

# YEMEN TIMES TIMES



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# **Inside:**



Yemeni women and illiteracy: Fact, fate and the fight





Temeni women are the first victim of water crisis, study

# Readers' Voice

**Last edition's question:** Yemen requested a total of 48 billion dollars in aid in order to meet the Millennium Development Goals. If granted, do you think Yemen will truely be able to achieve the goals by 2015?

I don't know (3%) Yes (27%) No (70%)

### This edition's question:

Former Iraqi President Saddam Hussein was sentenced to death and his associates sentenced to ranging terms. Do vou think the court issuing the judgments is a legitimate one particularly when Iraq is under occupation?

Go to our website at: yementimes.com/#poll andhave your voice heard

- I don't know

# World Bank expresses full support for Yemen in London Donors' Conference

By: Hamdan Dammag

SANA'A, Nov. 5 — Daniela Gressani, the World Bank Vice President for the Middle East and North Africa Region, met President Ali Abduallah Saleh on Sunday. In the meeting, World Bank's role in supporting Yemen in the upcoming donors' conference in London next month was discussed. Saleh expressed his hope the World Bank will participate in making the London conference suc-

Speaking about her meeting with the President, Gressani described the meeting as productive. "I was fortunate to have the opportunity to meet him. I think he was very much focused on economics and on the importance of taking Yemen to the next level in terms of the welfare of its population in terms of job opportunities for young people," Gressani told the Yemen Times. She also added "He is also looking forward to the London meeting as a means of cementing a stronger relationship between Yemen, Western donors and

Visiting Aden tomorrow, Gressani said there were two main objectives for her visit to Yemen, first to learn about



Daniela Gressani stressed on the importance of the coming donors conference in London.

Yemen and second to "make sure that we [World bank and Yemen] are fully prepared for the important London

meeting during Nov. 15 and 16, where the donor community, including both

Gressani held several meetings with Yemeni officials Saturday and Sunday. On Saturday, she met Minister of Planning and International Cooperation, Abdul-Kareem Al-Arhabi, as well as other ministry officials. Meeting topics included aspects of mutual cooperation and the means to boost outstanding relations between Yemen and the World Bank, as well as World Bank support for Yemen's reform agenda for the coming

Continued on page 2

# Saddam sentenced to hang for crimes against humanity



By Yemen Times Staff

BAGHDAD, Nov. 5 — Iraq's High Criminal Tribunal sentenced the former Iraqi leader, Saddam Hussein, to death by hanging for crimes against humanity in the 1982 killings of 148 people in the Shiite town of Al-Dujail.

Under the verdict, Saddam's half brother Barazan Al-Takriti and another senior official in his regime, Awad Al-Bandar, were also sentenced to death.

The former vice president, Taha Yasin Ramadan, faces a lifetime sentence and three other officials from Hussein's regime received imprisonment terms ranging from 15 to 22

Chief Judge Ra'ouf Rashid, cleared one suspect, Mohamed Azzawi, of any charges attributed to him due to a lack of adequate testimony. The chief judge forced one member of Hussein's defence team, Ramsy Clark, to leave the courtroom. Clark is a former U.S. Secretary of Justice.

Different media quoted the defense team as saying Saddam Hussein, 69, enjoys a high morale and he was engaged in a heated debate with members of the tribunal over violence and the U.S. losses in Iraq only hours before Rashid's verdict was read.

Continued on page 2

# **Security frees German** arrested for Al-Qaeda links

By: Amel Al-Ariqi

SANA'A, Oct. 5 — The German Embassy yesterday confirmed the release of a German man arrested with seven other foreigners for alleged Al-Qaeda links and smuggling weapons to

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Islamists in Somalia.

The embassy neither defined nor gave any further information about the freed man, but it assured that the Yemeni government didn't ask him to leave Yemen.

Speaking on condition of anonymity, a security source said earlier that the man was handed over to two German diplomats late Thursday. "The German national was freed following interrogation of the eight foreigners, which revealed that he wasn't involved with the rest in smuggling weapons to





Somalia," the source said. The other suspects include three Australians, a Dane, a Briton and a Somali.

Meanwhile in Australia, Rabiah Hutchison, mother of two of the Australian detainees, appealed for help from Australia's government. She said the focus shouldn't be on her or her past connection to terror figures, but on her two sons. Mohammed and Abdullah Ayub, who are the sons of radical Indonesian Muslim leader Abdul Rahim Ayub. He headed Jemaah Islamiyya in Australia until fleeing shortly after the 2002 Bali bombings in Indonesia.

A strict Muslim who wears a burqa, Australia-born Hutchison divorced Ayub in the mid-1990s. She went to Afghanistan with her boys sometime around 2000, but left after the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks in the United States.

An Australian-based spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in Australia confirmed that the men were in good health, but still didn't know the nature of their charges. "The consul from Riyadh visited the men on Nov. 4," the spokesman said.

"The purpose of the visit was for the consul to provide normal consular services to the arrested men, which includes monitoring their welfare and seeking to ensure that their cases are being handled appropriately and in accordance with local law," he added.

Western donors and GCC donors, come together to discuss with Yemen needs as well as achievements.'

period.

# Bomb explodes in Sana'a

By: Saddam Al-Ashmouri

SANA'A, Nov. 5 – A bomb exploded in the middle of a street in Sana'a and it caused injuries to four people, two seri-

The explosion took place on Nov. 5 at about 10 a.m.

A statement released by the Ministry of Interior revealed the bomb was thrown by an unknown person and cleaning workers found it and started playing with it causing its explosion to

The injured were quickly rushed to the hospital to meet the required treatment.

# Appeals court acquits 19 Al-Qaeda-linked suspects

By: Mohammed Al-Jabri

SANA'A, Nov. 4 — A Sana'a appeals court acquitted 19 alleged Al-Qaeda members Saturday on charges of conducting terrorist acts targeting Americans in Yemen. The court ruled that the suspects, who included five Saudi nationals, were innocent of plotting to assassinate Westerners and blow up a hotel frequented by Americans.

However, Judge Sa'eed Al-Qatta did convict six of the suspects of forging official documents, but stated that the court found no evidence that the 19 had formed an armed gang.

Ali Hussein (also known as Abu Ali Al-Harethi), Ammar Fadhel, Abdullah Al-Shejarah, Mohammed Hadhban and Saudi nationals Mohammed Al-Qahtani and Muhsen Mubarak were convicted of forging official documents. Hussein

and Fadhel were sentenced to three years' imprisonment, beginning from their arrest date, while the remaining four were sentenced to time served and subsequently released.

The 13 other suspects acquitted were Jamal Saif Al-Maqrami, Abdullah Hassan Al-Obadi, Ali Mohammed Kurdi, Majed Al-Zahrani, Mohammed Al-Qirshi, Bandar

Al-Hasani, Ahmed Hizam Al-Zaheri, Sa'd Abdul-Ghani Al-Baloushi, Musaed Al-Barbari, Mohammed Sa'eed Al-Kabsh, Hassan Al-Baili, Jalal Al-Kadas



and Aqil Jar Allah.

During their four-month trial, the suspects maintained their innocence, with several alleging that they were arrested because they had fought in Iraq.





### Yemen to participate in human rights course

In brief

Nov. 4 — Yemen is to participate in a training course on human rights for the Gulf and Arab peninsula countries organized by the Human Rights Information and Training Center in association with the German Konrradenauer Corporation and the Bahraini Human Rights Society. The chairman of the center Ezaddin al-Asbahi said the course, held in the Bahraini, will be attended by 30 representatives from Yemen, Kuwait, Bahrain, U.A.E., Oatar, Saudi Arabia and Oman, The course will deal with issues such as the principal conventions of human rights and the UN mechanisms of protection. He said such a course is one of the most advanced courses at the regional level, pointing out that experts from Yemen, Saudi Arabia and France will participate in managing the course program.

### Workshop on women studies center held

Nov. 4 — A workshop held on the woman center for searching and training on Aden University. The workshop opened the international scientific program for women's studies. Many speeches during the workshop focused on the scientific cooperation between Dutch supporting organization and Aden

### Training courses for the rural development staff

Nov. 4 — Rural developing program carried out more than 25 training courses so far this year. The courses aimed to qualify the Yemeni farmers in the rural developing projects and train the farmers how to use the modern technical tools to improve production. The courses included many programs to design water facilities and programs for illiteracy eradica-

### Haiah

### Austrian medical team trained Yemeni nurse's staffs.

Nov. 5 — A medical team visited some hospitals and some health centers on Nov. 3. The visiting team aimed to diagnosis and handle some of the difficult cases in Al-Jamhori public hospital. The Yemeni staff benefited from the medical teams experience and the team provided advice to the Yemeni nurses staffs who work on the health center. Hajah Governorate discussed with the medical teams several health issues and they evaluated the statement of the public hospitals in the governorate.

Training program for 500 teachers Nov. 4 — The American Education Development Center concluded a six-day program of training courses for qualifying 500 teachers of primary schools in Ibb Governorate. Amin al-Qadri, the coordinator in Yemen, said the 40 Yemeni senior trainers provided trainees with information on modern ways of teaching in 12 training centers in Ibb. The project is designed to provide training to pre and in-service teacher instructors and to inservice teacher supervisors in how to better prepare and support teachers in implementing high-quality, student-centered instruction that truly improves student learning. This month there is a program for preparing and supporting teachers in implementing quality plans. After this

### University scholarship to study worldwide

teachers in the governorates.

program, those supervisors will train 500

Nov. 5 — The Ministry of Education launched a specialized grant for 100 Yemeni students to study outside Yemen. The scholarship is specified for top students and it will contribute help Yemenis without the means to study in other countries. The grant will start the beginning of the next school year when distinguished students will be selected for the scholar-

### Japan supports the project for Rabia

Al-Adwiya School - Under the scheme called "Grant Assistance for Grass-roots Human Security Projects" the government of Japan extended a grant amounting to US \$30,557 for the project for improving Rabia Al-Adwiya School in Sana'a. The grant aims to support small-scale community-based projects in basic human needs fields, such as primary health care and basic education in the developing countries and encouraging more girls to join the school and promoting the girl's status within the society. The grant will be used for the rehabilitation of the school and to purchase equipment for the school's library and handicraft workshop

# Trade chambers union attributes prise rises to international factors

SANA'A, Nov. 1 — In a statement released last Monday, the General Union of Trade and Industry Chambers (GUTIC) attributed skyrocketing basic commodity prices to international price

"Yemen imports most of its basic needs from abroad, including crude materials and products. Only those nations exporting commodities to Yemen can control prices. Regarding wheat, the price of which increased within the past three months due to drought in wheat-producing regions, thus resulting in a reduction estimated at 40 million tons. Wheat prices rose from \$170 to \$250 per ton and are expected to increase," the statement read.

GUTIC attributed the 100 percent increase in egg prices to bankruptcy of poultry farms abroad, which halted production due to the spread of bird flu.

Visiting local egg and chicken merchants, the Yemen Times questioned shopkeepers about the difference in past and current prices, as well as consumer purchasing power. The sellers replied that despite price increases, purchasing power remains steady because consumers are compelled to buy chicken



and eggs to feed their families.

Regarding the rumored spread of bird flu and its influence on purchasing power, one egg and chicken seller stated to local media, "I exerted efforts to persuade citizens that the epidemic doesn't exist in Yemen, and even if it does, it has no effect on consumers' health if eggs and chicken are cooked well.'

He added, "Egg and chicken sales have remained steady since we heard about the bird flu. Trade chamber statements that Yemeni poultry farms have been affected by the epidemic are incorrect; however, this may have happened in other countries.

Wheat and flour prices suddenly increased at the beginning of Ramadan, while citizens were expecting prices to decrease after President Ali Abdullah Saleh slammed those who monopolize commodities and raise prices.

Economic sources mentioned that Yemeni wheat and flour prices exceed their international prices, adding that wheat and flour imports seemingly are monopolized in Yemen. Consequently, there's no remarkable competition to reduce citizens' suffering caused by traders who monopolize foodstuffs to raise their prices.

Remarkably, in some capital city zones, many citizens have been lining up at bakeries. As people complain about lack of wheat and flour in stores, this has led to reducing loaf sizes at bakeries.

Public concern is rising as traders monopolize wheat and flour to increase their prices and no one rules out that Sana'a may experience an unprecedented bread crisis unless concerned parties take quick action on the issue in coming days.

According to reliable sources, flour increased by YR 900 to YR 3,500 per 50 kilograms, while wheat rose to YR 3,400 per 50 kilograms without intervention by concerned parties in the crisis.

### Sana'a hosts human development training course

SANA'A, Nov.5 — Islamic Relief hosted a five-day course to improve the network between managers and professionals of human recourses so they can attract more volunteer activists and give them the needed qualification

The course started Saturday in Sana'a..

