

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) 286689, Mukalla: (05) 354844
Seiyun: (05) 404288, Ibb: (04) 407418

Monday, 14 November 2005 • Issue No. 894 • Price 30 Yemeni Riyals • Founded in 1991 by Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

Inside: Opinion: Arab capitals following the Egyptian elections **P6** Op-Ed: Iraq's economic divide **P7** Business: An inequality tax **P8** Book Review: The Phantom Voyagers **P9** Culture: When going out is a burden to women **P10**

US Promises annual \$40 million aid to Yemen

By HAKIM ALMASMARI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF
REPORTING FROM WASHINGTON

President Saleh ended his visit to Washington on Monday after meeting with President Bush at the White House on this week. During his visit, the president met with numerous high-ranking U.S. officials including U.S. secretary of state Condoleezza Rice as they discussed bilateral cooperation between the two countries. Discussions on numerous regional issues took place with the U.S. counterparts, including the war on terrorism, economic cooperation between the two countries, the Palestinian cause, the situations in Iraq and the current developments with Syria.

President Saleh promised American President George W. Bush more democratic reforms in Yemen. Yemeni Foreign Minister, Dr. Abubakr Al-Qirbi told news sources that during discussions with US State Department Condoleezza Rice, the President called upon the US to support Yemen in its reforms particularly in the political and economic sectors.

Many Yemeni intellectuals and dignitaries throughout the United States visited Washington during the weekend to welcome president Saleh during his visit. They discussed numerous issues concerning the status of Yemeni Americans with President Saleh. On the other hand, Yemeni citizens across America were hoping that the president tours Yemeni populated cities to keep them in touch with the growing bilateral relations between the two countries. "We want to know the latest developments between the two countries and how we as Yemeni Americans could help them achieve these certain goals", said Mohsen Abdo, a Yemeni American activist.

According to observers, America has been hinting that it will maintain the same level of cooperation with Yemen regardless of who leads the country; Yemen receives an annual economic aid of about USD 40 million. The Yemeni government had requested that the US doubles this aid, but doing as such is more complicated and will need the approval of the US congress.

Continued on page 3



President Saleh shaking hands with President Bush in the White House.

Women prisoners in Yemen

By: MOHAMMED BIN SALLAM
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

There are several social, economic, discriminatory and legal conditions that result in the wrongful imprisonment of women in Yemen, especially illiterate majority of women who conflict with their families or husbands and as a consequence be thrown in prisons, where they are purposely denied their basic human and legal rights especially if their family and relatives disowned them and they cannot afford lawyers to defend them or follow up on their cases. For these unfortunate women the government does not pay enough attention to their issues and prison officials treat them as sinners with no human decency or the basic right for a trial.

According to an investigation conducted by journalist and Human rights advocate Mr. Ahmad al-Qurashi; the majority of disadvantaged women prisoners belong to poor families living in slumps where there are no essential services such as water, electricity and sanitation. Inhabitants of these areas are considered outcasts and are denied their basic needs requiring them to commit immoral acts and others punishable by law.

Mr. Al-Qurashi met a number of prison officials and inquired about the problems that face women prisoners;

according to a Jail warden: "we experience no problems facing female prisoners except for pregnant ones who require medical care at the time of delivery, as they need to be taken to hospital in order to give birth". Another prison administrator says: "Among the problems we face are those associated with the children of female prisoners, this is because some of them are imprisoned with their children. Therefore, we insist that the general attorney and the courts consider such matters and order the transfer of children of women prisoners to juvenile care houses."

There are about sixty to seventy female prisoners in every prison, and the main crimes committed by these women range from murder and homicide to theft, and the commitment of sexual and immoral acts.

Night probes:

Unconfirmed information indicated that several prison officials in remote prisons undertake illegal immoral acts in the exploitation and ill-treatment of women prisoners. In the remote areas, like Abs and Harad in Hajjah and al-Zihrah and al-Lehya in Hodeida, women prisoners are nothing but regular houses owned by influential persons who give shelter to female prisoners in return for being paid in a questionable manner.

Continued on page 3

Shoura and Senate Councils demand the cancellation of debts

By YEMEN TIMES STAFF

SANA'A- Nov.12- Concluded on the 10th of November, the second meeting of the Association of Shoura and Senate Councils in Africa and the Arab world issued a communiqué which confirmed their commitment to democratic development, respect for human rights, and the adaptation of good governance standards, and also called for an effective partnership with civil societies in order to empower



Abdulaziz Abdulghani



Photos by Khalid Al-Hammadi

women to participate in governance, public affairs and decision making.

The communiqué confirmed the right of each and every country to establish their unique governance mechanisms without foreign interference, confirming the sovereignty of each country and refused attempts of seeking foreign assistance that could lead to foreign interference in intra-country affairs.

Meeting Shoura and Senate Councils renewed their denouncement to terrorism because it stands against human values, religions and civilizations; they said that terrorism should not be linked with any religion, nation or a culture. They also confirmed that there should be a differentiation between terrorism and national struggle which is recog-

nized by UN and Human rights charter against foreign occupation and colonization.

The councils also denounced the barbaric attacks in Jordan last Wednesday and offered their condo-

lences to the Jordanian government and people, as well as confirming the importance of joint international cooperation to combat such acts of terrorism.

Continued on page 3

Journalist attacked

YEMEN TIMES STAFF

SANA'A- Nov. 12- The prominent opposition journalist, Nabil Subei was subjected to beating and stabbing on Saturday for his critical writing on the authorities and corrupt officials.

Journalist Nief Hassan, who is in the company of Nabil Subei, said in a statement to the Yemen Times that a number of masked men attacked and beat his colleague Saturday night. They stabbed him with jambia on different parts of his body and opened fired on him to terrorize him, as well as to convince other people who attempted to defend him not to approach them. Sources said that the attackers robbed his mobile phone and escaped in blue Mazda car without a number plate.

The victim then was transferred to a private hospital in the locality while Nief Hassan held the authorities accountable for the attack on the opposition journalist.

The prominent journalist Nabil Subei have been writing for many opposition newspapers for years, and in his writing he was criticizing corruption. He always claims reforming government apparatuses and holding cor-

rupt officials to account. According to his colleagues, Nabil Subei has been threatened several times to be attacked and killed.



Nabil Subei

It is worth mentioning that Subei is currently standing trial in one of the capital's courts under the accusation of offending the president. This is based on an article that he had published in Althori newspaper, mouthpiece of the Socialist party.

This assault comes within a series of attacks against the journalist amid an official threat campaign. Journalist Jamal Amir, chief editor of Independent Al-wasat news paper, was also kidnapped and threatened with murder by an unidentified group. The car in which he was kidnapped in was a republican guard car, but his case died away in terror fighting forces' drawers. The attackers of Jamal were never revealed, though Jamal had given the car numbers.

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.alsaeedtrading.com

Building a better future
Global Leader
HYUNDAI
HEAVY INDUSTRIES CO., LTD.
هيونداي
للمعدات الثقيلة

ZTCO
شركة زيبين للتجارة والصناعة
Zubayan Trading & Industry Co.
Sana'a - Tel: +967 1 441181
Fax: +967 1 441579
E-mail: Zubayan1@y.net.ye
Aden - Tel: +967 2 205060
Fax: +967 2 205063
صنعاء - ت: +٩٦٧ ١ ٤٤١١٨١
فاكس: +٩٦٧ ١ ٤٤١٥٧٩
ص. ب: ٢٧١٨١
عنـدن - ت: +٩٦٧ ٢ ٢٠٥٠٦٠
فاكس: +٩٦٧ ٢ ٢٠٥٠٦٣
الوكيل الوحيد:
Sole Agent

www.patchi.com

Online.
CHOCOLATE ARRANGEMENTS & RAMADAN GIFTS
Patchi
Sana'a Trade Center, 2nd floor
Tel: 01-448536, Fax: 01-448537, Email: patchi@y.net.ye

Now send and receive money...
..through Western Union from
Union for Exchange
is now an authorised
Western Union
agent in Yemen

Call or visit our locations from 8 am to 9 pm everyday
and 4 pm to 9 pm on Fridays
Six agent's locations across Yemen
WESTERN UNION
SANA'A: Head Office 210540, Al-Asbahi, 40th str. 678160,
Al-Zubairi str. 472136, Al-Hasahah str. 563847,
Haddah str. 427252, E-mail: unionfx@y.net.ye
ADEN: Mad ra str. 220241, Taiz: Jamal str. 266270

تيلي يمن
TeleYemen

"Joma'a Moubarakah... with TeleYemen"
Enjoy... with the off-peak tariff for your international calls during all the day on Fridays and National Holidays...
www.teleyemen.com.ye Customer Services Center 153

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

6th anti-polio campaign launched



Nurses moving from door to door in order to vaccinate infants against child polio

SANA'A- Nov. 12- The 6th anti-polio campaign was launched last Saturday in all Yemeni governorates during 12-14 November. The campaign was organized by the Ministry of Public Health and Population in cooperation with World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF, targeting nearly four million children under the age of five.

Over 40,000 health workers and volunteers are taking part in this campaign under the supervision of 9,000 field-experts supplied with 9,000 vehicles and around 22 central trainers to monitor and coordinate the vaccination

teams.

Dr. Mohamed Al-Emad, General Manager of the vaccination department at the Ministry of Public Health and Population said there are many experts from the WHO Regional Office and its branches who are assessing the progress of the vaccination campaign.

Yemen is one of the sixteen previously polio-free countries which have reported new cases since 2003, when a polio vaccine boycott in Nigeria was blamed for spreading the epidemic in the region. Polio mainly affects young children and can cause irreversible paralysis.

Jane Novak to be interviewed in Al-Jazeera TV

SPECIAL TO THE YT

Ms Jane Novak, special contributor to the YT and many other journals with eye-opening articles on Yemen shall be interviewed this Monday on Al-Jazeera TV's program called "Min[from] Washington". The program is broadcasted live from Washington DC studios at exactly 2.05 PM (EST) and runs for 47 minutes. It covers current affairs issues,

particularly of interest to the Middle East and North America viewers, with an American perspective. Ms Novak has written several articles on Yemen exposing the false pretensions about democracy in Yemen, corruption, abuse of political and military power and the excessive and brutal way in which the Sa'ada so called insurrection of the Houthis was handled by the Government military and security forces.

Automated Ticketing Technology in Yemen

Sabre Travel Network, operator of the world's leading global distribution system (GDS), is introducing ATB2, the most advanced paper ticketing technology available today, to travel agencies in Yemen. This means that Sabre Connected agencies in the country

will be able to benefit from simplifying their ticketing procedures and providing simple to read and comprehensive travel information to their customers.

'Automated ticketing will dramatically increase the customer service that agencies provide to their

Unionist Nasserite Organization Holds Symposium on Gaza Pullout

By MAZIN AL-SAQQAF
m2005_saqqaf@hotmail.com

SANA'A - Oct. 30- The Unionist Nasserite organization held a symposium on Saturday entitled 'The facts of the Israeli pull out and the normalization calls.' It was attended by a number of notable personalities and party leaders. The Palestinian ambassador in Yemen Mr. Khalid Sheikh and a number of Palestinian faction representatives also participated. Engineer Hatim Abu Hatim, head of the committee for normalization resistance also participated.

There was a consensus that the pull out of Gaza is due to the Palestinian resistance, which put Ariel Sharon in a position that made him consider a pull out and not redeployment as he alleges.

Former Hamas representative, Munir Saed said that Israel is ideologically dismantled. This made it make arbitrary decisions which embarrassed Israeli alliances. Munir said that resistance will continue, as long as there is a Zionist presence in the Palestinian territories. Munir called on the Arab world to resist normalization and to boycott Israel financially, socially and politically.

The Palestinian ambassador described the Palestinian struggle as a legend that will never die. He added that the disarmament of Palestinian factions is not acceptable by the Palestinian Authority. He said that the authority is aiming at regulating the carrying of arms. All that the Palestinian Authority is against is the armed demonstrations. Khalid said that Oslo treaty is dead and it is impossible to return to it again. He said it is time to concentrate on the new initiatives. Khalid also stated that the military and political methods are the basis for victory. The ambassador added that the Palestinian Authority is exerting efforts to end the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. He said that the Authority's decisions are not due to external pressure. He described them as political tactics.

He said that Hamas must participate in the next elections as a sign for national consolidation.

Abdulraheem Haik secretary of the Palestinian group Fatah, in an answer



PHOTO BY MAZIN AL-SAQQAF

to a question the normalization of some countries said that, it is the responsibility of these countries and that the Palestinian president does not interfere with the sovereignty of other states. Alhail called for the return to King Abdullah initiative in Beirut.

Mohamed Rajab, representative of the Popular Front in Sana'a considered the Israeli pull out a Palestinian achievement. He said it is the beginning of a retreat from the Israeli project of establishing a Zionist state from the Nile to the Euphrates. He highlighted the other side of the problem which is the Israeli Security wall and the settlement expansion in Jerusalem or so called territory E. He also pointed to Sharon's efforts to draw a wedge between the Palestinian factions.

Rajab demanded that all the Palestinian factions should concentrate on national unity and the revival of Palestinian Liberation Organization because it is a basis for resistance. He also called for Palestinians to care for investment because it supports resistance. He confirmed the importance of controlling the sector crossings and to build a national economy for equilibrium between the private and public sectors.

He called for an active Arabic participation to resolve the Arab Palestinian conflict.

Engineer Abu Hatim, head of the normalization resistance committee, pointed to the threat of normalization and the Israeli plan to penetrate into

the Arab depth. Abu Hatim held the same Arab authorities accountable for normalization.

There were a number of participations from party leaders that gave liveliness to the debate. The all confirmed that rights might well be lost and that peace that could not be defended is mere capitulation.

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:

Journalists are always subjected to threats and attacks, the last of which was on the opposition journalist Nabil Subei. Do you think that influential persons and corrupts have a hand in such attacks?

