead of spending the riches on illusionary expenditures, especially in treating the government's mistakes from revenues realised from the increase in oil prices?

In the neighbouring states the increase of oil prices has been channelled to improve the living standard of the citizen, increasing salaries of employees and finishing gigantic projects and exempting the citizen from water and electricity bills as well as helping them build their own investment projects.



Ash-Shoura
weekly, organ of
Yemeni People's
Forces Union, 7
Sep.2005.

Main headlines

- Tribes of Houth and Harf Sufyan ask the president to structure the GPC o their own way
- The National Body on follow-up of martyr Jaralah Omar activates its efforts for disclosing results of investigations
- The Parliament to summon the government
- Endowments prevents Haj and Umrah agencies from dealing with the Saudi embassy
- Islamic National Conference postpones its meeting
- Sources confirm the killing of Badrudin al-Houthi in Razzamat area several weeks before
- FBI elements interrogate members of Jihad and Aden-Abyan army

Fuad Abu Wael has written an article saying what America is doing arouses surprise and amazement and more than that is the American judiciary that known to be deemed as free in a free country. Everything in the United States has changed after the events of September 11, and regrettably even the judiciary. The Americans have now become to see things with one colour not differentiating between the good and the bad, the right and the wrong and the fact and fantasy.

Many laws have been issued that can be termed as ill-reputed ones. One of those laws stipulates the arrest of any American citizen or from any of the world countries under secret evidence. And that was what happened to Sheikh Mohammed al-Mouyad who has been sentenced to 75 years imprisonment and three life sentences while he has not committed any crime to deserve punishment.

Sheikh al-Mouyad charge is that he was raising donations for the children of Palestine and we ask why does not the civil society organisations and human rights act and put pressure on the American government for his release? The writer confirms his belief that the sentences issued against sheikh al-Mouyad were basically for political reasons and therefore the American administration has to reconsider its stands and set the sheikh free to go back to his family, children and homeland.



Ash-Shumou
weekly, 3 Sept.
2005.

Main headlines

- Clashes in Sahar, Saadah, interior ministry receives instructions on arrested wanted persons of al-Houthi followers
- Ash-Shumou: secret contacts between al-Houthi and the American embassy in Sana'a during the past two months

- The governments plans to ask additional appropriation of a sum of YR 450 billion to cover budget deficit
- Italian delegation gathers information on sheikhs, tribes, Islamists and military men in Mareb
- Trade unions reject wages strategy and threaten the government with comprehensive strikes

The newspaper's political editor says in his article that the reality nowadays is that the forces of normalization have become so strong to have the power to act and define stances after they have through their foreign network of relations to attain at forward levels in many political parties and organizations of civil society as well as the state institutions.

The General People's congress, as a ruling party, has the bigger share in fighting the confrontation with all the national forces that entirely refuse any concessions regarding the Palestinian cause and the question of Aqsa Mosque. It seems that the new liberal forces are promoting for the policy of taking the homeland as hostage through calling on the foreigner to practice its economic and political pressures.

This stance gives them a great amount of loss in stands calling for connection with the Zionist-American party.

The conclusion is that submitting the term of realistic policy aims at creation of a state of surrendering obedient to Zionist plans and to keep the people in a domesticated state as well as the call for coexisting with the policy of fait accompli. Otherwise, the consequences would be serious.



26 September
weekly, 1 Sept.
2005.

Main headlines

- In his receiving of emissary of Mauritanian military council, President Saleh: What happened in Mauritania, an internal affair, Yemen with will of the Mauritanian people
- Yemen chairs Arab Foreign Ministers Council
- Yemen resumes efforts to bring closer viewpoints of Somali factions
- Economic cooperation, regional situations and terror, top the agenda of president Saleh's visit to Washington

The newspaper editorial discusses the role of press and other media instruments. It says role of press, other media tools, and the extent of their spread among the people are based mainly on their respect of themselves and the honour of the word as well as values and principles of their message. Thus, they embody the degree of their commitment to respecting the readership and intellectuals.

In this context, one can bring forth many examples of some local party organ newspapers and news websites, which only find themselves at the bottom of instigations causing crises. These media instruments give the freedom of



By Samer A.

expression indications severed from the core of their noble message that embodies democracy.

They rather offend the entire homeland. The same criterion could be applied to some correspondents of Arab and foreign media.



Ath-Thawri
weekly, organ of
the YSP, 1 Sept.
2005.

Main headlines:

- International organisation report: It is very difficult to work as an independent journalist in Yemen
- Government bureaucracy and fragility of judiciary, impede investment
- YS P general secretariat condemn pursuit campaigns against "Ath-Thawri" newspaper
- Reporters without borders organisation: Media in Yemen exposed to continued harassments

Columnist Ali Yassin writes saying the public opinion is clearly divided about the stance regarding the attitude against statement of the general federation of trade unions toward the wages strategy and its categorical refusal of it, also about timing the workers declaration. This stand has led to this division. The declaration came late and therefore the general federation of trade unions would not realise the aspired for and targeted result from its stand.

Many see that this federation should have not waited almost two months since the issuance of the wages and salaries law, but rather it had to announce its stand at the moment when the law was issued on the 18th of last July. Moreover, the federation should have announced its stand from the government decision of increasing prices of oil products that caused the increase in prices of foodstuffs in a manner harmed the living conditions of workers and employees.



An-Nahar weekly
8 Sep.2005.

Main headlines

- The opposition agrees on formation of a coalition government and take

part in it

- Abu Ras tenders his resignation from the parliament
- In continuation of violations against press and journalists, "An-Nahar and Ath-Thawri" before court next Wednesday
- Next week final trials of the case of the Iraqi officers
- Increase in cases of "tourist" marriages, justice ministry legalizes it.

On harassment against opposition press the columnist Abdulbari Tahir says in the past weeks Yemen has seen the stopping or suspension of three main newspapers of the opposition, namely, Ash-Shoura, Ath-Thawri and Tagamou. Ash-Shoura is organ of the Union of People's forces in Yemen, has been subject to various types of punishments at the hands of the government since the war of 1994.

As for Ath-Thawri, organ of he Yemen

Socialist Party, its tragedy is bigger because it is of a party that had left power compellingly and has been accused of being infidel since that war. It has lately adopted a more critical line against corruption and despotism. The third newspaper Al-Tagamou is organ of the Unionist Congregation Party founded by the first martyr of democracy Omar Abdullah al-Jawi for his challenging of corruption and despotism.

The general crisis in life and forms of various suppression push collectively to assassinate freedom so that the arena would be open and free for a dialogue long known and experienced by Yemen, i.e., that of guns. Maybe the armed corruption thinks that only force could decide the dispute with the other opinion and the method the ruling party had decided the power conflict is the ideal means for giving domination despotism and totalitarianism.



SILVER LINING

By Mohammed Hatem al-Qadhi
mhalqadhi@hotmail.com

The Way to Achieve MDGs

Last week I attended the UNDP launch for video and posters within the framework of UNDP's Advocacy Campaign for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The campaign, being implemented under the motto of "Let's work together for a better Yemen by 2015", aims to build momentum and enhance ongoing national efforts to cope with the pace towards achieving the MDGs by 2015.

According to the UNDP press release, the posters and video which have been distributed and shown during the event aim to promote public awareness about the MDGs and stimulate collaborative action at all levels to make current national efforts a success. These materials also guide and inform decision makers to establish pro-poor policies, to make progress at all development fronts, and to increase public participation to ensure reaching the MDGs by 2015.

The most important thing is how to publicize these MDGs, generating awareness of the masses towards the urgency of achieving them. The speakers in the event, like the minister of Human Rights Amat al-Aleem Assoswa and World Health Organization representative Hashim al-Zain stressed on the importance of the media in raising public awareness to the MDGs and the consequences of lagging behind and failure to meet them.

I completely agree with the outstanding minister of human rights who stressed the need to change the media discourse on human rights and development issues at large into a practical one and the pivotal role media can play in advocating campaign for the MDGs.

Yes, the role of the media in this regard is very instrumental in creating awareness and raising public attention towards the eight goals which are all, according to international experts, a priority for Yemen right now.

Sometimes, I feel that we are very much involved in politics and the arguments of politicians and neglect very important development issues like poverty, unemployment, water problem, health, education...etc. These are the key issues of development which we have, as journalists, to focus on and address all

the time.

We know that the role of the broadcast media is very much influential in a country plagued with a high rate of illiteracy. The TV and radio which are still monopolized by the state can play a vital role in advocating the MDGs and drawing attention of both the policy maker and public opinion. I have heard some officials complaining that media does not cover development issues very much. But, when you go to this or that official and try to interview him on such development issues, he/she disappears. We need both the international and local officials to be responsive to journalists and provide them with the needed information. I have to say that only very few Yemeni officials like the foreign minister Abu Bakr al-Qirbi and minister of human rights Amat al-Aleem Assoswa who can be easily accessed.

Both the Yemeni officials and international experts share concerns over the inability of Yemen to reach these goals by 2015. The government of Yemen roughly estimated in 2002 the amount of money needed for achieving the goals at \$ 80 billion and that around \$50 billion out of that will be made by Yemen, which is, according to experts, difficult to meet unless new resources are made available and reform is carried out to cost cut expenses and curb corruption. These new resources can not be made available unless we create a good environment for foreign and even local investors. We have to improve the security, judiciary system, curb bureaucracy and corruption and above all put limit to the power of the president's cronies at the power center who want to share investors with no capital but the so-called "protection". So, who is this stupid guy that will come to invest in a country wherein he needs some big guys to protect. We, of course, do not need a miracle to stop such crooks who are damaging the country for their own benefit. It needs a political decision from the president himself.

I believe here is the key to create a good environment for investments that will generate enough resources to achieve the millennium goals. We have no choice but either way: to face this challenge or let the country fail and the system collapse.