"In today's work, we are fortunate to have so many people willing to devote their time to helping those less fortunate than themselves, we have international Members of human resources develop-NGO's, local NGOs and community based organizations who use the services of those who have been moved by the humanitarian imperative," said Khalid Ahmed Al- Moualad, to open the course.

"What we need to do is to ensure that these people are protected and do not become disillusioned with the choice they have made through a lack of care on the part of their employers," he added

Three members of Human Recourses department traveled from Islamic Relief headquarters in Birmingham, to carry out



ment adressing the attendees.

the human recourses management training for all Middle East and Eastern European region country managers and human recourses staff. This includes officers from Albania, Bosnia, Kosovo, Egypt, Iraq, Palestine, Russia and, host country, Yemen.

The workshops have been arranged as a result of the rapid and unprecedented expansion of Islamic Relief's worldwide

### Film Festival 2006 to roam Yemen

SANA'A, Nov. 5 — The German Embassy in Sana'a announced the 10th anniversary of the European Film Festival in Yemen, running from Nov. 8 to Dec. 7 under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture and with the cooperation of Sana'a University and Al-Saeed Foundation in Taiz.

The Festival will be inaugurated in Sana'a Nov. 17. Then it will move to Aden from Nov. 22 to Dec. 1 and it will wrap up in Taiz from Dec.3 to Dec.7. Ten films will be presented from several countries; Britain, Czech Republic, European Union-Delegation of the European Commission with the participation of the Belgian Embassy Riyadh, France, Germany, Italy, The

Netherlands, Poland, Spain and Turkey. As Germany currently holds the local Presidency of the European Union, the German entry will open the festival in Sana'a at the Old University. In Aden,

the Festival will be at the German Consulate in Khor Maksar. In Taiz, it will be hosted in Al-Saeed Foundation.

The Festival aims to present the richness of European diversity as well as to attract young Yemenis. It offers a look into other cultures through art of cinema. All films start at 8 p.m. and the admission is free to all the films.

Moreover, the festival offers an exciting Supplementary Program; an exhibition; "A Century of European Cinema." Each participating nation presents the main epochs, films, directors, or actors of the last century of their national cinema. And a lectuer by Prof. Lutz Michael Büchner on the European Union, its structural and political impact. The event will be held in conjunction with the European Film Festival, the Friedrich Ebert Foundation and the German House in

# Plastic artist kicks off Sa'eed Foundation cultural activities

TAIZ, Nov. 1 — The Saeed Foundation for Culture and Science has inaugurated its two-month cultural activities with an exhibition by German plastic artist Berno Heitmann, whose paintings attempt to illustrate the relationship between the Creator and creation.

"I want to say in my paintings that God loves us; however, He wraths once we sin," Heitmann explained.

Born in Hamburg in 1969, Heitmann is a German lawyer, however, he's now a representative for a non-governmental organization in Yemen, where he's lived in Hajja for the past year.

Heitmann has participated in several exhibitions, including ones in Berlin, Germany in 2000; Hanover, Germany in 2003; Amman, Jordan in 2004 and in Sana'a and Hajja in 2006.

"I draw my paintings simply with oil colors, but they're profound and expressive as well. The message I want to convey is to create a balance between the spiritual and materialistic aspects of human lives. I'd also like to encourage



A painting illustrates the meaning of forgiveness; no chains of sins can shackle the human dant upon symbolism and color. beings with forgiveness.

meditation on nature because it affects man," said Heitmann, who tried, through his paintings to illustrate the idea of the relationship between Allah (God) and creation.

"I've painted a picture about Jesus and how he wants to open a door to Heaven for people. As a Christian, I

paint to say that Allah loves us, but at the same time, He wraths once we sin," he said

Heitmann considered plastic art as a common language for all people of different nationalities and religions. Yemenis understand my paintings as well as Germans, Americans, Chinese and Indians. Plastic art simply comes to create a common language for all people to be able to communicate with each other.

The school that influences Heitmann is the Expressive, which is a modern school depen-He wrote an Arabic statement

under each painting to convey the message of his works. He studied Arabic in Jordan for two years as well as studying Kufic, Diwani and Persian handwritings.

Kufic handwriting is an ancient form related to Kufa in Iraq and both Persian and Diwani are modern handwritings.

### Continued from page 1

### **World Bank**

Al-Arhabi underlined the importance of World Bank participation in the upcoming consultative group meeting for Yemen's development partners, which will be held in London the middle of this month. Gressani praised the London meeting's final arrangements and affirmed World Bank support for Gulf-Yemeni integration

Visiting Yemen for the first time since being appointed vice president last month, Gressani, who arrived in Sana'a Friday for an official five-day visit, stated to the Yemen Times, "We have been working very closely with the government [of Yemen] to prepare for this conference both in terms of documenting Yemen achievements that during the past two months as well as the commitments, the forms that are needed in order for Yemen to progress further. The second thing is there are a number of important measures to be taken to be prepared to engage with the donors. I think one of the most important one has been the preparation of the public investment plan, which the [World] Bank has been providing its input to the government regarding this plan."

The World Bank recently approved a new Country Assistance Strategy for Yemen, which projects approximately \$400 million in International Development Association (IDA) credits involving 19 projects for the 2006-2009 period. The strategy is in support of Yemen's third Five-Year Plan for Development and Poverty.

A full interview with Gressani will be published in the next issue.

# Will government fulfil tourism-related promises?

By: Imad Al-Saggaf

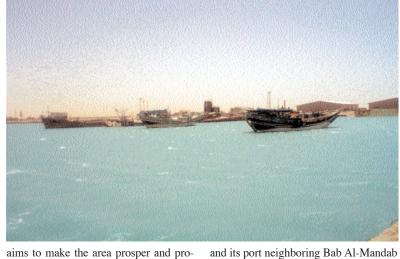
SANA'A, Nov. 5 — The tourism industry play a major role in most country's economy and development and to keep pace Yemen needs to pay more attention to tourism and the double efforts aimed at improving the tourism sector and exploiting all different features and components of tourism in different areas.

Bab Al-Mandab, district, 180 km west of Taiz, is one of the most important promising tourist areas in the country. The district only has 18,300 people and most of them are fishermen and it has a great location with 2500 km of coastline on the Red Sea and Arab Sea. The area is rich with huge marine wealth and fisheries such as the Arab Fish and Derrick, exported to many nearby countries including Saudi Arabia. Also, Bab Al-Mandab district enjoys many promising investment components.

Before the Reunification, the district was isolated and deprived due to being located in the border region. Locals in the area had poor living standards with vulnerable economic conditions plus a lack of health and education services. Even after reunification the poor situation remained.

However, Sana'a recently announced its need for over US \$ 60 million to ensure Bab Al-Mandab Strait's future and complete building a system to ensure safety of ships and protect the shores from piracy, as well as to fight marine pollution. In 2005 Yemen and Italy signed an agreement on the project of ship services at Bab Al-Mandab Strait.

During his most recent visit to Bab Al-Mandab President Saleh gave directives to the concerned parties to construct a tourist housing development to be composed of 400 housing units with a total cost exceeding one billion rivals. The project, which the president proposed,



vide more job opportunities to its locals, who continue to suffer with poor living standards.

Ibrahim Hassan, a local in the district, said the proposal of establishing the housing development is merely a series of promises the government has so far made for locals. Meanwhile, Fahd Al-Muntaser expressed concern about the living standards and boredom associated with awaiting unfulfilled government

Bab Al-Mandab is not the only coastal area in our country that suffers ignorance and deprivation and its locals live below the poverty line without an access to health and education services. But the region does enjoy all the features that attract investment and tourism, in addition to other economic development components.

There are other coastal areas, such as Al-Makha, that suffer the same condition and require the government to pay closer attention to rehabilitate their economic resources, which in turn can help support the national economy. Al-Makha

and its port neighboring Bab Al-Mandab have their own historic reputation. The city's port is the main entrance for people travelling between Yemen and the Horn of Africa, as well as a destination for exporting local products to Djibouti and Somalia.

Al-Makha port is composed of two docks, the first is 150 meters long and the second is 175 meter long while its depth is estimated at 27 meters. The port contains tankers for oil coming from Aden Refineries and other tankers for vegetable and locomotive oils.

The true importance of Al-Makha comes because most of its people depend on trade activities. The port contributes nearly YR 1 billion yearly to the state's annual budget and 70 percent of this money comes from the customs levied on livestock. In addition, the domestic products exported via the port to Djibouti and Somalia add more than YR 3 billion to the state's annual budget.

Despite these facts, the government doesn't pay enough attention to such a historic port and potential tourist attrac-

### Saddam sentenced

Khalil Al-Dulaimi, head of Hussein's the ruling, adding that the trial is sarcastic. Essam Ghazzawi, one of the defense team members, said Hussein laughed at the trial and said the Americans pay the price for invading Iraq, which, they believed would be a picnic

According to the defense team, Hussein knew execution was the minimum penalty he could face, in the trail that

has lasted over one year. Hussein and seven other defendants faced charges of crimes against humanity -including the 1982 Dujail killings that followed an assassination attempt on

Hussein Many Iraqi's were pleased with the ver-

Iraq's Prime Minister Nouri Al-Maliki hailed the conviction in a televised address, saying the sentence was "not a sentence on one man, but a sentence against all the dark period of his rule."

"Maybe this will help alleviate the pain of the widows and the orphans and those who have been ordered to bury their loved ones in secrecy and those who have been forced to suppress their feelings and suffering and those who have paid at the hands of torturers," said Al-Maliqi.

When called to court, Saddam Hussein. dressed in his usual dark suit and white shirt and carrying a Koran, walked to his customary seat and sat down.

The chief judge ordered him to stand while he read out the verdict, but the former president defiantly refused to do so and had to be moved from his seat by court attendants.

As the judge began reading the death sentence Saddam Hussein shouted out "Allah Akbar!" and "Long live Iraq! Long live the Iraqi people! Down with the traitors!"

In Yemen the Ba'ath Party do not uphold the ruling.

Dr. Qasem Sallam, Secretary General of Ba'ath Leadership in Yemen, denounced the ruling issued against Saddam Hussein.

"The will is Persian and the umbrella is prise Iraqi people," Sallam commented.

"The U.S. occupation plays the primary in this political gamble 'Saddam's trial,' in addition to the role of traitors including Al-Maliki, Al-Hakim and Avatullah Al-Sistani. the Kurdish dissidents and the group of Da'awa Party. These people participated in the gamble and they move via the remote control device run by Persians, meaning Iran."

"Iran and the White House are the parties who planned this verdict against Saddam Hussein and the Shiites, who benefit from the U.S. gamble, undertook procedures of the trial," commented

"Regretfully, Saddam's verdict will have a negative impact on the Arab regimes that helped the U.S. to invade Iraq. The Arab regimes help the U.S. to expand its dominance in the Gulf and the northern parts of the Arabian Peninsula."

As the sentence was passed the former leader looked shocked and furious and continued to shout, denouncing the court, the judge and the U.S.-led occupation force in Iraq, but some believe Saddam Hussein seemed to have a small smile of triumph on his face as he was led away from the courtroom.

"It was as if he was thinking 'I've come here and done what I intended to do'." said Jon Simpson, the BBC world affair's correspondent.

Shortly after the verdict was announced celebratory gunfire could be heard across Baghdad.

In the Shiite district of Al-Sadr City, there was jubilation on the streets, with people driving around in cars, sounding their horns. There were also jubilant scenes in the holy city of Najaf.

The Baghdad celebrations were in defiance of a 12-hour daytime curfew banning all vehicles and pedestrian traffic, which was placed on the whole city of six million people amid fears of violence from Saddam Hussein's Sunni Arab support-

# Beit Hanoun - a resident's account

The town of Beit Hanoun in the northern Gaza Strip has been under siege since early Wednesday.

The Israeli army says it is trying to root out Palestinian rocket squads, who fire from Gaza into Israel.

Ibrahim al-Za'anin, a 55-year-old Palestinian Authority employee, describes conditions for him and his family in his hometown.

Three days ago the Israeli army was only 10m from my home.

Now I can hear heavy fire coming from Israeli military aircraft and the tanks. Sometimes we hear the RPG missiles launched by the militants too.

However, I haven't seen the militants with my own eyes because I cannot leave my home.

We don't know what exactly is going on outside the walls of our home. We

"My youngest daughter will not even go to the toilet on her own, she is so paralysed with fear."

follow the news on local radio stations. They broadcast live SOS messages from people trapped in their homes.

The Israeli special forces positioned on

the roofs of houses are firing on anything that moves. Conditions are very bad. We haven't

had electricity or water since the night of Tuesday into Wednesday. I have a son who is suffering from an

allergy that makes breathing difficult. His medicine has run out and I cannot leave my home to get more.

There is a full curfew. Today [Saturday] they let women out for two hours to buy food for the first time; but after half an hour, the Israeli soldiers fired into the air and told them to return I know the parents of some of the



A militant died and two were badly injured when this van was hit.

home immediately.

