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Readers' Voice

Last edition's question:

Could the Information Minister's refusal to license Without Constraints' newspaper be seen as defying the Prime Minister's order?

No, it is just an oppression of press freedom (22%)
 No, it's just a matter of time for the license to be issued (3.3%)
 No, there are other reasons (42%)
 Yes, it is (32%)

This edition's question:

Was the Yemeni minister of human rights impartial in her judgement of the US Human Rights report?

- Yes
 - No
 - I don't know

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

Yemen connects with the world on Hunger Walk Day

By: Amel Al-Ariqi

SANAA, May 15 – For the first time, Yemen participated on Sunday in the global event called, "Fight Hunger: Walk the World."

"This walk to provide food for all is to end all signs of poverty in the world. It's taking place in more than 120 countries, among them Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen. Its main goal is to highlight the issues of poverty and infant mortality due to malnutrition and hunger," explained Hisham Sharaf, Yemeni deputy minister of planning and international cooperation.

In Sana'a, the walk began at 4 p.m. at Sport City, organized by the United Nations World Food Program (WFP) and its sponsor, Mobile Technology Network (MTN). First and foremost, the walk aimed to put a spotlight on child hunger.

An official at the WFP office in Sana'a mentioned that donations collected from the day will go to Yemen's School Feeding Program, which over-

sees more than 95,000 poor students, particularly schoolgirls, whose poverty prevents them from getting an education. The official gave no information about the amount the organization received that day.

"The WFP is very proud to have initiated this first-ever type of event. All funds raised by the walk will go to WFP's Global School Feeding Program, which provides free school meals to some 20 million children in developing countries," noted Mohammed El-Kouhene, representative and country director of WFP.

Including the ambassadors of Morocco, Indonesia, Palestine and directors of U.N. agencies, more than 500 people joined the Sana'a event to show their support for children all over the world. According to U.N. statistics, more than 850 million people worldwide suffer from hunger; tragically, 400 million of them are children. "It is a global problem that needs an individual and collective solution," elaborated El-Kouhene.

Continued on page 3



Lots and lots of children and teenagers participated in the walk.

Saleh mandates scholars to negotiate with Houthis as war flares

By: Mohammed bin Sallam

SA'ADA, May 16 – President Ali Abdullah Saleh granted full authorization to Yemeni scholars on Tuesday to avoid what he describes as "sedition" resulting in continued fighting between government forces and Houthi loyalists in the northern governorate of Sa'ada.

Speaking at the launch of the Yemeni scholars' general conference, Saleh noted that he "fully delegate[s] the conference to work to avoid sedition and stop the bloodshed."

He further reviewed government measures employed in an effort to prevent the third Sa'ada war, which negotiations stumbled prior to its eruption. He requested the scholars look into Houthi demands and see if they approve them.

"We delegate you, so go to those elements and ask them what they want," Saleh said addressing the scholars, adding, "There's no obstacle before Houthis if they want to form a political party or a newspaper to express themselves; however, they should act according to Yemeni law and constitution."

The president went on to say that Houthis could even enter the Republican Palace – via the ballot boxes – if they wish.

He also spoke at length about accusations directed at his regime regarding supporting one sect against another. "They [Houthis] accuse us of supporting Wahhabis against Houthis, Houthis against Wahhabis or supporting Sulfis to create a mess and sedition among the Yemeni people," Saleh said.

Continued on page 3

500 violations against Yemeni press over four years

By: Yemen Times Staff

SANAA, May 16 – The Center for Training and Protecting Journalist Freedoms presented its 2006 annual report to the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate, brining back memories of the sufferings of journalists and newspapers from 2002 to 2005.

Concerning last year, the report presented by Mohammed Sadiq Al-Odaini, head of the center, indicated that, "2006 witnessed 200 violations and 47 incidents of intimidation against the press, including detentions, seizures and attempted kidnapping of journalists, opinion writers, local correspondents and journalists from foreign media outlets, as well as 33 instances of threat."

During the same year, 22 verdicts were issued against the press, including fines, tough sanctions, dismissal from employment and banning from writing. The Socialist Party-affiliated Al-Thawri newspaper suffered the most violations, with six verdicts issued against it, its editor-in-chief and writers. Four of those verdicts were issued in the span of less than a month.

Additionally, its Editor-in-Chief Khalid Salman was subjected to a series

of intimidating acts and likely will experience many more by Socialist Party leaders themselves because he wanted to report professionally and impartially even if against the party's best interest.

The report alleged that such acts of intimidation prompted Salman to seek political asylum in London, an unprecedented event in press history.

Continued on page 3

Two Al-Qaeda suspects surrender following tribal mediations

By: Mohammed A-Jabri

SANAA, May 15 – Two Al-Qaeda suspects who escaped from prison last year surrendered to Yemeni security authorities on Saturday, according to a local newspaper.

Ray News newspaper reported on Sunday that Jabr Al-Banna and Abdulrahman Basurra surrendered after months of negotiations between

tribal mediators and security authorities.

As a condition for their surrender, security authorities said they wouldn't prolong the sentences leveled against the two suspects, the newspaper added.

Al-Banna and Basurra were among 23 suspected Al-Qaeda militants who escaped from the Sana'a-based Political Security detention in February 2006.

Continued on page 3

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In brief

SANA'A

QIF marks Palestinian Cause 59th Anniversary
May 16 — Yemen's Office of Qods International Foundation (QIF) organized last Wednesday a symposium entitled 'Quds is the Responsibility of Islamic Nations' at the Zaituna Oasis Center, opposite to the University Hotel. Dr. Fawaz Al-Bishtawi, QIF General Manager, said in a statement that the symposium comes as a part of a program to confront all the forms of Zionist aggression that attempts to erase the Palestinian Identity and heritage, as well as the rights of Palestinians to live peacefully in their land. He expressed his deep sorrow over the acts of vandalism exercised by the Zionists.

Yemen, Cuba mark 34th Anniversary of ties
May 15 — Yemen and Cuba marked on Sunday the 35th Anniversary of establishing relations between both states. On the occasion, the Cuban Embassy in Sana'a held a big party in the presence of many senior Yemeni government officials, media personnel, and members of the Cuban community in Yemen. The First Deputy of the Cuban Foreign Minister Rodriguez Parrilla and his Yemeni counterpart Mohialdeen Al-Dhabi reviewed results of the formal discussions that helped develop mutual cooperation between the two countries in different areas.

Comoros students to join Yemeni universities
May 15 — The Yemeni government said it is ready to train students from the Comoros Island in its universities, Yemen News Agency, Saba, quoted a Comoros official as saying on Tuesday. Prior to his departure from Yemen's territory, Comoros' Minister of Information, Islamic Affairs, and Human Rights, Madi Ali, said that Comoros staff and students are due to receive training at Yemeni universities. The Comoros official held talks with Yemeni dignitaries on the means of enhancing relations in religious guidance, information, and human right areas.

IBB

Workshop on Yemen's Reunification
May 15 — Under the slogan, 'For more unity and comprehensive development', Ibb University organized on Tuesday a scientific workshop on the Yemeni Unity and the Third Millennium. As many as 29 academics from different government universities along with the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, the Ministry of Education and the Research Center, as well as experts from the Shoura Council participated in the workshop. Opening the workshop, Saleh Bassurra, Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research reviewed a work paper entitled "The Historic Background of Yemeni Unity".

HODEIDA

Marib tribesmen protest soldier's murder
May 15 — Tens of Mareb tribesmen went to Hodeida governorate and protested the murder of a police soldier who was killed in Hodeida after he had just arrived from Sa'ada. The citizen Ghaleb Muhsen Al-Ansi, brother of the victim, Mutahhar Muhsen Al-Ansi, said, "On Saturday's afternoon, we were informed of the murder of my brother, who was on board a coach. A traffic man gets into the coach after it collided with another vehicle and asked my brother to submit his pistol, when he refused to do so, the traffic men shot him dead."