Germany's Five Election Unknowns

By RALF DAHRENDORF

On September 18, Germany will hold an election that contains at least five unknowns. If it were an equation, it would be impossible to solve. Fortunately, politics is not mathematics – though, unfortunately, this means that there are no clear solutions. Indeed, even in the opaque terms of contemporary politics, the German case is particularly vexing.

The first unknown is why the election is taking place at all. Chancellor Gerhard Schröder had another fifteen months to go before the end of the electoral term, and it seemed that he had no difficulty mobilizing his admittedly slender majority in parliament.

To be sure, the big issues that the Federal President listed when he dissolved the Bundestag are real. The fiscal position is, by German standards, unacceptable, and public debt at current levels is contrary to the European Union's Stability and Growth Pact and a burden on future generations. Demographic developments alone require major reforms of social policy. Moreover, the institutions of the federal system do not permit decisions to be made either expeditiously or clearly.

None of this is new, nor will it be changed by an election. So it is not obvious to many people why they are

voting.

The second unknown concerns what, exactly, separates the major parties in this contest. The Social Democrats (SPD) and the Christian Democrats (CDU) are both committed to the "social market economy," to the essentials of corporatist economic management, to maintaining the entitlements of the welfare state, and to the EU and NATO.

True, the campaign has brought out nuances that may turn out to be important. Schröder's SPD uses the word "social" a little more emphatically than it did in the last seven years. The opposition CDU leader, Angela Merkel, has linked its program to the ambitious ideas of an outsider, former Constitutional Court judge Paul Kirchhof, seeking a dramatic simplification of the tax system.

In international affairs, Merkel is more skeptical about European enlargement, notably to include Turkey, than Schröder. Merkel, an East German by background, is also more cautious in her approach to Russia. But these are nuances, not fundamental differences.

The third unknown is the performance of the Left Party, a new formation positioned to the left of the SPD and built on East Germany's ex-communist PDS, with the addition of a significant number of dissident Social Democrats in the West who proclaim themselves to be defenders of the welfare state.

The Left Party is led by two talk show politicians, Gregor Gysi, the former PDS leader, and Oskar Lafontaine, the ex-leader of the SPD, who do not have much more in common than a record of political failure and a talent for populist speeches. But this clearly appeals to those who feel that they have been neglected and forgotten. The popular vote for this party – which could be 10% – may well determine what kind of coalition is formed after the election.

The fourth unknown is therefore what the next government will actually do. It will clearly be a government without the new Left Party. It will also be a government without the Greens, who continue to have a devoted, if limited, clientele, but are now regarded by many as a luxury that Germany can no longer afford. This leaves two possibilities: a coalition between the CDU, its Bavarian sister party, the Christian Social Union, and the liberal Free Democrats, or a grand coalition between the SPD and the CDU.

The latter is what most Germans want; the former is what they are most likely to get. But most people doubt whether it even makes a difference, and they are probably right. There is a widespread desire for change, including a change of government, but there is an equally widespread belief that nothing momentous will happen.

This underscores the final, and deepest, unknown concerning the upcoming

election: who will put a confused and directionless Germany back on a road to initiative and growth? Who will make Germany an engine of Europe again rather than a gloomy passenger?

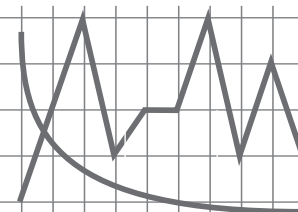
What Germany needs is, in fact, fairly clear. It needs to accept that globalization is above all an opportunity, one that must be grasped by confident, innovative, and entrepreneurial people. Germans need to understand again – as they did so well after 1945 – that their future lies in their own hands, as citizens, rather than in the power of some remote State.

Above all, Germany must appreciate that the changes it needs are improvements that would guarantee its future security. Perhaps what it requires most is a touch of Margaret Thatcher's policies of the 1980's, combined with Tony Blair's rhetoric of today. But it remains to be seen whether, or when, that might be on offer.

Ralf Dahrendorf, author of numerous acclaimed books and a former European Commissioner from Germany, is a member of the British House of Lords, a former Rector of the London School of Economics, and a former Warden of St. Antony's College, Oxford.

Copyright: Project
Syndicate/Institute for Human

YT Business



Rehabilitation & organization of Yemen foreign trade

By MAHYOUB AL-KAMALI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Specialists say Yemeni foreign trade sector needs rectification, organization and rehabilitation of its productive components in order to develop non-oil exports and increase the volume of national income revenues. They add that Yemeni trade sector occupies a major space in the national economy and closely connected to development and involvement of its various sectors and therefore, it contributes greatly in the growth of the national product and

income as well as in increasing employment. This sector's contribution in the gross domestic product amounts to around 11.5% while the number of those working in this field (wholesale and retail sale trade) are estimated at 398 thousands representing about 9.7% of the total persons working in the national economy field.

The trade sector has witnessed a great growth in the number of and categories of trading companies and branches of foreign companies. The external trade has on its part also seen quantitative and qualitative developments during the past ten years

with regard to growth in the volume and value of imports and exports, development of economic and trade relations between Yemen and different countries of the world as well as in the phenomenon of policies and measures the government offers in the area of economic reform and liberation of trade. Examples are the cancellation of import and export licenses, simplification of procedures, and realization of transparency and liberation of prices.

There has been also provision of legal environment serving development of the market mechanism, freedom of competition

and prevention of monopoly. That has been achieved after the issuance of a group of legislations organizing the trade activity on new foundations in a way serving the producer and the consumer, to increase trading efficiency and prepare the road for Yemen's accession to the World Trade Organization. In this regard, the government has founded a bureau for communication and coordination and a national committee for preparation and negotiation with the WTO; especially that Yemen is prepared to submit the request for joining the WTO to acquire full membership after it had already obtained the status of

observer in April 1999.

Statements of external trade and balance of trade reflect the extent of development in foreign trade in the past period. Statements and statistics of the main imported goods as wheat, sugar, medicines, wheat four, oils, powder milk, rice, poultry, cows, tobacco, in addition to automobiles, lubricant greases, tools and equipment, as well as other consumer and productive commodities, reflect the volume of foreign trade.

As for exported goods, oil occupies the first place, followed by fish, coffee, leather, cotton, salt, beverages, mineral waters, cigarettes, biscuits and

Exchange Rate for the Yemeni Rial

Currency	Buying	Selling
US Dollar	192.5500	192.8000
Sterling Pound	347.4800	347.9300
Euro	237.7900	238.1000
Saudi Rial	51.3400	51.4100
Kuwaiti Dinar	659.4200	660.2700
UAE Dirhem	52.4200	52.4900
Egyptian Pound	33.3400	33.3900
Bahraini Dinar	510.7400	511.4000
Qatari Rial	52.9200	52.9900
Jordanian Dinar	271.7900	272.1400
Omani Rial	500.1400	500.7900
Swiss Franc	153.7000	153.9000
Swedish Crown	25.4800	25.5100
Japanese Yen	1.7388	1.7410

Source: Central Bank of Yemen

juices and others.

China, Thailand, Korea, Singapore and India represent the significant trading partners for Yemeni exports; the UAE, Saudi Arabia, the United States, Kuwait and Australia are the bigger exporters to Yemen. Nevertheless, Yemeni businessmen and tradesmen believe that Yemeni external trade sector is in need of more support and organization to achieve more growth and realization of productive rates that develop exports. This also requires re-diversification of production process on studied economic bases leading to doubling Yemeni exports abroad.

State authority for land and survey,

Government seeks amendment of investment law

By YEMEN TIMES STAFF

The Yemeni government is planning to adopt a number of practical measures for the purpose of activating local and foreign investments in the near future and to remove impediments facing investors. Official sources have made it clear that measures include adoption of reforms in financial laws and making new amendments in the investment law, especially merging some specialized departments dealing with investors and building governmental mechanism for fighting financial and administrative corruption. The sources expected that the parliament would discuss in its new session a new draft law on investment including articles aimed at offering new facilities to investors and treatment aspects of failure in customs and tax-exempts.

The draft law also includes

providing opportunity for foreign companies to practice investment activities via their branches in the country as well as restricting the foreign investor property of lands in the field of industry or tourism. It is to be recalled that agricultural lands are open to be exploited through benefiting only. It also stipulates on article against expropriation of lands but pursuant to the law and to offer just compensation. The proposed law also grants the non-Yemeni investor the right to mortgage real estates for a project in order to obtain banking facilities and determines the percentage of Yemeni commission in any project by around 25%.

The draft law also includes exemptions from taxes and customs of immovable goods imported for the establishment of the project for five years instead of 50% exempt of duties only. The period of exemption could be extended to another three years under approval of the cabinet. Investment

projects are to be exempted for seven years from commercial profits tax while all other previous exemptions are to be cancelled particularly regarding expansion or development in case it is proved there is an outflanking against the law. The law also stipulates that the state authority for investment be under the responsibility of the minister of industry instead of the prime minister.

The Yemeni government has completed preparation of a draft law on the establishment of the State Authority for Land, Survey and Planning composed of merging the authorities of land registry and survey department as well as the state real estates and urban planning at the ministry of public works. The project aims at enhancing the role of the government sides having tasks related to lands and estates of the state. The aim is also to curb the phenomenon of dispute over specialties, authorities and their duality which more

frequently used to lead to the loss of the public right. The government source mentioned that the multi government sides dealing with states real estates had previously resulted in creation of a big block before investments and imposition of many difficulties on the citizen especially in his efforts to prove his propriety or dealing with the estate.

Sources affirm that the new authority aims at providing a new climate attracting investments and making the question of land a magnetic element of various investments in Yemen. That could be achieved through easing terms of owning it and simplicity in implementing investment projects on them, given that the land in general is one of the most important privileges the country would offer for attracting of more strategic investments. Normally, such investments would contribute to reduce rates of unemployment.

Campaign in assisting goals of millennium development in Yemen

By YEMEN TIMES STAFF

A campaign for protection and support for development objectives of the millennium and creation of awareness among the public on the importance of implementing them was embarked on in Sana'a in order to attain a country free from poverty, diseases and illiteracy by the year 2015.