Yes
No
I don't know

Last edition's question:

In his visit to America, do you think that president Saleh will ask the American authorities to release Goantnamo detainees, Al-Moyad, Zaid and Alheelah?

No 57%
Yes 35%
I don't know 8%

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



JOIN OUR OUTSTANDING TEAM

In our rapidly changing and dynamic environment, we are currently recruiting for the following position in our Sana'a office in Yemen:

Coordinator, Customer Services

For a complete description on the above-mentioned position, as well as contact details for application submission, visit our Careers page at www.iata.org

Deadline for submission on: 18 November 2005

We thank all candidates for applying, but can only acknowledge those under consideration.

IATA offers internationally competitive salary packages and benefits

Candidates should be focused on results, embrace innovation and change, be people/team oriented, demonstrate leadership and personality integrity.

www.iata.org

CONSULTANCY

Evaluation of the project financed by ECHO and implemented by CARE International Yemen



The technical quality of the works performed and their relevance for improving the drinking water supply to the beneficiaries;

And in particular on:

- Individual assessment of sites with water scheme designs, calculation and coverage of villages taking into account topography; water sources location, water discharged, water quality;
- Adequacy between water delivery points and community needs (female perception)
- Quality control of the work achieved;
- Adequacy between technical equipment (generator pumps); and community water needs; and water schemes; and yield of wells
- Technical sustainability of work implemented with particular attention to disaster risk (flooding and flash flood) and location of intervention sites and topography.
- Financial sustainability with particular attention to communities financial capacities
- Community contribution

For a detailed terms of reference email care.programme@y.net.ye with the subject heading "Evaluation". Application deadline is Saturday 19th November 2005. Only short listed candidates will be contacted.

VACANCY

CARE has an immediate vacancy for a Project Book keeper/ Administrator, based in Hajja.

The purpose of the Book Keeper is to ensure the project finances and project office are run in compliance with CARE and Donor policies and procedures, and that all record keeping is done in a transparent, organized manner.

Person Specification

- Academic qualification in the field of accounting and finance.
- At least two years experience in finance and accounting. Working with NGO managed projects' is an advantage.
- English and Arabic written and spoken.
- Computer literate in Excel, Word, E.mail.
- Resident in Hajja.
- Female candidates are encouraged to apply.

For a detailed job description, call in at 68 Arwa School street or e-mail mohamed.saad@y.net.ye. With the subject heading "PA Vacancy" Application deadline (CV and a covering letter) is 19th November 2005. Only short listed candidates will be contacted.



Invitation for Expression of Interest

The World Bank is interested in hiring a consultant or a firm to conduct a Qualitative Study on Disability and Well-Being in Yemen. The purpose of the study is to uncover key barriers - e.g., attitudes, inaccessible infrastructure, lack of resources - that prevent people with various mental, physical, and sensory impairments from participating in the economic and social lives of their communities. The study will be based on a field survey to be carried out in different regions of the country. This consultancy includes: (i) development of a field guide, (ii) training and managing an interview team responsible for data collection using that field guide, and (iii) analyzing results of the survey and producing the report. The consultant will deliver the final report to a workshop attended by Bank staff and government representatives.

This task is subject to a fixed budget. Consultants or firms that are short-listed will be informed of the budget. The final draft of the field guide is due by February 15, 2006. The final report is due July 31, 2006.

Consultant Qualifications

- The main consultant or principle investigator must have a PhD or M.A. with equivalent experience in a relevant social science or a related field with demonstrated expertise in the areas of qualitative research design and analysis.
- Extensive experience with qualitative data collection is required, with published results.
- Familiarity with the field of disability.
- Ability to and experience with training and managing a team of field researchers.
- Good written and spoken English.
- Knowledge of the country is required.

Interested consultants/firms should submit an Expression of Interest Letter with CV/profile to the World Bank through the contacts indicated below. Only short-listed consultants/firms will be contacted to provide Technical Proposals.

Expression of interest must be sent before November 30, 2005.

Contacts: Daniel Mont at <dmont@worldbank.org> and/or Afrah Al-Ahmdai <aalahmadi@worldbank.org>
World Bank, Yemen Country Office
P.O. Box 18152
Tel: +967 1 413710/Fax: +967 1 413 709

Saudis continues ban on Yemeni products

By MOHAMED BIN SALAM
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

SANA'A- Yemeni officials expressed concern over the new obstacles set by Saudi authorities to control the exports of Yemeni products to Saudi Arabia or those which cross the Saudi borders to Syria, Jordan and Lebanon.

In a statement to weekly Alwaha newspaper last Wednesday, Mr. Ahmed Sheikh Aziz, Chairman of the Cooperative Center for Agricultural Products in Hodiada said that the major problems are in the transit section of fruits, where Yemeni trucks are prevented from entering the Saudi territories whereas the Saudi ones enter Yemen freely.

Sheikh Ahmed confirmed that the transport ban on fruits on Yemeni refrigerators and trucks, to Saudi trucks in Altwal border point, cost the Yemeni farmers and exporters dearly, because of the damage happening to their fruits. He said that the Saudi Authorities did not allow the Yemeni trucks to cross their borders to other Arab countries like Syria Jordan and Lebanon, while they allow the trucks of these countries to enter and go out of Yemen carrying fruits that are

card charge form printing can be suppressed Multiple copies of accounting and passenger documents can be printed and departure and arrival terminals can be provided on the ticket. An up to a 24-segment itinerary can also be accommodated.

Sheikh Ahmed held the Yemeni ministries of Transport and Trade, accountable for failing to settle this matter through negotiations with the Saudi side. The crisis poses immense losses to the agricultural sector.

Engineer Abdulrhan Alolifi, advisor of the Cooperative Agricultural Association, confirmed that Saudi Arabia is putting obstacles in the face of Yemeni agricultural exports to the Kingdom and the northern Arabia countries. This is in spite of the several efforts with the authorities in the Ministries of Trade and Transport. This matter is contradictory to the bilateral agreement and the Arab transport agreement.

Al-Olifi told Alwaha news paper that 'The justification for these behavior is has no other explanation than the security obsession' Al-olifi also demanded that similar measures should be taken against the Saudis if ban on the passage of the Yemeni trucks continued. Saudi products are stuffing the Yemeni markets and Yemen became a strategic market for Saudi products. This comes as the trade barriers are almost cancelled between other countries in the Arabian Peninsula.

Continued from page 1

US Promises annual \$40 million aid to Yemen

Yemeni opposition members had planned to protest in front of the White House during the president's visit to Washington, but no traces of such activities were seen. Last week, many Yemeni opposition members pledged to stage a protest calling for a new regime, and to put an end to the ongoing backwardness and poverty of the country. However, reasons behind the cancellation of the protest could not be clarified. According to sources in Washington, the US administration encouraged opposition against Saleh more openly in the last few years, but do not endorse it fully, mainly because of the strong alliance in the war on terror between the U.S. and Yemen under Saleh's leadership.

Earlier last month, a war of words broke out between U.S. ambassador to Yemen Thomas Krajeski, and the local government officials when the ambassador commented that Yemen's democracy had 'stalled'. High-ranking Yemeni officials fired back at the comments immediately and clarified that America should first work on improving its own democratic development rather than enforcing it on other countries. Days later, Ambassador Krajeski reworded himself and quoted that what he meant was that the progress of democracy in Yemen was proceeding in a slow pace comparing to American expectations. These comments were taken seriously by local officials for its crucial timing which was only weeks prior the president's visit to Washington.

On the other hand, opposition parties are waiting anxiously to see the outcomes of this visit, and find out if president Saleh will stick to his promise and not run for presidency. Also, rumors around Washington's role in suggesting who is to run as the ruling party's candidate in the upcoming elections if the president decides not to run. "Many issues of cooperation were discussed by the two presidents, and surely the next presidential candidate for Yemen was

discussed in an indirect manner as all of us know", said Saleh Al-Ba'dani a Yemeni American activist. "In two weeks everything will come out in the open when the ruling party announces its candidate to run in the presidential elections", he added.

Numerous government officials were describing this visit as a pivotal point in Yemen change in the future as it could open ways for wider bilateral relations between the two countries as well as economic aid. The last presidential visit to Washington in 2001 was given the same hype and intensity, but in return the country took even more steps backwards in economic and political reforms, freedom of the press, human rights, and the microeconomic situation became worse. In August, Foreign Policy magazine mentioned Yemen as one of the countries at the brink of collapse as it ranked it in the top ten in this category, due to the continuous signs of failure only out beating countries like Somalia, Iraq and Sierra Leone, while in the same time threatens the stability of the United States.

Currently, Yemen is an important partner in the global war on terrorism, providing assistance in the military, diplomatic, and financial arenas. In late November 2001, Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh visited Washington to strengthen U.S.-Yemen relations. Since that time, Yemen has stepped up its counter-terrorism cooperation efforts with the United States, achieving significant results and increased security of the country. The president returned to Washington in June 2004 where he was invited to attend the G-8 Sea Island Summit.

While world analysts expect president Saleh to seek the United States' trust and support for the Yemeni regime's efforts concerning freedom of the press, democracy, reform and other issues, the president as expected faced considerable pressure during his visit to the

White House last this week..

Opinions among the Yemeni Americans community have little variance with regards to the president's visit to Washington, due to the sensitive timing of the visit, which came prior the naming of the replacement candidate to run for presidency next year; According to Saleh Al-Baidani, a Yemeni-American opinion leader in Detroit: "Is he [president Saleh] here to ask president Bush who is allowed to rule the country and run for presidency in the next presidential elections or what?"

Opinions among Yemeni Americans reflect a lost hope and trust in Yemeni authorities, especially as the authorities do not demonstrate any real signs of positive or keeping up to their promises and lip service, driving the country to becoming a failed state politically and suffering from economic hardships in the micro and macro levels; "What does the president expect to get out of this visit? If his own people have lost hope in him and his regime, does he expect that we will welcome him with arms wide open here?" said Khalil Ibrahim, a Yemeni university graduate and a recent immigrant to the United States.

While inquiring in Detroit, where the highest concentration of Yemenis resides; the Yemeni community did not give any importance or consideration to the president's visit even among second generation Yemeni Americans. Indeed, losing hope in the development of Yemen under the governance of the current regime has pushed a considerable percentage of the community to disconnect themselves from their homeland. Indeed, only a few know about the President's visit; "It makes no difference to us if he is here or not, we know that the current government lacks honest governance", said Ramzy Khalid another Yemeni American. Asma Ali, a nurse originally from Rada'a adds: "He [Saleh] has not done our country any good. He's busy building mansions for

high ranking officials, while the majority of the people starve from hunger".

A recent academic survey with a sample size of 813 Yemeni-American respondents indicated that the majority 78% of respondents feel that the political and economic situation in Yemen is deteriorating while only 12% admitted to a number of significant improvements. In the same survey 87% thought that corruption within governmental circles is the main reason for poverty, discrimination and unemployment in the country, young Mohammed Ali says: "I gave life no meaning until I left Yemen, I felt like a door for opportunity was opened, at least over here I have a chance for a brighter future", he adds: "I only feel sorry for those left behind".

All the same, Yemeni Americans find no substance of the president's visit; as they believe that corruption is deep rooted to the extent that the next government will not be able to improve the economic and political situation in the country; Qaed Abdu Nagi, a Yemeni American Activist and advocate of democracy said "Change must come from within the government. The Yemeni people must ponder around the world and learn from the successes of other developing countries have accomplished; its time to wake up and face reality".

Summing up, the Yemeni American community realizes that that Yemen have made some significant developments, but the pace is development is far slower than what is averaged globally and can't live up to the needs and expectations of the Yemeni people, in return forcing Yemenis to escape the harsh reality of corruption and economic and political deterioration and reside abroad in search of a better tomorrow for themselves and their families in their homeland, But can't help but suffer the agony of watching their country suffer the consequences of poor governance and take a few steps backwards.

Shoura and Senate Councils demand the cancellation of debts

The meeting also reviewed the analysis of the current conditions in Iraq, which was prepared by the general secretariat, after which they confirmed the importance of putting an end to the foreign occupation of Iraq.

The councils also urged the international community to help in dialogue among the warring factions in Somalia in order to achieve stabilization and peace in this war-

country; they called for an establishment of State institutions that would look after the welfare of the Somali people.

The conference called the members of the league to exert extensive efforts to face poverty suffered by member states, requesting donor countries and the international community to live up to their commitments and cooperate with member countries in order to cancel the debts of the

poor countries. They also requested technology transfer from developed countries in order to help member countries to possess the technology that helps them in promoting development, fighting poverty and unemployment.

Mr. Abdulaziz Abdulghani, head of the Yemeni Shoura Council, and the Association and their Corresponding Councils in Africa and the Arab world,

addressed the final session, where he urged member countries to increase their economic cooperation, and directed the Secretariat to organize programs of visits, bilateral and collective meetings to that end.

It is worth mentioning that the meeting is authorized to set and endorse plans and commitments of the Association of its first meeting in Sana'a last April. This Association includes eighteen countries; Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Algiers, Morocco, Egypt, Bahrain, South Africa, Madagascar, Namibia, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. Sudan and Tunisia has who joined the league during this meeting and participated as observers.

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



مطعم الإيراني

آبادانا APADANA

IRANIAN RESTAURANT

Dreams come true!
First Iranian Restaurant in Yemen

Home catering is available now

Address: Hadda Damascus St. In front of Iran St. Tel: 420020, Fax: 414042



INTERNATIONAL CORP.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

We are seeking:

- Electrical and Electronic Engineers
- Secretaries
- Receptionist
- Sales Representative

We Offer:

- Attractive salary and benefits
- Excellent on the job training

Requirements & Qualifications:

- Yemeni National below 30 years old
- Relevant University degree except for the Secretaries and the Receptionists
- Good computer skills
- Very good command of written and spoken Arabic and English

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

Women prisoners in Yemen

The investigation revealed shocking stories related to the abuse and harassment of women prisoners which are in breach of the law and common decency; women prisoners are more vulnerable to sexual exploitation, violence and deprivation, some of the women are unable to return to their families especially after being disowned or after giving birth to illegitimate children, therefore have to comply with their jailers wishes to sustain her living in jail or in the questionable housing arrangement.