HAJJAH

JMP urge citizens to protest government policy
May 15 — Joint Meeting Parties' leadership in Hajjah called on the governorate locals to protest and oppose the policy followed by General People Congress's government in different areas. The JMP leadership released a statement, demanding the GPC's government to put an end to the starvation and fulfil the pledges it made ahead of the most recent presidential and local council elections. It urged citizens to insist on the government to alleviate poverty, reduce unemployment, improve the living standards of people, and create more job opportunities for youths.

Over 800 people killed in traffic accidents

SANA'A, May 15 — Over 150 people of both sexes and different age groups died in traffic accidents, that took place last April in Yemen. The number of traffic accidents recorded across Yemen for the same month reached around 1000 including running over pedestrians, turn-over, and collisions, according to 26 September, the mouth-piece of Yemeni armed forces.

Further, over 1400 people were injured, mostly critical injuries, according to the same source which attributed such accidents to reckless driving and non-commitment to traffic regulations, together with the lack of periodic maintenance of cars and vehicles.

Aside from material losses, the source added that 3427 accidents occurred over the period of January - March 2007, leaving behind 721 killed and other 4000 injured.

Thus, the total number of death cases reached over 871 including 100 women and 182 children in a total number of 4427 accidents registered over the last four months.

Ministry of Interior statistics record-



Reckless driving and non-commitment to traffic regulations, together with the lack of periodic maintenance of vehicles are all contributing in the high number of traffic accidents.

ed 13342 accidents during 2006, which resulted in killing 281 and injuring 17,147 others. The accidents, recorded over the years 2002-2005, amounted to 59,327 accidents which killed 12,000 and injured around

74,000 others.

In total, the statistics indicated that there were over 155,000 accidents occurred between 1990 and 2006, causing death to over 34,000 and injuring more than 209,000 people.

Ministry of Human Rights criticizes US report

SANA'A, May 16 — Ministry of Human Rights said last Tuesday that the US State Department report for 2006 on human rights has repeated old issues that have been mentioned in previous reports, the ruling party's website reported.

Minister of Human Rights Huda Abalan said the US report mentioned old human rights issues, which were already handled. "Yemen doesn't deny that there are limited violations and mistakes in some human rights issues," she said.

Abalan added that her ministry has formed a committee that includes a number of specialists to prepare an official, detailed reply to the US report. The reply is due to be announced in three weeks, she elaborated.

Additionally, she indicated that the ministry has been contacting concerned authorities to solve the cases mentioned

in the US report.

Also, it seeks to protect the rights of citizens, either by receiving their complaints or by making field visits to governorates.

Early March this year, the US State Department released its annual report on human rights to highlight human rights violations in several developing countries, including Yemen.

Entitled, "Country Reports on Human Rights Practices," the report observed numerous violations, including killings, fatal shootings, violence, detentions, prison torture, corruption, declining freedom of press, and violence against women.

According to the report, Yemeni security authorities employed prison torture in a way running counter to both Islamic Sharia and Yemeni law. "Members of the Political Security Office and Ministry of Interior police

forces tortured and abused those in detention. Authorities used force during interrogations, especially against those arrested for violent crimes," the report says, attributing the reasons for such torture to police corruption and pressure by superiors to produce convictions.

The report added that Police preferred non-physical methods like sleep deprivation and threats of sexual assault as the primary form of abuse in PSO prisons, and torture was employed to obtain confessions from prisoners.

In addition to torture, prisoners were put in overcrowded prisons with poor sanitary conditions, inadequate food and health care, in some cases, police officials "exact bribes from prisoners to obtain privileges or refused to release those prisoners who had completed their sentences until family members pay them."

Locusts invade more areas

By: Jamal Al-Najjar

SANA'A, May 14 — The National Desert locust Monitoring and Controlling Center expected that some mountainous areas in Yemen may be subjected to desert locust invasion. Locusts also have recently appeared in Shabwa, Al-Mahra, and Hadramout governorates.

The center attributed the locust appearance in the mountainous areas to the air currents due to air depressions that move to these areas, pointing out that locusts will be mature and strong enough to eliminate large plant areas.

It also expressed its concern that African locusts are may invade Yemen through Al-Mahra governorate if the air current turned its direction toward Pakistan, adding that swarms of locusts from both the Arab Peninsula and African Horn may invade the country next June, according to reports from UN and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

Abdu Far'i Al-Rumaih, director of the National Desert locust Monitoring and Controlling Center, maintained that the center is following up the movements of all kind of locusts invading the country in order to eliminate them in the three mentioned governorates according to the ability of the center.

The density of locusts is different from one governorate to another, according to the center. In Al-Mahra, the area invaded by locusts so far is 80 km long and 2 km wide in Saihoot and Al-Maseela regions, with around 5 to 15 locusts per square meter. The locusts spreading in this area are in the third and fourth stages of their life (after hatch), which involves a quick combat operation. Locusts in these stages of life are able to fly and therefore, it becomes difficult to control the



Swarms of locusts from both the Arab Peninsula and African Horn may invade the Yemen next June and wreak havoc to agricultural crops.

situation especially if the center's available strategy doesn't include desert locust combat.

In Thamood district and Wdi Hathar (Hadramout governorate), locusts are still in their first and second stages of life after they hatched last April. "Locust density in these areas exceeded our expectations because locusts there appeared in huge numbers, with 200 to 300 locusts per square meter", said Al-Rumaih, adding, "The invaded area in Thamood is 4,000 acres. Anti-locust operations are being conducted in this area wherein 1200 acres have been cleared so far."

The center further said that desert locusts appeared in Hadramout governorate in Zumakh, Manookh, and Al-Abr areas. The number of locusts there is 30 to 40 per square meters, pointing out that anti-locust teams are due to start combat operations soon after

shepherds and bee-farmers evacuate the area. In addition, there is information about spread of locusts in Wadi Al-Hareem, Hadramout Gov., in tremendous numbers. In this respect, Al-Rumaih confirmed that anti-locust team working now in Sailan area will move to Wadi Al-Hareem to conduct combat operations

Baihan and Oslan together with some nearby areas in Shabwa governorate are also invaded by desert locusts. Al-Rumaih confirmed that the center is to send teams to these regions in the few upcoming days. He also called for the agricultural guidance bodies in all the governorates to play their role by participation in the combat operations and not only through informing the center. Additionally, he called for citizens to cooperate with the center and inform it of any appearance of locusts.

Private universities grant 125 scholarships to expatriates

SANA'A, May 15 — Minister of Higher Education Saleh Ba Surrah said private universities in Yemen have granted 125 scholarships to Yemeni prominent expatriate students, and additional 100 scholarships were provided by the government.

The announcement came during a consultative meeting held by the Ministry of Education's leaderships together with rectors of private universities in Yemen. The meeting was hosted by Al-Iman University, a private Islamic university based in Sana'a.

The scholarships were shared between the universities of (Al-Watania, Sheba, Al-Andalos, Future, Modern Sciences, the higher college of the Holly Quran, and Queen Arwa). The spokesman of the Al-Eman University, Al-Zandani, announced that they

grant 50 scholarships for the expatriate students, while the International Lebanon University will give 30 scholarships as internal and 30 others as external. Al-Ahqaf University presented 20 scholarships and two others from

the Islamic Science College During the meeting, Ba Surrah congratulated Al-Eman University on the occasion of being a member of the Arabic universities union as an active member and the same for Al-Watania University for getting the membership of the executive committee of the Islamic universities.

The meeting discussed several issues related to the development of higher education of which the completion of the private universities and colleges requirements of the first year of law no. 3 of 2005 in addition to the plan of infrastructure of the private universities and colleges in Yemen.

The meeting also discussed the issue of the implementation of distance - education bylaw, strategy, and standards of admission in the private universities for the academic year 2007-2008.

Ba/Surrah stressed on the importance of the continuation of these meetings. He announced that the third meeting will be held in the campus of Al-Ahqaf University.

Social Fund for Development: Building on the strength of societies

By: Nisreen Shadad

SANA'A, May 14 — Maryam Baburaik, the head of the working team for gathering information and measuring the impact of Social Fund for Development (SFD), has narrated numerous passionate experience stories to confirm the effect of the SFD's strategy.