We have had Israeli military incursions in Beit Hanoun before, but this is the

### Terror

Some members of my extended family have been injured. All are civilians. They were injured either inside their homes or in the courtyard.

young people who were killed because they are the same age as me; in their fifties.

There is an atmosphere of terror; fear and anxiety for the future. We don't know what will happen to us.

We no longer feel safe, even inside our own homes.

Until now, the Israeli forces have not allowed the Red Cross to visit the places asking for urgent help.

My youngest daughter is 11. She will not even go to the toilet on her own, she is so paralysed with fear.

Even when they are at home, children feel constant fear because of the heavy firing and the noise of the aircraft.

I think this offensive may last for 10 days.

But it will not achieve its aims; the resistance movement remained active through more than 35 years of occupation because of the absence of a political solution to the Palestinian question. Source: BBC NEWS

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# Bush attacks Democrats on Iraq, takes fire

By: Steve Holland

GREELEY, Colo. (Reuters) - President George W. Bush vowed on Saturday to stick with the war in Iraq and Democrats said they would fight for a new course in the conflict in the final weekend of campaigning before Tuesday elections in which control of the U.S. Congress is at stake.

"I understand the consequences of retreat," Bush told thousands of Republican loyalists at a rally. "That's why we'll support our troops, that's why we'll fight in Iraq, and that's why we'll win in Iraq."

He was unfazed by a heckler at the rally for Colorado Republican Rep. Marilyn Musgrave's re-election bid. "Get out of Iraq," the heckler shouted from a perch on a tractor before he was

Democrats, feeling good about their chances of seizing the Republican-led House of Representatives and possibly the Senate as well, said it was time for

"We will fight for a new direction in Iraq to change the president's failed course so that our troops can finally come home," said House Democratic candidate Lois Murphy of Pennsylvania in her party's weekly

The unpopular Iraq war has been the leading factor in the election campaign and there are alarm bells ringing for Republican candidates.

A Newsweek poll released on Saturday said 54 percent of likely voters would vote for Democratic candidates and 38 percent for the

Republicans. Bush's approval rating was 35 percent in the poll, which was taken on Thursday and Friday and has a margin of error of 3 percentage points.

The nonpartisan Cook Political Report said Republicans would be lucky to limit their losses in the House to 20 to 25 seats and four or five seats in the Senate. Democrats need 15 seats to command the House and six in the

"But the chances of this thing going bigger -- far bigger -- still exist, and there are quite a few veteran Republican strategists ... who are bracing themselves for that distinct possibility," report author Charlie Cook said on his Web site.

Papers say rumsfeld must go Bush has sought to boost Republican turnout by defending the Iraq war and accusing Democrats of lacking a plan to win it. Making the war a central theme is a political gamble given deep American unease about it. He has had the sprawling U.S. military community largely behind him in the war.

But several newspapers widely read by U.S. military personnel called for the resignation of Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld over Iraq, rejecting Bush's stated plan to retain Rumsfeld for the remaining two years of his presidency.

"Rumsfeld has lost credibility with the uniformed leadership, with the troops, with Congress and with the public at large. His strategy has failed, and his ability to lead is compromised," the Army Times, Navy Times, Air Force Times and Marine Corps Times

said in an editorial to be published on Monday.

The newspapers are published by the Military Times Media Group, a subsidiary of Gannett Co. Inc., which also publishes USA Today.

White House spokesman Tony Snow called the editorial "a shabby piece of work," and said Bush's reaction "was just to shrug it off."

Snow said the editorial gave a "false impression" it was the sentiment of military personnel rather than of editorial writers for the Gannett newspaper chain.

Democrats quickly seized on the

"The American people deserve a new direction from a secretary of defense who won't listen to his generals on the ground and a White House that won't listen to reason," said Illinois Democratic Rep. Rahm Emanuel, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee.

Vice President Dick Cheney told a campaign rally in Laramie, Wyoming, on Saturday that a Democratic congressional majority would mean higher taxes.

"If the Democrats take control, American families would face an immense tax increase, and the economy would sustain a major hit," he said.



## **Executive Secretary**

Safer Exploration & Production Operations Co. (SEPOC) is considering hiring an Executive Secretary to work in it's Sana'a Office.

### **Minimum Requirements:**

- A bachelor's degree in Business Administration, English Literature or English Language from a recognized and a reputed university.
- Must have minimum of 5 years experience as Secretary.
- Must have good computer skills, with particular emphasis in word and Excel.
- Must be committed to the work.

All candidates must be **YEMENI NATIONALS** Deadline for the application: **November 30, 2006.** 

If you meet the above requirements, please forward your resume only to:

> **Safer Exploration & Production Attn: Human Resources Department** P.O.Box 481 Fax 1-415 730 Sana'a Republic of Yemen

Please do not phone us. We will call you for an interview if you are a successful candidate.

E-mail saferhr@y.net.ye





The Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) in Sana'a, Yemen is seeking Assistance for the following tasks to be funded by German Financial Cooperation (KfW Development Bank):

### **Pre-Selection Note for Consulting Services**

for the Water Supply and Sanitation Projects in

LOT 1: Ja`ar/ Zinjibar - Abyan Water and Sanitation Local Corporation LOT 2: Al Shehr - Hadramout Water and Sanitation Local Corporation (Coastal Area)

Description of the Project: Assistance shall be provided under the Provincial Towns Program II (PTPII) to the Local Water and Sanitation Corporations of Abyan and Hadramout for the planning and implementation of improved water supply and sewerage/sanitation facilities in the three towns of Ja'ar/Zinjibar (Lot 1: 52,000 inhabitants) and Al Shehr (Lot 2: 55,000 inhabitants). The overall objectives of the program is to reduce health risks to the population and to contribute to the conservation of scarce water resources in the

Services Required: (i) Inventory and assessment of the current situation, (ii) Preparation of detailed design and tender documents, (iii) Assistance in contract award, (iv) Construction supervision and (v) Quality control and commissioning of works.

**Applications:** One hard copy in English language to (Deadline: November 20, 2006, 1600):

Lot 1 and 2 KfW Department L II c/2 Mr. Gunter Walter Palmengartenstraße 5-9 60325 Frankfurt, Germany Tel.:+49 69 7431 3143 Fax.: +49 69 7431 3279 email: gunter.walter@kfw.de Lot 1 Local Corporation WS&S Abyan Governorate Att.: Eng. Walid Ali Othman (Project Manager of PEA) Zinjibar - Main Road, Yemen P.O. Box: 5972 Tel.: 00967 2 606055

Fax.: 00967 2 606056 email: lwsaabyan@yemen.net.y Local Corporation WS&S Hadramout (Coastal Area) Att.: Eng. Saeed Frag Khanbash (Project Manager of PEA) Al-Mukalla City, Yemen

Tel.: 00967 5 350 368 Fax.: 00967 5 351 783 email: Khanbash@y.net.ye

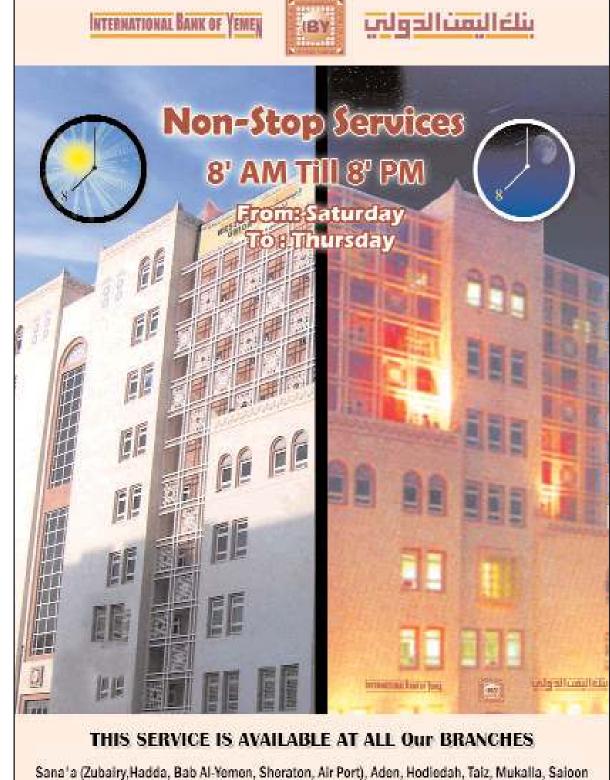
October Area

Documents to be submitted: (i) Corporate profile and status; (ii) Evidence of financial resources; (iii) Legally binding signed declaration of undertaking; (iv) Relevant references from the last ten years; (v) Curricula Vitae of Consultant's foreseen key-personnel and statement of personnel structure and (vi) Declaration(s) regarding cooperation and associated firms.

The pre-qualification will follow the latest version of the "Guidelines for Assignment of Consultants in Financial Co-operation Projects" (refer to www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de). Pre-qualification information sheet is available free of charge at the following address: gunter.walter@kfw.de.







For more information, Please Contact us on: 01-407030 - or visit our site: www.lbyemen.com

# **Tender Announcement**

Maritime Affairs Authority (MAA) would like to announce a public tender (no 5/2006) for the construction of MAA Sana'a headquarters (government funding from 2007 budget). All specialized companies and class A contractors interested in taking part in this tender are kindly advised to apply to MAA Head Office, near the Yemeni-German Hospital, Hadda Street, to obtain a copy of the tender conditions and specifications in return for a non-refundable sum of US \$ 1000

### **Bid submission shall meet the following requirements:**

- 1- Enclosure of a bid bond in favour of MAA covering at least 2.5% of the bid price in the form of a payable cheque or a letter of unconditional bank guarantee issued by an accredited bank in Yemen, in favour of MAA and valid for 90 days of from date of opening the bid envelopes,
- Enclosure of a copy of the tax card,
- Enclosure of a copy of the applicant's classification certificate,
- 4- Enclosure of a copy of the insurance card,
- Enclosure of a copy of the trade permit,
- 6- Bids should be submitted in envelopes secured with red wax,
- Any bid that does not meet the requirements stated above will not be considered,
- An overview of the applicant should be provided, and
- 9- Attending the meeting set for surveying the construction site on Saturday, 16 December 2006.

The deadline for bid submittals is 10:00 a.m. on Monday, 25 December 2006. The bid envelopes will be opened at 11:00 a.m. on the same day at MAA head office.

# اعلان مناقصة

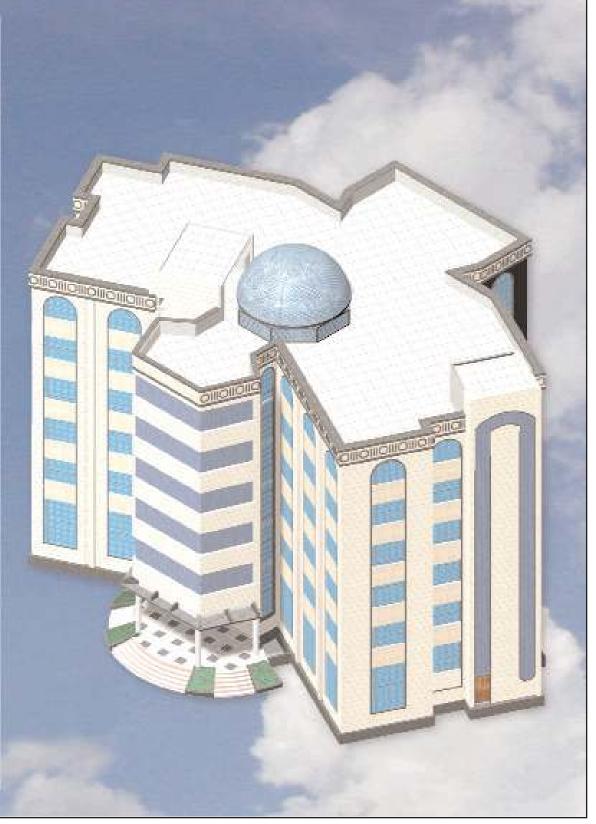
تعلن الهيئة العامة للشئون البحرية عن رغبتها في إنزال المناقصة العامة رقم (٥) لعام ٢٠٠٦م لإنشاء مبنى المركز الرئيسي للهيئة بصنعاء (تمويل حكومي ضمن موازنة عام ٢٠٠٧م).

فعلى الشركات المتخصصة والمقاولين المصنفين من الدرجة الأولى الراغبين في دخول المناقصة التقدم بطلباتهم إلى الهيئة العامة للشئون البحرية - المركز الرئيسي الكائن بشارع حدة جوار المستشفى اليمني الألماني- صُنعاةً، والحصول على نسخة من الشروط والمواصفات نظير مبلغ وقدره (١٠٠٠\$) فقط ألف دولار أمريكي لاترد .