The minister of Human Rights Amat Al-Alem Souswa said during the inauguration party and show of the documentary film and posters about the campaign elucidated the development aims of the millennium organized by the UN Information Center in Sana'a. She said the realization of the goals would need from all the creation of essential changes in action and word, adding that the responsibility of achieving them is on the shoulders of the state and media, educational, guiding and all civil society organizations in Yemen.

She also singled the importance of the role of those institutions as lying in preparation of the general climate in favor of development, because that would concentrate the public attention on goals of the development.

On his part, undersecretary of planning and international cooperation, Dr Mutahar al-Abbasi confirmed the government's keenness on interaction with international and regional initiatives in this regard, in the forefront of such is the initiative of the millennium summit that was held in New York late 2000 and came out with a world declaration on aims of the millennium.

That declaration was signed by the Yemeni president Ali Abdullah Saleh while attending the conference. Mr. al-Abbasi said the government viewed that the goals were the core of local development and the guiding framework depended upon in working out the third five-year plan and alleviation of poverty. He also affirmed that attaining those aims would require the provision of many material and human needs in order to create a compatible economic and developmental renaissance.

Ms Deena Assaf, acting resident representative of the UN development Program has pointed out that the objective of the documentary film and posters was to increase con-

sciousness concerning the development goals of the millennium in Yemen, reminding of the awareness campaign the UNDP had implemented last February under the motto "Let's work together for better Yemen by 2015". She said the campaign aimed at finding a forum for dialogue among various partners of development and the concerned government sides for assuring soundness of measures and policies to achieve the ambitious developmental goals of the millennium on fixed time. She had called on all activities to play their role in enrichment of the dialogue to realize effective mechanisms and measures characterized by large and transparent participation.

Dr Hashim al-Zain, acting general coordinator and representative of the WHO indicated that goals of the millennium represented the essence of all international development efforts, calling the attention to that relevant UN agencies were exerting their efforts for the improvement of capacities and infrastructure and institutional aspects, in addition to creation of channels of dialogue with decision-makers and beneficiaries from development programs.

Dr al-Zain also touched on the eight development goals of the millennium that concentrate on reducing rates of severe poverty, and acute hunger to the half, generalization of education for all children, enhancement of equality between the two genders and empowerment of women as well as reduction of infant fatalities by two thirds by the year 2015.

The goals also included reducing of the rate of maternity deaths by three fourths and stopping the dissemination of the AIDS virus, tuberculosis and malaria, and also guaranteeing environmental maintenance and establishment of world partnership for development.

The documentary film and posters have summed up Yemen's status and situation regarding the achievement of the aims, casting light on the national and international efforts for the realization of the millennium goals in various countries of the world in general and Yemen in particular. The film also presented official indicators affirming the importance of collective work to achieve the millennium objectives by the year 2015.

A good rate hike for Europe

Two wrongs don't make a right. Just because European governments have failed to put bread on their constituents' tables doesn't mean that the European Central Bank should likewise fail in its job of promoting price stability in the euro zone. That may sound obvious, but abandoning price stability is exactly what some European politicians are advocating.

For example, Italian politicians, who, given Italy's recent dismal economic performance, would seem the least qualified to offer the ECB advice on monetary policy, are nonetheless advocating interest-rate cuts. Echoing comments by Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi, Deputy Economics Minister Mario Baldassarri said in *Il Sole 24 Ore* last week that all efforts to boost growth are in vain "if someone is pushing on the brake pedal."

Who's he kidding? If anyone is "pushing down on the Italian growth brake" it is Berlusconi himself. He has made no efforts at economic reform during his term and now seeks to blame the ECB for Italy's lame economic performance. But it is precisely the lack of economic reform at home that has made Italy one of the least competitive states in the euro-zone economy.

More than the usual "blame game" is at work here. Pressures are mounting on the ECB to raise interest rates – and Berlusconi and Co.'s attacks are as much as an attempt to forestall future

rate hikes as to get the ECB to loosen its monetary policy.

Soaring energy prices, for example, have become a leading inflation risk. But higher energy prices, by themselves, will not cause the ECB to pull the interest-rate trigger. The key will be so-called "second-round effects" – whether growing crude prices lead to higher wage demands from trade unions.

So far, the "social partners," as ECB president Jean-Claude Trichet likes to call the unions, have been quiet. Should this change, the ECB will have to raise rates even if Europe's economic growth remains slack.

The good news is that economic growth in the euro-zone economy appears to be picking up (even in Italy). Though second-quarter GDP growth was weak – the euro-zone average was only 0.3% year on year – third-quarter data are indicating a sustained economic pick-up in the second half of the year. Only consumption is lagging.

How will the ECB react to better economic news? Some on the Governing Council have grown uncomfortable that euro-zone interest rates have stayed so low, at 2%, for so long (more than two years). True, there is no inflation problem in the short run, but the ECB's monetary policy focuses



By MELVYN KRAUSS

on the medium term.

One particular worry is that euro-zone money supply is well above the ECB's benchmark level, indicating an excess supply of liquidity. It is doubtful that the ECB would raise interest rates to curb excess liquidity so long as economic recovery remains in question. Slow

growth has silenced the monetarists on the ECB's Governing Council. This will change, however, once the economic pick-up is confirmed. Interest-rate hikes may be coming sooner rather than later, which is why Berlusconi and French President Jacques Chirac are talking up interest-rate cuts now.

Meanwhile, in Germany, the elections this September may have surprising consequences for ECB monetary policy. Angela Merkel, the Christian Democrats' candidate, is a reformer, holding out hope for Germany's future – and that of Europe.

Unfortunately, Merkel's campaign is off to a rocky start, and the recent entry of Oskar Lafontaine's extreme left-wing party into the fray may necessitate the formation of a grand coalition between the Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats.

This would be bad news for the German economy, which could delay

possible ECB interest rate hikes. Because the expected gridlock in parliament would make reforms less likely, companies might hold off on investment, while consumers would be more likely to keep their wallets closed, because official policy would be even less clear than it is now.

On the other hand, a center-right coalition between the Christian Democrats and the Free Democrats could spark the ECB into action.

This raises an interesting point. The public should be relieved if the ECB raises rates, because this would most likely signal that the long-awaited economic recovery is well under way, and that inflationary repercussions are being addressed. A hike, in other words, would indicate that good things are happening.

But the public often views interest-rate increases as negative events that increase unemployment and stifle growth. Blame-game politicians like Berlusconi, who have failed to put bread on the table, their minions in the media, and Keynesian economic professors who don't understand and misrepresent Keynes sustain this distorted view. Europe would be a lot better off if someone told the public the truth.

Melvyn Krauss is a senior fellow at the Hoover Institution, Stanford University.

Copyright: Project Syndicate, 2005.

Yemen as an English society

By HAKIM ALMASMARI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF
Hakim_Alasmari@hotmail.com

More than a decade ago, nearly eighty percent of Yemen's population was illiterate. Putting an end to this ongoing dilemma was a major concern for authorities to combat. Nowadays, and ten years later things have changed dramatically. Not only is the illiteracy rate seemingly down, but rather we notice the zeal of education growing tremendously in the hearts of the younger generation, as they realize the era of technology and development has knocked its doors. This sudden change in philosophy, in such a short span of ten years is nothing less than a remarkable achievement.

For the last several years Yemen has been witnessing a growing rush towards English. In numerous occasions, either walking in the street, riding in a bus, or even in Qat chewing sessions, you could notice some people changing their language tone to English, while indulging in numerous conversations. This in result goes back to the change in people's mentality, as people are starting to realize that English is the language of the future, and lacking English virtually means lacking a future.

I completed my engineering degree and still couldn't find a job, I decided to strengthen my self with English, then suddenly all doors seemingly opened", said Fouad Abdul Nasser. "In Yemen it almost guarantees you a fruitful future", he added.

Thousand of language institutions have arisen during the last couple of years. In the late seventies, only one known English language Institution existed throughout the country. In almost all fields of learning, important information and data are stored or understood threw English, making the understanding of English a condition to succeed or up grading your present skills.



English students chatting with each other in the yard of YALI

This year the number of female English students virtually tripled over the last three years. "We want to learn, not just for the love of the language, but also to compete with males for every job opportunity available", said Samah Hamid.

Many enterprises and companies are very percise in only hiring English speaking employees, to the extent of making it a condition for receiving a decent job or position. This in return could be understood by the strong influence the western world in general, and the United States in specific is having on newly developing third world countries. It reveals that the people are ready for progress and furthermore, take the next step for a better tomorrow. It also widens their overall view to different educational fields.

"In a short span of one month, over 50 classes were in progress throughout different times of the day", said Waheeb Nouman, establisher and head of (ALTI), an American Institute in the capital Sana'a. He admits that the num-

ber of students virtually doubled comparing to a year ago. "Seeing so much willingness from the people to learn is such a remarkable achievement", he added.

Unfortunately, while citizens are continuously seen flocking language institutions to upgrade their skills, many barriers stand in their way to success. Almost ninety percent of language institutions lack the necessary fundamentals and are not orderly equipped to run such establishments. An unqualified teaching staff is also a dilemma, which many students face and bear its outcome, therefore students complete months of intense studying and still see only a fractional improvement.

According to a survey taken from language students throughout the capital Sana'a, fifty seven percent admitted that a good learning atmosphere plays an important role in their developing process, while another seventy percent complained of students who come with no intention of learning, but rather to interact, chat and make new friends.

"Some people clearly don't understand the difference between a classroom and a chat room", said Abu Aasim, a senior language teacher. "The concept of learning today is completely mixed with other priorities and goals".

In another survey conducted by language instructors in the capital Sana'a, it shows that during the summer vacation, an estimated 14,500 students enrolled in English language institutions from all age groups including teens and senior citizens. The Yemen America Language Institute, (YALI) had by far the greatest success of all local institutions enrolling over 6000 students in just a short span of two and a half months, making it the greatest number of foreign language student enrollees in the history of this growing Middle Eastern country. The survey also reveals that MALI, MBI (Ring Road Branch), and ALTI come second, third, and fourth respectively.