"Community participation is one of the most important factors we use. It can facilitate people's works. For instance, while our team was in Raima to gather some information, the rain fell down heavily. Since Raima is a mountainous place, rocks fell down and blocked the way. If we waited for a public sector to help us, they will take not less than a week to come and remove the rocks. However, because there were villagers in Raima who are involved in roads maintenance project, they finished maintaining the roads within four hours," She said.

The Fund held a meeting on May 13 to summarize and disseminate the findings of the Fund 2006 Impact Evaluation which comprised a quantitative survey, a qualitative study, institutional evaluation, and Triangulation among all the three, "Triangulation is a very useful element since we can look across the three previous elements," said Mary Jennings, an International Consultant.

Though this evaluation was not a compulsory for the Social Fund to make, they did it to get the impact of their projects as well as to get the outcomes and use them to focus more in the future needs, "This comprehensive evaluation is important for transparency," said Anush Bezhanyan, the Senior Operations Officer, World Bank.

Jennings presented the 2006 impact evaluation. She began with the poverty targeting method, "around half of the funding goes to poorest income docile. Therefore, as she said, poverty targeting is effective in reaching the poor," she said.

The community is involved, but woman's participation is still low, "It is but 26%," Jennings said. "There is a gap between the SFD and the government agencies. We need to enhance mechanism for coordination," she added.

The impact of SFD's contribution to education is quite significant, "It is 38% enrollment increase overall; out of which 47% for boys and 30% for girls in 2003-2006. In 1999-2002, it was 72% enrollment increase overall; out of

which 60% for girls and 82% for boys."

There were numerous recommendations for the SFD to improve its performance, "Building on strengths at community and decentralized levels, adopting a more systematic approach to women's participation, and conducting a water-sector-oriented evaluation will enhance SFD's performance," said Jennings.

Abdulkarim Al-Arhabi, SFD Managing Director; Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs; and Minister of Planning and International Cooperation, elaborated on the mechanism of SFD by saying "We focus on three main programs. The first is the community development program (education, health, water, and rural roads. The second is about micro-financing. And, the third is for capacity building."

The idea, presented in the workshop, concerning the involvement of the local authority is outstanding. Fathya Bahrani talked about the significance to make the local authority participate in the SFD's projects. Al-Arhabi agreed about the importance of local authority's contribution and he promised to put this notion into his consideration.

Mutaher al-Abbasi, the Oil Ministry deputy, confirmed the significance of the steps taken by the Fund and wished the methodology of this evaluation to be applied on the local as well as national level. Al-Abbasi, however, indicated the obstacles that can face such evaluation, "We lack authentic and valid information, trained people, and affecting strategy for observation and assessment."

"The progress took place in education as the evaluation presented may not be an impact of their projects. The progress you talked about can be a normal progress," according to one of the attendees. However, the SFD makes a comparison between the rural areas, they applied their projects in, and the other rural areas which their projects are not applied, "The multi resources give us the chance to observe the difference and know the impact of our projects," said Jalilah Shujaaddeen; Education, Health, and Social Protection Unit Head.

Muhammed Ibrahim, working in Environment and Water Ministry commented on how such experiences and methodology of evaluation can be transmitted to the Ministry and public sectors. "The water support is still very low, your support is but 10 percent of the growth of population," said Ibrahim.

Read more on Business page

Omar Abdul Kafi for the first time in Yemen

Omar Abdul Kafi, a well-known Islamic preacher, visited Yemen in May, 12. Abdul Kafi spent two days in Yemen. He held numerous lectures in different places and met with a number of Yemeni officials and other social as well as religious figures in the country.

Abdul Kafi was born in al-Saeed in Egypt. While he was ten years old, he memorized the Holy Qura'an. In 1972, he graduated from agriculture college and was appointed in the same college.

Abdul Kafi studied numerous sciences of Islamic law while he was a child under scholars' hands. Further, he memorized both al-Bukkhari and Muslim by heart.

After graduating from the college, he affiliated himself with Islamic and Arabic studies and got MA degree in the Comparative Fiqh. Additionally, he began calling to Allah in mosques after graduating from the college. Now, he is a member in the institution of wise men for the international union of the Muslim scholars.

Continued from page 1

Yemen connects

He praised the participation of private sector and civil society in the event, especially in the donations where thousands of dollars were collected for the sake of children. "We hope that next year will be a grander event and we are sure the community in Yemen will work further for the sake of children all around the world," he commented on the preparation of the next walk in 2008.

Walk the World brings together all who care about child hunger from all across the world, including those suffering from hunger themselves: men, women and children displaced by conflicts and children who rely on outside help for their school meals.

Thousands of individuals worldwide walked together, beginning on Sunday and extending over a 24-hour period, in each of the globe's time zones to deliver the message that child hunger has no place in this world and citizens across the globe can put an end to it.

The walk began in New Zealand at 10 a.m. and then moved sequentially through towns, cities and capitals in Asia, Africa, Europe and the Americas as 120 countries organized and joined the global walk.

Saleh mandates

He noted that Yemenis are equal in rights and duties and that there's no superiority of Hashimi over Alawi or Qahtani over Adnani, stressing that they are one nation.

"Read what you like! Read Zaidi, Shaf'ai or Hanbali books – we don't have a problem with that. We aren't against Shi'ites or any sect and we don't want sedition ignited in Yemen for small and silly details," he insisted.

For his part, Speaker of Parliament Sheikh Abdullah Al-Ahmar delivered a speech calling on the scholars to work to find a solution to the

Sa'ada crisis, prompting the government and President Saleh to respond to the scholars' handling of the crisis.

Al-Ahmar requested a powerful and proper solution to the crisis, maintaining that Yemenis will observe their handling of it. "You were silent in the past, but we should favor no one, whether state or destroyers. Scholars have more duties to perform than the state," he declared.

Last week, Al-Ahmar called on Sa'ada sheikhs to stand against Houthis, an act arousing irritation among many sheikhs who viewed it as Hashidi interference in their business.

In a statement distributed to media outlets, Sa'ada locals welcomed President Saleh's proposal regarding allowing scholars of different religious sects to intervene and seek a solution to the situation.

"In this critical moment, we call on all of the governorate's sons and other parties to work to make this call for dialogue and a peaceful solution a success," the statement indicated.

However, in their statement, the locals stressed the importance that scholars authorized to resolve the issue should preserve the terms of fraternity and peace, together with preventing more bloodshed and sacrilege of honor.

They further warned about using such scholars' opinions as a pretext to continue a sectarian war wished by Yemen's enemies, repeating their call to halt the war and give all concerned parties the chance to dialogue in an atmosphere of tolerance apart from weapons and hatred.

Regarding the confrontations, tribal sources from Sa'ada assure that Houthis currently still hold four Sa'ada districts and are fighting Yemeni army forces in the 11 other districts using guerrilla warfare tactics.

"The most violent battles have been fought since last Sunday evening on the outskirts of and

several zones in Dhahian city, located some 8 km. north of Sa'ada. Such fighting is accompanied by air raids and missile and mortar attacks," sources report.

They add that the Yemeni army has reinforced its existing units on Dhahian fronts with dozens of modern tanks in an attempt to deliver a knockout and penetrate the city before celebrating the 17th anniversary of Yemeni reunification, which will be staged in the city of Ibb, located some 190 km. south of the capital of Sana'a.

On Monday at midnight, the Yemeni army began a wide offensive on southern fronts in Bani Mu'ath, Nashour, Al-Saifi and other areas, with sources mentioning that they're attempting to seize Al-Saifi village and Al-Zaila'i zone in Dhahian city; however, they face fierce resistance there.

Violent confrontations also have continued since Monday in Al-Mudawarah, Al-Samma, Al-Shaili, Al-Hamra and Magz districts.

The same sources reveal that the Sa'ada-based Al-Sallam and Al-Jumhuri hospitals are overflowing with the bodies of dead soldiers and those injured in battles waged on the southern fronts.

They add that military transport planes and helicopters are transferring the injured and bodies of dead soldiers to hospitals in Sana'a and Hodeidah, while dozens of bodies remain on war fields because ambulance teams are unable to reach them.