- ويشترط لتقديم العطاءات ما يلي:-١- إرفاق تأمين ابتدائي لصالح الهيئة لا يقل عن نسبة (٢٠.٥٪) من إجمالي قيمة العطاء بموجب شيك مقبول الدفع أو خطاب ضمان بنكي غير مشروط صُادر من أحد البنوك المعتمدة في الجمهورية صالحاً لمدة ٩٠ يوماً مَّن تاريخ فتح المظاريف.
  - إرفاق صورة من البطاقة الضربيية.
    - إرفاق صورة من شبهادة التصنيف.
  - إرفاق صورة من البطاقة التأمينية. إرفاق صورة من ترخيص مزاولة العمل.

  - تُقديم العطاء داخل مظروف مختوم بالشمع الأحمر لن ينظر في أي عطاء لم يلتزم بالشروط المحددة أعلاه.
- تقديم نبذة عن مقدم العطاء . الالتزام بحضور الإجتماع المخصص للتعرف على الموقع ميدانياً لجميع المتقدمين والذي سيتم عقده يوم السبت بموقع المشروع يوم السبت

علماً بان آخر موعد لتقديم العطاءات سيكون في تمام الساعة العاشرة من صباح يوم الإثنين الموافق ٢٠٠٦/١٢/٢٥ وسيتم فتح المظاريف في تمام الساعة الحادية عشر من صباح نفس اليوم بمقر الهيئة.



# Yemeni women and illiteracy: Fact, fate and the fight

By: Fatima Al-Ajel fatimafnfr@yahoo.com

"It is never too late to be who you might have been." George Eliot.

he power of education has been recognized in the 21st Century. Across Yemen, many women are starting to assess their lives realizing what lies behind reading and writing. Has the realization come too late?

Women in their twenties, and many well into their thirties and beyond, have decided its time to return to school. Many now study with their kids and younger brothers. These women realize the importance of Jimmy Carter's statement, "The only real failure is not to learn.'

Latifa Al-Aizi a 50 year old, mother of ten and grandmother to ten grandsons. She studies in an Illiteracy Eradication Center in Sana'a. She decided to study after all her children had finished their studies and had graduated from the University of Sana'a. "I realized I was the only illiterate in the family. I worked hard rearing my children to become solid members of society. Now it's my turn. Why am I illiterate? Is it my fate? -I don't think so."

Mahdiah Al-Marani a 55-year-old mother wants to read and write like her

neighbor who studied in another Illiteracy Eradication Center five years ago and has now memorized the whole

Nadia Al-Howati has a different story. Her four children study in private schools and constantly need help with their homework. "I feel shy and sorry when my kids ask me to explain any misunderstanding they have with their class work. They thought I was as educated as their friends' mothers." Nadia, forced to opt out of school to get marry, now she wishes to start from the beginning and finish regardless of the difficulties she may face. She is doing this not only for her children, but also for herself.

There are women that regardless of their responsibilities towards home and children, find their husbands to be supportive going as far as wanting to teach them to read and write. "My husband", says Latifa Al-Aizi, "always encouraged me to study, but I felt I was busy with my kids and their education. I thought it wasn't important to spend time learning how to read and write. Now I realize and feel sorry for those wasted years."

Latifa is among those whose families have become supportive champions in their cause to become literate. Latifa says that the whole family appreciates who she is and has promised to help her. "My husband bought books and a small black board so I could practice what I

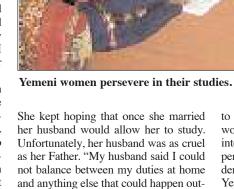
learn in class. My daughters", she adds, "spend an hour each day reviewing my homework. Then there is my grandson who's in the first grade who has installed himself as the professional teacher and his grandmother as the faithful student."

Unfortunately, negative aspects of our society and the application of social rules close the door to education. The often repeated proverb that says "a woman has two choices in life: either a husband or a grave", has effectively ingrained a negative mentality into the fabric of Yemeni life concerning education. Young girls do not have the support of their families; conditioned only to be wives and mothers -the only viable choice before death. How tradition is applied only victimizes the women who are the largest illiterate group in our country. We live in the 21st Century yet people continue to hold on to negative and meaningless ideas about women and education. Nadia blames her Father and brothers. "They forced me to marry while I was still in the fifth grade. I couldn't reject nor discuss the matter

The not so fortunate ones like Hajah Mahdiah, count themselves among the majority of Yemeni families. These families see returning to school as useless. Hajah Mahdiah's family says she is too old to learn; that her level of comprehension is low. "My sons are not keen on my studies. They believe that the best age for learning is in early childhood and often repeat the proverb -that learning on childhood is like the decorations on the rocks- especially if I couldn't memorize or understand something quickly enough.

For 28-year old Bushra Nasir neither age nor levels of comprehension ever came into account when deciding she was not going to school. She is still the only uneducated girl in her neighborhood. Her father and brothers say it is shameful for girls to go to school, receive co-education; and mix with men. Even when studying in school does not automatically give you Co-Ed arrangements; most classes being single sexed. Bushra tried to convince her family of the importance of studying. They didn't give her the chance. "I begged them to let me study even at my age; that it was better than nothing. But they said it was too late to start and that it was not suitable for me to study with children or in illiteracy centers." We wonder what then would be considered suitable?

At 40, Sadiah Raziag remembers her father did not allow her to go to school.



side my home. I lost the hope. But I

swear my daughter will study and con-

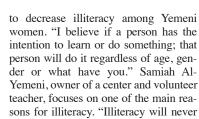
tinue until she finishes; even if I have to

stand against my husband."

Twenty-eight year old Nawil was forced to leave school while she was in the 5th grade but never gave up for a minute. She secretly studies in an institute and tells her family she is learning handicraft skills. " If one of my family members would find out I am studying, he might never allow me to leave the house." Several times, Nawil has commented, her family has hit her because she has spoken of her dreams to finish school some day and become a famous

Confucius said, "If you think in terms of a year, plant seed; if in terms of ten years, plant trees; and if in terms of a hundred years, teach the people." This is the belief of many educated people, who understand the importance of literacy, that compels them to volunteer to teach at these Illiteracy Centers pro bono, never looking for money or fame. They

seek Allah's satisfaction. Ramzia, a volunteer at a center, aims



end as long as students can opt out of school. The problem of illiteracy might be limited by stopping this

phenomenon.' The questions remain: When will education for both men and women become mandatory in Yemen? When will the option to take your children out of school become illegal?

The women who enter these centers are serious

in their resolve to learn to read and write; wanting to be something more in the future. "I observe students as they make efforts to study seeing the difficulties some suffer, yet they continue to attend classes especially the women between twenty and thirty", Ramzia states. "I always tell my students the stories of those who came before them, coming to study at these centers and how they succeeded and became solid members in the community. Now some of these women hold high positions in society." She adds, "I do this to motivate my students into never giving up."

Statistics, however, are bleak. 80 percent of the international Muslim population is illiterate. Some estimate Yemen has about 7 million illiterates. However the 2003 estimates of the World ing.

Factbook, while defining a person literate as a being 15 and over who can read and write in their native language, states Yemen has an overall literacy rate of 50.2 percent. Males they state have a literacy rate of 70 percent while women come only as far as 30 percent.

"We live in the

21st Century yet

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These numbers confirm records from Illiteracy

Eradication and Adult Teaching Organization that estimates an overall illiteracy rate of 49.3 percent. It mirrors the rate of females being at 67.9 percent illiterate and males at 34 percent. organization goes one step further and states that the overall illiteracy rate in urban areas goes down to 38.3 percent while in

rural areas it jumps to 57.6 percent. Within the productive workforce, literacy rates at 10.45 per-

Regardless these numbers are staggering, considering Yemen's population currently at 21.45 million and growing annually at a rate of 3.46 percent. That women account for 70 percent of the total amount that is illiterate could mean female numbers go well into the ten mil-

lion. That is too many illiterate women. Yet there are efforts out there in society to help eradicate illiteracy. The program created by the Educational Channel called, "Let us learn" is one. It is methodology aims to use every scientific and behavioral form available. Their objective is to eradicate illiteracy in Yemen by direct television broadcast-





of education ladder.

# Education as a strategic deterrent in a backward society (Yemen as a case) (Part 2)

By: Mohammed Al-Maitami

education in Yemen, even though the latest government program presented to parliament in July 2003 devoted a large part of its content to educational issues. This program was characterized by nonspecific and vague objectives, which did not address the issue of education in an appropriate and effective manner, and it lacked a new vision of educational philosophy to replace the existing one, which might be described, at best, as money and time consuming. Education in Yemen since the revolution has been the object of political maneuvers and a captive of backward and extreme ideologies at the same time. For instance, the Marxists institutes established in South Yemen by the leftist ruling party and the religious institutes established in North Yemen at the beginning of Al-Hamdi ruling regime have propagated the values and beliefs of extremism and backwardness over several Yemeni generations. The religious institutes continued to receive financial and political support from the Yemeni government and neighboring countries up to the moment when president Saleh decided to close them 3 years ago. In spite of the official hubbub around solving the chronic educational problems, the practical results do not reveal any seriousness or a clear vision of how to revive these stagnant institutions. All the high Yemeni officials in charge of the educational system in Yemen during the last three decades are either unintelligent, shallow or lacking the broad philosophical vision required for leadership in the field of education. Those few who are intelligent and enlightened have been manacled by the corridors of powers. When change is

that have been perpetrating in the name of their government. This is the change under the game of "pulling the wool over your eyes."

Even though Yemen spends more than 20% of its budget on education or 8% of its GDP, which is equivalent to the level of expenditure of Sweden or Denmark, the outcome of this educational expenditure is very discouraging. In spite of Yemen's relatively high level of expenditure, the absolute number of illiterates has increased and educational outcomes have dramatically deteriorated. Education in Yemen has been transformed from an instrument for a progressive change and advancement to a station for reproducing the backwardness in its various forms. This was a result of the backward nature of the educational philosophy and curriculum, bad governance and widely prevailing corruption, and also because of the inefficient nature of public expenditure on education. For example, more than 90 % of total expenditure on education is current expenditure. This is a very large percentage which leaves only an insignificant portion for investment in new buildings and institutes, maintenance of existing buildings and increasing the scientific and technical capacity of Yemeni educational and academic institutions. Within the last three decades, for instance, only 12000 schools has been built in the whole country including private's ones, while 72000 mosques had been built in the same period.

The annual average expenditure per student on basic and secondary education in Yemen is extremely small. It barlev amounts to \$US105 and this is 1/15th the international average, 1/29th

those officials who are responsible for average and 1/45 the average in the here is no real prospect of failure. On the contrary, they are often United States. And if we take into conmaking essential change in rewarded for failure and for mistakes sideration the gap between Yemen and hand. In many case in the third world, these countries in terms of level of infrastructure development we will see how far Yemen is from development and advancement how difficult it will be for Yemen to integrate successfully into the globalized world. This is why the human capital in industrial advanced counties is the main source of the wealth and power and the main factor for strategic deterrent. These facts should make the Yemeni officials, who argue that Yemen spend on education as much as the developed industrial countries do, feel obliged to rethink their arguments. This means they should rethink and recalculate the way they design and spend the budget for education, how to extricate the educational sector from corruption and bad governance and, more importantly, how to adopt a new philosophical approach and curriculum of education for modern civilization.

Indeed, in terms of financial resources, Yemen has enough money to improve the level of education. This money could be deducted from defense budget and transferred to the education sector. We could go further in our suggestion to decrease the defense budget to the minimum possible. However, defense expenditure as a deterrent is a political myth, because no one can exactly tell us how much defense is enough defense? How much money must a country spend to achieve a sound and sustained defense? These are among the most difficult questions in economics and there is no real answer. Finding the appropriate level of military preparation for sound deterrence is not a science, as has been shown in Iraq recently and in the former Soviet Union previously. It is more a mixture of

proclaimed, the change never affects the Swedish average, 1/30 the Danish rational action, insight and acumen on one hand, and prudent preparation for emergent contingency on the other military expenditure is simply a respond to the personal inclinations and desires of leaders to accumulate wealth. Military leaders generally tend to exaggerate the potential threat against which they seek to be prepared, whereas wise and shrewd politicians tend to question the necessity and usefulness of these preparations and are inclined to increasing defense capabilities through enhancement and improvement of the social, political and economic structures of their countries in which the highly educated citizen is the foundation.

Yemen today, more than any other time in its modern history, is enjoying relative peace with its neighbors. And this will enable it to reduce its defense budget to a minimum. By decreasing this expenditure to 2.5% from about 7% of GDP, Yemen will save almost 47-50 billion Rials that it could invest in education and health. The continued weaknesses and deficiencies of these two sectors represent the greatest threat to economic and social development in general, and to national defense in particular.

Failure spawns change, and the need for change in the failed and useless educational sector in Yemen is vital and critical and cannot be postponed. Change is what has been implemented by the Americans, Japanese and Koreans and they nowadays enjoy the fruits of the radical change in curriculum and philosophy of education they made. Yemen determinately should follow their lead.