A primary reason for YALI's great success is that it consists of probably the most elite teaching staff in the country. This in return drags a lot of attention and increases enrollment dramatically.

In an interview with Dr. Mohammed Naif, who is an English Professor at Sana'a University, I asked him about the reasons behind the great rush towards English, he replied: "English has become an international language. Wherever you go around the world you're bound to find people who can speak English. Besides, if you look at the job announcements or ads, you will see that 'being able to speak and write in English is the most important requirements nowadays'", Dr. Naif

In one-way or another, this is by far a great success for all the Yemeni people, noting that all these accomplishments were taken place in a short period of time. But can the government fulfill its promises by employing these educated personals, or will their efforts go down the drain and be unheard of. If efforts are not given the required attention, expect a volcano to erupt from within the country.

Old houses in Zabid collapse

By YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Two houses have collapsed in the Old City of Zabid, 100 kms to the south of Hodeidah, reports from the area said. Other 10 houses are reported to have suffered cracks due to rains that fell last week.

No injuries were reported in the collapse because buildings had already been evacuated to preempt any harm.

The historic city of Zabid has seen collapses of ancient houses. Some 11 houses collapsed and 20 were cracked in 2005 as a result of heavy rains.

Residents have expressed their protest against the negligence of the government which has taken no action to protect and conserve the old city of Zabid. Rainwater gathers in open cesspits and weakens the bases of buildings leading up to destruction. The UNESCO warned last year that it would remove Zabid from the World Heritage List.



An old decorated house in Zabid City standing in jeopardy

Cultural tourism is a healthy alternative

By YEMEN TIMES STAFF

The phenomenon of the so-called "tourist marriage" has frightened people and made them suspicious of tourism. Before even reaping the desired fruits of tourism, socially objectionable incidents occur ringing the bell of danger. Recently, we have heard about the tourist marriage, cases of which were detected in some areas. Some poor families were reported to have succumbed to the temptation of gulf tourists' money and married off their young daughters. This is not the whole story. The more painful part of it is that after a couple of weeks when the lascivious victimizers have gratified their lust, they leave for good and what remains behind usually are pregnant teenagers with broken hearts and shattered lives.

Another phenomenon attributed to the so-called pleasure tourism -with the

bad connotation of the word pleasure- is the proliferation of white slavery houses were immortality prevails. A report recently released by the Woman Forum for Research and Studies showed that such houses and networks are present in the capital city and , ironically, are licensed by the government in order to encourage tourism. They are working under the cover of dance clubs.

Poverty is of course mostly related to crime and misconduct. However, sound cultural policies can resolve this problem. Yemen doesn't lack in tourist potentials. It only needs wise tourist plans and implementation thereof. If we try to enumerate the vast historic and natural wealth of this country, much time and effort would be required. However, this is an attempt to shed light on the way we have to take in order to develop a healthy tourism that yields profits to the state's coffers and helps popularize Yemen's merits abroad.

Geographically speaking, Yemen is

located in the center of the earth, thus, representing a point linking the east with the west, the north with the south. It is easily accessible by air, land and sea. The coastline runs for about 2500 kms on the Red Sea and Arab Sea. Concerning its topography, Yemen has areas with different heights and natures. It has the sea-level zones and highlands as elevated as Nabi Shu'aib Mount (3760 meters) which is the highest peak in the Arab Peninsula. Yemen encompasses mountain chains, profound valleys, agricultural terraces , fertile plains, golden deserts, etc. Such a geographical stretch grows some 2810 plant species besides rare indigenous plants, aromatic and medicinal. The climate of Yemen is therefore different from area to area throughout the 555000 square kms.

If we turn our attention to the heritage of the antique Yemeni kingdoms and states, a glimpse of it would make us realize the enormous treasure we possess. In Yemen did many civiliza-

tions prospered in different regions such as pre-Islamic Himyarite, Ma'inite, Hadhrami and post-Islamic Zaidi, Rasouli, Sulaihi, Tahiri, etc. Almost every spot of Yemen bears witness to its past glory and gives off the smell of history.

Puzzling situation:

Statistics of Jordanian tourism reveal a good deal of revenue gained over the first half of 2005 estimated at over half a billion USD despite the limited inherent resources. Yemen's tourism, however, faces problems in spite of the abundantly available potentials. We neither got the benefits of tourism nor immunized our society against its evils. We need to eliminate the "pleasure tourism" which affects our society and promote cultural tourism which underscores the aesthetic value of nature and the archeological and historical value of Yemeni heritage. This way, we would get a two-fold advantage: boosting

Literary Corner

An anthology of Arab humor in Arab literature (1 of 3)

Undoubtedly, the Arabs and the various nations that fell under Islamic rule over the centuries had a very lasting influential in the development of human civilization and culture. Much of modern life, with its cultural and social advances is owed to the dynamic inputs made by Arab and Saracenic scholars, scientists, philosophers, men of letters and the arts over a span of well over a thousand years. When studying in the United States, this critic remembers a young Jewish Physics professor, aged 27, who had remarkably already obtained professorship status, whose name I believe was Dr. Flory, if my memory hasn't become foggy made an astounding remark to the class on his first lecture for the year: "If it was not for the work of Arab and Moslem scientists in the Middle Ages, the world would still be enmeshed in perpetual darkness in both the scientific and social arenas". He then went on to elaborate the outstanding achievement of the Arabs in such fields as mathematics, optics, astronomy, medicine and chemistry, just to name a few. To be honest, I must admit that even Arab professors could not have been as elaborate and flattering to such achievements. His specialty was science, he nevertheless made note of the achievements in the arts, literature and the social sciences. I could not help but go up to him and convey my astonishment at such an open minded attitude the professor reflected. This writer made note of the fact that quite often he has had to argue with many prejudiced professors, who have always tried to convey Islam and the Arabs in the Middle Ages as proponents of "God, Glory and Gold". He flatly, shook his head and said: "It goes to show you that these people should not have been accredited for teaching distortions of history. Only a fool would fail to admit the works of a thousand years of human progress."

If the case can be said as such for the sciences, then surely the arts and the social sciences had also aroused the attention of many Arab and Moslem scholars over this transition period between the Middle Ages (incorrectly called the "Dark Ages", just because Europe was in dark slumber) and the Modern Age. With the Arab Language providing a uniform medium of communications and movement of information, this helped produce an astounding literary heritage that crossed all ethnic and national boundaries that were under Islamic rule. It is noteworthy to mention that many a succeeding empire, some emanating from what may be considered as barbaric origins, eventually took in Moslem cultural influence and carried on with the magnificent output of their Arab and Saracenic¹ predecessors. The Mongols and the Ottoman Empires are examples of such national movements that adopted Islam as their religion and their messianic universal missions.

Throughout this period, the field of literature was indeed accorded a high

distinction of attention by many rulers, despotic or otherwise, because through this medium many of the rulers saw in the use of literature as a means of disseminating propaganda about their rule and their glory. Arabic poetry has already established itself as the record of Arab history in the Pre-Islamic Age, with literally thousands of Arab poems depicting the life story of many of the heroes of the period, of chronic inter-fighting and feuding among the tribes and mini-states that came and went in this anarchic period of Arab history. With writing, not yet widely used to record such history, the poets of the period were able to compose great masterpieces of rhythmic prose, that provided a solid base for establishing the Qur'an as the masterpiece of Arab literary flair and Islamic doctrine. Most of these poems were quickly spread throughout the Arabian Peninsula and kept in memory by the many talented poets over the ages, until the advent of Islam, in which writing became more widespread and scholars began to record all these fantastic anthology of prose, that is the major record of the history of the Arabian Peninsula for the span of almost 650 years of history, which is called the Jahiliyah, or Ignorance (as Islam is deemed to be the enlightening element that was infused into Arab culture and the dynamic course to free the Arabs from the petty warfare, vices and evil that dominated the period).

In this work under scrutiny, we have a lengthy in depth anthology of some of the literary output of the post Islamic period, especially that of literature combined with humor to produce a fascinating picture of the social and political environ that prevailed in some of the Islamic lands, particularly under the rule of the Abbasid Caliphate. While the whole work is quite large to cover in detail in this corner, we will only concentrate on the First Volume of this great anthology. Just a word on the author and we will begin the insight into the work in the next issue. Ali Mroueh is a Lebanese writer who was instrumental in publishing many literary publications over his 76 years of life which began in 1904. It is worth noting that he lived during the period when Arab culture was indeed beginning to see a reawakening after a long slumber that was probably due to the weakening of the body politic of the Arab nation as a unified state. In fact, it was indeed a period in which many important books were published that helped to maintain a tie of the present with the past that almost seemed to drift into oblivion had it not been for the work of people like Mroueh, Georgy Zeidan, Taha Hussein, Mohammed Hussein Heikal (not the present claimant to journalistic superiority and political analyst, who was one of the late President Nasser's propaganda mouthpieces).

¹ Saracenic may be construed to include all the cultures that were encompassed by the Islamic Empire, with the Arabs still prevailing as the dominating cultural and political influence.

tourism and promoting Yemen's image abroad.

It is the magic wand:

Thus, what we call "cultural tourism" seems to be an excellent way to popularize Yemen, properly entertain its foreign guests and help resolve economic difficulties. Some experts suggest that such a kind of tourism is internationally popular namely in countries such as Italy and France. It usually attracts the over-forty age category, people who tour to look into history and be familiar with exotic civilizations. This entails that the concerned authorities should run intensive campaigns in foreign markets to promote Yemen's tourism.

Another relevant factor is local tourism in which locals make tours of their country. Taking care of this type of tourism is significant to highlight the

key role of tourism, activate tourist movement and provide an alternative to traveling abroad, thus saving badly needed hard currency. It should include various programs tailored for different categories (students, officers, etc.) with packages of facilitation such as low transportation and accommodation fees. Local councils are encouraged to contribute to this tourism in order to create self-finance resources.