Several other studies confirmed a correlation between female members of the family and household income; as the contributions of women to family income is considerably low and is at 15.6% of the Total Human capital of the country; and there is a significant gap between enrollment of girls in primary schools which stands at 32.8%, compared to 67.2% for boys in 1999, resulting in an illiteracy rate of 74% among women.

Another similar study conducted by the Supreme the National Woman Committee on the situation of women prisoners in Yemen indicated that there has been no scientific field study on the situation and problems of women prisoners' pre and post their imprisonment, which means there is no attention was paid to women issues.

However, the study also indicates that the majority of women inmates in Yemeni prisons convert to being professional criminals due to the absence of real rehabilitation and the mixture of women prisoners of different cases. These circumstances convert prisons to training center for organized crime.

Indeed, there are no social or psychological experts that monitor rehabilitation and prisons administration, the study revealed the rarity of services provided for women prisoners and the disregard of the simplest human rights of prisoners.

Complaints of women prisoners exceeds the unreasonably long period of time taken for them to stand trials to the extent that trial duration might exceed the imprisonment sentence, all while being harassed, exploited and abused. Making female prisoners vow to take their revenge on society and the

state and become well-networked mobsters who understand the realities of the legal system and have experienced the worst punishment there is, they are fully aware that the state is careless either in the application of laws or in terms of the lack of policies and rehabilitation programs, therefore they choose to indulge themselves in the more rewarding life of crime thereafter.

The absence of basic human rights

and the lack of training and rehabilitation programs in Yemeni prisons, results in the creation of violent criminals and masterminds whose aim is to take revenge back on the society which allowed such happenings to take place in prisons, hereby increase the suffering of other citizens in a vicious cycle which the prisons authority seem to endorse and Civil society organizations couldn't care less.



تتقدم بأحر التعازي وأصدق المواساة الى الاخ /

حسن سعيد الزايد

وكافة أفراد أسرته الكريمة

وذلك بوفاة أخيه /

أحمد سعيد الزايد

سائلين الله العلي القدير أن يتغمد الفقيد بواسع رحمته

وأن يسكنه فسيح جناته وأن يلهم أهله وذويه الصبر والسلوان ..

ولا حول ولا قوة إلا بالله العظيم

المعزون :

كافة طاقم مؤسسة يمن تايمز

Distinguished Banking Services



THIS IS NOT A CARD



American Express Card provides you with an exclusive range of benefits and services to enhance your lifestyle, whether you're travelling, dining or shopping. Apply now and take advantage of all the great benefits that American Express has to offer you.

THIS IS A NEW EXPERIENCE .. APPLY NOW

INTERNATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN



بنك اليمن الدولي

For information or subscription please call us on 01- 407030 or visit our website : www.ibyemen.com

Integrated Learning Assess Learn Reinforce Support Validate

Microsoft CERTIFIED Learning Solutions

Inside this issue:

- ▶ Walk-In™ & Learn at New Horizons
- ▶ Microsoft Office 2003 Applications Training
- ▶ Integrated Learning Manager
- ▶ Technical Training for *NH Cisco, Windows 2003, Microsoft.NET*
- ▶ Wireless & Mobile Communications

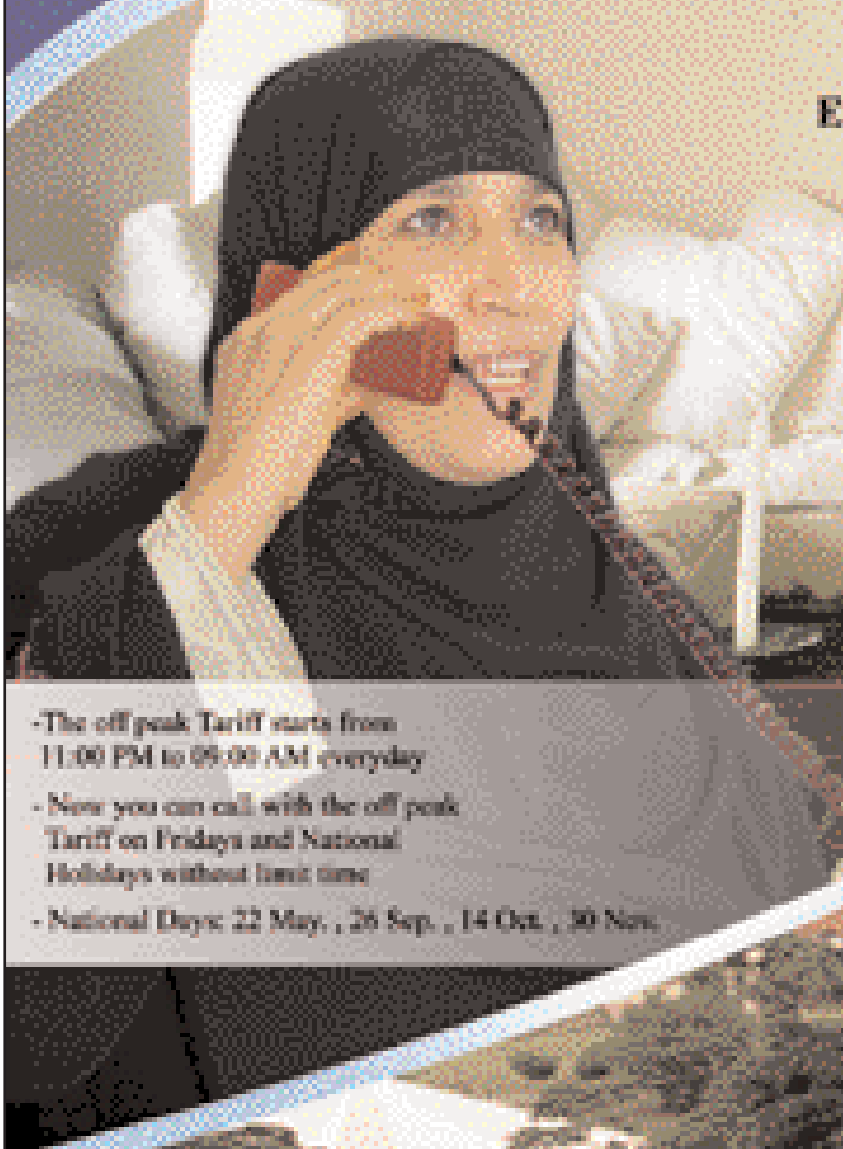
New Horizons
Computer Learning Centers
Choose. Learn. Succeed!

New Horizons, The World's Largest Independent IT Training Company
نيوهوريزن أكبر مراكز تدريب كمبيوتر وتقنية معلومات في العالم



" Joma'a Moubarakah...
with TeleYemen "

Enjoy... with the off-peak tariff for your international calls during all the day on Fridays and National Holidays...



- The off-peak Tariff starts from 11:00 PM to 09:00 AM everyday
- Now you can call with the off-peak Tariff on Fridays and National Holidays without limit time
- National Days: 22 May, 26 Sep, 14 Oct, 30 Nov.

TeleYemen keeps you in touch...

www.teleyemen.com.ye

Customer Services Center 153

PANTECH

One of the world's leading companies that specializes in producing mobiles

من أقوى الشركات العالمية تخصصاً في صناعة الأجهزة النفضية

Pantech CB100
with full
Arabic support,
low price,
and the latest
specifications

You can obtain
this offer from
Compute Me
and its branches,
also from any of
Yemen Economic
Corporation &
Yemen Mobile
Branches



جهاز باتيك
الجديد مع التعريب
بأقل الاسعار
وأحدث المواصفات

يمكنكم الحصول
على هذا العرض
من خلال
كمبيوتر مي وفروعه
أو فروع
المؤسسة
الاقتصادية اليمنية
ويمن سربايل

كمبيوتر مي Cme

Head Office : Sana'a - Hadda St. Behind the Libyan Embassy.

Tel. : +967 - 1 - 510687 Fax : +967 - 1 - 263530 Email : Computeme@y.net.ye

Sakhr Branch : Magadeshow (sakhr) St. Tel. : +967 - 1 - 471855 Fax : +967 - 1 - 471850

Aden Branch : Al-Moela'a St. Tel. : +967 - 2 - 220161 / 2 Fax : +967 - 2 - 220163

Customer Service Center : Sana'a - Al-Tahrer - Back of Telyemen Tel. : +967 - 1 - 480080

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
OPINIONFrom military rule
to a civilized nation

Since the Yemeni revolutions of 1962 and 1967 took place, the passing of power has continuously been from one military regime to another and mostly through coups, assassinations and violent conflicts and blood baths. However, the experience of President Ali Abdullah Saleh through 27 years of ruling gave him a good chance for changing this series of massacres. And he did express his intentions when he declared that he will not be running for elections next year and it is time for a peaceful passing of power in Yemen. However, regardless of his good intentions, President Saleh ignored a crucial point: It is not so much about passing power as it is to whom the power is passed.

Any visitor who comes to Yemen would certainly be astonished by the dominance of the military and militants in the daily life of civilians. To start with, their huge presence in the streets of main cities is alarming. Not only do they really have no particular job to do being armed forces present in the cities, it is a tragic fact that their meaningless presence consumes a great deal of the annual national budget. Moreover, most of the Yemenis enrolled in military are those who are unable to do better in other domains of life. In other words, their level of education, culture, and sometimes even ethics are the lowest in the job profile hierarchy.

Institutionally speaking, most of the government offices relating to international relations such as the immigrations office, airport authority and taxation, ministry of foreign affairs, the Identity and personal affairs authority and many others are dominated by the military uniform to the extent that you feel that you are not in a government office but in a military camp. Even for simple paperwork that is only about procedures and the system is dominated by the military attitude that is mostly rough, rude and complicated.

So basically Yemen is trapped between the tribal system which symbolizes power, arms and disorder and military rule which is everything but civil. The minority of the Yemeni population who are neither tribes nor military are clearly feeling lost and out of place, hence they are mostly immigrating to a different country where the rule of law is enacted more than the rule of guns.

Today, President Ali Abdullah Saleh has an excellent opportunity to change all this. And he is a man with enough political intelligence to be able to do so, of course only if he has the will. While many political parties, opposition and state are entrapped in the dilemma President Saleh has put them in by deciding not to run for elections, the true questioning should rather be how to change the whole system so as such dilemmas do not occur in the future; when President Saleh said he will not run for elections many cried out "But we do not know anyone else to be our leader but you!" and THAT is the real problem not who will be the next president. I don't mind president Saleh backing out and running for elections although he said he wouldn't, because I see that the system does not allow much change anyway. What I am hoping is that somehow during his next 7 years of rule he understands the significance of leaving a legacy behind, reforming a nation all together. Transferring Yemen from a nation built on force and weapons to one based on law, order and civilization.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf
Editor-in-Chief

Arab capitals following
the Egyptian elections

The Arab political parties are demanded, more than anytime before, to study the Egyptian electoral experiment, even if the number of those who describe the Egyptian presidential elections as a drama. Nothing prevents that the roles designed beforehand, according to scenarios set up under the nose of the authority and performed by its men, to change into a serious movement sweeping those who think that the people would suffice themselves for long to adopt the role of spectator. If there are some saying what is going on is but a farce, any reasonable has not to take part in it, the Egyptian arena is not void of marionettes players working them however they like and in the direction they wish.

The struggling forces of the inside and those of the outside have put their pressure and the land has been paved before political and social forces that have been rendered absent for more than half a century and life was breathed into a long-marginalized and isolated political life. This experiment would be repeated here in Yemen in the local, parliamentary and presidential elections. It would become clear that the president would seek their votes to him and to his party. They would tangibly discover that there are some who are capable of offering something complete for the sake of the homeland and other Arab countries. We would witness that the one voice would produce voices, with various degrees, and the one individual would become many competing ones, even though with various opportunities.



By Prof. Dr.
Abdulaziz al-Tarb

Those practicing partisan work and action and those following up preparations realize that the wheel has begun rotating forward and none has the power to stop it, or make it turn backwardly. Thus, the political parties and civil society organizations, which the people have known their existence after ignorance and that emerged to the light after living for long under darkness of a totalitarian regime and the one-party system, should understand they would not return or accept that return to their cold headquarters waiting for credits offered by the ruling authority and national movements, especially those with representation in parliaments. Those that stepped over the red lines would not go into a state of oblivion again and would not be prevented by security forces with their various titles.

Trade unions would resume their political momentum after they have rejected resolutions of the Yemeni council of ministers, raised the slogan of change in more than one Arab capital and formed movements and organizations to hold elections among their ranks away from division and in preservation of the workers rights against the ferocious attack of liquidating the public sector or selling it.

Under such a situation, political parties have to speed up preparation of their electoral forums and form a shadow government far from petulancies that do not serve anyone in this changeable world. Even for the ordinary citizen, affiliate of the so-called the silent majority, considers seriously promises by this president or

that, if he does not find the resolution, money and stability and work, in the forthcoming local and parliamentary elections the ruling parties would not receive any response and may come out vanquished before the masses and in their response for creation of change, stability and continuation.

For this reason, the ruling parties in the Arab capitals, while preparing for entering local and parliamentary elections, have to take into consideration that their peoples are capable of surmounting the hindrances ht intercept the march of security and stability and they have also to observe the high interests of the homeland especially its stability. At this stage we have to take new steps and elect new parliaments undertaking their responsibilities and role in this important turning-point in the march of democracy and peaceful transfer of power along with keenness on establishment of modern and strong society in all of the Arab countries. We have to work hard in a continued process for achieving comprehensive development and realization of many accomplishments in production and services, aimed at alleviation of the citizen's suffering from increased prices, deterioration of the local currency exchange rate against other currencies as well as the increase of unemployment, absence of stability and security deterioration.