Last week, the Yemeni army withdrew from Al-Saifi, Al-Talh and Al Mazru', which officials described as a tactic; however, it's become clear that it was done in preparation for the Dhahian battle.

On the western front, army forces managed to restore Al-Nadhir city, but failed to do so in Al-Qal'ah city, the capital of Razih district, the main

objective of fighting on that front.

The reaction of Sa'ada sheikhs to Sheikh Al-Ahmar's call to fight Houthis in the governorate continue, with Marib Press publishing a letter of response written by one such sheikh.

"With links of tribe and fraternity, we call on you to remove the state armies and their pro-tribal soldiers from us because they've been tormenting us for four consecutive years and they are a key reason for expanding the volume of the war," the sheikh's letter indicated.

He asked Sheikh Al-Ahmar, "What will your reaction be if the army and its tribal supporters bedevil the breadth and length of Hashed for more than four years for no plain reasons known to you or others?"

The sheikh's letter added that the authority's claim regarding what it describes as "a group of adolescents [Houthi followers] who will turn back the wheels of history" is baseless, especially when those adolescents have no capability to overthrow the regime and are hunted everywhere.

In conclusion, the letter stated that "No one has the power to bring down the revolution and the republic except the one who holds the army, authority, wealth and media in his hands. He's the only one who's walking the same path and preparing for the same purpose."

Sheikh Al-Ahmar sent a May 2 letter to tribal sheikhs in Sa'ada asking them to join the Yemeni army in its fight against Houthis, a surprising stance to observers, particularly as it came prior to his return from Saudi Arabia where he had been receiving medical treatment for three months.

Various media outlets noted that the letter was written at President Saleh's request. Observers consider it a government attempt to cover up its army's failure to defeat Houthis by seeking the help of tribesmen.

500 violations against

Other verdicts were issued against journalists and private as well as partisan newspapers, such as Al-Wahdawi, Al-Nahar, Al-Nass and Al-Hurriyya. The year ended as trials continued against independent, and partisan newspapers such as Al-Wasat, Al-Thawri, Al-Nahar, Al-Wahdawi, Al-Shoura.net, Al-Shoura Voice and Al-Balagh.

Additionally, four newspapers were banned from publication during 2006, three of which (Al-Tajammu, Al-Usbu'a and Al-Hurriyya) were banned based on verdicts issued against them at the end of 2005. The fourth, opposition newspaper Al-Shoura Voice, was banned from publication and remains so.

The center noted that 2006 registered 20 individual and group cases kicked out of court, and thus, deprived of their rights. "Due to the deterioration of living standards in Yemen, dozens of journalists and workers at both government and party newspapers conducted a strike to protest their living and professional situations, requesting a salary increase and incentives, as well as fair financial allowances," the report indicated.

The center also revealed that the London-based Al-Quds Al-Arabi newspaper tops those foreign newspapers banned from distribution in Yemen. Moreover, 13 cases of forbidding Yemeni electronic web sites and newspapers were registered, along with 14 cases of breaking into and closing down newspaper premises, as well as discriminatory treatment against the press at airports, 10 instances of insults and badmouthing, and two attempted murders.

In this regard, the center expressed its disappointment at "deliberate policies always seeking to make Yemeni journalists the victims of political conflicts and intrigues.

"Journalists often face betrayal campaigns that

threaten their lives and personal security," the center noted, adding, "They often are accused of being dangerous enemies of the state, the people, national security and principles."

In its recommendations, the center demanded punishing those involved in aggression against and violation of journalists' freedoms and rights, as well as improving the occupational and social situation of journalists and media employees. Additionally, it recommended helping them perform their duties properly.

At the same time, the center called for those in the media to adhere to journalistic principles and commit themselves to credibility, as well as avoid involvement in citizens' personal affairs and any insulting remarks. It also emphasized adhering to a language of dialogue and objectivity when dealing with various issues.

Two Al-Qaeda suspects

The prisoners escaped via a more than 300-meter long underground tunnel dug underneath the women's prayer yard of Al-Awkaf Mosque to the Political Security Central Prison and crossing the prison yard to the prisoners' cells.

Among the fugitives were Jamal Badawi, leader of the 2000 bombing of the USS Cole destroyer and the 2002 attack on the French supertanker Limburg, and Fawaz Najib Al-Rabei, a Yemeni-American wanted by the United States.

Yemen's Interior Ministry has announced a YR 5 million reward (\$25,600) for information leading to the arrest or capture of any one of the Al-Qaeda escapees.

In early October 2006, Yemeni anti-terrorism forces killed Fawaz Yahya Al-Rabei and Mohammed Al-Dailami, who were among the fugitives, in a raid in Sana'a governorate.

Several other fugitives surrendered or were arrested by police.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
الحمد لله رب العالمين

وَبَشِّرِ الصَّالِحِينَ الَّذِينَ إِذَا أَصَابُوا مَصِيْبًا قَالُوا إِنَّ الْبَلَاءَ مَا أَنَا إِلَّا لِمَصْعُورٍ

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Please send your CV and a hand written covering letter in English explaining why you would be suited to job, addressed to the Administration officer, DFID, British Embassy, Hadda Road, PO Box: 1287 Sana'a or to the front reception office.

Deadline: Wednesday 30th May. Successful applications will be invited for an interview.



Médecins du Monde - Yemen

VACANCY: Physician

Location: Hajjah

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2. Assist the Medical Coordinator in medical supply procurement and distribution
3. Assist the Medical Coordinator in the implementing of health education activities
4. Prepare monthly internal written MDM reports

Qualifications:

1. Medical doctor with practice experience in public health
2. Ability and experience in monitoring and training medical and paramedical workers is essential
3. Previous work experience in a humanitarian context is mandatory
4. Project management experience is required
5. Experience in assessment of a medical program is compulsory
6. Arabic, English or French is an asset.
7. Ability to write assessment, monitoring reports
8. Diplomatic, able to communicate with a variety of people
9. Flexible attitude, to adjust to a different culture, medical context, political context
10. Good sense of organization is essential

CV and letter of interest should be sent by e-mail at: recruitment_mdm_yemen@yahoo.fr, under the reference "Physician application".

No applications received after May 22nd will be considered.