Awareness has to be disseminated among people on tourism and more skilled personnel should be trained. Poverty will gradually diminish especially in tourist-hosting areas. After all, places that cater for immorality and obscenity should be shut down and rules be reinforced. Parents must also understand that they are supposed to protect their daughters and not let them fall into the paws of lustful hunters.

Yemen: Leprosy still a major health problem, experts say

SANA, 8 September (IRIN) - Leprosy is not getting the attention it deserves from the Yemeni government, even as international organisations recommend sustaining national programmes to confront the disease, experts said.

A three day meeting of national leprosy control coordinators from the Middle East and South Asia region that started on Tuesday in the capital, Sana, called for the elimination of the disease, especially among poverty stricken groups.

The World Health Organization (WHO) suggested that control programmes should sustain community awareness and integrate leprosy control activities into primary health care systems to facilitate the detection of new cases.

The coordinators at the meeting were from Yemen, Sudan, Egypt, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Somalia, Morocco, Iran. Sudan currently has the highest rate of leprosy infection among the Middle Eastern countries with 722 cases detected in 2004.

"In reality, leprosy is a very serious social problem and important health problem as long as it occurs and remains without diagnosis and treatment," Dr. Yasin al-Qubati, representative of the German Leprosy and TB Relief Association in Yemen, told the meeting.

Despite recommendations, al-Qubati added, political commitment to control the disease was weak in Yemen. In 2005, for example, the Ministry of Health did not allocate any funds from its budget for leprosy. It was, however, expected to allocate some from 2006.

Currently, control of the disease is vested on Yemen's National Leprosy Elimination Program (NLEP), which



has been supported since 1989 by the German Leprosy organization with an annual 100,000 euro-donation as well as cars and other logistics. WHO has provided the drugs.

Despite the fact that Yemen through NLEP, which is headquartered in Taiz, 250 km south of the capital and operates 73 clinics in 15 governorates, reached the elimination phase in its fight against the disease in 1990, leprosy had remained an active disease, the experts said.

While the total number of patients who had been completely treated since NLEP started operating was 7,928, there were still 399 under treatment.

Al-Qubati urged professionals in health facilities to help in leprosy control the way they do for other diseases.

Early detection and successful treatment, he added, would result in no social or physical impairment and would decrease the lapse time between

incidence and detection. It would also decrease the chance of further transmission.

"The nearly steady rate of detection over the last two decades in Yemen means there is a continuous production of new cases in the community because of under detection," he said. "We continue to detect between 400-500 cases per year, 60 percent of them are of infectious type."

Since 1990, prevalence rate decreased continuously from 1.5 in 1989 to 0.19 in the end of 2004. At the moment, detection rate 400 cases per year.

According to Dr Abdul Raheem al-Samie, director of the NLEP, after 22 years of multi-drug therapy (MDT) it was normal for the rate of new cases to appear to remain steady.

"The number of new cases will probably remain at the same level and the incidence rate will be more or less equivalent to the prevalence rate for

many years to come until the effect of MDT exhausts the hidden cases and the transmission of the disease is stopped," he said.

The programme which had covered 85 percent of the country by the end of 2004, is now focusing on the two governorates of Hadramawt and Hodeidah - to the northeast and southwest of the capital respectively.

"Our main challenge is to reach the national elimination level in these two governorates as 177 of the detected cases annually are found in Hadramawt and 68 in Hodeidah," al-Samie said.

He pointed out that leprosy in Yemen was a social problem due to its associated stigma and therefore, needed strategies which involve the community and grass roots organisations in order to sustain activities to control it.

Leprosy is a chronic disease caused by a bacillus, *Mycobacterium leprae*, which multiplies very slowly. Symptoms can take as long as 20 years to appear. While not highly infectious, it is transmitted via droplets, from the nose and mouth, during close and frequent contacts with untreated cases.

It mainly affects the skin and nerves, causing progressive and permanent damage to the skin, nerves, limbs and eyes if untreated.

At the beginning of 2005, the global registered prevalence of leprosy was 286,063 cases while the number of new cases detected in 2004 was 407,791.

Compared to 2003, the number of new cases detected globally fell by 21 percent in 2004, according to the WHO Weekly Epidemiological Record of 26 August, 2005. It, however, remains a public health problem in six African countries, two in South-East Asia and one in Latin America.



By Dr. Saleh Al-Habshi
Msc. in Public Health

Public Health Affairs

Suicide, a Preventable Public Health Problem

Following the successful launch last year - World Suicide Prevention Day, International Association for Suicide Prevention (IASP), in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO) announced 10th September 2005, to be the third World Suicide Prevention Day (WSPD). This year the IASP and WHO invite the public, communities, societies, individuals, professionals and volunteers to conduct activities on this day to promote and demonstrate the joint responsibility to save lives that would otherwise be lost to suicide. The WSPD aims at changing public attitudes and increase awareness of suicide as a major public health problem that's largely preventable. Despite the complexity and severity of the problem, suicide prevention cannot be seen as the responsibility of governments and concerned organizations alone; rather, preventing suicide is every one's business.

Suicide is one of the world largest public health problems, accounting for almost half of all violent deaths every year, as well as economic costs in the billions of dollars. It profoundly affects individuals, families, workplaces, neighborhoods and societies.

According to WHO annual estimates approximately one million people die from suicide and 10 to 20 times more people attempt to suicide worldwide. This represents one death every 40 seconds and one attempt every 3 seconds, on average. Furthermore WHO estimates suggest fatalities could rise to 1.5 million by 2020.

Suicide represents 1.4% of the Global Burden of Disease, but the losses extend much further. In the Western Pacific Region they account for 2.5% of all economic losses due to diseases. In most European countries, the number of suicides is larger than the annual traffic fatalities. More lives are lost to suicide than in all wars and homicides. There are three times more suicides each year than enormous and catastrophic loss of human lives in the tragic Tsunami disaster in South East Asia in December 2004. More lives are lost to suicide every day than the loss of lives in the terrorist attack on New York, September 11, 2001. This indicates that more people are dying from suicide than in all the several armed conflicts around the world and more than those dying from traffic accidents.

Some WHO Member States have been reporting on suicide cases since 1950, whereas other countries started sending this information later on. A WHO report on 2002 revealed that the global rates of suicide tend to increase with age to be more among males than females, but there has recently been an alarming increase in suicidal behaviors amongst young people aged 15-25 years, worldwide. An opposite change in the age distribution of suicide cases occurred between 1950 and 2000. On 1950 eleven countries reported that 40% of suicide cases were among age group (5-44) years, while 60% of them were among people of 45 years and more. On 2000 contrary to that forty-seven countries reported 55% of suicide cases among (5-44) age group, while 45% of them were among people of 45 years and more.

Among countries reporting suicide, the highest rates are found in Eastern Europe and the lowest are found mostly in Latin America, in Muslim countries and in a few of the Asian countries. There is little information on suicide from African countries.

Countries of previous Soviet Union showed the highest rates of suicide especially among males. It was 80.7, 69.3, 60.3 and 52.1 per 100,000, in Lithuania, Russian Federation, Belarus and Ukraine respectively. Comparatively reports on 2000 reflected that suicide rate was higher in Switzerland than the United States especially among males, while it was also higher in Austria than Azerbaijan on 2002. Among the highest rates of suicide in South East Asia - that which was reported from Sri Lanka,

44.6 per 100,000 among males and 16.8 per 100,000 among females (1991). Iran has the lowest suicide rate among Muslim countries reporting on suicide, 0.3 per 100,000 among males and 0.1 per 100,000 among females (1991).

Suicide does occur in Yemen, but until now there is no reliable data that explain the situation about such public health problem.

Suicidal behavior has a large number of complex underlying causes, including poverty, unemployment, loss of loved ones, arguments, breakdown in relationships and legal and work-related problems. A family history of suicide, as well as alcohol and drug abuse, childhood abuse, social isolation and some mental disorders including depression and schizophrenia, also play central role in a large number of suicides. Physical illness and disabling pain can also increase suicide risks.

"It is important to realize that suicide is preventable, and that having access to the means of suicide is both an important risk factor and determinant of suicide." Said professor Lars Mehlum, President of IASP and Professor at University of Oslo.

Fortunately, suicide is not an inevitable burden that must be accepted by society. There are many ways in which suicide can be prevented. Adopting policies addressing suicide by governments is crucial. There is an urgent great need for intensified, effective, coordinated and comprehensive suicide preventive initiatives throughout the world to reduce the enormous number of completed suicides, suicide attempts and problems related to suicide and self-destructive behaviors. Effective suicide prevention calls for an innovative, comprehensive multi-sectorial approach, including health and non-health sectors, education, labour, police, justice, religion, law, politics and the media. The role of experts is certainly needed in addressing this public health problem (medical personnel and mental health workers); these professionals play a crucial role in risk assessment, emergency services and providing short- and long-term treatments. They are also important in the development of knowledge base through research and evaluation of suicide preventive measures. However, suicide cannot be effectively prevented through the efforts of these experts alone. Suicide prevention is every body's business. All community members should be part of the solution. Every one can do something to help reduce the number of people who try to solve their problems with suicidal behaviors. Sharing responsibility is very important.

Protective factors include high self-esteem and social "connectedness", especially with family and friends, having social support, being in a stable relationship and religious or spiritual commitment. Early identification and appropriate treatment of mental disorders is an important preventive strategy. There is also evidence that educating primary health care personnel in the identification and treatment of people with mood disorders may result in a reduction of suicide amongst those at risk. In addition, establishing suicide prevention centers and school-based prevention programmes are all promising strategies.

WHO has produced, with the assistance of experts from around the world, a series of guidelines for different audiences that have a critical role to suicide prevention, including health workers, teachers, prison officers, media professionals and survivors of suicide. These resources are now available in many languages on websites. The media can also play a major role in reducing stigma and discrimination associated with suicidal behaviors and mental disorders. The above-mentioned efforts are needed and any other efforts to put suicide prevention on the local public agenda. Every individual must initiate by the least contribution, not all suicide prevention activities cost money; to lend a helping hand, to be a good friend or colleague does not necessarily imply financial costs.