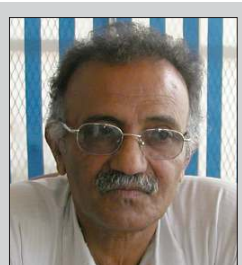
Continuation in the process of political reforms and implementation of election programs and respecting them, in the area of fighting unemployment, and developing administration, is the way to stability in the region and for preparing new generations. Those new generations could be the safety valve for peaceful transfer of power and transfer of posts in local authority or forthcoming parliaments.

In memory of a wise leader

A year ago the Arab and Islamic world lost a wise and a unionist leader; Sheikh Zaid's death was indeed a tragic loss, he was a broad minded leader with a keen insight, as his role in the never ending Arab conflicts was vital. Sheikh Zaid had suffered the nations' splits, wars and foreign occupation, and the threats of splits on the newly formed entities.

His greatness was uncovered through his leading role in the establishment of the United Arab Emirates; it was his efforts that resulted in the unification of the six Gulf Emirates in 1971 and the joining of Ras Alkhima in 1972. The unification was indeed peaceful, democratic and optional. It became a model for the region's countries, especially as the new born State managed to occupy a distinct place internationally and locally within a short period as a result of its wise leadership.

The late Sheikh Zaid played a distinctive role in the establishment of the Gulf Cooperation Council, which benefits were not limited only to the member states but covered the whole region; it



By Abdulbari Tahir

contributed to financing the national development and struggle in Palestine and also supported confrontation countries Egypt, Jordan and Syria.

The Emirates region used to have tribal clans of complicated relations. Though they were of the same origin, they used to have severe conflicts within; they also have a history of confrontations with other forces like the Portuguese, British, Turks and Persians. The seven Emirates could reach a federal formula that does not ignore their legacy, but is also consistent with today's modern time.

The mysterious success of this experience could be sought in its recognition of the diversity of the tribes and clans and the endeavor to modernize their traditional structure. Their traditional living was dependent on fishing, farming, continuous travel, camel grazing and pearl trading, however today they became one of the world's wealthiest nations. The long suffering that the people and their leader experienced taught them how to be patient. The internal democratic policy that the emirates adopted was also reflected in their

external policy.

The spirit of reconciliation that the Emirates' leaders practiced among them had a considerable impact on their Arab brothers; as the Emirates used to have their method of diplomacy in reconciliation between the conflicting parties in spite of the amenity between the Arab regimes.

Although the Emirates' regional policy was in support of Arabs, it kept itself away from being involved in any of the Arab conflicts. It is the same method that the late Sheikh Zaid followed with the Palestinian factions. For that reason it became a safe haven for all the warring brothers, because the Sheikh was a father and brother of all, and hence has the advantage of settling the difference among conflicting Arabs.

Yemenis are grateful for Sheikh Zaid for rebuilding the Marib Dam, supporting development plans and the establishment of scientific and research centers, such as the Yemeni Center for Research and Study.

The greatest stance of the Emirates was during the civil war of 1994, when they hosted the war torn ones with a brotherly spirit that healed their wounds. We pay tribute to this great Arab leader and greet his brothers and sons who follow his track in devoting themselves to their nation and region.

Islam and Respect of Woman Rights (1/2)

By DR. MANEA H. AL-HAZMI

Arabs used to deprive women from many legal rights prior to Islam such as inheritance shares. However, Islam came to stop this unfair treatment towards women; women in Islam have legal rights similar to those of men but with some variations. Qura'n stresses the equality of right for men and women "And due to them (wives) is similar to what is expected of them, according to what is reasonable..." (2:228). Qura'n confirms the right of both men and women to get inheritance shares "For men is a share of what the parents and close relatives leave, and for women is a share of what the parents and close relatives leave, be it little or much-an obligatory share" (4:7). Qura'n, 4:11,12,176, illustrates the distribution of inheritance among male and female. Therefore, mothers, daughters, and wives get fair inheritance shares. Inheritance in Islam gives the male a portion double of what a female may get, and the husband gets higher portion from his wife's inheritance than she gets from his. This may be viewed as an unjust treatment toward women by non-Muslims, but when we analyze the responsibility of a husband in

a Muslim family, we will realize that this distribution is just; as a husband must provide his family with all their daily needs, upholding the household and protection, while the wife has no obligation to provide the family with financial support. So what she gets from the inheritance is her right which she can willingly give it to charity or help her husband so that she may be rewarded by Allah. Now we understand that a man spends his share in supporting his family including his wife but a woman has the right to keep her share for herself and she has full control over her property. She can sell, buy and make contracts with others without seeking permissions from her father or her husband or any one. Muslim women got their legal rights since the advent of Islam fourteen centuries ago while women in the west had to wait until recent centuries to get their fair legal rights.

A wife has the right to defend herself when her husband accuses her of adultery. She can nullify this accusation according to the procedure mentioned in Qura'n "And those who accuse their wives (of adultery) have no witnesses except themselves-then the witness of one of them (shall be) four testimonies (swearing) by Allah that indeed, he is of the truthful. And the fifth (oath will be) that

the curse of Allah be upon him if he should be among the liars. But it will prevent punishment from her if she gives four testimonies by Allah that he is of the liars. And the fifth that the wrath of Allah be upon her if he was of the truthful" (24:6-9). Also a woman can fulfill her vows or pledges without seeking any permission from her father or her husband or any person except when a wife performs voluntary fasting. If she is fasting, her husband cannot have sexual relations with her during the day so she should inform him to make sure he is not in need of such thing. A wife has also the right over her husband in bearing children. If her husband decides not to have children, he should get the permission from his wife because she has the right to have children.

Men have one more degree above women for their responsibility toward family maintenance and protection. But this one more degree over women does not mean that men have full control over women because according to the above verse from Qura'n women have rights similar to those of men.

A woman also has the right to accept or reject a man who wants to marry her. Also a wife has the right to self-divorce through the court with or without the consent of her husband.

COMMON
SENSE

By Hassan Al-Haifi

"They are the enemy"

Since the dawn of Islam, even during the Prophet Mohammed's (Peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) life, Islam was beset by trouble from its very own. Yes, so-called Moslems (the Qur'an aptly calls them hypocrites) have time and again given more trouble to Islam and Moslems than that given by non-Moslem enemies of Islam. Thus, the Qur'an gave a clear warning as to the deceitful and conniving role of these hypocrites and many chapters and verses of the Qur'an puts them in the "bottom pits of hell" on the Day of Judgment.

When the Prophet Mohammed fled to Yathrib after most of the residents of the city proper (now called the "Medina", or the "City of the Prophet") have converted to Islam, while the establishment and the residents of his own native city Mecca were persecuting the Prophet and his early followers, he had to contend with three enemies. There were of course the pagan worshippers of Mecca and their tribal allies, who continued to pursue the Prophet and his followers relentlessly in the hope of eliminating the religion before it had its foot in place as a viable spiritual force in the Arabian Peninsula. Then there were the Jewish tribes that lived around the City of Yathrib, who upon realizing that the anticipated prophet that came to deliver the world, as previously proclaimed by both Moses and Jesus Christ (Peace of Allah be upon them all) was of the descendants of Ismael (Ishmael) rather than Ishaq (Isaac), both of whom are the sons of Ibrahim, Abraham or Avraham (PABUH on them all), they turned against him. The rabbis had feared that Islam, which did not sanction any clerical order, would unseat them from the spiritual sway they enjoyed among the Jewish community) and thus prodded the Jews to turn against the Moslems in Medina.

Then there was the Fifth Column, or those residents of Medina, who claimed their adherence to Islam, but actually did not have the strong faith in Allah that is expected of Moslems, and privately went on to dismiss the teachings of Islam or twist its true principles as they so fit. The Holy Qur'an called these hypocrites the real antagonists of Islam and warned Moslems that "they are the enemy", as they will bring more harm to Islam than anyone outside the fold of the Moslem community. Indeed, they were a very troublesome lot for the Prophet with their tow-faced image and their conniving with the pagans of Mecca from time to time, as well as the Jews.

After the Prophet passed away, a new form of hypocrites arose, who actually sought to portray Islam in a whole different context. They are called the "Khawarij" or Heretics. These people believed in a strict rigid interpretation of the Qur'an and sought to impose their belief on all Moslems, or else face death in very gory ways. They would even open up the bellies of pregnant women to make sure that their offspring are not born as "normal" Moslems and sanctioned the looting of property that belonged to "normal" Moslems after of course killing their rightful owners. They were defeated by Ali Bin Abu Talib, the late Prophet's cousin, son-in-law and right hand in his time, some forty years after the Prophet's passing away. Ever since then, they have formed clandestine gangs to continue propagating their misguided renditions of Islam.

In our times, we see the same kind of Moslem hypocrites with their exaggerated renditions of surface attributes to Islam (excessively long beards, corny use of some of the Qura'nic text and unusual love for excessive and gory violence. These are the so called terrorists that have fomented havoc everywhere in the world and have brought on the animosity of the West against Islam and Moslems, as they view these heretics as representative of Moslems and their beliefs. Nothing is further than the truth all these ugly bands of scientifically nurtured killing machines (they are brought up to be as such from their very young ages) and are the beneficiaries of large sums of petrodollars that have been funneled to them by some of the ruling establishments in the Arab world. They have set up alliances (or rather partnerships) with some of the rulers in the Moslem World, similar to that of the alliance between the Church and the European monarchs of the Middle Ages. The leadership of these religious misfits are usually poorly educated and cultured religiously, using some minor surface renditions of Islam to project them as devout Moslems, while in their own lives they allow themselves to violate the religion and its principles in whatever they deem fit. Their leadership is also wealthy and never seem to have a problem with money as they have ample sources they can rely on. Normal devout "missionaries" of Islam are usually pious and live a non-mundane existence, while these so called "missionaries" live in extravagance. One will also find that the leaders of these modern day Moslem hypocrites never themselves partake in "suicide missions" or direct confrontation, but rather send misguided converts to their corrupt renditions of Islam to do the dirty work for them, while claiming credit on internet websites that are mysteriously availed to them with ease.

The horrific attack in Amman was carried by these kind of hooligans, which Islam is totally unattached to and which in fact regards them as the real "enemy", as the Qur'an has rightfully labeled them. How could any rightful Moslem partake in the killing of such Moslem personalities as Mustafa Al-Aqqad, the famous Syrian-American director of the classic film the "Message", which has brought the proper tale of the Prophet Mohammed's life to western audiences in a beautiful masterpiece of cinematic art and the true picture of real "Jihad" as portrayed in "Omar Al-Mukhtar" both films starred Anthony Quinn (in the English version of the former).

This filmmaker has done more good to Islam than any of these religious misfits could ever hope to achieve, if we can assume that their claim to "serving" Islam can be given any merit, which is ludicrous of course. In fact these moronic blood-thirsty hypocrites have killed more Moslems than any enemies of Islam and thus will be relegated to the bottom levels of Hell, just as the Qur'an tells us and deservedly so, because of all the animosity they have raised against Moslems everywhere. May God guide those who continuously channel their funds to these hypocrites or allow these heretics to operate freely in Islamic countries to cease their generosity to these misfits for in the end they will also be adjudicated to be destined for Hell. And if one asks any Moslem about them, they will curse them and admonish them for their outrageous deviation from the true teachings of Islam.



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-Sakkaf

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;
Tel: 4654265
Fax: +967 (2) 347-056
Email: ytden@y.net.ye

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

Hodeidah Bureau Chief: Talal Hamoud Safi
Tel: 00971506589158
Tel: +967 (3) 206-886

Regional Distributors

KSA: Saudi Distribution Co. Jeddah, Tel: 6530909
Tlx: 603530
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: 00971506589158
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.

power should not be concentrated in a few hands

Iraq's economic divide

Everyone who looks at Iraq sees a nation divided between Shia, Sunni, and Kurd communities. But an equally fundamental division – one that has contributed as much to the ongoing insurrection as sectarian strife and opposition to the American-led military occupation – is the widening gap between Iraq's rich and poor.



By Amal Kashf Al-Ghitta

When Iraq was liberated, most people, especially the poor, began to hope for a charismatic leader who would save them from the bitter reality of daily life. Raised in fear, they had no idea how democracy could apply to their society, or how human-rights groups and other civic organizations could help shape the future.

Soon enough, Iraq was faced with a new social divide. On one side stood people who understood how to operate in a democracy, attain power, and realize their ambitions. They learned to speak the language of democracy, gaining money and influence in the process and enlisting independent organizations to defend their rights and privileges.

On the other side, however, remains the vast population of powerless Iraqis, including widows and divorced or abandoned women with no one to provide for them and their children. For these people, democracy and human rights mean nothing. They are ignorant, poor, and sick. Victimized by an educational system that collapsed over a decade ago, they have few skills that can help them find employment in Iraq's blighted economy.

During Saddam's reign, no effort was made to raise living standards for the poor. I have visited the huge slums of Iraq and found families living in homes with barely a roof to cover

them, with infestations of insects everywhere, and with raw sewage seeping under their doors. Day or night, they live in darkness. Needing nothing more than food, decent housing, and the possibility of a job, these families wait for death, dreading the cries of their starving children.

When I met the women who live in those houses, they showered me with questions: will democracy give us food and houses? Will democracy stop men from beating their wives? Will it give citizenship to our children? Will it give us the right to divorce the husbands who abandon us?

My answer to all of these questions was "yes." Yes, democracy will give you the right to live in a decent house, the right to learn and work, and it will give citizenship to your children and make you equal with your men. But you have to work hard and make every possible effort in demanding your rights. They replied: "Saddam taught us for 35 years how to be jobless, silent, and fearful. What can we do now?"