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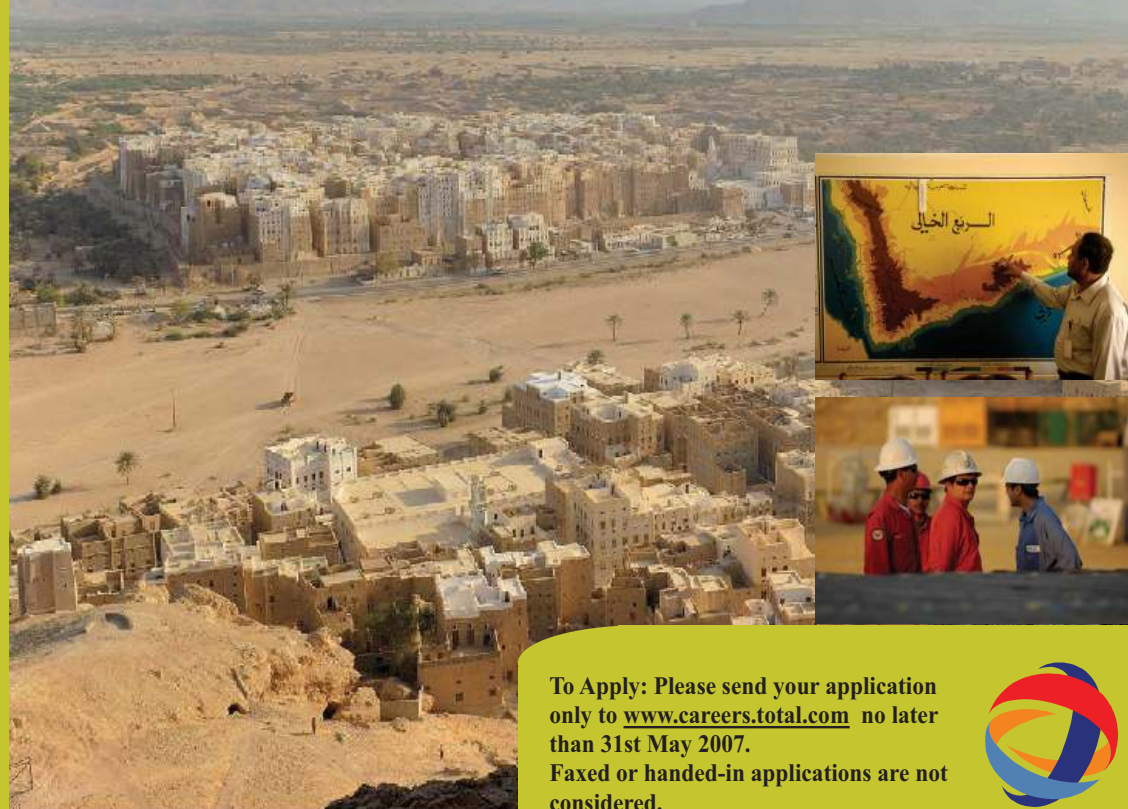
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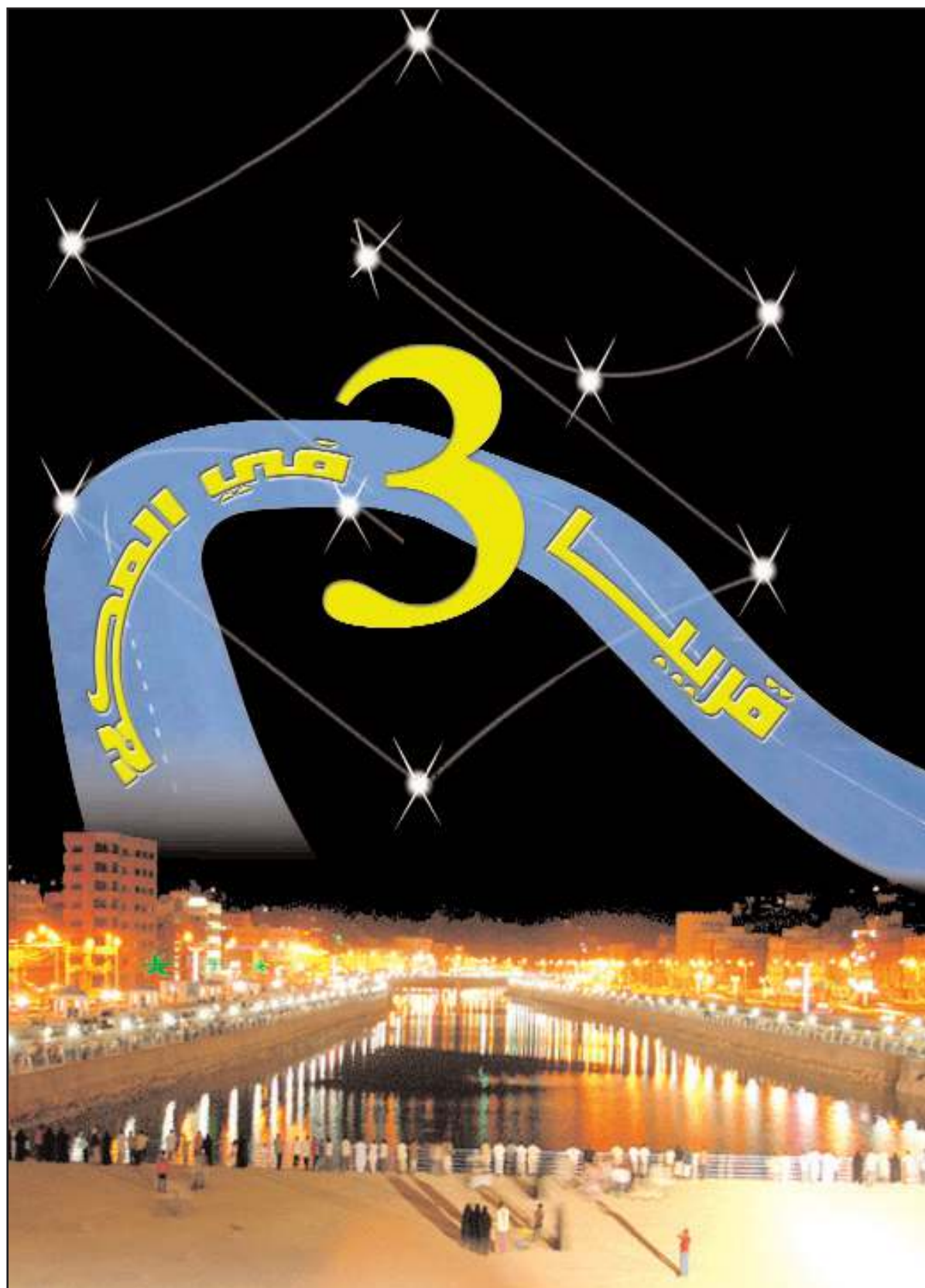


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Once upon a time, there was a queen (part 2)

Queen Arwa was a powerful woman and a good mother. Historians narrate, that one day her daughter Fatima complained that her husband married another woman. Queen Arwa instructed her daughter to get out of her husband's fort disguised as a man. Once Fatima was safe in her mother's castle, Queen Arwa ordered her daughter's fort to be besieged, driving the son in law to flee the country.

By: Yemen Times staff and extracts from Al-Sulahi Kingdom book by Ahmed Hamoud Al-Dahmash

She was born and raised in Aden until she moved to live with King Ali Al-Sulahi and his wife Queen Asma in Sana'a because of her father's death. She stayed with the family even after king Ali was murdered and his son Al-Makram became king, whom she married when she became 18 years old in 458 Hijrah. With him she had four children two boys who died in their childhood, and two girls.

She was kind and moral and so beautiful. She was tall, fair and a little plump and had a strong loud voice. Queen Arwa was wise and knowledgeable, that she surpassed so many intelligent men with her abilities. She had a photographic memory and memorized many stories, poems, and both religious and modern sciences. But most important of all her virtues, is that she was a good politician and won the love of her people

whom she ruled for over 50 years.

She started her political life during her husband's time. Because of his bad health, King Al-Makram left every thing to her and she found it difficult to be both a wife and a ruler. She told him: "A woman destined to rule is no good to be her husband, so let me be to attend to my tasks as a queen."

When her husband died, she overcame any opposition and still controlled Al-Sulahi Kingdom. The first political move she made was during her husband's life when she moved the capital from Sana'a to Jibla. Her understanding of people's nature made her realize that Jibla is a more peaceful place to be in.

Jibla city is called the city of two rivers because it is located between two big water streams caused by summer rain, a fact that made it one of the greenest areas in Yemen even today.

A castle worth of a queen

Before she moved to Jibla, Al-Makram instructed a castle to be built for her. It was called "Dar Al-E'z" and had 360



Dar Al-E'z, the castle contained 360 rooms and the queen slept each night in a different room.

rooms, and the queen slept each night of the year in a different room. Some parts of the castle were designed as a workshop for making swords and spears. There is a mosque where the queen used to pray on the eastern edge of the castle, and at the end of the castle's garden, there was a narrow road paved by stones called Tareek Al-Sulahi (Al-Sulahi way).

The castle also included accommodation facilities for guests and ministers as well as a prison.

Locals say the queen created a tunnel underground between the castle and another mosque, which she had built for the public called Queen Arwa Mosque.

Although she was able to control the state during his husband's illness, Queen Arwa understood that the first thing she needed to do was get rid of Al-Sulahi Kingdom's strongest enemy, Saeed Al-Ahwal, who had killed her father in law on his way to Mecca. In 481, the queen sent Al-Husein ben Abi (the king of Al-Shaer fort) to Al-Ahwal to tell him that Al-Makram is sick, and he left the country to a woman. She ordered him to pretend that the queen does not know about his voyage and to tell Saeed that he (Saeed) is the strongest king in Yemen, and he deserved to rule the whole country. Al-Husein would join armies with him to attack Jibla each from a different angle. Al-Ahwal fell for the trick and headed with 30,000 of his men towards Jibla. To his surprise he was faced by a

ready army and was killed with many of his men.