Babies show signs of crying in the womb

By AMY NORTON

NEW YORK (Reuters Health) - An infant's first cry may occur not in the delivery room, but in the womb, researchers have found.

With the help of video-recorded ultrasound images, the investigators found that a group of third-trimester fetuses showed evidence of "crying behavior" in response to a low-decibel noise played on the mother's abdomen.

Fetuses showed a "startle" response to the noise, along with deep inhalations and exhalations, an open mouth and a "quivering" chin - all signs of crying.

The behavior, seen in 11 fetuses, began as early as the 28th week of pregnancy.

It was only by chance that the researchers made their observations, said study co-author Dr. Ed Mitchell of the University in Auckland in New Zealand.

The ultrasounds and noise stimulation were performed as part of research looking into the effects of maternal smoking and cocaine use during pregnancy. At first, the researchers thought the fetal responses they saw might be seizures, Mitchell told Reuters Health.

But when they took a closer look at the video recordings, they realized the fetuses' behavior was analogous to an infant's crying.

It's not surprising that fetuses this age would show such behavior, Mitchell said,



since premature infants born even earlier than the 28th week of pregnancy can cry.

"But it had never been observed or rec-

ognized for what it is," he said of the fetal crying.

Mitchell and his colleagues report

their findings in the Archives of Disease in Childhood: Fetal and Neonatal Edition.

The researchers first noted the crying behavior in an ultrasound of a 33-week-old fetus. When the stimulus - noise and vibration akin to a rumbling stomach - was placed on the mother's abdomen, the fetus "startled" and turned its head. That was followed by heavy breaths, jaw opening and chin quivering, according to the researchers.

Subsequent ultrasounds found similar behavior in 10 fetuses, all 28 weeks old and up, that lasted for 15 to 20 seconds after the noise exposure.

"This phenomenon," the researchers write, "suggests a prenatal origin of crying."

The findings have developmental implications, according to Mitchell and his colleagues. To "cry," they note, the fetus would need not only the movement capability, but also the necessary sensory and brain development to process the offending sound and recognize it as something negative.

In a recent, controversial study, researchers at the University of California, San Francisco concluded that fetuses are unlikely to feel pain before the 29th week of pregnancy. It's believed, Mitchell noted, that the "pain pathways" in the brain begin to develop between weeks 23 and 30.

Daily stress may stop breast cancer: study

LONDON (Reuters) - Women with high levels of stress in their everyday lives are at less risk than others of developing breast cancer for the first time, according to research in the British Medical Journal published on Friday.

Scientists from Denmark drew their conclusions after studying 6,689 women over a period of 18 years, and speculated that it may be because daily stress suppressed production of oestrogen,

which is a risk factor in breast cancer.

"Prolonged-low key stress of everyday life results in a persistent activation of stress hormones which may impair oestrogen synthesis and may therefore be related to lower risk of breast cancer," they wrote.

However, they pointed out that this theory was untested and deserved greater investigation.

Not only did the researchers from the

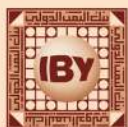
National Institute of Public Health in Copenhagen find a lower incidence of primary breast cancer among stressed women, they found that the higher the day-to-day stress levels the lower the risk.

However, they warned that stress was not a health cure, given that high levels had also been associated with increased risk of potential killers like heart disease.

They also noted that their findings were at odds with studies in Finland and Sweden - the former found no link between daily stress and breast cancer while the latter found a direct association with higher risk.

They said that part of the reason for the apparent discrepancy might be that their study only looked at first-time incidence of breast cancer while the others looked at all cases.

INTERNATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN



بنك اليمن الدولي



IBY Visa Electron
"The smart way to carry your money"



IBY Visa Electron.. Wherever You Are.. Your account with you
One Card Could Facilitate Your Local & International Transactions

- *The ability to check your account balance and withdraw money from IBY ATM's and from over 810,000 ATMs worldwide.
- *The ability to pay for your purchases locally through IBY's POS and worldwide at more than 22,000,000 locations.
- * Additional cards for your family members available upon your request.
- * Issued locally within 24 hours without any margins or guarantees.
- * No limits set on the card.
- * You can withdraw cash in any currency depending where you are.
- * Issued fees 1000 YR only.

Ask for your card today...

Conditions: Have an account with IBY * Fill out the application form
* A copy of a valid passport * colored personal photo (4 x 6).



For more details please call us on 01 - 407030 or visit our website at www.ibyemen.com

Almuballah 01 448990

Feel The
Power
Recognize The
Difference



ADHBAN Trading Corporation
Head Office Tel : 469768 Fax: 470206
Show Room, Sana'a Tel : 203158 - 212119
Hod. : 261841 - Aden : 248325 - Taiz : 242 337
E-mail : adhbanye@y.net.ye



Integrated Learning Access Learn Self-paced Support Validate

Microsoft® Windows Server 2003 Training

Train your staff to be as advanced as your server

With the latest advancement from Microsoft in operating systems technology, organizations have the ability to build a robust and dependable enterprise infrastructure on which to manage users, resources and network applications. Proper training on these advancements will provide the maximum effectiveness of this technology which can result in productivity increases in your infrastructure, reduced downtime and the ability to transform your network into a strategic asset for your organization.

Training in the Microsoft Windows Server 2003 program provides students with the essential skills and knowledge needed to manage their organization's Windows Server 2003 system.

Training on Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Will Teach Your Staff How To:

- Implement technical advances that help organizations lower cost of ownership
- Migrate from previous NT/2000 environments to Windows Server 2003
- Plan, manage and configure Windows Server 2003 for your organization's environment
- Install, configure, administer and trouble shoot the client-server database management system
- Plan and design a Windows Server 2003 Active Directory® service infrastructure
- Design a secure network infrastructure
- Administer systems and create and enforce workstation and server configurations

Who will benefit from Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Training?
Individuals involved in the design, deployment, implementation or optimization and troubleshooting of Windows Server 2003, including network administrators, system administrators, information technology engineers, information systems administrators, network technicians, systems engineers, technical support engineers, systems analysts, network analysts and technical consultants.

New Horizons Integrated Learning® Combines Multiple Learning Methods For More Effective Results
New Horizons will bring immediate value to your organization through our Integrated Learning approach, which encompasses more than just "taking a class." It's a complete method of learning, reinforcing, supporting, and validating training through flexible learning options including Classroom Learning, Online /Self Learning and Online ANY TIME Learning.

As the largest network of Microsoft Certified Partners for Learning Solutions and Gold Partners for Learning Solutions in the world, you are guaranteed the most current training solutions from New Horizons. Every course follows the Microsoft Official Curriculum and is taught by a Microsoft Certified Trainer.

We also provide Books 24/7, an online interactive technical reference library, hands-on labs, and practice exams using state-of-the-art equipment in the classroom or virtual labs using the Internet. All training is tracked through the Integrated Learning Manager, a powerful Web-based tool that delivers, tracks, coordinates, manages and reports on all employee training, competency levels and development to help you reach your business goals. And, don't forget, courses may be taken for up to six months from the original class date, absolutely free.

New Horizons Provides a Total Training Solution
New Horizons offers a variety of courses and certifications that will create a well-balanced training program and can be bundled together as course training options. For example, New Horizons training for Cisco®, Information Security Training, Project Management and Business Productivity are only a few options. Certification exams are also available at the same location.

Learn From the Leader
With over 20 years experience, more than 250 training centers in over 50 countries and over 2,000 instructors, New Horizons is the world leader in computer training.

Maximize Your Use of Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Through Training Today
New Horizons provides a one-of-a-kind training experience on Windows 2003 that translates into increased efficiencies and improved productivity for your organization. Talk with your Account Executive or New Horizons training center today to get started, or visit us online at www.newhorizons.com.

Sana'a Trade Center - Algeria St.
P.O.Box: 7664 - Sana'a - Yemen
Tel: +967 1 449 356/1189
Fax: +967 448 547
E-mail: info.yemen@newhorizons.com
www.newhorizons.com

New Horizons®
Computer Learning Centers
"LEARN. LEARN. SUCCEED."

© 2004 New Horizons Computer Learning Centers, Inc.
New Horizons is a registered trademark of New Horizons Computer Learning Centers.

SYI

**GRAND
VITARA**
2006



LEGEND



Legend ... my best choice!

SABEHA TRADING COMPANY

شركة سابعة للتجارة

Sana'a, Zubairi St. next to The Ministry of Oil and Minerals.

Tel: +967 1- 404340 / Fax: +967 1-209532 - e-mail: suzuki@y.net.ye

Hodaidah - Taiz - Ibb



SUZUKI
Way of Life!

www.suzuki.com.ye

Flintoff sparkles in the gloom as Australia battle on

LONDON (Reuters) - Andrew Flintoff revived English hopes with a three-wicket burst on the fourth morning of the fifth and final Ashes test at a murky Oval on Sunday.

The all rounder thundered in to get rid of Damien Martyn (10), Matthew Hayden (138) and Simon Katich (1) as Australia, battling to keep their Ashes hopes alive in the gloom, took their first innings to 356 for six, still 17 runs behind.

Flintoff, who bowled through the entire session, took his three wickets for 13 in 46 balls. In all, he had taken four for 72 at lunch.

Matthew Hoggard then trapped Adam Gilchrist lbw for 23 off 20 balls with the final ball of the session. Michael Clarke was 23 not out.

For much of the morning, batting was reduced to a near lottery in overcast conditions but the world champions, chasing England's 373 and needing to win to retain the Ashes, knew they had to make up for lost time as they resumed on 277 for two.

A combination of bad light and rain had robbed them of the final session on Friday and more than half of Saturday's play. They simply had to bat on.

Sunday began no brighter and it was no great surprise that England, 2-1 up in the series and needing only a draw to claim the Ashes back for the first time in almost two decades, made the perfect start.