Mohammed Al-Maitami is Professor of Economics, Sana'a University and a visiting Professor at Georgetown University.





Gentlemen, Yemen does not need more money! It needs a system. Yemen need accountable officials, and it needs people with some decency in the way they work. If the IMP, World Bank and other organizations pump loans into Yemen, where will it go? More importantly, how will it be paid?

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



### **OUR OPINION**

### A national question

overnments of true democratic countries consult their people whenever they make a crucial or a national decision. Decisions to change the currency, sign an international treaty on trade, such as joining the WTO, or to join a collation of countries, such as the GCC, all involve national input. Eventually national decisions and their consequences fall on the people, whether in their business their study or their day-to-day life.

I deeply respected the Dutch and French because they polled the people on whether to adopt the European Union's constitution last year. I envied them because they gave a say to their people.

In our case the government is looking to join the GCC Not that this is a bad step or a good one for that matter What basis has this decision been made and to what extent is the public or their representatives involved? A few days ago Prime Minister Bajamal presented the government's strategy on the development requirements Yemen needs in order to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. How are these requirements and priorities decided? We were been told at the Foreign Minister's Joint Meeting on Wednesday this plan is based on research and evaluation. I want to see the research so I can share my say. Not only this, how did the government come up with the number of \$48 billion dollars as the required funding? And what are the measures of accountability taken to ensure this money is used the way it should? Very less of this information is made available to the public?

Last year, I watched the Jordanian Minister of Finance give a long detailed lecture live on TV to present the country's economy, projects and plans. It was simplified so a common educated person would be able to understand, yet it held so much information. Also there was a question and answer session whereby the audience, who were comprised of different segments of society, explained their doubts and was provided with direct and credible answers. The minister also provided an address and a phone number for future queries and suggestions. Anyone who watched the presentation, or logged into the ministry's website would be able to use it. I don't know first hand if this mechanism worked or if people used the address to get answers or provide questions, but I was, and still am, overwhelmed with the respect that minister give his people

"This is about your country, your resources and your future and you need to know. We need you to help us make the best decisions, because this is a national question," he

The Yemeni government should start respecting its citizen's minds and involve them in the decision making process, especially regarding issues of national and international scopes.

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Nadia Al-Sakkaf Editor-in-Chief

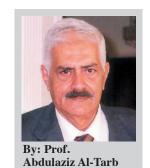
Time table for carrying out the electoral program

# Retirement age: End of productive journey?

enerally, the pensionable age is set at the age of 60 and retirement is the judgment that a person is no longer able to work and has to retire. Nevertheless, this equation is presently no longer appropriate and many countries have now extended the retirement age to 65 years. In my view the retired is an adjective proper for describing the employee who does not work. Here his presence and absence are at an equal footing with respect to the productive process.

In reality creativity is not confined to a certain age. Rather, innovation and creativity crystallize and mature after the age of 60 and they are enhanced by experience and wisdom of the years. The best works of many innovators came after the age of 60. Most of scientists in various areas have offered the best of what they possess after they have passed the age of 60. Many poets and writers have pro-

duced their best works later in life. People at the age of retirement, 60 or 65, can be help by easing the burden of their responsibility by appointing them as counselor or advisor handling affairs of a number of personnel or reduce their hours at institutes and colleges.



This move can be applied to surgeons at hospitals. The goal is to create young talent to succeed them. They have to be honored by the head of the state and granted distinguished degrees before pen-

sioning them, as what happens in

the army, security and diplomatic

Specifying the age of retirement at the age of 60 is an unfair decision and illogical, and maybe inherited from the middle ages. Personally, I have reached the age of 60 and I feel younger than my sons and my grandchildren. Over the long years of my career I have acquired experience, knowledge and influence and relations, as well as to the scientific standard that I bear, which cannot be available during youth. I have become more

ally away from emotion and whims.

Some would think extending the age of retirement deprives youth of job opportunities and precludes young blood from productive institutions. This thought is incorrect. It is especially so when we realize jobs need brains rather than muscle. Most productive or creative jobs presently depend on reason, especially with the contemporary tendency to mechanization and dependence on advanced electronics. Man is no longer in need of muscles as much as brains.

The best evidence of that change was when the Chinese leadership wanted to renew its blood and replace the leadership - they chose leaderships that have exceeded the age of 70.

We are in need of the experienced workers. We have to encourage them before leaving for pension to have prepared the alternative workers in all facilities, ministries and institutions if we are preparing Yemen as a modern state entertaining law and order.

Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Tarb is an economist and a professor in Political Science. He is the head of the Arab Group for Investment and

### SILVER LINING

# **London Donors Conference and** Yemen's challenges

wrote in this column some weeks ago the post-elections era is filled with several challenges for the regime of President Ali Abdullah Saleh both on the political and economic levels. The challenges on the political level, represented by the elections of the governors and districts directors as well as that of the Shoura council members, are an easy task to carry out. Saleh already said the governors of the governorates will be elected by the representatives of the local councils. He



By: Mohammed Al-Qadhi

might make other decisions in this respect in the near future as such reforms need a political decision.

However, it is the economic challenges that are difficult to face as their implementation needs financial resources beyond Yemen's capacity as well as harsh reforms. The government needs to address serious economic issues such as poverty, unemployment, corruption which all pose major obstacles to development.

The government has started talking about steps to enhance transparency and reduce corruption. It said a committee for tenders will be set up from independent personalities known for their integrity and the tenders draft law is being amended. The government approved a draft of their corruption law last November and says it is now under amendment with the help of international expertise. Already the government launched an awareness campaign against corruption and its hazards with support from the U.S. and European through different mass media including billboards and posters in over 700 sites, 300 out of it were placed in Sana'a.

Another challenge facing the government is that these reforms are not realized by and getting support of the public as the people do not see any concrete results of them on their lives. For instance, the government has been saying it will crack down on corrupt officials and influential figures, but it remains just talk; we have not seen, for example, the prosecution of corrupt officials. And because of this the people have no faith in the ability and seriousness of the regime to stand up to such serious issues. The government is not even able to put such issues under discussion in its institutions.

These efforts of Yemen and particularly the recent elections have been welcomed by the U.S. and European countries. But there is concern among the donors that these reforms made by the government are just meant to please them. There are also concerns that the donors conference turns into a sort of public relations between the donors and the Ministry of Planning as the donors still think Yemen has failed to invest and appropriately use its loans and grants.

The Gulf countries, mainly Saudi Arabia, are motivated to make the conference a success. The GCC general secretariat already started negotiation with Yemen on how its economy can be rehabilitated and qualified. The U.S. is pushing countries to extend a hand of support to Yemen as they foresee the hazards of the collapse of the system in Yemen and its impact on other countries. The fall of Yemen will make it a better environment for terrorism which the U.S. and the international community do not want.

The Americans, the Europeans and the Saudis have extended warm congratulations to Saleh on winning the elections. This move might send signals of good support expected from these countries at the donors conference. It is true the recent elections are a step forward in the democratization drive. However, they are not reason enough for the donors to pour their money into Yemen at the London conference next week. The GCC already said, in its dialogue with Yemen, it takes into account the international standards of the World Bank and other agencies. The donors, in fact, need to see serious economic reforms in practice to ensure money is spent efficiently and appropriately and, above all, for the overall welfare of the Yemeni people. There must a mechanism on the basis of which the donors make sure their funds are spent properly. It is only this commitment that can make the donors conference a golden opportunity for Yemen's government to bring more funds to overcome its monumental economic challenges.

During the elections campaigns Saleh promised he would wage a war on corrupt and influential crooks and this is the only way out for bringing foreign investments into the country; it is also the reform of the judiciary and in particular the commercial judiciary which can help create a better investment environment. For investment of the Aden port in particular it is the key element for Yemen's prosperity – as oil is gradually running out. Yemen needs fair and independent judiciary, security, competent administration and, of course, a good infrastructure.

However, the most important challenge is the cronies around the president. Will they wake up and stop drawing a rosy picture for the president about the situation in Yemen. Are they aware of the future of 22 million people whose country is on its last legs? Is the government aware reform is a national necessity and urgency and not just to appease the West and donor countries? They should realize this conference is the last chance for Yemen to demonstrate its eligibility for reform and improve itself and cope up with the international community which will leave us on our own if we collapse. Will they learn the lesson of Somalia?

Mohammed Al-Qadhi is a Yemeni journalist and columnist. (mhalqadhi@hotmail.com)

# Poverty poses a problem to rich countries too

stable and less emotional and able

to judge and analyze matters ration-

By: Mohammed Al-Ariqi

t is good the issue of poverty and the poor is one the major issues the United Nations addresses. The subject has become deep inside literatures of the international organization and many conferences and summits are allocated for it, the most prominent of which is held early this

With the Millennium Challenge Account the countries participated in the summit have pledged to achieve its goals including the improvement of the situations of the poor in all aspects."") the rich countries and donor organizations promised to assist poor countries to help them overcome the difficulties and crises impeding the achievement of those

It is true governments, organizations, groups and individuals are responsible for tackling their issues

by themselves and with their own time rich countries have dealt with efforts and capabilities, but that does not relieve the international community from contributing to eliminate

The consequences and danger of poverty are possible to attack in many areas in the world by many ways that can easily monitor now through multi aspects. Such aspects for instance are witnessed with the increasing migration of people from poor countries to rich countries. This matter has become a source of anxiety, annoyance and fear from flooding their cities with those migrants. Those countries are presently afraid the migrants could affect their social fabric and their security and economic situations. Values of social coexistence to welcome other races and religions have disappeared in those countries. They replaced them by putting restraints and barriers to prevent entry of migrants. Many countries have taken new strong and strict measures – even against those already residing or naturalized in their country.

The desire for migration by the youth of some poor countries has become a tragedy because they face great difficulties living in their own countries, especially difficulty getting job opportunities. Getting to new countries can involve many kinds of danger and risk of life sometimes drowning in the sea or through being shot by border guards. They can end up as victims of gangsters who rob them of all what they have saved for the realization of the dream of migration. Thus they return to their homelands in a poorer and more tragic condition that before.

The essential point justifying the demand from rich countries to offer help and assistance to the poor countries to surmount their difficult situations proceeds from moral, political and economic criteria. For a long

Al-Omari, Moneer

Al-Saggaf, Raidan

Patterson, Dana

Shadad, Nisreen

Khidhr, Mohammed

poor countries on the grounds of unilateral interest. The poor countries became mines for withdrawing their natural wealth in return for the cheapest prices and as markets for exporting to them products of the rich country's factories. The rich countries have not stopped instigating rebellions, wars and conflicts which the poor countries have been witnessing and those events have put those poor countries away from devoting their efforts to construction and development. The rich countries are still responsible for what they have done, directly or indirectly, in impoverishing some societies because they behave in a hypocritical way and do not care about the humanitarian situation, as a result of their double standard. For instance how can the Palestinian society eliminate poverty while it is under and ugliest ways of suppression and terror and blockade are practiced against them, as well as the means of impoverishing practiced by Israel? There is no serious step to end this tragic situation in Palestine. They could have solved the issue in hours if they had the credibility and moral values.

Out of these scenes, the solution of the problem of poverty and improving the situation of the poor has become associated with and dependent on the political, economic and education performance by the developing peoples and the societies by themselves. They can wring out their rights, impose their demands and prove their existence in the international arena so advancement and renaissance will not remain monopolized by the rich countries.

By: Mohammed Al-Ariqi is a Yemeni iournalist and writer. Source: al-Thawra Newspaper

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ATTARIQ weekly, 31 Oct. 2006.

### Main headlines

- Intensive meetings of its leading bodies ahead of the process of elections, the GPC in Aden decides names of its candidates for the local councils
- Social circles in Aden lean towards direct election of governor of the governorate
- Election of leaderships of local councils in the governorates and dis-
- In ATTARQ symposium a unanimity for giving more time for governors elections
- Attended by representatives of 20 Arab and Islamic countries, Sana'a hosts the 2<sup>nd</sup> democratic forum on the woman
- Denunciation against attacking the editor in chief's house American official visits Sana'a

Writer Dr Saleh Yahya Saeed has written an article on the Yemeni revolution of 14 October 1963 saying we have this year marked the 43rd anniversary of the 14 October revolution erupted first on the Radafan Mountain and then extended to cover all the southern areas and then the great victory was achieved on the 30<sup>th</sup> of November 1967. The revolution was led by the National Front, the pioneer of armed struggle and with support of and participation of all national forces and personalities, all social activities and media instruments hostile to colonization as well as the support of the 26 September revolution in the north and Egypt of Gamal Abdulnaser. We can in this regard verily say the victory of October revolution formed a great importance at both the national and Arab levels. The revolution managed to defeat the empire of British colonialism that attacked many parts of the world for long years. After delivering the people from tyranny of colonialism and despotism the revolution was able to adopt a strong national and democratic system and just in the south despite of the internal difficulties and external impediments. The rev0olution built a regime entertaining international weight and reputation after it had been weak and satellite of the British policy. Victory of the revolution came to constitute an assisting and effective factor in easing the blockade from which the revolution of 26 September was suffering in the north as a result of internal and external conspiracies. It had also opened spacious horizons before the national movement there One of the outstanding positives of

the October revolution and its regime based in Democratic Yemen before the declaration of unity was supporting of the Arab just issues and refusal of subservience to the west. The October revolution had had important role in the achievement of the peaceful and democratic unity on 22 May 1990, through the cooperation with the regime that was in the north at that time



Al-Wahda weekly, 2 Nov. 2006.