When Al-Makram died, many Yemeni kings wanted to marry queen Arwa but she dedicated her life to God and running her kingdom. Sultan Saba' ben Ahmed Al-Sulahi proposed to marry her, and when she refused he became angry and decided to show the queen his power. So he gathered his army not to fight the queen but to show her his might. The queen, in the other hand, gathered her army. The two armies were about to fight, when mediators intervened and the queen said that if the Caliph of all Muslims Al-Mustanser Billah ordered her she would marry. Saba' sent a message to Al-Mustanser telling him his request. The Caliph Al-Mustanser ordered the queen to marry sultan Saba'. In his message to the queen, the caliph reminded her that she should obey Allah' and his prophet' orders. And she consider the benefit of Muslims and that her marriage is a duty to avoid war and to unify the kingdoms. But the queen refused and after much persuasion, she agreed. After that sultan Saba' come to Jibla with so many people, and camped in Jibla valley. The queen was so generous to them. This made Sultan Saba' regret his behaviour with her. He asked her to pretend that they got married for the sake of the public and then left Jibla. Until his death in 441 he remained loyal to her and supported her in every way he could.

Company prize drawings: who benefits?

By: Saddam Al-Ashmori

From time to time, we hear of competitions conducted by telecommunications firms. As soon as one company finishes its drawing, another one launches something similar. However, a question still remains about such firms' credibility and the return of such competitions to the firms themselves, as well as their customers.

In an effort to learn how such companies select the winners, we asked MTN Yemen Marketing Manager Walid Akawi, who pointed out that "Drawings take place in front of people and in public places, such as grand trade centers and parks. They're done in the presence of a judging committee and involve all classes of society, including doctors, engineers, lawyers, the media, etc., and attending audiences also sometimes participate."

Akawi adds that the aim of such competitions is to boost customer trust in the company, as well as update them about new services. "It relies utterly on luck. Anyone can attend such activities to ensure our credibility.

"We're enthusiastic about such competitions because we, the company, and our customers both benefit from them," Akawi concludes.

Hisham Mus'ed Saleh points out that he has participated in numerous competitions, but "So far, I haven't won. Such competitions have cost me approximately YR 3,000, but I've received nothing except spending my effort and fatigue.

"I think the objective of such competitions is to gain maximum profits, together with publicizing the company," he adds.

Capt. Mahmoud Al-Sharghabi, who's never participated in any competition, agrees with Saleh that such companies just seek to gain more profits at the risk of customers.

However, others like Nashwan Al-Qamawi, who won a complete set of household furniture valued at \$5,000, don't agree with Saleh or Al-Sharghabi and believe that such prizes do earn their firms credibility and cause cus-

tomers to trust them, especially when the winners are from different areas.

Fellow winner Mohammed Shumailah declared that he didn't expect to win, especially since he'd participated many times in the past, but in vain. He adds that he won because he didn't become hopeless and continued participating; however, he doesn't remember the cost.

On the other hand, some individuals lose nothing, because they don't participate in such drawings on principle, describing them as ill-gotten or haram. One such example is Hussein Mohammed, who points out that Islam forbids such drawings because one receives something to which he has no right.

"It's clear that such companies aim to increase the number of customers and attracts others' attention to them without providing the services provided in other countries," he opined.

Ali Al-Taweel reveals that he has participated in many drawings, but in vain. He thinks such drawings are no more than cheating promoted by mass media. "We blame you, the media, because you don't observe such firms' credibility or impartiality," he remarked.

He concluded by vowing that he won't participate anymore, especially as he lost his eid pocket money while participating in last Ramadan's competitions.

Yahya Mohammed Daghigh, who always participates in such competitions, agrees with Al-Taweel and doubts the results of such drawings because he hasn't won anything, despite the fact that he participates a lot. Regarding his losses, Daghigh believes he spends 50 percent of his income on such competitions.

Nevertheless, Sabafon Marketing Manager Pierre Imad assures that the aim of such competitions is to boost sales and advertise a company's distinctive services in an attempt to satisfy customers or keep pace with other firms. He further noted that his company offered Yemen's grandest competition ever, valued at \$600,000. Prizes were distributed in public and in front of the media.



Queen Arwa's tomb at Queen Arwa's mosque in Jibla.

REPUBLIC OF YEMEN MINISTRY OF WATER AND INVIROMENT

National Water Resources Authority – Sana'a Branch (NWRA/ SB) SANAA BASIN MANAGEMET PROJECT (SBWMP)

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The Republic of Yemen has received a credit from the International Development Association (IDA) toward the cost of Sana'a Basin Water Management Project and it is intended that a portion of the proceeds of the credit will be used to cover the eligible payment against the cost of the project management. Now the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) invites qualified and experienced local specialists to apply for the following post:

IPAC- Irrigation Specialist

The objective of Component-4 of SBWMP, the Information and public Awareness campaign (IPAC) is to raise the level of public understanding and awareness of water scarcity issues, through transmission of water conservation messages to targeted segments of society. The IPAC is intended to help changes water use attitudes and behavior through the provision of information and messages to the general public via selected target groups.It's to (i) convey features and aspects of the foreseen water crisis and of the various means of dealing with it, (ii) convince politicians and decision makers about their responsibilities in this area, and (iii) foment and promote support for and participation in proposed and ongoing water saving programs and initiatives.

The activities of component -4 are implemented by an IPAC unit, set up within NWRA –SB and staffed with three full time local specialists with different backgrounds (IPAC Team). Currently, one position for an Irrigation Specialist is vacant among IPAC team. He/ She will work together with other IPAC team member towards achieving the objectives of the IPAC. The specific tasks of the IPAC Team include (but are not limited to) the following:

- Carry out initial surveys of attitudes and vectors of change;
- Identify key messages and then design and carry out IPAC program;
- Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the IPAC messages and methods as warranted, and adapt IPAC processes accordingly from cycle to cycle;
- Assist in the implementation of awareness initiatives proposed under other components; and
- Report regularly on the IPAC campaign.

Qualifications and Experience

1. University degree in irrigation agronomy or related fields.
2. Five years experience, of which at least three in a job involving awareness programs or extension services related to promotion modern irrigation systems.
3. Knowledge and experience of the water sector and issues with good communication skills
4. Demonstrated skills in using computers and relevant supporting software.

Duration of assignment:

Initially for probation period of three months, then annual contracts will be offered thereafter. Applications accompanied by CVs and supporting documents shall be delivered to the project address as follow Sana'a Basin Water Management Project (SBWMP) 60 street, Sana'a Republic of Yemen Tel:((469156-9-7), Fax (469158), Email (Saldubby@yemen.net.ye). **Latest Date is (May, 26th 2007).**

REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT

National water resources Authority-Sana'a Branch(NWRA/SB) SANA'A BASIN WATER MANAGEMENT PROJECT (SBWNP)

VACACY ANNOUNCEMENT

The Republic of Yemen has received a credit from the International Development Association (IDA) toward the cost of Sana'a Basin Water Management Project and it is intended that a portion of the proceeds of the credit will be used to cover the eligible payment against the cost of the project management. Now the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) invites qualified and experienced local specialists to apply for the following post:

Procurement Assistant

The procumbent assistant will be a member of the PCU support staff of the SBWMP and shall report to the Procurement Officer (PO). He/She will perform -without being limited to- the following tasks and responsibilities:

- Assist the PO in procurement activities if the project such as goods works and consultant services in compliance with the Government and IDA guidelines.
- Assist in developing and implementing the annual procurement plan and its regular update on quarterly basis.
- Work with the PO and relevant specialists to prepare and revise the different bidding documents of works and goods, call for expressions of interest and RFPs for consultancy services, staff recruitment notices and obtaining the necessary clearance from IDA and ensure their safe keeping and recording.
- Assist on preparation of the Terms of reference (TOR) for the different consultancy services required by the project.
- Responsible for management and maintaining of proper records of all relevant procurement documentation.
- Participate in the PCU team in clearing procured items through customs and arrangements for the transport and supervise their custody.
- Participate with the PCU team in the random and annual physical count of project warehouses and assets.
- Participate in bid evaluation committees for the selection of contractors.
- Participate in the preparation of the selection of contractors.
- Participate in the preparation of the quarterly progress reports concerning procurement matters.