Flintoff, who bowled through the entire session, broke through with his seventh ball of the day.

Martyn never got himself into position to pull in spooning the ball gently off the splice to Paul Collingwood at midwicket.

That made it 281 for three and it should have been 287 for four only for Flintoff to miss a second-slip chance as Matthew Hoggard cut the new ball away from Clarke.

After 30 minutes, the sky turned darker still but Australia's batsmen refused the light.

Clarke was seeing the ball well



England's Andrew Flintoff celebrates after dismissing Australia's Shane Warne on the fourth day of the fifth test of the Ashes series at The Oval cricket ground in London, Sep. 11. REUTERS

enough to bring up the 300 with a fine back-foot force off Flintoff through the covers.

England's fielders, meanwhile, were also struggling in the murk.

Hayden pulled one boundary just backward of square and neither fielder at square leg and fine leg moved as the ball ran away between them.

Hayden finally fell with Australia 50 runs behind as Flintoff angled a ball across the left-hander and seamed it back in to trap him lbw.

Hayden, averaging in the low 20s

for the series before The Oval, hit 18 fours during his seven-hour innings spanning 303 balls.

Katich walked out into the murk and managed just one before he also fell lbw as Flintoff jagged another ball back into the left-hander.

Soon Gilchrist was cut in two by another inswinger. By the time he departed, Australia had added 79 in 22.3 overs during the session for the loss of four wickets.

Australia have won the last eight series. England last won the Ashes in 1986-7.

Sporting beat 10-man Benfica in Portuguese derby

LISBON, Sept 10 (Reuters) - Sporting snatched a 2-1 win at home to champions Benfica in the Lisbon derby on Saturday to stay level on points with Porto and Braga at the top of the Premier League.

The three maintained their 100 percent record with nine points from three matches.

Benfica, suffering the worst start to a season in their history, lie bottom with just one point.

Three people were slightly injured when a fire cracker went off in the stands of Lisbon's Alvalade stadium, packed with 50,000 fans, police said. No arrests were made.

Sporting's newly signed midfield-

er Luis Loureiro opened the scoring after 38 minutes after Tonel headed the ball into his path.

Benfica had to play the entire second half with 10 men after defender Ricardo Rocha was sent off for a foul on Sporting defender Rogerio. Yet they levelled the score after 64 minutes with a deflected 20-metre free kick by captain Simao Sabrosa.

Brazilian striker Liedson notched the winning goal for Sporting after 75 minutes with a glancing header from a neat cross by winger Tello.

Late goals by substitutes gave Porto a deserved 3-0 home win over Rio Ave.

Porto, without South African strik-

er Benni McCarthy whom Dutch coach Co Adriaanse has dropped for disciplinary reasons, failed to break down Rio Ave's defence until the 87th minute when winger Ricardo Quaresma fired in a spectacular shot from an acute angle.

Substitute Alan scored the second in injury time with a shot from inside the box. Striker Hugo Almeida, unmarked on the far post, completed the rout a minute later by heading home a perfect cross.

Braga beat Vitoria Guimaraes 2-0 on Friday to claim their first away win over their northern rivals since 1985.

Henry injury adds to France's World Cup worries

PARIS, Sept 11 (Reuters) - France fear they might miss both Zinedine Zidane and Thierry Henry when they face Switzerland in a World Cup qualifier next month.

Playmaker Zidane, who returned to international soccer last month to help France qualify for next year's finals in Germany, faces a struggle to be fit in time for the game in Berne on October 8.

Zidane was substituted with a groin strain in a 1-0 victory over Ireland on Wednesday in Dublin that put France joint top of their group with Switzerland with two matches to play. His club, Real Madrid, said he would be out for three weeks.

Henry, who scored the winner at Lansdowne Road, is suffering from a recurrent groin injury and missed Arsenal's 2-1 defeat away to Middlesbrough on Saturday.

Arsenal manager Arsene Wenger said his captain would also miss the Champions League game against Swiss side Thun at Highbury on Wednesday.

The last thing France need on the final stretch of the road to Germany is to be without their influential playmaker and their top striker.

"Yes, I am very worried because the matches will come fast," France coach Raymond Domenech said, referring not only to the match

against Switzerland but also to France's final qualifier at home against Cyprus on October 12.

"After Zidane's groin injury, this (Henry's injury) is another major concern," Domenech told Sunday's issue of French sports daily L'Equipe.

There is some good news for Domenech ahead of the match against Switzerland in that David Trezeguet will be back from suspension.

The Juventus striker missed France's last two qualifiers after being banned for two matches by FIFA for headbutting an opponent during a 1-1 draw with Israel in March.

Warm tributes for Beckenbauer on 60th birthday

FRANKFURT, Sept 11 (Reuters) - Franz Beckenbauer, a man long known simply as the Kaiser, was additionally hailed as an icon, an ambassador and soccer's shining light as he turned 60 on Sunday.

"If anyone is admired as an icon in German football it is without doubt Franz Beckenbauer," wrote German business daily Handelsblatt in a typical expression of affection in the media. "He succeeded at almost everything and failed at almost nothing."

"He is always the first and always the best in a life lived in the fast lane."

Beckenbauer won the World Cup with West Germany as a player in 1974 and as coach in 1990 but he himself believes his greatest achievement was in securing the 2006 World Cup for a re-united Germany to stage.

Beckenbauer was in Marrakech on Sunday for a meeting of FIFA, football's governing body. It was probably a good job he was not in Germany on his birthday: just reading the newspaper tributes would have taken most of the day.

Even Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder added his tribute to the always-friendly man with the warm smile who has given the German language a number of oft-quoted slogans in his soft Bavarian dialect -- such as "Schaun mer mal" ("Let's wait and see").

"You have always remained modest and reserved, despite your fame and great success," said Schroeder in a tribute quoted in the Berliner Morgenpost newspaper.

He called Beckenbauer a "world ambassador for football", adding: "You are a good example for youth and for the whole of football."

Frankfurter Allgemeine Sonntagszeitung dedicated the front page of their sports section to Beckenbauer, relegating Bayern Munich's record-equalling 13th successive win to the inside pages.

"He has a gift in German that would be described as god-given," the newspaper said. "It seems he must have been born with a golden spoon in his mouth, but that was emphatically not the case with the Beckenbauers, from the Giesing district of Munich."

Modest background

Beckenbauer, the son of a Munich postal worker, rose from his modest background to become the Germany's best player and one of the greatest in the game's history.

He played in the World Cup in 1966, losing in the final against England, and helped his country to take third place in 1970.

In 1972 and 1974 came his great triumphs with West Germany in the European Championship and World Cup, playing in the libero role he invented for himself.

Then came the hat-trick of European Cups with Bayern from 1974 to 1976 before he moved to the United States, mainly for tax reasons.

His move abroad meant he was no longer considered for selection for the national team after 103 appearances but he would go on to win great success again as the coach.

He became president of Bayern before accepting the challenge of presenting Germany's bid to stage the 2006 World Cup.

It was thought an impossible task, with South Africa believed certain to get the vote, but Beckenbauer succeeded and he is now preparing to travel three times round the world to personally welcome the other 31 qualifying nations.

Beckenbauer has maintained his immense popularity despite his sometimes messy personal life.

"He's got away with everything that a German man shouldn't be allowed to get away with," Beckenbauer's former team mate Paul Breitner was widely quoted as saying on Sunday.

"He got divorced, left his children, took off with his girlfriend, got into trouble with tax collectors, left his girlfriend again."

"But he's forgiven for everything because he's got a good heart, he's a positive person and he's always ready to help. He doesn't conceal his weaknesses, doesn't sweep his mistakes under the carpet. Instead, he's always open."

Agassi and Federer arrange final date

NEW YORK (Reuters) - The longed-for showdown between Roger Federer, the world number one, and Andre Agassi, the old stager playing possibly for the last time at Flushing Meadows, will come to pass on Sunday in the U.S. Open men's singles final.

Semi-final opponents Robby Ginepri and Lleyton Hewitt did their best to thwart them on Super Saturday but, as suspected, their fate was to play no more than supporting roles in a much bigger drama.

At 35, Agassi became the oldest man to reach a grand slam final since Australian Ken Rosewall in 1974 when he outlasted unseeded U.S. compatriot Ginepri 6-4 5-7 6-3 4-6 6-3.

Sunday will be the 1994 and 1999 champion's sixth U.S. Open final and his first grand slam final since he won the last of his eight grand slams at the 2003 Australian Open.

"I'm in the finals, it's awesome," said Agassi after treating an enraptured Arthur Ashe Court crowd to an impromptu little victory jig.

Defending champion and top seed Federer was extended for three hours by third seed Hewitt but still stretched his run of consecutive victories over the Australian to nine by winning their semi-final 6-3 7-6 4-6 6-3.

"It was a difficult match," said the triple Wimbledon champion, whose victory meant he matched Pete Sampras's professional era record of 34 consecutive hardcourt wins.

"Today I definitely had to survive more tough moments than in the past against him. But what better final could I wish for? An American in a U.S. Open final."

Played on the day the host nation marks the fourth anniversary of the September 11 attacks on New York, Sunday's final promises to be an occasion of high emotion.

A sense of destiny has accompanied seventh seed Agassi through the tournament ever since 2003 champion Andy Roddick was removed from his half of the draw in the first round, quickly followed by Spanish second seed Rafael Nadal.

It was confirmed with his classic five-set quarter-final win over another compatriot, James Blake, when



The longed-for showdown between Roger Federer, the world number one, and Andre Agassi, the old stager playing possibly for the last time at Flushing Meadows, will come to pass on Sunday in the U.S. Open men's singles final. In this photo Federer celebrates his win over Lleyton Hewitt of Australia in their semifinal match at the U.S. Open tennis tournament in Flushing Meadows, New York, Sep. 10. REUTERS

Agassi won a breathless tiebreak decider having recovered from two sets and a break down.