### Main headlines

- Election of secretaries and heads of
- committees of the local councils Yemen enters a new age of using thermal and nuclear energy in generating electric power
- Legal affairs minister: We are

preparing a legal package embodying the election platform of the president of the republic

- Yemen and GCC states foreign ministers discuss plan of the economic integration
- Yemen nominated for the international award in agricultural research-
- Ministry of trade and industry sends more violating merchants to general prosecution
- Al-Shami: Stage of political bickering finished, opposition has the right to submit its alternatives
- Head of property prosecution in Hudeidah discloses three cases of corruption

In a front-page report Al-Wahda newspaper says the land mines or the so-called "metal wolves" are spread in all governorates of the republic of Yemen except the governorate of Mahweet which is considered as empty of those mines and explosives.

According to the national program for handling land mines the number of land- mined areas amounted to 1085. 34 areas are highly effective, 183 of medium effect and 868 areas of low

The national program of demining's report mentions that the overall area of the places planted with unexploded mines and projectiles amounted to (923294881) square meters. There are highly effective mines in 15 villages and residential gathering, 86 villages and residential gatherings are planted with medium effect mines and 493 villages and residential gathering are having mines of low effect.

The report of mines committee also mentions that the number of governorates covered with activities of the operations of the national program is 14, three of which (Aden, Hudeidah and Haja) have become completely clear of individual mines. It pointed out that the total area of land cleared of

mines amounted to 12318778 square meters, representing 82.33% of the total area. The report mentioned that the number of registered victims of landmines and explosives during the period 1999 to 2006 reached around 93 persons as a result of 42 explosion incidents, 37 of them are children and 56 from adults, while 58 of them have died of their wounds resulting from mines and explosives explosion.

Despite the efforts exerted to clear those areas of unexploded mines and explosives they are still spread in many areas and villages, occupying large areas of them. Those explosions cause real horror for the citizens living in those areas where the efforts of the national program for removing mines have benefited only 14 governorates of the country and there are still seven governorates that did not benefit yet from the program operations. The program justifies that by mentioning that priority is given to areas planted with highly effective mines and explosions and then come the areas of medium and low effect. Among other criteria in work of the program is the closeness of the mined areas to infrastructure and agricultural areas and sources of water.



26 September weekly, organ of Yemen Armed Forces, 2 Nov. 2006.

### Main headlines

- New batches graduated from military and police academies
- The president calls on the local councils to keep their promises and
- commit to laws and regulations Reference terms for investment in some oil projects drawn up
- The committee on amending local

- authority law finishes its report this week
- Justice Minister receives prosecution memorandum about al-Ahmar
- The president calls for establishment of Gulf Fund to finance strategic and development projects in Yemen

Planning assistant deputy minister: We will proceed to the "millennium challenge" after completing reforms

The newspaper editorial says President Ali Abdullah Saleh has summed up all the meanings and indications during his talk with foreign and finance ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) who were taking part in Sana'a Gulf-Yemen meetings. He has clarified the great role of those meetings as they represent the start point in the correct direction and contribute to advance of the Gulf grouping through speeding up efforts for Yemen accession to the GCC. Yemen joining its sisterly Gulf states will surely represent an indispensable tributary and strategic political, economic and security depth it will strengthen and consolidate the process of its transfer levels compatible with the capabilities of all states of the council that will be enhanced by Yemen's accession to them

Al-Shumou weekly, 4 Nov. 2006.

Sheikh Sharif of Somalia questions

whether America accuses the states

that help in stability of Somalia,

called some parties to reconsider

Following al-Attivah statements that

London conference will not be the

**VACANCIES** 

Main headlines

their stances

is of various kinds and fighting it is not an easy task. However if there is the will, no one can block its way because human should is obedient and God has created it and sowed in it the love for the good. It is an established fact that

end, observers expect Yemen will

Parliament begins its sessions by

Israeli occupation forces surround

hospitals; prevent ambulances to

Dr Qahtan al-Zabidi writes on pro-

grammed corruption saying corruption

not get the required support

discussing important laws

carry the wounded

the human with all their different orientations long for virtue, order and justice, why then we find some who have deviated from the food values of the society and replaced them by childish We are facing a very significant

issue and calls for joining all efforts and energies to confront the wrong conducts and let us begin from the public service. The ministers, for instance, are they aware of what is going on in their ministries, at the offices of their ministries?

Addressing the ministers, the writer says if you are keen on the work you have to visit the offices that are close to your headquarters before those which are in far places. Leaving the citizen wasting his time in going to this office or that is crime punishable by the law. It is not a mistake or guilt that an employee goes to manage some of his needs but there must be someone to take up his duties it is not acceptable when an employee is absent to cause hindering dealings of tens or hundreds of citizens, especially that some of them may have come from remote governorates and towns. This aspect of corruption must be reformed before the bigger corruption. The ministers should pay field visits to their institutions to see by themselves how things

### VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) invites Yemeni Nationals to apply for the following positions with its project "The Decentralization and Local Development Support (DLDSP)".

1. Post Title: Program Assistant **Duration: Full Time-12 months (renewable)** 

### Responsibilities

- Provide an extensive translation service to the staff of the Technical Secretariat.
- Translate program related documents.
- Provide and file documentation/notes of meetings during which translation services have been provided.
- Establish and maintain an electronic filing system of all translated documents.
- Sort and collate all documentation on DLDSP and overall decentralization. Work closely with the DLDSP Administration Assistant(s) especially in terms of documentation and correspondence.
- Set up and maintain a resource centre in the DLDSP Technical Secretariat Provide backstopping support to the DLDSP Administration Assistant.
- Assist the staff of the Technical Secretariat to respond to enquiries and correspondence. Perform other tasks as directed by the DLDSP Chief of the Technical Adviser

- University Degree in English language or any other related field.
- At least three years of relevant experience. Excellent command of Arabic and English.
- Good in using MS Office software.
- Previous experience in translation is an advantage.
- 2. Post Title: Institutional Development Assistant **Duration: Full Time-12 months (renewable)**

### <u>Responsibilities</u>

- Undertake data collection and analysis.
- Arrange meetings and presentations to obtain feedback on and refine drafts of the Ministry of Local Administration (MOLA) institutional development proposal.
- Provide administrative and logistical arrangements for the implementation of the preliminary recommendations made by the MOLA Institutional Development Team
- Support the DLDSP Institutional Development Adviser and MOLA staff in the design and implementation of organizational development interventions in a pilot governorate (starting 2007).
- Provide all documentation required by the International Institutional Development Adviser (IIDA) and in particular documents relating to the internal organization and assigned tasks in connection with MOLA's mandate and in support and supervision of local authorities.
- Act as a resource person for the IIDA and provide guidance on relationships within MOLA and any particular
- Provide a verbal and written translation service to the IIDA as required.
- Provide the link between the DLDSP and MOLA and prepare reports as requested.
- Continue to provide backstopping support to the administration staff in the DLDSP Technical Secretariat.
- Perform other tasks as directed by the DLDSP Chief Technical Adviser.

### **Qualification**

- University Degree in an appropriate discipline such as business administration or any other related field.
- At least three years of relevant experience. Excellent command of Arabic and English.
- Good in using MS Office software

Interested candidates are requested to visit our website at: http://www.undp.org.ye/undp-vacancies.htm\_for detailed terms of reference of the positions and may submit their applications indicating the title of the post applied for by mail to Human Resources Unit and response will only be made to short listed candidates. UNDP, P.O.Box 551 Sana'a/Fax: 448892/E-mail: (hr.ye@undp.org)

The deadline for receiving applications is Monday, 20th November 2006

UNDP IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY ORGANIZATION AND QUALIFIED FEMALE CANDIDATES ARE STRONGLY ENCOURAGED TO APPLY.



- Be responsible for the overall technical work.
- Be responsible for the preparation of the Technical Assistances Terms of References (TORS) in collaboration with the MoE Sectors, Departments and
- Prepare correspondences, review and evaluate the Director
- Follow-up with the local and international consultants' work progress.
- Review, comment on the reports prepared by the consultants and give clearances.
- Maintain the grant data base, prepare progress reports and facilitate financiers' supervision visits.
- World Bank team. Attend meetings of the SEPPT and act as a catalyst
- between the PAU and SEPPT. Act as a rapporteur to the SEPPT.

### Qualifications:

- Advance degree in education planning or in any relevant field.
- Minimum five years of professional experience in a
- technical managerial position.
- and internet.

### **Technical Coordinator and Procurement Officer** (PHRD Grant for preparation the Girls Secondary Education Project)

The Ministry of Education (MOE) has received a PHRD Grant from the Japanese Government through the World Bank towards the cost of the preparation the Girls Secondary Education Project, and intends to apply part of this grant to facilitate the grant implementation. The Project Administration Unit of the Basic Education Development Proiect (PAU BEDP) at the MOE now seeks applicants for the positions of a technical coordinator and procurement officer. The personnel will constitute along with an accountant and an administrative assistant (already recruited) a core administrative unit that will work under the general directions of the PAU BEDP Executive Director and will interact closely with the PAU team, MOE staff and particularly with the Secondary Education Project Preparation Team (SEPPT) as well as with the World Bank team. The SEPPT Unit should ensure an effective implementation of the grant to better serve the preparation of the Project, Specifically;

### The Technical Coordinator will:

- the SEPPT.
- consultants' technical proposals, and with the help of the Procurement Officer make necessary recommendations for award of contracts to the PAU
- Liaise with relevant ministerial departments and the

- Computer literate and good experience in using email
- Proficiency in both Arabic and English.

### The procurement officer will:

- i) Planning Process Discuss regularly planning, routine implementation responsibilities and scheduling of activities with PAU
- Director and SEPPT. Prepare a Procurement Plan according to the grant agreement and the identified activities by the MOE and the agreed plan with the World Bank.
- Ensure to the extent possible the efficient implementation of the Procurement Plan.
- Prepare shortlists and requests for proposals for consulting services in coordination with the SEPPT and prepare correspondences accordingly

### ii) Procurement Process

- Preparing and ensuring the publication of requests for expressions of interest for consulting services
- Preparing draft and ensuring the issuance of Request for Proposals in final form for procurement of consultancy services under the grant as required. Ensuring that documents have received appropriate
- approvals in accordance with the Grant Agreement. Systematically attending on behalf of the PAU all TAs Technical Proposals opening sessions, evaluation
- sessions, and contracts award sessions and preparing minutes of opening session and evaluation reports, in accordance with IDA guidelines. Preparing contracts in accordance with IDA guidelines
- and ensuring they are timely approved, signed and notified, in accordance with the procedures.

### iii)Relevant Tasks

- Acting as a focal point for any dialogue on procurement and contract management matters relating to the Grant as may be required by the Project's financiers.

-Systematically reporting and updating the PAU Director on the status of procurement activities and issues, and followup with MOE and other related Ministries and institutions on procurement and other Project's issues as may be required by the Project's Management.

Ensuring that procurement procedures provided in the Grant Agreement are respected at all stages

### Qualifications:

- A minimum of a Bachelor's degree in commerce, business administration, engineering, or equivalent qualification.
- At least three years experience in a procurement position.
- Familiarity with the government and IDA's procurement guidelines and procedures.
- Computer literate and proficiency in both Arabic and

On your application, please state the position you are applying for "Technical Coordinator" or "Procurement Officer". All applications along with a detailed resume and copies of supporting documents should be submitted by November 22, 2006 at the following address:

**Basic Education Development Project** 60M Southern Road, Bait Meyad Tel:01-619160 Fax 01-619219

# Hitler the artist

Compiled by: Nisreen Shadad

sing the name Adolf Hitler in conjunction with the title of artist obviously is an unusual combination a short explanatory introduction. Hitler, of course, was a key historical figure and his artistic ambitions may be familiar to many, since his early attempts to establish overwhelmed by the sheer mass of turn, derived considerable substance pleasure. himself as an artist at least are other, historically more relevant, mentioned in all of his major biographies.

However, the real scope of these early activities is less well known. Most historians offer only a few samples of Hitler's art, if any, among the obligatory collection of historic photographs. An interesting and perhaps even decisive part of his life inevitably is

information.

The considerable volume of work produced over the years merits attention and precise analysis. The estimated total of between 2,000 and 3,000 drawings, sketches, watercolors and oil paintings certainly attests to the seriousness of his intentions. His art undoubtedly reflected his philosophy and his life, in

from his art.