Qualifications and Experience

- (a) University degree in Business Administration, commerce, low, economics, engineering, or related fields.
- (b) Three years professional experience in procurement operations.
- (c) Precious experience with IDA financed projects an advantage.
- (d) Working knowledge of English, and Arabic.
- (e) Competent in using computers and relevant supporting softwares.

Duration of assignment

Initially for probation period of three months, then annual contracts sill be offered thereafter. Applications accompanied by CVs and supporting documents shall delivered to the project address as follow: SBWMP. 60 streets, Sana'a, ROY. Tel (469159/7/6), Fax(469158). E-mail (Saldubby@yemen.net.ye). **Latest Date is (May 26th, 2007).**

Tortured in a jail cell

By: Samia Al-Aghbari

The torture cases in the Yemeni prisons are on the rise. After these crimes were exercised in private, they turn out to expose and scandalize the regime and show the hidden face of the regime.

Evident examples of the torture are the cases of Sami Al-Sharjabi, Al-Aizari, and the Mahra soldier, who suffered torture for a long time. There is also the case of Anisa Al-Shu'aibi and other women.

The Article No. 5 of the Universal Declaration for Human Rights bans torture. The article reads, "No human shall be exposed to torture, penalties, mistreatment, or brutality that harms one's dignity." All of us know that Yemen is a country the legislations of which are based on the Islamic Sheria.

In addition, Yemen is one of the countries that signed, approved, and endorsed many articles of the Universal Declaration for Human Rights including the just said one. But who can realize the extent of Yemen's commitment to such international agreements and conventions?

Is the above-mentioned article not enough for Yemen to respect the rights of Shayef Al-Haimi, who suffered the ugliest types of torture, which has been never exercised by the oppressive and tyrannous regimes around the world?

It is evident that the Yemeni regime uses the 'iron fist policy' against citizens in order to horrify them. The regime doesn't respect human rights nor does it abide by human right conventions.

Represented by its security and judicial authorities, the regime oppresses the dignity of citizens, and then comes to talk about human rights, which it claims to respect. How human rights are respected while traces of torture appear on the body of Al-Haimi despite an entire month has passed since he was tortured. Where are rights of Anisa Al-Shu'aibi and Abdurrazzaq Abdulqader.

When shayef Al-Haimi showed his tragedy last week to the press and explained the psychological and physical pressure he suffered, pressmen burst in tears as they cannot do anything for Shayef's sake and that they themselves are subjected to violations and attacks. Al-Haimi's hands and legs bear witness of what happened. The picture speaks

and doesn't need any interpretation.

Is it believable that we in the country of belief and wisdom realize such tortures? Where are the merciful hearts and where are belief and wisdom? Suppose that Al-Haimi is a gangster or a terrorist leader, does this justify his torture by the National Security?

Whether the attacks were real or not, Al-Haimi was supposed to be referred to court instead of being subjected to torture. His legs and hands were chained because he shouted in the National Security jail. Any suspect remains innocent until his conviction is confirmed while his imprisonment is a violation of the law.

Statements made by the National Security are the joke of the season as they say that the inmate found a water heater in the cell and used it to burn himself. Those who made the statements don't feel shy to produce such words.

According to Norraddin, Shayef's brother, the victim feels shy to carry a stick in his hand while the oppressors never felt shy to behave this way. They exercise illegal practices and they lack morals and values of the job.

We have the right to question: "What does it mean that a human body is

burned with acid in a jail cell? How did the acid enter the jail easily amid silence of the concerned parties?

I am not against the national or the political security, the criminal investigation bureau, or the judiciary authorities while they do their duties in conformity with the law and constitution. I am not against the interrogation of Abdurrazzaq or Al-Haimi under the umbrella of fair judiciary. I am against torture and the legal violations committed by influential people with the aim of horrifying and intimidating innocent citizens.

Shayef was accused of stealing a cell phone, which is why he received such torture and agony. I don't think that those exercising torture are normal people. Those who exercise such malpractices have no human values nor do they sympathize with other creatures.

In this context, we should forget the role of civil community organizations and media institutions in exposing such malpractices and misconducts. We are grateful to Hood, the National Organization for Defending Human Rights and Freedoms for the important role it plays in highlighting human right issues and violations.

Source: Al-Thawri newspaper

COMMON SENSE

Sa'ada and other peculiarities

"Look Sa'eed, you can't continue screaming about the situation in the country like that without soon getting nabbed" said the mother as she kept sifting through the closet by the door to the living room.

"But Mother, doesn't the situation in Yemen gives you the jitters? We simply do not know what direction the country is heading to with all these peculiarities taken hold of the state of affairs. We have open warfare in the Governorate of Sa'ada with casualties in the tens if not hundreds on a daily basis and the new Cabinet was oblivious to this tragedy to the point of ignoring it in the Government Program of Prime Minister Mujawwar, notwithstanding the hundreds of millions of Riyals expended daily on the war. Did you know that Sa'ada is reaching the magnitude of the situation in Iraq, in terms of the number of casualties and the heavy loss of resources being wasted? The antagonists are Yemenis against Yemenis and there are cloudy suggestions of external interference, but no one knows to what extent, except that Al-Thoury Newspaper notes that the Government forces are obtaining their food rations in canned food emanating from Saudi factories. It is amazing that our country should be concerned about the situation of African Moslems to the point of urging our schoolchildren to collect donations on their behalf. But what would happen if any of them raise the slightest cry for the sad plight of the civilians of Sa'ada, who are being strangled by an official siege and a blockade of all things coming and going out of the unfortunate forgotten province in all the official development programs, except those associated with the spread of the Salafi or Wahhabi sect? By the way, I got to hand it to the Al-Thoury Newspaper for presenting a very vivid picture from the inside of the war ravaged area that has now spread throughout the province and led to the creation of close to 100,000 civilian refugees who cannot understand the logic of why the Government would want to destroy their lives for no apparent reason to them. The reporter, whose name is Abed Al-Mahthary (alabed000@hotmail.com) and who is risking his life to give the world this vivid picture of the awesome and sometime gruesome picture of how Yemenis unleash their barbarity against each other really deserves a Pulitzer Prize. Someone ought to translate those articles so that the rest of the world gets an idea of the hopelessness and the misery that the people of Sa'ada must confront because there are so many in the establishment who see profit in war and wealth in Yemenis killing each other for the most mediocre of reasons. When will all this tragedy come to a close?"

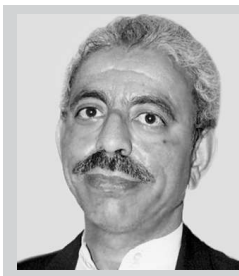
"This is not just a tragedy for the people of Sa'ada, but for all of Yemen!" said Furdoos, as she takes her seat in the living room near her brother trying to get a look at the article that her brother is reading.

Sa'eed remarked: "This is the third article I have read by this journalist, about the situation in Sa'ada and I have to hand it to the Yemeni Socialist Party, when they want to get something out to the public, they know how to overcome all the obstacles that are put out by the Government to prevent the public from knowing anything about a certain situation."

"What about the contributions for Africa's Moslems?" asked the mother, continuing, "Your younger brother today asked for a YR 1000 donation, which was being solicited in his school."

"That is our government for you!" said Furdoos, in amazement she continues, "How kind and considerate of our government to worry about the plight of African Moslems and allow the phony promoters of these causes to go throughout our schools, while they prevent the Red Cross and Red Crescent from delivering aid to the civilians or the injured in the War in Sa'ada. Whose leg are the officials in Yemen pulling? Civil society in Yemen is being misused to sidetrack our concern for the people of Sa'ada to look at the situation in Dharfur, the Congo, Swaziland and other tragic spots in Africa, while our own people are allowed to bleed to death, without so much as a band aid getting to them. What will our bloodthirsty war merchants come up with next? These phony organizations that seek to turn away our eyes and our pockets from giving help to our own victims of persecution are really as treasonous as the war merchants that stand behind them, who will no doubt not forget to take their cut out of these dubious campaigns to aid Moslems everywhere else except in Yemen!"