In these destitute areas, where most Iraqis live, people are prey to bitter temptations. Many are beyond the reach of political or government leaders. They fall easily into violence, theft, and sabotage. Poverty drives some to take money in exchange for acts of violence, abetted by the lure of a false heroism that they were not able to act upon during Saddam's long reign. Poverty has exacerbated the trauma of Iraq's violent history of wars and atrocities, which has desensitized people to killing.

Though conditions in Iraq today are drawing many young men toward violence, I am convinced that we need only to provide decent jobs and hous-

ing to save them. Jobs, in particular, will help young people to create new lives through serious work. We must not use no-work jobs to disguise an army of unemployed. We must give people jobs that allow them to make a contribution to rebuilding the country.

By nature, every individual seeks to prove himself as a useful person in his or her society. But the culture that Saddam created convinced Iraqis that political connections are the only way to gain authority, money, and knowledge. Overcoming such sentiments will take time and a vibrant economy, which means that a new Iraqi government must have limited power, allowing the private sector to grow while encouraging widespread understanding of democracy and human rights.

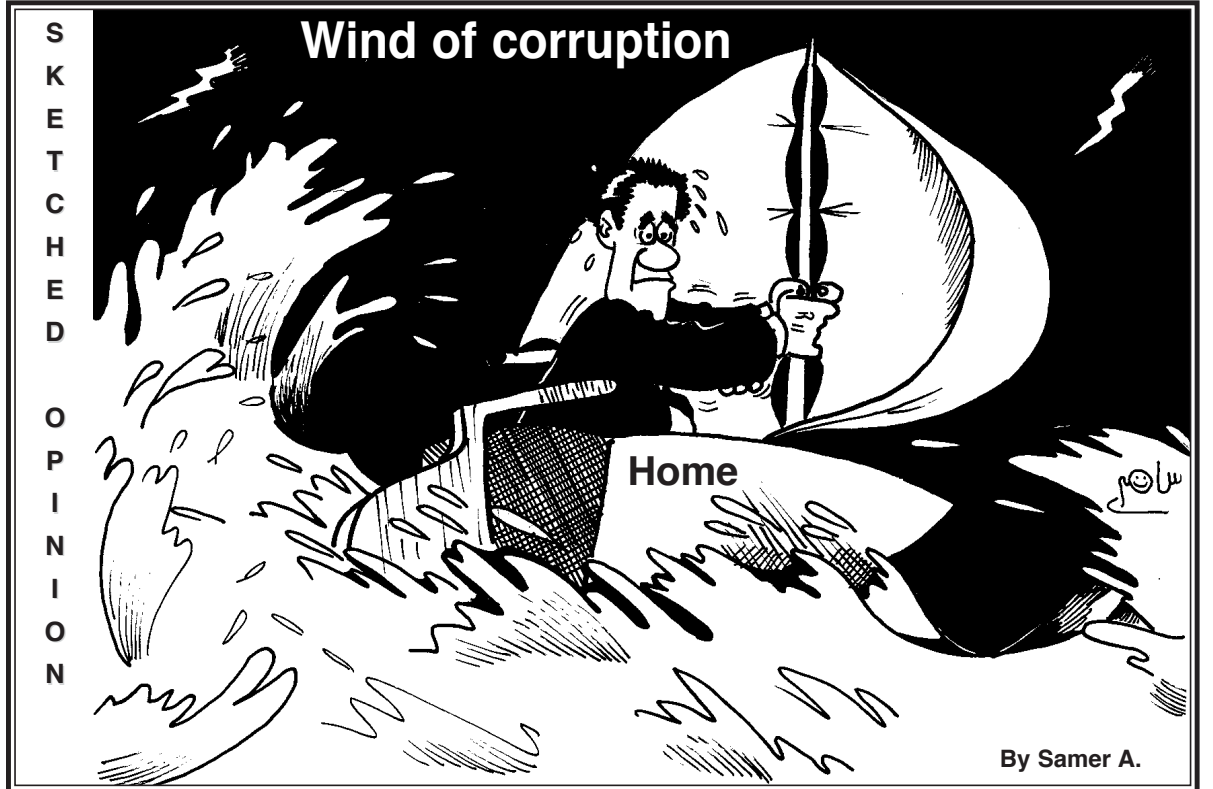
Religious groups are ready to contribute to this process. We can also rehabilitate the technocrats who served under Saddam, so that they, too, have a chance to serve their country. Last but not least, we must provide loans to poor families to help them build a respectable life.

Above all, the government must spare no effort in convincing poor Iraqis of the value of democracy and freedom, and how important the constitution is in realizing their aspirations for a better life. This will not be easy to achieve in a country where many people consider breaking the law an act of heroism.

But we Iraqis have also learned that power should not be concentrated in a few hands, and that establishing justice requires fighting all forms of corruption. If the constitution is to operate as the guarantee of democracy, freedom, and security, poor Iraqis must learn to make that fight their own.

Dr. Amal Kashf Al-Ghitta is a member of the Iraq National Assembly.

Copyright: Project Syndicate,



Smuggling of medicine

Smuggling is a major headache that strongly hits at the heart of Yemen's economy. We know that there are a lot of products that are being smuggled including weapons and drugs. Some big Sheikhs and influential figures are involved in such kind of business. It includes everything and all products.

However, the stories which hear about the smuggling of medicine are horrible and disgusting. It is truly a very serious problem that targets the lives of the people.

Medicines of different kinds are being brought into the country

through smugglers. The victims, of course, are the ordinary citizens who buy and consume medicine that has no value and can be very serious. I have learnt that around 40% of the medicines brought into the country are either smuggled or forged. The problem is that the people in charge of health ministry and drugs producers union are fully aware of such danger and can do nothing to stop it as smugglers are either influential figures or protected by them.

I have also known that some medicine which I do not remember its name was brought into the country and later was discovered it was noth-

ing but water in form of injections. This is horrible and catastrophic.

As a citizen, I feel very much panic about my life and the life of others when reading or having such information. Some medicine producers in Yemen complained that some of their products have been copied outside the country and brought into the markets. Others complained that smuggling is not limited to the maritime or land borders. Rather, some smuggled products were brought by plane, something which demonstrates that there is a big gang behind the problem.

Therefore, People in Yemen do not only feel panic about their lives when they go unprofessional doctors but also because they are likely to fall victims of either smuggled or forged medicine.

The prime minister Bajamal once complained about this and that he had medicine which was invalid. He said that a campaign will start addressing this issue. However, we have not seen concrete efforts made to tackle it. This problem is, in fact, a part of the corruption drive that is ruling the country.

Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation Groundwater and Soil Conservation Project

Re-Announcement: Vacancies for International Individual Expatriate Consultants

The Republic of Yemen has received a Credit from the International Development Association (IDA) to cover part of the cost of the Groundwater and Soil Conservation Project (GSCP) and intends to apply part of the proceeds for employment of following International Individual Expatriate Consultants, whose **Terms of References** are given below:

1. IRRIGATION AGRONOMIST

(Period: 6 sm)

The Irrigation Agronomist shall have MSc Degree in Agronomy (Irrigation) with 15 years practical and research experience in irrigated agriculture with track record of practical irrigation experience with spate, water harvesting, piped conveyance and localized irrigation systems and working with Water Users Groups/Associations and cost-sharing.

The Expert shall provide technical advice on the adoption of improved husbandry and irrigation practices (spate, water harvesting and groundwater) specifically to IAS in general extension service. Assist in selecting and in establishing criteria of farms for installation of improved conveyance/ application equipment, and specifications for equipment. Assist in establishment of water users groups.

A good knowledge of both English and Arabic would be necessary. The total period of assignment shall be 6 sm in 2 spells.

The Irrigation Agronomist's main duties will be to provide assistance in the following:-

- Provide advice and direction to IAS in the extension services and also in regard to working with Water Users Groups.
- Assist in establishing criteria for the selection of farms for installation of improved conveyance/ localized systems. Liaise with project irrigation engineers. Guide and assist the IAS and the national agronomist on efficient and optimum irrigation practices to optimize use of groundwater for water, energy and labor savings as well as to increase yield. He will set guidelines and norms for field measurements of water saving, irrigation efficiencies and general evaluation of performance of irrigation system to be followed by National Agronomists and IAS.
- Advise on specifications for IAS field kits and take a leading role in designing and preparing materials for local training field

- Train FUs IAS engineers and technicians on irrigation advisory and extension services to be provided.
- Develop a practical manual on irrigation advisory services and the procedures for their provision.
- Develop jointly with the hydrologist a practical manual for monitoring wells, crops, irrigation performance and water savings.
- Elaborate a work plan of IAS and irrigation monitoring activities to be undertaken during the project, and prepare a format for monitoring data collection and record keeping.
- Visit FUs for assisting them to install IAS equipment and providing on-the-job training to FUs IAS staff on the implementation of IAS work plan in demonstration and beneficiary private farms.
- Assist FUs IAS in developing and implementing the regional awareness campaign and in collecting monitoring data related to crops, irrigation performance and water savings.
- Liaise with AREA research workers for cooperation aimed at taping AREA experience in extension methods and messages and adapted research results that can be implemented under the project, particularly in defining priority lines of field trial work aimed at improving/ investigating water use efficiency.

2. SOCIOLOGIST

(Period: 1sm)

The Sociologist shall have a MSc degree in Sociology or economics with specialization in Sociology with extensive experience of not less than 15 years in Socio-economic surveys, social and institutional assessment related to agriculture and irrigation projects. The Sociologist shall have experience in poverty assessment of land tenure and land use, water rights, participatory groundwater management, stockholders assessment, formation of Water Users Groups and Associations etc. Proficiency in English will be required and knowledge of Arabic would be an advantage.

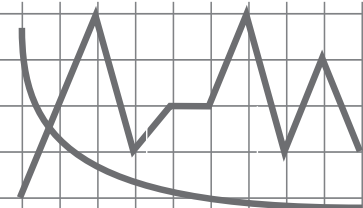
The Sociologist's main duties will be to provide assistance in the following:

- In collaboration with the national Sociologist conduct social assessment studies to assess the attitudes of the farmers towards implementation of spate improvement works, water harvesting structures and groundwater recharge enhancement structures and their impact on the traditional water rights to the beneficiaries located downstream of such structures in accordance with Article 27 to 45 of the Water Law and give his recommendation.
- Conduct social assessment studies to assess the attitudes of the farmers and make recommendation for achieving stakeholders participation of farmers especially in the EGMA/WUAs for management and conservation of groundwater and to encourage them not to expand the irrigation areas and not to increase cropping intensities in lieu of the subsidies on the modern irrigation systems to be provided to them.
- Design community participatory approach for the management and conservation of groundwater in the EGMA
- Review and assessment of institutional structure at the community level (Stakeholders, Community relations with other local institutions, Water transfers and markets etc.).
- Training National Consultant and Counterpart staff assigned to the PCU.

Selection of the Consultants shall be done in accordance with IDA Guidelines set for employment of Consultants by World Bank Borrowers. Interested applicants who meet above requirements may submit their applications accompanied by their CVs and supporting certificates to the Director of Project Coordination Unit (PCU) of GSCP whose address is given below on or before 30th November 2005.

**Director of the Project Coordination Unit
Groundwater and Soil Conservation Project,
P.O. Box 18733
Al-Hay Al-Seyasi, Near Djibouti Embassy, Sana'a
(Republic of Yemen)
Tel. No. : ++967 1 445315 or 443219
Fax No. : ++967 1 445261
E-mail : GSCP@yemen.net.ye**

YT Business



Thank Bush for Bernanke

By Kenneth Rogoff

The world may not know it, but we all dodged a bullet when George W. Bush nominated Ben Bernanke to succeed the all-powerful US Fed Chairman Alan Greenspan. There were some positively scary names for potential Fed chairman floating out of the White House, and I, for one, had no confidence in the outcome.

Instead, almost miraculously, we got an absolutely first-rate economist, a safe pair of hands to guide the global economy. Those of us who know Bernanke view him as someone who has the experience, intellect, and personality to sparkle in the position that he will assume next February.

Why is the job so important? Alan Greenspan is a great man, but it is a curious set of circumstances that has elevated the job of Fed chairman to Mount Olympus.

Consider, first, that the other two major central banks in the world (the European Central Bank and the Bank of Japan) simply are not fully functional. While the Fed agilely changes policy interest rates to stabilize inflation and output, neither the BOJ nor the ECB has changed its key policy rates for years now, with the ECB stuck at 2% and the BOJ at 0%.

While failure to adjust interest rates is not prima facie evidence of dysfunction—after all, even a broken clock is right twice a day—frozen interest rates really do give the appearance of paralysis. Thus, with the world's other two major central banks missing in action, the Fed has the global economic stage all to itself.

Equally importantly, the Fed Chairman also commands the US economic stage. Normally, the United States Treasury

Secretary or some other leader in the administration would play a counterbalancing role. But in the Bush administration, these officials simply don't have the political support to be effective, particularly opposite Greenspan.

President Bush has clearly decided that he himself should be the administration's main economic spokesperson. Inevitably, however, Bush comes across as a cheerleader, while the more objective Fed chairman just ran circles around him.

Of course, Greenspan never had to compromise his credibility on economic issues by pontificating on Darwin's theory of evolution (which many Bush supporters deny), or buzzing on about how wonderfully things are supposedly going for US forces in Iraq. Against Bush's vapid boosterism was set Greenspan's vast knowledge and experience.

Besides, there is just no way that a US president busy with dozens of other pressing problems can compete with a Fed chairman who has the luxury of focusing full time on economic issues. So we should give Bush credit for being willing to pick someone who can maintain Greenspan's role as the chief economist of the US, by default.

Mind you, it may be quite awhile before Ben Bernanke's name becomes the global household word that Greenspan's has become. People who could care less about economics and finance often still know the name of the current US Fed chairman.

It has certainly made my life easier in explaining to people that I am a professor of economics.