In October 1907, at age 18, Hitler applied for admission to the Vienna Academy of Fine Arts. Two days of examinations were required, with candidates choosing from groups of themes like "Expulsion from Paradise," "Episode from the Deluge," "The Hunt," "Spring," "Death," "Joy," "Music" and "Dance." Surviving examination drawings include Nos. 44

In the classification list for entrants, academy officials wrote the following entry after Hitler's name: "(Born in) Braunau-on-the-Inn, upper Austria, April 20, 1889, German, Catholic. Father civil servant. Four classes in Realschule. Few heads (drawn). Test drawing unsatisfactory."

Hitler wasn't alone: 85 candidates failed the examination, 52 of whom had their records marked, "test drawing unsatisfactory." Most others who failed received no comment. Of the total 115 candidates, only 28 were accepted for first-year studies.

Academy standards were high and selection criteria were vigorous: failure was neither uncommon nor proof of inability. However, academy acceptance virtually guaranteed recognition by the rather closed circle of artists in Austria and made critical and commercial success easier. Artistic careers outside academy circles also were possible, but considerably more difficult and unusual.

After his unsuccessful bid for admission, Hitler briefly took art lessons from a Viennese sculptor and attempted to enter the academy a second time the following year. Once again, he was rejected, this time on the grounds that his art exhibited more architectural than artistic skill. Although he admitted architecture was his great love, his lack of a secondary school diploma effectively barred his pursuing architectural studies at the technical institute.

He was bitter but undaunted by this rejection and determined to succeed as an artist on his own. During these years in Vienna, often in poverty, he read voraciously and attended lectures, concerts, the opera and the theater. To earn his living, he painted and sold his work both in various framemaker shops and on the street.

His intense fascination with architecture was reflected in his numerous drawings of houses, churches, public buildings and city scenes. Another of his loves – classical music and opera - also appeared as a frequent theme in his art and he often designed stage scenery and costumes for opera productions for his personal

When one examines the body of Hitler's work, his profound debt to 19th century influences is readily apparent. Although he claimed that his concept of art wasn't the product of any single influence but rather the sum of all that came before him, his style consciously reflected works of earlier artists.

Hitler felt most at ease with the traditions of Greco-Roman Classicism. the Italian Renaissance and 19th century Neoclassicism. He was convinced that the essence of art was derived from the technical ability to show "clear" and "realistic" representations of life, as well as symbolic subjects.



This was a common print displayed in nearly all military headquarters of the Reich.



This 1914 painting is entitled, "The Courtyard of the Old Residency in



This painting, also from 1914, is entitled, "Ruins of a Cloister in Messines."

Prominent late 19th century watercolorist Rudolf von Alt (1812-1905) was one of Hitler's favorites -"my teacher," as he said. He adopted Buchner to make a miniature set of the Alt's preference for realistic, detailed scenes done in delicate tones and

Germany's cultural history.

Hitler commemorated the event by commissioning Professor Klaus figures and floats, each painted in detail. Later, he also worked on plans precisely copied Alt's typically cloudy for the House of German Architecture, skies. Copies of Alt's work are which was to be built directly across the



This painting from 1917 is entitled, "Ardoye in Flanders."

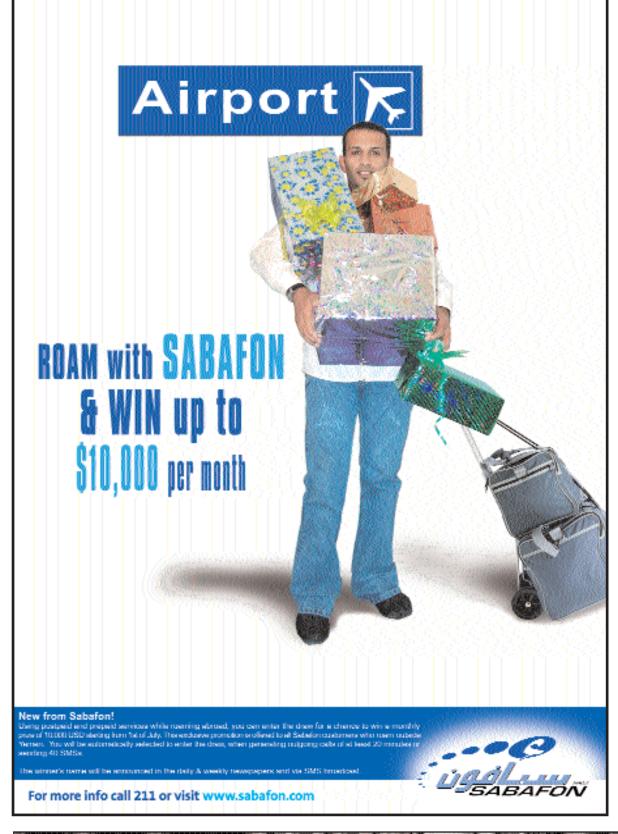
represented in the catalog by No. 146 and No. 210. When he was Chancellor, Hitler discreetly arranged for Alt's family in Vienna to receive a state pension.

Hitler had an encounter in 1926 that decisively influenced his ideas about architecture. He met Munich architect Paul Ludwig Troost (1878-1934) and soon became a devoted disciple, even to the extent of adapting Troost's furniture designs for his apartment. He previously had selected the location and, together with Troost, quickly planned the future House of German Art, whose 1938 museum opening was marked by an elaborate celebration of

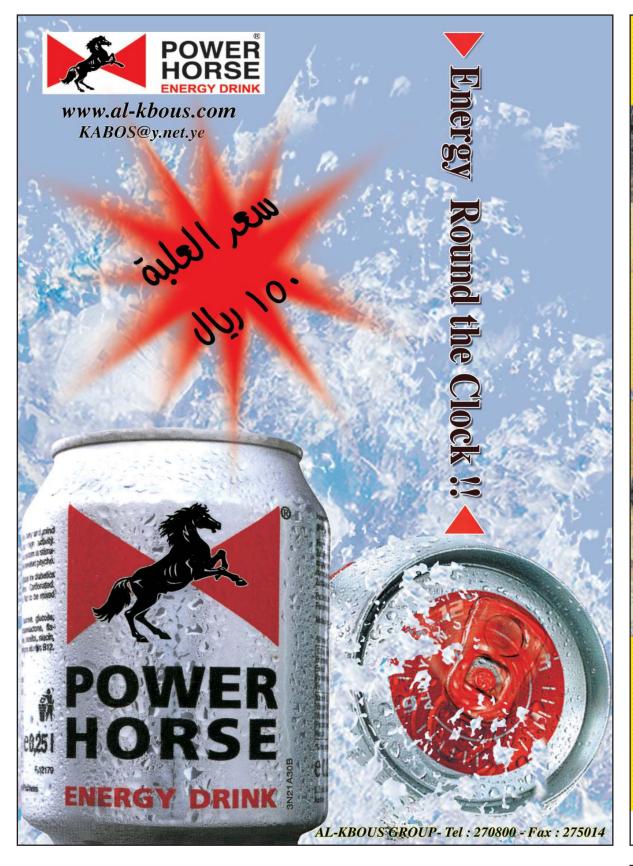
street from the art museum. After Troost's death in 1934, his style continued to flourish under Albert Speer and Hermann Giesler, master architects of the new government.

One common misconception that Hitler stopped painting after or even during World War I simply isn't true. As his political activities increased after 1919, his artistic output shifted toward urban planning, NSDAP matters and even technical subjects. Upon the outbreak of World War II, Hitler's activities increasingly artistic concentrated on technical or architectural topics.

Resource: www.adolfhitler.ws









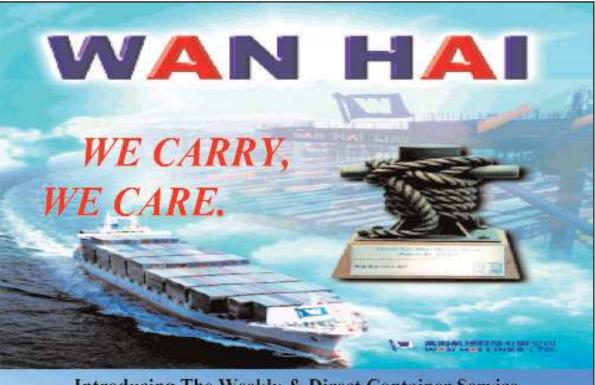
- കോളത്തിലെന്നാടുമായി 2000ത്തിലധികം ഏറ്റൻർ ലൊക്കേഷനുകയ
- നാന് അരാന്ത് ആവശ്യമില്ല.
- പണം കൊപ്പുറുന്നയായ പ്രത്യേക ഫിസ് നൻക്ഷേതില്ല

Appeal of antinemous states,





ക്ഷണ സാവം ക്ഷ്യം സ്വസങ്ങളിലെ സാവം വ്യവ്യാനം. എന്നിലെ അവരം... \*\*US\$ 2500 സാവര്യാള പ്രവേശിന മസ്യാരാക്ക് US\$ 7 എന്ന വിശര് അവരം... ഉവര്ദ്ദ് പ്രവേശികൾ പ്രവേശിയും എ നിങ്ങളുടെ പണം വെൻറ്റേൽ തുന്നിൽ വിവേശനാണ്യമായി മാസ്റ്റ്രാൻ തുന്നിയൽ പണമുണ്ടാക്കുന്നു. നിവേശ്യക്കാ അർതിച്ചി കുടാതെ വിത്യാസപ്പെഴുന്നായത്.



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Tel: 269 607 Fax: 212 334
E-Mail: marketing@mideastshipping.com

# **Expression of Interest**

### Basic Education Development Project Credit No. 3988-YEM and Grant No. TF-053721

These requests for expression of interest follow the General Procurement Notice for this project that appeared in Development Business and Dg Market dated Feb.2, 2005.

The Ministry of Education (MOE), Republic of Yemen has received a credit from the International Development Association (IDA) and Multi-Donors Trust Fund towards the cost of Basic Education Development Project and intends to apply part of the proceeds of this credit & grants to payments under the contracts for the below-listed consulting services.

The Project Administration Unit now invites eligible **consulting firms and individual consultants**, as stated below, to indicate their interest in providing the services. Interested consultants must provide information indicating that they are qualified to perform the services (brochures, description of similar assignments, experience in similar conditions, availability of appropriate skills, etc.).

 Review and Develop Curricula, Textbooks, and Teachers' Guides for basic Education in the Republic of Yemen, MOE, (Firm)

The objective of this technical assistance is to improve the quality of Learning, through review and development the existing Curricula Documents, Textbooks and Teachers' Guides as well as Building capacity and skills of MOE staff in developing and designing Curricula documents, textbooks and teachers guides, strengthening the system for cost effective textbooks production and distribution .

2. Assessment of Community Participation Activities, Girls Education Sector, MOE, (Individual Consultant) Re-advertisement

The objective of this technical assistance is to assess the experience of community participation that was implemented in Sana'a, Amran, Al-Mahweet, Al-Dale'a, and Raymah Governorates, identify strengths and weaknesses and the role of community involvement to improving the quality of education.

3. Evaluation of the Literacy and Adult Education Strategy, Literacy and Adult Education Organization, MOE, (Individual Consultant) Re-advertisement

The objective of this technical assistance is to review and evaluate the Literacy and Adult Education strategy and organizing workshop for developing the strategy.

The selection of the consultants will be in accordance with the procedure set out in the World Bank's **Guidelines:** "Selection and Employment of Consultants by World Bank Borrowers, May 2004" Interested consultants may obtain further information during working days Sat.—Wed. From 10:00 AM to 12:00 noon at the address below to which the expression of interest must be delivered by November 29, 2006.

Basic Education Development Project 60 m Southern Rd. -Bait Meyad

Tel: +967-1-619160, Fax: +967-1- 619219 Email:info@bedp-yemen.org

# Yemeni women are the first victim of water crisis, study said

By: Amel Al-Ariqi
amal11ariqi@yahoo.com

emeni women are still the first victim of water crisis and agricultural mutations, said a study titled "A brief overview of water and gender situation in Yemen."

The study prepared as workshop paper conducted by Frédéric Pelat and discussed in a workshop of Gander mainstreaming in Integrated Water Resources Management in the Arab Region. According to the study Yemeni Women are the first affected, directly or indirectly, by water depletion and the water crisis in Yemen.

In rural areas, young girls take on the responsibility of fetching drinking water as a traditional task.

Yemen is suffering from a pressing water crisis, acknowledged since the mid-90's, essentially caused by the overuse of groundwater resources for the agricultural sector. Annual withdrawals from groundwater resources are now exceeding renewable resources by up to 36 percent, said the study which added that agriculture remains an important sector with up to 77 percent of Yemen population still living in rural areas and nearly 60 percent involved in familybased and traditional farming production, where women have an essential vital role.