On Saturday the first four sets against Ginepri were relatively ordinary but in the fifth Agassi lifted his game to a level too high for his 22-year-opponent, who was playing his first grand slam semi-final.

The deftest of drop shots secured the decisive break for 4-2 and Agassi then reeled off a barrage of aces, the last of which sealed an ultimately convincing victory.

In his 20th U.S. Open, it marked the first time Agassi has won three successive five-setters at a grand slam, some feat for a player who is showing no sign of the chronic back problem that has prompted talk of his retirement this year.

"Going into the fifth you never know, it might have been the last set I ever play at the U.S. Open," he said.

"You never know when it's going to

be your last match, and you just want to give it your all. We're down to the home stretch. I'll be out here tomorrow and let it all hang out."

Sick hewitt

In a tournament laden with five-set thrillers, six of the last seven contests in the bottom half of the draw have gone the full distance.

Federer, as usual, has stood serene amid the mayhem, dropping only two sets en route to the final.

Hewitt is heartily sick of the Swiss, having been thrashed in last year's final by him and knocked out of Wimbledon this year and last by the world number one.

The Australian, who won his first grand slam title at Flushing Meadows in 2001, played outstanding tennis to earn five sets points in the second set but Federer saved them all.

Then, almost cruelly, the Swiss humiliated the Australian 7-0 in the tiebreak with one stupendous winner after another.

Hewitt would not give in, though, and took the third set after breaking for 4-3 with a well-placed lob. It ended his run of losing 17 consecutive sets against Federer.

The 24-year-old Swiss quickly dismissed any thought of an upset, breaking to love for 4-2 in the fourth set and completing his victory on serve.

Federer has won the last seven of his 10 previous meetings with Agassi, including their quarter-finals at this year's Australian Open and last year at Flushing Meadows, when the Swiss won in five sets. Incredibly, he has also won his last 22 finals.

Logic, form and statistics suggest the younger man will prevail again on Sunday. Those of a romantic bent, however, will hope for a different outcome.

**CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISEMENTS
PAGE**

Despite calamities of the war and occupation,

Iraq children insist on entertaining their life

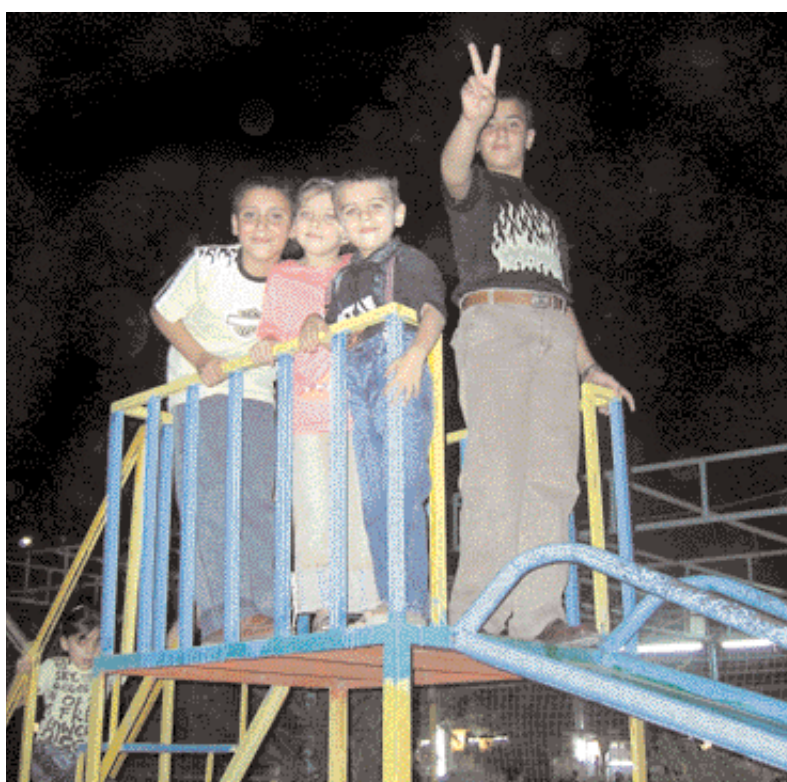
By MOHAMMED KHIDR
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

In wars and other kinds of catastrophes children are the most vulnerable segment of society to being hurt physically and morally. Most of them are defenseless especially the very young ones because they are not able enough to defend themselves or take shelter properly against sudden fierce events, whether natural catastrophes or tragic events of wars.

Children of Iraq have throughout the more than two and a half years since the war of invasion launched on their country by the United States of America and Britain have been suffering a lot in various walks of life. Hundreds of thousands were killed by huge lethal bombs and long-range missiles the invasion forces dropped on the cities of Iraq not sparing residential areas, schools and worshipping places. Thousands of them have been wounded and some of them got permanent handicaps.

In addition, thousands and thousands got orphaned and homeless after losing their parents and families dead under the merciless grinding stone of the all out war the US and British forces ruthlessly launched on Iraq under numerous false allegations. The whole world has seen live pictures of disasters inflicted on the Iraqis especially the children.

After the war has come to an end and military hostilities were less that they were at the beginning of the war, the Iraqi children as the adults, men and women, have shown their determination and insistence to continue their life and to build their country. Schoolchildren insisted even a few months after the war to return to schools and study despite the destruction that was caused



Even while enjoying his time a playground, this boy flashes victory sign, a show of determination

to their schools buildings. They challenged the occupation forces spread in the streets wielding their weapons in the face of the people.

They studied hard and scored success and passed to other higher stages of studies. They have been challenging chaos and loss of security, and risked their lives just to prove they

are the descendants of live people who enlightened the world with their glorious ancient civilizations.

With the passage of weeks, months and years, the children of Iraq insisted that they must not stop practicing their childhood entertainments and games because they do not want to miss their share of entertainments enjoyed by

their counterparts in the world. They urged their parents to take them to parks where there are playgrounds for children recreation, especially in relatively safe areas and during some relatively safe times.

They would enjoy playing a those playgrounds on different games and means of recreation although many times their entertainment is disrupted by sudden explosions of bombs or car bombs or an armed confrontation between occupation forces and some resistance elements.

I visited some of those parks containing playgrounds to see by my own eyes how the Iraqi children defy occupation and difficult life conditions and dangerous security situation. I have seen them play and laugh and enjoy those few hours they squeeze out of the grips of harsh life under foreign occupation. I also attended birthday parties given to children celebrated most of the times in the light of candles because of long hours of electricity outages and cuts.

These children want to show the entire world that under any circumstances they would not forget or abandon their insistence on life, studying, working hard, building their country and enjoy whatever entertainments they could get under any circumstances. They believe life must continue and that ultimately they would score triumph on whatever circumstances and difficulties with their strong will.



CONSOLIDATED CONTRACTORS
INTERNATIONAL COMPANY - SAL

CONSTRUCTION OF MECHANICAL
AND HEAVY CIVIL PROJECTS

- ⊕ Petrochemical plants, refineries.
- ⊕ Heavy, light industrial plants.
- ⊕ Power and desalination plants.
- ⊕ Fuel and water storage tanks.
- ⊕ Oil fields ancillary installations.
- ⊕ Air purification for industry.
- ⊕ Marine docks, harbours, deep sea berths & refinery terminals.
- ⊕ Offshore structures and underwater works.
- ⊕ Pipelines construction and maintenance.
- ⊕ Prefabricated accommodation & office facilities.
- ⊕ Sewage treatment plants & collection networks.
- ⊕ Airports, roads, highways, bridges & fly-overs.
- ⊕ High quality buildings & sports complexes.
- ⊕ Water treatment plants, reservoirs & distribution systems.

Sanaa
Tel: (967-1) 441638
Fax: (967-1) 441630
E-Mail: cccyemen@y.net.ye

Aden
Tel: (967-2) 377328
Fax: (967-2) 377716
E-Mail: cccaden@y.net.ye

ALHASHMI INTERNATIONAL
Travelling with us is meaningful

- 1- AIR TICKETS: Special Discounts from 5 % to 30 %.
- 2- Medical treatment : We are an agent for most reputed, well known, and specialized hospitals in Egypt and Jordan
- Our agent in egypt arranges an intrnational conference for gas and petrol, for attendance or participation contact us now.
- 3- For Tourism :We registered and approved (You are yemen guest for tourism)
- 4- Our real state investments is located building a stone story villas(ready for rent)in marvelous location with modern and high qualification

77188191 - 77477484 - 77477454 - 77077080 - 77277282
Tel: 401818 - 402828 - 403838 Fax: 471818 Airport: 347888
www.alhashmi.net

HIACE COMMUTER 2006
A Trustworthy Partner
of Power and Integrity

TOYOTA

P.O.Box: 284 - Sana'a - Republic of Yemen
Tel: (967- 1) 445362/3/4 Fax: (967- 1) 445365

AMTC
Automotive & Machinery Trading Center
Unbreakable Characteristics
www.amtc-yemen.com
E-mail: amtc@amtc-yemen.com

TOSHIBA e-STUDIO

- Digital Copier
- Electronic Sort
- Duplex Printer
- Local / Network Printer
- Super G3 Fax
- PC Fax
- Internet Fax
- Scan to Email
- Twain Scanning
- OCR

الشركة اليمنية للتجارة والإنشاءات (المحدودة)
Sana'a Tel: 264005/6, Fax: 240624, Email: YTCC@Y.NET.YE,
Aden: Telefax: 247387, Hodeidah: Tel. 208829, Fax: 205817.

NOKIA 6030

نيزك

• شاشة ملونة عالية الجودة مع 262K (65,536) ألوان
• كاميرا متحركة مدمجة بدقة 2ميجابكسل
• سماعة أذن يمكن التحكم بها بسهولة
• رسائل إعلامية متعددة SMS ورسائل SMS
• FM راديو
• دليل مزامين وروزنامة

NOKIA
Connecting People

73 11 33 55
التمويل على هيئة إئتمانية
التمويل على هيئة إئتمانية