Of course, some people, such as an accomplished young musician I recently met, have never heard of Alan Greenspan—or of the US Federal Reserve, for that matter (within half an hour he was mes-

merized by the idea that there might be someone who could essentially print a billion dollars on a whim). But, generally, even though most people don't really understand what a central bank does, they view Alan Greenspan as a vitally important person who has something to do with setting interest rates, and thus influencing their lives.

This brings us back to the ECB and the BOJ, because their real problem is not simply interest-rate paralysis, but rather that each feels enormously constrained in addressing key economic issues outside monetary policy.

As the premier pan-European Union institution, the ECB is uniquely positioned to play a leadership role in Europe's discussion of fiscal policy, trade policy, and demographic transition. But, while it quietly makes a number of important technical contributions to various debates, it is hemmed in politically and thus cannot reach forcefully beyond its jurisdiction.

This is an unfortunate limitation of the ECB's design by a group of nation states that have not yet decided whether they prefer greater unity or greater devolution. For the BOJ, the fundamental problem is its deep institutional fear of rocking the boat politically, and thus its inability to play the role of chief economist.

As a result, America's Fed chairman today commands super-normal influence. Perhaps some day this unbridled power will be reined in by a resurgent ECB and BOJ. In the meantime, we can only be relieved that by chance or by fate, President Bush has actually appointed a worthy replacement for Greenspan. It could have been a disaster.

Kenneth Rogoff, a former chief economist of the IMF, is Professor of Economics at Harvard University.

An inequality tax

By BRANKO MILANOVIC

The economic booms in China and India have helped to reduce global inequality. Over the two last decades, masses of Indians and Chinese have closed the gap (in relative terms) with the rich world.

But, at the same time, many of the world's truly poor countries have fallen further behind (particularly in Africa, where developments are often described as catastrophic), and inequality within most countries has risen. Widening inequality has been recorded in the United States (starting with Ronald Reagan's administration), the United Kingdom (starting with Margaret Thatcher), Russia during its privatization, and more recently in China and India.

These developments seem to add to global inequality. So, on balance, it seems that global inequality has been relatively stable during the last two decades.

Should anything be done about this? Many think that no global action to fight economic inequality is necessary. They argue that only poverty reduction matters. In the words of Anne Krueger, the Deputy Managing Director of the IMF, "Poor people are desperate to improve their material conditions...rather than to march up the income distribution [ladder]."

Thus, even if the absolute income gap between an average American and an average African increases, why worry? After all, such people argue, the average African would be a bit less poor.

But this assumes that our income

relative to the income of others does not matter. On the contrary, psychological studies invariably show that people care not only about their absolute income, but also about where they stand in the social pyramid and whether their position is fair.

In the past, a poor African might have looked at his compatriots and resented their wealth; now, both he and his better-off compatriots look at the rich world and resent the huge income gaps they see. The gaps are most obvious where people from different countries work together, as in many multinational companies. An "expatriate" may be paid ten times more than local staff for the same job.

A wage premium based solely on citizenship is grating. But even when people do not work together, globalization, by bringing the world to everyone's living room (or hut), enables them to make much wider comparisons of their living standards. It erodes the relative security in which the rich world could shelter itself, as in a cocoon. Now, all can see these income differences.

This is why international action to address both global poverty and global inequality is needed. Global redistribution through taxes that would be levied by an international body may seem far-fetched today, but the logic of development that we are witnessing—particularly the move away from nation-states as the locus of sovereignty—suggests that it may eventually come to pass.

One such opportunity was missed in the early 1990's. When Russia faced its worst crisis, aid was given to the corrupt Yeltsin regime. But it should have been disbursed directly in cash to

the most needy Russians: pensioners whose earnings plummeted due to inflation and economic contraction. An international organization could have simply used the existing infrastructure of the Russian state to distribute cash grants to some 20 million pensioners—money that would have been much better targeted and spent than by giving the same amount to the government.

If this had been done, Russians would have fondly remembered receiving cash aid from the international community rather than blaming it for transferring funds to corrupt leaders. But the same or a similar approach could be taken in many countries today, from Angola to Zimbabwe.

The approach is simple and powerful. It involves three steps: raise money from the globally rich, do not deal with governments, and transfers funds in cash to the poor.

Those who advocate leaving globalization exclusively in the hands of the private sector may resent the idea of vesting tax-raising authority in a global agency. But they cannot fail to notice that the processes they support undercut their own position by rendering the wealth gap more obvious and the fairness of the actual global distribution more questionable. They will ultimately realize that their self-interest lies in supporting some form of global action to deal with both poverty and inequality.

Branko Milanovic is an economist with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the World Bank. His most recent book is *Worlds Apart: Measuring International and Global Inequality*.

Major commercial banks invest heavily in insurance

By BAQIR AL-MINSHI

Although Banks and insurance companies have common interests, commercial banks have been trying to dominate the insurance industry through the purchase controlling stakes in major insurance companies, as insurance prospects in Yemen seem to be positive and bankers are optimistic on the growth of the insurance business and the returns on investment in insurance.

The Yemeni insurance market is still at its infancy, insurance companies are trying to expand their role in the economy in order to maximize their shareholders returns, considering the complicated nature of the insurance business and the risks involved. But are banks really concerned over these risks?

There are five reasons for bankers to invest in the insurance business, apart from the direct commercial linkages among banks and insurance, the competition among insurance companies is most likely to raise public awareness around the importance of insurance and is likely to be followed by considerable growth in consumer-based insurance. However, the synergy between banks and insurances

businesses is likely to flourish with respect to the following reasons:

1- There should be a joint effort between banks and insurance companies to offer free life insurance for their clients who have saving balances, provided that the balances will not be less than a certain amount. The insurance cost will be as a part of the interest given to the client.

2- Banks are to impose life insurance on debtors instead of the other guarantees which could not be enough to meet the insurance costs.

3- Banks are to compel their clients who present letters of credits with comprehensive insurance on their goods from partner insurance companies.

4- Banks should be the main source for marketing insurance documents like those of accidents, car insurance and traveling coupons.

5- The insurance companies should depend on banks as economic advisors and market trend forecasters to confirm their own estimations.

It could be summed up that banks are not an alternative or rivalries of insurance companies, but they could be good partners. The present relation could be developed into a joint wider cooperation for the good of the two parties.

Memo to ecb: Don't follow the fed

By MELVYN KRAUSS

The current dilemma of the US Federal Reserve of having to continue raising interest rates despite the hurricane-wounded US economy holds a powerful message for the European Central Bank.

After a prolonged period of monetary stability at unusually low interest rates, there are dangerous consequences of waiting too long to raise rates to more normal and appropriate levels. The Federal Reserve, having taken interest rates down to spectacularly low levels—in part, because of misplaced fears about deflation—started the interest rate normalization process too late. Now it must continue to raise rates even though there are signs—like declining US consumer confidence—that America's economy may be faltering. The ECB must not make the same mistake.

Warning signs of impending inflation abound in the euro-zone economy. Money supply growth has been well above target levels for some time now, indicating a condition of excess liquidity. October headline

inflation at 2.5% is above the 2% ECB target -- as is the latest forecast for 2006 inflation (updated forecasts come out the first of December). Soaring energy prices threaten to work their way into the general inflation process.

Why wait? Further procrastination on interest rate normalization by the ECB could well lead to a nasty bout of inflation. This would be disastrous, in particular, for Europe's economic recovery. The ECB, in such circumstances, would have no choice but to slam the monetary brakes down hard.

No one wants this. Better a 50 basis point increase now that allows the economic recovery to continue by keeping inflation in check, than triple or quadruple that figure down the road -- which could stop the recovery cold in its tracks. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" applies with particular force to issues of monetary policy.

Judging from the November meeting of the Governing Council, that "ounce of prevention" appears to be right around the corner for the euro-zone economy.

There has been a quickened pace of ECB warnings about the risks of inflation in recent months—from we are "particularly vigilant" in September to "strong vigilance with regard to upside risks to price stability is warranted" at the October meeting in Athens.

Moreover, ECB president Jean-Claude Trichet recently adopted a more hawkish tone in Athens. For the first time, he was willing to publicly declare the Governing Council had discussed the pro's and cons of a rate hike. He appeared to be calling for a pre-emption of second-round effects when he said, "We must not allow second-round effects to materialize".

Despite this, at its most recent meeting in

November, the ECB continued to describe current interest rates as "still appropriate"—signaling that the bank has not reached the required threshold for action. However, Trichet warned, "we clearly can move at any time. We are making no promises". At a minimum, the ECB has made it clear to one and all—politicians, trade unions, and the markets—that its long period of monetary inactivity is coming to an end.

Not everyone is happy with this news. Politicians—like President Jacques Chirac in France, Premier Silvio Berlusconi in Italy and a number of European finance ministers—continue to press for fixed, even lower, interest rates. It's easy for politicians to be irresponsible about monetary policy. They are not the ones who will be blamed for inflationary indiscretions. Nor are they the ones who will have to put the inflation genie back in the bottle once it escapes.

So what if they are unhappy that rates are on the rise. Wim Duisenberg's celebrated comment on

politicians and central bankers—"I hear but I do not listen"—is as relevant today as when he spoke those words.

But the ECB must act in its own uniquely European way and not follow the Fed as it exits its prolonged period of monetary inactivity. The Federal Reserve proceeded to raise rates in 25 basis points increments for 13 straight meetings—with still more to come—after it exited from its prolonged period of low interest rates. A simple increase of 50 basis points could do the job at this point for the ECB—after which rates could be kept on hold for some time.

The Fed waited too long to start the normalization process, and because it was more aggressive in lowering rates in the downward phase of the interest rate cycle, has had to be more aggressive in raising them in the upward phase.

This is not the type of volatile monetary policy Europe wants or needs.

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

No Counterfeit

Can you spot the real thing?

Packages can be deceiving. Make the right choice—visit your Toyota Dealer, and use Toyota Genuine Parts for your safety and peace of mind.

AMTC
Automotive & Machinery Trading Center
Unbreakable Characteristics

TOYOTA

P.O.Box: 284 - Sana'a - Republic of Yemen
Tel.: (967-1) 445362/3/4 Fax: (967-1) 445365
www.amtc-yemen.com
E-mail: amtc@amtc-yemen.com

مياه المروج الصحية النقية
AI-MEROUG HEALTHY PURE WATER

269088 - تلفون - صنعاء - الجمهورية اليمنية
Republic of Yemen Sana'a Tel : 269088

غرفة الصافي وطارة البلاط
فرحاً وابتهاجاً وغبى الأعداء
والاصفاء الرئيل

نصرى أبوبكر السفاف

مدير قسم التفتيشات بالمستشفى

بمناسبة الخطوبة وقرب الزفاف

قالت الكعكة

م / محمد سعيد الغنوي - د / بشير مهدي - ح / حبيب القحبي - بهام شجاع الربيع - بهام العرفي - قالت عيانت العفاف - أيمه العفاف - طاقم يمه تايمر - وحبيبة الاعداء والاصفاء .. وكله المحييه

Book Review: The Phantom Voyagers

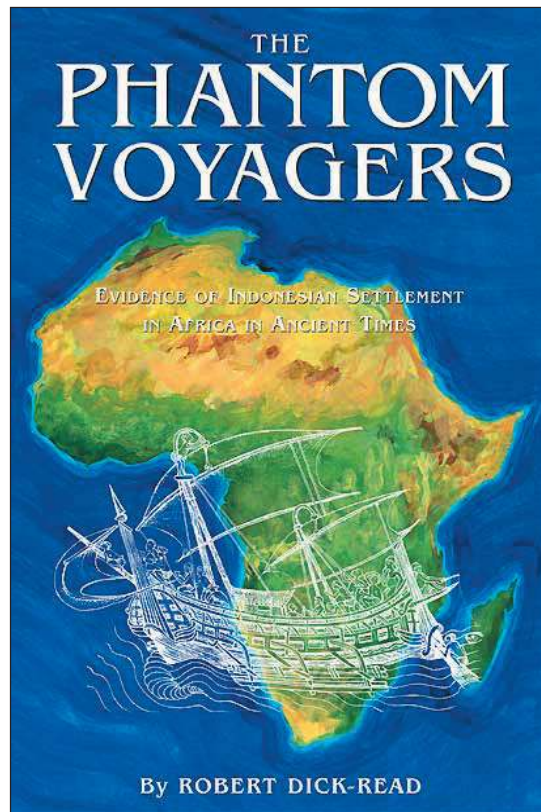
By IRENA KNEHTL
irena_knehtl@yahoo.com
FOR YEMEN TIMES

The Phantom Voyagers is about Indonesian marines who came and to Madagascar and Africa and whose legacy on the mainland of Africa is far less well known and explored. Beneath the surface of the Africa we know today, the Phantom Voyagers explores footprints and fingerprints they left behind.

Early Cultural Exchange In The Indian Ocean

Human activity along the shores of the Indian Ocean can be seen as operating along a curve from southern Africa to Yemen and from Southern Arabia to South western Australia. Along this curve, by land and by sea, people have moved eastwards and westwards for at least fifty thousand years leading to a constant intermingling of cultures, race, languages, religions, and trading goods. The Indian Ocean itself has been an important avenue for this complex pattern of human activity and movement. But people have also moved into the littoral lands from the interior of the bordering continents of Africa and Asia. Sometimes these folk movements have ended at specific points on the Oceans shore, but sometimes the migrating people have taken to the sea and traveled to more distant parts of the littoral or to the islands of the Ocean.

Details of the earliest human activity on the Indian Ocean region are obscure, but some general points can be made. Some five thousand to six thousand years ago distinctive core areas of cultural expression had evolved on the shores of the Indian Ocean, East Africa, the Middle East, the Indian sub-continent, Southeast Asia, the Malay World and Australia. Each of these areas formed links in the giant chain of human activity which stretched along the littoral of the Indian Ocean. At best the areas are crudely defined, but the concept is valid and provides a working model with which it is possible to examine the processes of cultural evolution and interchange. Many migrating people followed the



land route but the Ocean was the route of Austronesians, the Malays, who settled in Madagascar, the single most astonishing fact of human geography.