"It can be asserted that by tradition, Yemeni women have to guarantee the continuous good running of any household by bearing all daily tasks. Among these tasks, fetching water for domestic purposes is certainly the most sensitive issue. But it has to compete with increasing roles either in traditional dry farming or in more recent irrigated agriculture," noted the study.

In rural areas, young girls take on the responsibility of fetching drinking water as a traditional task. Sometimes helped by boys, girls go out several times a day to fetch water for the entire family. Often walking and carrying heavy containers on their heads or riding donkeys, they spend several hours each day going long distances on uneven landscapes between houses and their water sources either a spring, a shallow well or more often a cistern, a characteristic rainwater harvesting structure called birka.

The water fetching duty is additional to other responsibilities devoted to women of all ages. They are often in charge of rearing livestock, fetching fuels, cooking or looking after the youngsters when mothers are busy in daily agricultural occupations. Adult women are more responsible for a large amount of the daily agricultural activities while men are more in charge of seasonal works. But both of them will cooperate for major operations such as harvesting.

Water related tasks have become very tough work, consuming much time of the day, causing girls to miss time from school and affecting their health, as water containers are often very heavy. There is a very strong connection between domestic water, health problems and education. Many rainwater collection structures have deteriorated and women have to look for new resources further away, beyond borders of their territory, often putting

themselves at risk regarding moral customs in the area.

In agriculture, problems caused by deteriorated canals and water loss in the degraded water structures are particularly sensitive, leading to potential tensions between farmers. Here too some women have become heads of households due to an increasing migration of men and have to carry out most of the agricultural activities, including irrigation, from which they were more or less set aside in the past. In 2001, the percentage of households headed by women in rural areas was 12.2 percent, but it was 10.4 percent in urban areas, according to the "Women and men in Yemen, Statistical portrait" painted by the Ministry of and International Cooperation, Central Statistical Organization (CSO), with the support of the Dutch cooperation and ESCWA.

"Traditionally absent from irrigation operations, women have necessarily been more and more involved due to many men migrating to cities or Gulf countries to find new sources of income," the study added.

Studies on women's and men's role in agriculture in Yemen are rare and mostly outdated, but the results of this study might still be valid today.

Women are the ones to organize water allocation and distribution for the various needs of the house and the

Women are the ones to organize water allocation and distribution for the various needs of the house and the family every day.



Besides their regular chores around the house, rural women are also burdened with the scantiness of water as they have to walk long distances to fill their buckets.

family every day. They evaluate quantity, quality and prioritize water for drinking. Then they keep water for people's hygiene. They will prioritize remaining quantities for washing the food, cleaning the dishes, cleaning the house, and might keep an amount of water for some animals. They will finally reuse remaining waters to water some plants mainly grown in pots or in very small plots beside the house,

vegetables or flowers, according to their needs and preferences.

In the urban regions, the poorest women have the same preoccupations as any other women in rural areas regarding water: fetching the precious and bad quality resource from source in the city – mostly wells. Others will benefit from the municipality water projects which periodically supply houses or buildings with water that has

to be stored by all means not to be lost. Some families have one or several tanks automatically storing water. Poorer women, as it is the case in Sana'a Old City, have the responsibility to use containers to collect and store the running water when the resource is flowing. These women have to be available and act very quickly and efficiently during these moments.

# Invitation for Bids Republic of Yemen Ministry of Public Health and Population Health Reform Support Project-Cr. 3625

# PROCUREMENT, SUPPLY, and INSTALLATION OF INVENTORY and PERSONNEL SOFTWARE

This invitation for bids follows the general procurement notice for this project that appeared in United Nations Development Business (UNDB) issue no. (607) on 16th May 2003. Al-Thawara Newspaper issue no. (13944) on 28th May 2003. and Yemen Times issue no. (641) on 12th June 2003.

The Republic of Yemen has received a credit from the National Development Association (IDA) towards the cost of its Health Reform Support Project, and intends to apply part of the proceeds of this credit to payments under the contract for procurement and supply, and Installation of Inventory and Personnel Software Bid No.(93).

The Credit Administration Unit (CAU) now invites sealed bids from eligible bidders for procurement, supply. Installation of Inventory and Personnel Software as follows:

Description	Amount of Bid Security Required US\$
Lot No.1 Personnel Software	1000
Lot No.2 Inventory Software	1000

The bidders may bid one or more Lots, and should quote separate prices using the forms provided for one or more Lots, The bid evaluation will be conducted per Lots.

Bidding will e conducted through the National Competitive Bidding procedures specified in the World Bank's Guidelines: Procurement under IDA Credits, and is open to all bidders from eligible source countries as defined in the guidelines.

Interested eligible bidding may obtain further information from Credit Administration Unit (CAU) and inspect the bidding documents at the address below from 9:00 am to 2:00 pm during official working days.

A complete set of bidding documents in English language may be purchased by interested bidders on the submission of a written application to the address below and upon payment of a nonrefundable fee of **USD\$ 50.00** for local bidders, the method of payment will be in cash or certified check and documents will be submitted by hand.

Bids must be delivered to the address below by 11:00 a.m. on10th December 2006. Bids must be accompanied by a bid security as indicated above. Late bids will be rejected. Bids will be opened in the presence of bidders representatives who choose to attend at the address below at 11:00 a.m. on 10th December 2006.

Credit Administration Unit-Health Reform Support Project (HRSP)
Ministry of Public Health & Population
P.O.Box 1330-Al-Hasabah-4th Floor
Tel: + 967(1) 252224-Fax: +967(1)251622
E-mail:hrsp@y.net.ye

# VACANCY (Financial Assistant)

for the Basic Education Development Project (IDA Credits & Multi-Donors Trust Funds)

The Basic Education Development Project (BEDP) at the Ministry of Education (MOE) seeks applicants for the position of a Financial Assistant who will be responsible for the entire daily routine finance tasks of the project and will form with the financial officer the financial department which will work closely with all sectors and departments of MOE, Governorates Offices and Districts Offices of MOE involved in the Project implementation .

### The Financial Assistant would:

- Update Fixed Assets Sys. and maintain files of Fixed Assets.
- Enter all the financial transactions on daily basis into the Financial Sys.
- Maintaining proper filing for all accounting documents.
- Prepare bank reconciliation for all bank accounts on monthly basis.
- Prepare the accounting reconciliations on monthly basis for , Contracts, Resources Centers, ...etc and prepare the necessary adjustments.

  | Insuring that the Contracting Contract is undeted on the appropriate time and follows up with FO of the contracting Contract
- Insuring that the Contracting System is updated on the appropriate time and follow up with FO at the governorate level.
- Prepare Initial financial analysis of data & preparation of the project basic data (plans, cost, budget, actual ... etc).
- Prepare The Financial Monitoring Reports and Cash Disbursements Plans.
   Assist Finance Officer in facilitating the work of the external auditors.
- Assist Finance Officer in the assessment of FMs capacities at the governorates level.
- Assist Finance Officer in maintaining overall integrity of financial statements and accounting
- Assist Finance Officer in developing, proposing, implementing & supporting changes or improvements to financial policies & procedures.
- Any other tasks as required by the project Financial Officer and the Project Director.

### Qualifications:

- A minimum of Bachelor's degree in Accounting or Business Administration with major in accounting and finance.
- Minimum of 5 years of professional experience in a financial management and accounting position, preferably in the private sector.
- Familiarity with the government's and IDA's financial management requirement is a plus.
- Experience in the use of accounting programs and software.
- Proficiency in both Arabic and English.
- Good interpersonal and communication skills

All applications along with detailed resume and supporting documents should be submitted by **November 15, 2006** at the following address:

Basic Education Development Project 60M Southern Road, Bait Meyad Tel: 01-619160 / Fax 01-619219

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E-Mail: m&mgenservices@y.net.ye Website: www.mmlogisticsyemen.

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**Contact Address:** 



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Yemen

Contact: 733943881

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United Nations Day - 61 Years

# Long live our planet, and its peoples Long live the United Nations!

"For the tenth and last time as Secretary-General, I offer friends and colleagues around the world my best wishes on United Nations Day. I have spent almost my whole professional life working for the United Nations – so this day, and the values that it stands for, will always be special for me."

UN Secretary-General, Kofi Annan

By: Yemen Times staff

he anniversary of the entry into force of the United Nations Charter on 24 October 1945 has been celebrated as United Nations Day since 1948. It has traditionally been marked throughout the world by meetings, discussions and exhibits on the achievements and goals of the Organization.

In his press statement, Kofi Annan talked about the positive steps the UN has achieved during his term over the past 10 years. He also narrated the challenges facing the UN in the future. His final advice was: "At this time of all times, we cannot afford to be divided. I know that you, the peoples of the world, understand this. Thank you for all the support and encouragement you have given me, throughout these 10 difficult but exciting years. Please urge your leaders to work with my successor, and make the United Nations ever stronger and more effective.'



UN celebrations around the world:

Yemen

To mark the 61st anniversary of United Nations Day, the Charitable Society for Social Welfare (CSSW), in cooperation with UNDP, organized an event in Sana'a to celebrate the day with U.N. agency representatives in Yemen. Approximately 20 young girls from various Yemeni regions gathered Saturday in Sana'a to sing, welcome and appreciate U.N. efforts in Yemen, calling for more support to fight poverty, illiteracy and disease.

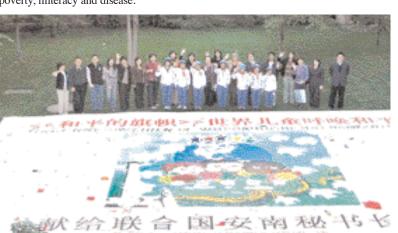
**Head Quarters USA** 

A concert by the National Symphony Orchestra of Greece has marked this year's celebration of United Nations Day on Oct 25, in the General Assembly Hall. The concert was sponsored by the Government of Greece and the Alexander S. Onassis Public Benefit Foundation. The 62-member National Symphony Orchestra presented the poetry of Odysseus Elytis (Nobel Literature Laureate, 1979), Georges Seferis (Nobel Literature Laureate, 1963) and C. P. Cavafy, set to music by composers Manos Hadjidakis, Mikis Theodorakis, Spyros Samaras, Dimitris Laghios and Dimitris Papadimitriou. In addition to the concert, an exhibition entitled "In Praise of the Olive", emphasizing the mythology and history of the olive in the Mediterranean region and in Greek culture, was on display until 25 October 2006 in the North East Gallery of the General Assembly Visitors' Lobby. The exhibit explored the subject of the olive tree and its fruit at length, covering its role in daily life, habits, customs, social and economic relations, as well as its contribution as an inspiration in various forms of art and as an international symbol of peace.

On the occasion of the 61st Anniversary of the United Nations and the UN Day, a World Peace Flag painted by the children from 51 countries was presented today to the United Nations in China, with the support of the China Association for Promoting Children's Culture and Art.

Around 800 children of different origins, religions and backgrounds got together on 21 October in Beijing to paint their vision and best wishes of peace on a giant flag to disseminate their messages to the world. This World Peace Flag was then exhibited on the Great Wall before it arrived at the UN Compound in Beijing.

The 100-square-meter flag will then be sent to the UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan at the UN headquarters in New



Yemeni Girls celebrates UN day.

Greek poetry and music featured at the UN Day annual concert that took place Wednesday evening at the UN General Assembly auditorium to mark the 61st anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, which was organised by Greece for the first time.

The concert, entitled "Greece: Poetry and Music", was praised by UN Secretary General Kofi Annan, who thanked the Greek government and the Alexander S. Onassis Public Benefit Foundation who helped "for us to be all together at this concert," which was performed by the 62member National Symphonic Orchestra of the Greek Radio and Television foundation (ERT) and leading artists at the hall of UN General Assembly, after midnight Greek time. The anniversary concert, a tribute to culture and peace entitled "Greece: poetry and music", commemorated the 61st anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, as well as Greece's participation in the UN Security Council as a non-permanent member for a twoyear term covering the 2005-2006 period.

### Japan

This year is significant in that it marks the 50th year since Japan joined the UN. To celebrate, 22 UN-related organizations in Japan are collaborating held variety of events and to reaffirm our commitment to fostering the mission of the UN and the aspirations for peace of its "Peoples and Member States".

Ted Turner, founder of the US-based CNN television network and contributor of some 1 billion dollars to the UN through the UN Foundation that he established in 1997, participated in the symposium. The main event was an international symposium commemorating "Japan at 50 in the UN", which took place on Oct 25 at the UN House (UNU Centre building) in Shibuya, Tokyo, the main venue of the UN Day celebrations in Japan.

Workshops were also held for persons seeking to further their understanding of the UN system or those interested in working in a UN organization. Other commemorative events were planned for regions where offices of UN agencies are based outside of Tokyo: in Fukuoka, Hiroshima, Kobe, Osaka, Nagoya, Toyama and Yokohama. These events will be held at various times from October







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