The process gained momentum with the discovery of the secrets of the ocean, particularly the monsoon winds, and refined shipbuilding techniques. A settled civilization developed and prompted the growth of trade within the Indian Ocean region. The process of human maritime expansion constantly intertwined with land-based migration of people on the littoral and both processes added to the growing complexity of the core culture. Too little is known of this early trade to accurately assess its importance as a factor in cultural interchange, but tantalizing hints indicate some exchange of idea and concrete form of cultural expression. The spread of Middle Eastern and Indian mercantile activity eastwards confirm the role of pre-Islamic Arab and Iranian merchants as the major participants in the maritime trade of the western Indian Ocean.

We also know that the ancient

Egyptians, Sumarians and Sabaeans/ancient Yemenis visited the East African coast for international trade. The Sabaeans took control of the passage from the Red Sea to the Indian Ocean, then formally called the Zanzibar Ocean, around the first of Millennium BC and regulated the Indian Ocean from Sindh (present Pakistan) and possibly further, and the Persian Gulf. Extensive trade between East Africa and the kingdoms of the world continued to and by 500 BC the East African coastal islands, had become part of a vast commercial empire, extending from Yemen, Egypt, Greece and Rome across the Indian Ocean to India. The single unifying factor used to be the mon-

soon, blowing from the southwest in summer and from the northeast in winter. It is the monsoon that was also responsible for the agricultural prosperity and made the ancient cultures of India, Southeast Asia, Indonesia and Yemen possible.

The Sabaeans, also known as Sheba, were a maritime people, with a large kingdom in Yemen (1115 BC - 525 CE) and used the seasonal monsoon winds to travel regularly to and from East Africa. They sailed south between November to February, during the Northeast Monsoon, carrying beads, the Chinese porcelain and clothes. Between March and September, they returned to north on the Southwest Monsoon, carrying food grains, mangroves poles for timber, spices, gold from Sofala, ivory and ebony. Since remote antiquity, southern Arabia, with its maritime links to India and Ethiopia, had been the corridor for plant introductions from both East and West. Durum, wheat, sorghum, cotton, sugarcane, taro, indigo, oranges, lemons and many other plants and trav-

eled this way. Some like wheat and sorghum, returned from India in improved varieties and were diffused in Africa or Europe.

The Afro Indonesian Contact

Today we are almost unimaginably more distant from the men who first sailed these waters, the speaker of Austronesian languages, who beginning around 5000 years ago, populated the area of present day Taiwan, the Philippines, Malaysia, the Indonesian islands, Madagascar and the islands of the remote Pacific. Their past seems to recede over the horizon and it has by now acquired a mythic dimension that makes their true character and achievements hard to assess. We know even less about alliances they formed, a possible division of territories, conditions laid down, and how they responded to opportunities and challenges. Yet this extraordinary process of development is but poorly documented, it was the work of generations all of whom were governed by the iron regime of the monsoon, synchronized by the clock-like regularity of the monsoon winds in the Indian Ocean.

Malagasy is the language of Madagascar, the large island just off the east coast of southern Africa. It is an Austronesian language most closely related

to the one spoken in South Borneo. Madagascar also shares such Indonesian cultural traits as outrigger canoes, blowpipes, wet and dry rice cultivation, house built on stilts and the use of domesticated cattle for plowing. The "discovery" of Madagascar, like the "discovery" of the Pacific islands, went unchronicled, yet both rank as extraordinary human achievements.

The Phantom Voyagers

Indian Ocean studies have progressed rapidly and partly this has been the result of a broader acceptance of the region as a suitable and coherent geographical framework for the discussion of supra-national themes. Partly also because an increasing number of such studies have been able to give concrete substance to what otherwise might have remained an empty concept. Soon also economic, social and cultural themes were taken up and used

to provide new approaches to an understanding of the Indian Ocean, with all its diversity, through the mutual relations of its constituent parts.

In recent years the movement of people across the Indian Ocean has become a powerful theme to demonstrate such regional cohesion amongst these people. The author defines the "Indonesian Problem", closely associated with the divergence in current opinion about the Indonesian maritime trading cultures. Opinions vary between a "restricted" contacts limited to East African coast and an "extensive" penetration into the African interior.

The book explores how during the second half of the first millennium Indonesian expeditionary fleets, a highly mobile maritime culture, explored to the limits of the monsoons and contacted ports and coast across the Indian Ocean to reach the Mozambique channel, among others used the Yemeni port of Aden as a regular port of call, penetrated the African interior, and left substantial and important imprints on West African culture, especially in the region of the lower Niger. Large fleets from Indonesia, associated with Srivijaya, had established coastal colonies across the Indian Ocean, possibly rounded the Cape of Storms, and spread significant elements of their culture throughout a very large part of sub-Saharan Africa. Historical accounts indicate that they had traversed the East African coastal region, engaged in trading activities with Africans and thereby were in position to command the important Zimbabwe - Zambezi hinterland.

The enquiry indicates that the prospects of an extended and extensive development of the African trade outweighs the "restricted view of Indonesian contacts. An "Indonesian" period is proposed and patterns of Indonesian influence are traced widely over sub-Saharan Africa. The banana-plantain, the xylophone, beads and art suggest that an Afro-Indonesian development occurred in Africa rather than the Madagascar.

The Indonesian trace patterns are found across sub-Saharan Africa, and the Indonesians appear as the preferred candidates for the initiation and

development of the interior linked to the East African coast and Indian Ocean ports. Major factors which contribute to the synthesis are the nature of the early Indonesian maritime cultures with their orientation to waterborne trade, the primacy of the commercial potential and population of the African interior along the major rivers. The presence of maritime subsistence trading cultures over the entire East African coast and finds of sea-shells in the far interior are also significant.

The Phantom Voyagers will be of interest to students, researchers, scholars but also as general reading and to all those interested in the early history of the Indian Ocean

Other Comments And Reviews

A fascinating read and a most impressive work of scholarship, bade on wide range of sources and a lifetime of travel and study of the art and culture.

Thank you for letting me see this fascinating work...

Sir Mervyn Brown, former British Ambassador to Madagascar and High Commissioner to Niger, author of "Madagascar Rediscovered" and "A History of Madagascar"

Your fascinating book defeated my best intentions! . It opens up a new historical vista.

Michael Holman, is for 25 years the Africa Editor of the Financial Times

About the author

Robert Dick-Read interest in the subject goes back to the months spent in northern Mozambique in 1957 upon hearing how people from Madagascar, speaking a strange language, used to make frequent trips to Africa. He felt there was much more to the "Indonesian" and "Madagascan" connection than was obvious. Exploring the subject became a life-long hobby.

The author Mr. Robert Dick-Read will give a presentation about The Phantom Voyagers in Sanaa in early 2006.

Website:
www.phantomvoyagers.com

Yemen Times wishes to thank the author for forwarding his book for review.

PAKISTAN EARTHQUAKE

Western Union would like to express its deepest sadness and sympathy to all its valued customers who have family and loved ones affected by the recent tragic events.

WESTERN UNION HAS WAIVED ITS FEES FOR MONEY TRANSFERS TO PAKISTAN

From 17 October 2005 to 16 November 2005

Money Transfer fees will be

USD 0*

For any amount you send to Pakistan

Western Union's Corporate Foundation has also supported the victims and those in need by making a donation in the amount of US \$250,000 to the President's Relief Fund in Pakistan.

WESTERN UNION
MONEY TRANSFER

Eid Mubarak

During this Festive Season, feel rewarded when you send or receive money through Western Union



FREE Wallet.*

Authorized agent

بنك اليمن الدولي
INTERNATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN

For more information please call International Bank of Yemen on
01 407160

- Send or receive money from any **International Bank of Yemen** or **subagent** location in Yemen and receive a **FREE Wallet**.
- Offer valid for transactions done between 18th October and 20th November 2005.
- Send money to **India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bangladesh and Afghanistan** for a fee of **\$7** when sending up to **\$3000**.

WESTERN UNION
MONEY TRANSFER

*Offer valid until stocks last. **In addition to transfer fees, Western Union makes money when it changes your money into foreign currency.

When going out is a burden to women

By ESHRAQ AL-BODIGI
eshraqalbody@yahoo.com
FOR YEMEN TIMES

Recently, of the many dangerous negative social phenomena that have threatened Yemeni society, the phenomenon that is still leading the society to a downhill of moral degeneration is that of the treatment of women. This ongoing problem keeps Yemeni society away from the religious attributes that have kept this community noble and lures it closer to undesirable corruption and perversity of all kinds.

As a Yemeni woman shows her supporting capacity for a Yemeni man in so many different scopes, she also shows her rising freedom, personality, and culture. She does this in order to liberate herself from the darkness of existing ignorance. By doing so she reveals the darkness of the external world despite its sciences, cultures, and arts. She aims to direct her family and society to a better future, in which man and woman share a responsibility together.

These things are made all the more difficult by the contradictory modern environments of fast development and social stagnation. This contradiction pushes her efforts into a dark tunnel that engulfs her with fear of disharmony in her social and functional capacities outside the family.

Whether a woman who is employed or not, she has to carry another kind of worry when wants to go out of her house. She encounters this every time she tends to her personal needs or the needs of her family and they occur at public places such as markets and shops.

Occasions such as these have become a hazard that threatens the security, freedom, and dignity of women. They are reflected in the immoral behaviors on which they are based. This type of behavior is exhibited by the adolescents and youths gathered in public places, especially



in markets and shops. It seems they are there in order to spend a long time in the harassment and annoyance of women.

This social phenomenon has become a real misery generally for women all over the Republic of Yemen. However, the view that women are inferior comes mostly from the common people, especially from a group of people who didn't know how to respect the woman originally.

These people consider her as just a woman that should stay at home to only cook, wash, raise the children, and take care of her husband. They have forgotten her important role in raising her community in various scopes and fields of life besides her role as a mother and wife. They have forgotten that the correct cultivation of children depends on the unblemished educational structure, which derives from a perfect culture and more respected, correct, and harmonious social merger.

The problem is not only that men have no faith in women's role in society. Yemeni women show indescribable respect for men while the men show an obvious lack of concern and less respect for them.

Usually, men in Eastern societies maintain their masculine selfishness

while he implements his authority on women and asks them to cringe before him.

However in our Yemeni society, the situation is worse and things are more complicated. A man who is uneducated or has only a small educational level is still not convinced these days that a woman employee can offer a real role and achieve a real progress for her country and community through her work's field. He cannot believe that woman can push her society towards development, progress, and prosperity.

We should not forget that dangerous behaviors, which we have already discussed, are not contained to excessive flirtation but they also involve dirty words and sexual harassment. These violate decency and religious values, and in some cases go beyond even that to include offences like abduction.

There is a study, which was prepared by a number of concerned researchers and organizations that can provide facts to bolster this view. It shows that 90% of Yemeni women are subject to various kinds of harassment in public places such as streets, markets, parks, and modes of transportation.

Furthermore, Yemeni women are subjected every day not just to negli-

gible harassments while they are performing their jobs. This harassment comes from co-workers, bosses and others they meet whilst at work.

Because we are in an age that we are free to say anything to defend women's rights and protect her dignity, we have to say that it is very important and necessary for everyone to protect these human beings. Furthermore it is necessary to merge them within society in a proper way that guarantees their human rights and safeguards them from the different types of violence against them.

The men, young or old, who do not respect women and do not appreciate their important role in society, have to understand that women carry their rights and respect everywhere. If they do not understand this, many new kinds of suppression will appear in order to stop such phenomena and odd behavior and also to reinsure the protection of Yemeni women. Then those people who do not have any kind of respect for women will find themselves put into the places where they deserve to take their suitable punishment.

In the light of this issue, the Yemeni Interior Ministry has announced a few days ago that there is a campaign that aims to limit of the phenomena of women's harassment at communal places, markets, and parks. The ministry maintains that it has adopted measures to execute these campaigns, which will affect all in the Republic of Yemen's governments. The aim of this campaign is to save Yemeni women's rights and their dignity, which are violated every day on the streets, in transportation, and even public places.

This campaign is going to give women permission to progress while saving their dignity, hopefully telling them that the Yemeni community will not accept the moral degeneration and harming of women's distinction. It confirmed Yemeni women are supported in all fields.

Coming back to the group of people who violate decency, this type of campaign will deter them from joining and engaging in immoral works. It will correct their behavior towards women. And it will force them to respect her according to her human rights, her level of educational, and her position on the national and international stage.

Generally, this campaign will make the men more aware of the necessity of proper women's treatment in a societal view instead of the sexual view, which always prevents men and women from the correct functional social merger.

On the other hand, there are some of Yemeni laws, which are related to this issue that dictate a punishment of imprisonment of one year for harassment of women in the streets. However this law is not applied in reality. This may be due to women's negligence to inform the police about these kind of harassments take place or may be due to lack of evidence of the event itself.

We have to mention the necessity of policewomen in situations like these and in such places too. It is necessary that policewomen occupy different governmental sectors and public places to help foster these positive campaigns and make them more useful for women at the same time.

At the end of this subject, we have to mention one more thing. This is the importance of the proper upbringing in the home. It is very important to care about the correct upbringing for the children, especially the male ones. The wise family is that which brings up their boy to respect his sisters and feel their closeness to him. It is wise to teach him how to respect and defend their rights, learning about his sisters' social roles whether inside or outside the family.

This good upbringing is the correct base for social structure, which is free from dangerous, irregular behaviors and phenomena. The normal man can respect his sister, mother, aunts, and cousins, and he will reflex this respect towards all women outside the home.

Now, is it hopeless to wish this solution as a future 'radical' solution instead of these campaigns?

Literary Corner

By Abu Al-Kalmah Al-Tayyibah

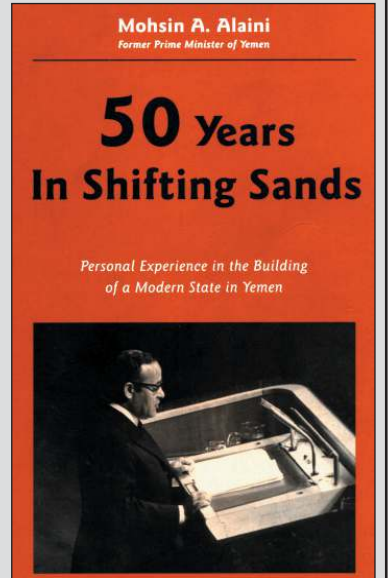
Fifty Years in Shifting Sands (4/5)

The Yemeni Revolution of September 1962 was not a product of genuine Yemeni activity and it was obvious from the start that the involvement of the United Arab Republic (as Egypt was officially known then) was going to be an enduring and costly one for the Egyptians. For the Yemenis, many had truly been anxious for a revolt of some kind, but there were not too many joined thoughts as to how this revolt was to take place. The failures of the previous revolts had not allowed people in the patriotic movement to get themselves organized to reach consensus on how to go about carrying out the overthrow of a dihard monarchy that was unable to bring Yemen out of its misery and deprivation.

Thus when the Egyptians led the way into organizing the Free Yemeni Officers into a viable and organized revolutionary clique, it was somewhat disturbing to many of the erstwhile active leadership among the intellectuals and social dignitaries that have been taking the initiative for well over 20 years or so. Ever since Zubeiri and Al-Shami and Nu'man started the flight to Aden (which was then under British colonization), the Yemenis have done their best to keep foreign influence from creeping into the movement (although foreign support was not rejected wholeheartedly). As such, the struggle was hard and it is understandable that with the entry of the UAR into the Yemeni scene was bound to have profound effect on securing the success of the Republic.

Thus, the leaders of the Free Yemenis outside of Yemen, although not fully partaking in the actual coup that overthrew the monarchy, were relieved that the coup had taken place, even if the Egyptians had taken a good deal of the initiative from them. Nevertheless they welcomed the coup and the announcement that the Imam was "buried in the rubble of his palace". Actually, the week long reigning Imam Mohammed Al-Badr had managed to escape from his palace and from Sana'a and he and many of the princes in the royal family managed to muster up a relatively stiff effort to overturn the coup, and the Egyptian involvement may have been the overriding factor in saving the Republic in those early days, especially as the fleeing Imam had managed to get support from the other traditional monarchies in the region, including Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Iran (under the former Shah). Even the British colonists and "protectors" in the South, were not at all pleased with seeing any radical Arab revolutionary niche next to their delicately held foothold in the Arabian Peninsula.

As such, the war to maintain the Republic against stubborn Royalist resistance in the Northern rugged territories that were not so easily penetrable by the Republican troops and their Egyptian vanguard troops was going to take a lot of sacrifices. The successes on the diplomatic front may have been the most reassuring things that kept the morale of the Republicans from ebbing, especially as there had been some disputes within the Republican camp itself. Most of the diplomatic activity was engineered by the author during those important early days of the Revolution. These successes were highlighted by obtaining the support recognition of the United States in December of 1962 and thereafter the United Nations and thus international support for the Royalists was narrowed down considerably. But the Egyptian aroused some mistrust among many of the Republican leaders, some of whom were outspoken in



Author: Mohsin Al-Ainy, Former Prime Minister of Yemen
Language: Arabic & English
Publisher: Dar Al-Nahar, Beirut
Year Published: August 2004
Number of Pages: 384 pages

their criticism of the way some of the Egyptian officers behaved in Yemen or by the way the Government in Cairo was imposing its own will on the behavior of the Republic. The book highlighted many sides of this fluid relationship and gave some interesting insight into the dialogues and conversations that spanned the period of the joint war effort. There were even times when the Egyptians under the leadership of President Nasser just about had it with some of the Yemeni leaders on the Republican side, and this culminated in the arrest of several leaders, in the Mid-Sixties, when they were on their way to try to get the Egyptian leadership to allow them to take a greater role in determining the course of the Yemeni Revolution. There were also several interesting light moments presented by the author in which there were some humorous anecdotes exchanged between the Yemeni leaders and the Egyptian leaders, who had not expected the war to stretch too long. A brief example is when the author was showing some concern about the early developments right after the coup. Former President Anwar Sadat (then Speaker of the National Assembly) and the responsible Egyptian leader for the "file on Yemen", could not help but notice this concern on Al-Ainy's face, so he wanted to reassure him. "Don't worry, we got storm troopers that will be going to Yemen who are trained to eat reptiles, who will assure the Republic of victory. Mohsin Al-Ainy quickly responded to that overconfidence with a not too reassuring note: "We have tribesmen in Yemen, to whom reptiles are delicacy!"

The author during that hectic period held the Foreign Ministry portfolio and played a pivotal role in keeping the Egyptian anger as low keyed as it could get. The nature of Yemenis is xenophobic and this was bound to have a bearing on the relationship with the Egyptians, who were themselves feeling somewhat stretched thin in resources, but in the end the sacrifices of both the Yemeni Republican and the Egyptian unwavering support was key to the preservation of the Republic. When the 1967 broke out between Egypt, Syria and Jordan and Israel, the Egyptians had no choice but to withdraw from Yemen. To the surprise of many, the Republic prevailed and the Royalists could not muster up the strength to overcome the defenses of the steadfast Republican forces. The Seventy Day Siege of Sana'a would become one of the glorious moments in the life of the Republic. But, before that happened, there had to be some house cleaning work that had to be done.



Job Vacancies

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 national staff who will develop and manage the project.

All candidates applying for these posts must be Yemeni Nationals fluent in written and spoken English and Arabic.

FINANCIAL REPORTING SUPERVISOR- Reference No. 032

Reports to the Head of Financial Reporting, the job holder assists with the preparation of budgets, closing forecast reports and producing regular expenditure reports against budget for management information and partners.

The job holder is responsible for implementing, controlling and maintaining the statutory reporting, management accounting and tax functions. He/She is also responsible for building and follow-up of budgets including allocating budget items, organizing cost and budget structure and implementing a process for sales and production reporting in conjunction with operations accounting team and production division.

The successful candidate must have Accounting / Finance degree or professional qualification, 5 to 7 years experience with management reporting and production of final accounts preferably with Oil and Gas industry, ideally with some international experience and will act in accordance with company HSE, Business Ethics Policies and Code of Conduct at all times.

BUDGET AND COST CONTROL SUPERVISOR- Reference No. 033

Reports to the Head of Financial Reporting, the job holder assists with the preparation of cost reports.

The job holder is responsible for implementing, controlling and maintaining financial planning, budgeting and corporate cost control systems, production of reports on commitment and costs against budget for management and shareholders and providing advice and assistance on budget and cost control matters to the various departments in the company. He/She will supervise and develop a team of 3 cost controllers through external training courses and internal mentoring.

The successful candidate must have Accounting / Finance degree or professional qualification, 5 to 7 years experience in cost control and budgeting area preferably with Oil and Gas industry, ideally with some international experience and will act in accordance with company HSE, Business Ethics Policies and Code of Conduct at all times.

PAYABLES ACCOUNTANT- Reference No. 034

Reports to the Account Payable Supervisor, the job holder is responsible for registering and processing invoices for 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 with Oil and Gas industry.

Applicants should send their CV in English with a short covering letter explaining why they believe they are qualified for the post to:
Human Resources Department
Yemen LNG Company
P.O. Box 15347, Sana'a, Yemen

Candidates may apply by e-mail to: HR@YEMENLNG.COM.YE

Closing Date: 30th November, 2005

Candidates selected for interview will be contacted by Yemen LNG.
WWW.YEMENLNG.COM

**CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISEMENTS
PAGE**



Yemen's first and most widely-read English-language newspaper

ARAB INSURANCE COMPANY
Y.S.C. الشركة العربية للتأمين

Email: arabinsuranceco@y.net.ye

	Mobile	Fax
Head Office - Sana'a 606810 - 15	606816	220753
Aden Branch :220751		220753
Abyan Branch :604030	73669453	604030
Hodeidah Branch :219672	71600623	219676
Taiz Branch :250744	73251812	250744
Al Mukalla Branch :309733	77916961	309744

سوفت يمين YEMEN SOFT

Business Solutions Experts

Sana'a: Tel - 503806 Fax - 503807
www.yemensoft.net

DHAMAR: Greatness of Almighty and Dexterity of Human



A region in Dhamar called Automa

photo by Yasser Al-Mayasi

COMPILED BY: YASSER AL-MAYASI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF
ESHRAQ AL-BODIGI
FOR YEMEN TIMES

Dhamar is situated 100 km to the south of Sana'a, north of Ibb, and west of Al-Beidha, 2700 m above sea level. Its name "Dhamar" goes back to the king of Sheba and Dou-Reddan at 15-35 A.D. whose name was Dhamar Ali Yahber, and whose statue was found at Al-Nakhla AL-Hamra'a (The Red Palm) City. This city is one of the archeological sites that are found in AL-Hada'a province near to the Dhamar city.

Dhamar City is the capital of the governorate and is situated on the main road, which connects Sana'a with a number of other governorates. This city was one of the famous Arabic and Islamic culture and scientific centers in Yemen. Its Great Mosque is considered an ancient Islamic mosque, which was built in the period of the caliph Abi-Bakr AL-Sadeek.

As Dhamar city had a great role in the politic and trading life in Yemen. It had a very important historical role in Yemen before the Islamic age. The antique Yemeni engravings mentioned Dhamar city as being a very famous center of the Islamic studies and sciences, and many of the great scientists are attributed to this historical town.

In past times, the people of Dhamar were famous for bringing up horses. However, the town is still famous for its numerous historical mosques and schools, which are distinguished by their beautiful characteristic architecture in harmony with the colors of its volcano land.

Archaeological and Tourist Sites in Dhamar:

• **Adrah Dam:**

Adrah village is famous for its large number of dams. Adrah Dam is 10 kilometers to the east of Dhamar city. This dam dates back to the Hymiarate civilization but its ancient monuments are still there.

The Dam is a water barrier built between two mountains. It is 67 meters long, 47 meters height, and approximately 20 meters width.

• **Beinon:**

It is a vestigial city situated to the east of Dhamar city at AL-Hada'a province, Thouban zone. It is one of the archaeological sites whose history goes back to the Hymiarate state.

The most important sight there is Beinon palace and some ruins of an ancient temple, as well as the two tunnels that are engraved into two mountains for transferring torrents' water from valley to valley.

The first tunnel goes through Beinon Mountain but it is plugged up because of the collapse of their entrance. However, the second names AL-Nakoob tunnel is still in well condition. AL-Nakoob tunnel is 150 m long, around 3 m width, and 4.5 m height; there are some engravings in the wall of the tunnel that explain the aim of engraving and its age, which is about 1800 years.

• **Ani's Ali Bath:**

This is a natural mineral steam bath, lying northwest of Dhamar City, surrounded by green belt of various fruit farms. This bath is considered one of the well-known mineral steam bath in Yemen and the visitors head for some special seasons in order to hospitalization of many different kinds of diseases.

• **Al-Lassi Bath:**

This is another steam-vapor bath, lying to the east of Dhamar City, on AL-

Lassi citadel at 2800 meters above the sea level. The citadel dates back to 11th century A.H. Nearby, there are some remains of ancient sulfur mines.

• **Doran Anss:**

It is about 15 kilometers at the west of Mabear area; located on the north level of the famous mountain AL-Dameagh. It is the center of Anss zone and was the capital of Yemen during the Imam AL-Motwakeel Ala-Allah Ismail Ben AL-Kassem in 17th century A.D.

The mountain, full of the green farms, was enclosed by a wall until its summit and surrounded by towers and castles that are built with huge stones. All of these ancient ruins are remaining until this day.

There is a large historical mosque built by AL-Motwakeel on the Mount AL-Dameagh. In the middle of this mountain there is a cave overlooking Doran city from the southwest side. Some of old Hymiarate engravings were found at the entrance and at the east side of that cave, but it is hard to get there.

• **Automah:**

Automh province is located 16 kilometers to southwest of Dhamar city and far about 155 km to the southwest of Sana'a. Automah is rich in the tourist components, which is infrequently to find such a place like this area subsequently, since it is declared as a

protected natural area.

This protected area has a very splendid nature that reflects the greatness of the Almighty and the dexterity of Yemeni human.

سمن تتوارثه الأجيال

القمرية
سمن نباتي عالي الجودة
صافي

Kamaryia



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

HIACE COMMUTER 2006

A Trustworthy Partner
of Power and Integrity

TOYOTA

AMTC
Automotive & Machinery Trading Center
Unbreakable Characteristics

P.O.Box: 284 - Sana'a - Republic of Yemen
Tel: (967-1) 445362/3/4 Fax: (967-1) 445365
www.amtc-yemen.com
E-mail: amtc@amtc-yemen.com

Nseries
N90

العين

الله وسون. غير مجرب وكاميرا لا تقاطع الصور بأصوات
احترافية. تصوير فيديو شخصي. معزل من الجبل بصرياً
Carl Zeiss الشهادة الصور بوضوح وثبات. وكذلك
تحريرها وتبويبها ومشاركتها مع الآخرين.

NOKIA
Connecting People

73 1133 55
البريد الإلكتروني: nokia@y.net.ye
البريد الإلكتروني: nokia@y.net.ye

To advertise please contact: 268661/2/3. Ext. 207

Prices of Yemen Times in Gulf Countries - KSA: 2 rials, UAE: 2 dirhams, Oman: 500 baisas, Qatar: 2 rials, Bahrain: 200 fils



Printed by Yemen Times Est. for Press, Printing, & Publication
طبعت في مطابع مؤسسة يمن تايمز للصحافة والطباعة والنشر