Hassan Al-Haifi has been a Yemeni political economist and journalist for more than 20 years.



By: Hassan Al-Haifi

Education is key to development

By: Abdulaziz Saleh Binhabtour

Celebrating the Teacher Day and honouring the outstanding teachers this year had a new color as teachers and education workers were granted entitlements and allowances. Thanks are due to the new wage strategy and approval of the hardship allowance.

Such strategies are due to be reflected on improving the living standards of teachers. In the meantime, awarding the outstanding teachers is due to encouraging male and female teachers nationwide to work hard and double their efforts.

These days, we get closer to two significant matters, the first of which is the annual review stage of the national primary education strategy which aims at evaluating this phase in coordination with donors as well as evaluating the range of success reached in light of the sought plans and programs.

The second matter is that of completing the secondary education development strategy. We are recollecting what has been achieved and confirming that we

will take a new way in our missions, duties, and thoughts that helped us reach a consensus on a qualitative education to meet development demands.

Since the Ministry of Education decided to approve the educational system via a series of strategies and programs as part of the constructive updating, it has ever cared for implementing these strategies and programs.

If we want to reach our legal ambition toward providing a developed educational system to comply with Third Millennium Development Goals, we have to pay closer attention to education as the main pillar for human development, as well as the crucial strategic resource that meets the community needs through qualified outputs which are expected to be more able to deal with the labor market.

As a result of this role, the political leadership and the Yemeni government drew closer attention to education via allocating 21 percent of the general budget for education. This sector has become one of the top priorities for the political leadership represented by President Ali Abdullah Saleh.

Through the strong will and determina-

tion, we at the Ministry of Education could create numerous education opportunities, whether in the regular education or the illiteracy eradication programs. In the area of illiteracy eradication and adult teaching, we could contribute to reducing the illiteracy rate to 45 percent and have plans to bring this rate down to 25 percent by the advent of 2015, thanks to the illiteracy eradication programs.

The ministry has plans to increase the number of children enrolled in the first grade of elementary schools up to 150,000 by the advent of 2009, as well as to offer in-kind and in-money incentives to boost the enrolment of kids in education and help those enrolled in schools gain knowledge and skills to make their community free of illiterate population.

Another plans set by the Ministry of Education include programs to upgrade and improve the quality of education, update school syllabuses, and improve the level of secondary school leavers, as the ministry believes that illiteracy constitutes a great barrier to economic, cultural, social, and political development.

In the public education, we found that the rate of enrolment in schools increases while the gap between male and female enrolment rates gets narrower, particularly after the concerned authorities offered education free of charge for girls from grade one to six and boys from grade one to three and exempted children in these grades from any tuition fees.

Developing education and improving its outputs tops the agenda of Saleh's platform, which gave a wider scope for education before it was applied in real-life situation. It coincided with the new cabinet's program under Ali Mujawar. We care for following the latest educational developments and the experiences of developed countries in the area of education, as well as the possibility of transferring the successful experiences of the developed countries to Yemen to benefit from them and search the best standards and measures to apply them in real-life situation.

The education sector requires additional efforts to reach the highest international levels in administration, design of syllabuses, or the construction of classrooms. We stress the necessity of improving students' learning throughout the different stages of education.

All the above-mentioned things can be achieved through training teachers in a way that transfers them from information recipients and data maintainers into creative and well-qualified staff. Around 86

thousand male and female teachers have been trained with an estimated average of one million and two hundred thousand training hours.

Currently, the Ministry of Education is planning to train as many as 120 thousand male and female teachers during the coming time period. From the ministry's viewpoint, training is pondered upon as the effective tool that gives the scientific meaning and the proper practical progress of schoolbooks that have undergone change and update. The schoolbooks were transferred from syllabi of instruction into analysis-based curricula.

As the world experiences scientific advancements and great changes because of the advancement in the area of education, training, and information technology, the Ministry of Education realized the importance of benefiting from such experiences.

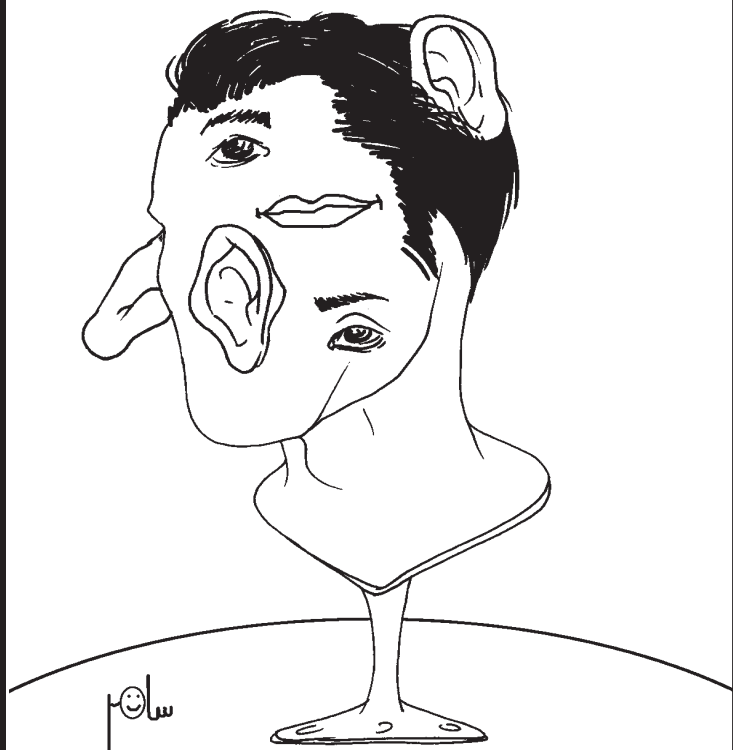
We worked hard to integrate the computer as part of the school syllabus and supply schools with labs according to Saleh's platform, particularly as we are living in an age of information technology, and illiteracy in the developed world represents those having no access to computer, not those who can not read and write.

Abdulaziz Saleh Binhabtour is the Deputy Minister of Education and Chairman of the Higher Committee for Celebrating the Teacher Day.

Source: Al-Thawra Daily

The process of reform in Yemen

SKETCHED OPINION



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Letters to the Editor

A letter to the people of Iraq
Dear Iraqi people

I love you with all of my heart, and I wish you the best future with a safe start. My emotion is with you every second as well as the Arab nation. On behalf of those like me, I wish not one drop of blood comes off any one of you. Each and every one of you is precious, beloved, and creative, you are the builders of each stone in Iraq. I want to see you start rebuild your country, "Iraq al ariq", in history and in our hearts. Try forgiveness, hope, and love. Try discussion, and debate.

Enough is to your bloodshed, you need time to mend your injure, and wounds. Please start the recovery of your soul and your adored country. You need the time for Iraq. Enough

what has being lost of history, books and artifacts. Reserve your energy to secure Iraq over again. Many, if not all, of the Arab nations are not pleased with their governors, but all need to work hard to make the best of it. I would like to see the day when the Arab nations are self-governing.

Many, like me, admire the Iraqis' intellectuality, hard worker, and pride. I belief that men and women of Iraq will rebuild it soon and even better than it has been ever before. It is urgent to think of your brothers and sisters who are running for their lives, homeless in the wilderness today, more than 2 millions left their dignified homes. Think of the builders of the nation, the scientists and the educated men and women of Iraq. Think of Iraq, think of Palestine

and Lebanon. You cannot have more damage. Think of Yemen, it was so hard for brothers and sisters to be in two parts, until the people determined to unify themselves in one country.

It's enough, let us start the peace. You are the people of Iraq; you are the nation of Babel; the best come with your great courage. New is new, tomorrow you can start a new. You know better than any one offering recommendations, and you will do what is right for all of you. I send you this for I think of you, your pain, and suffering. As many people are thinking of you and your wellbeing, I want you to know that may my heart is completely with you and with Iraq.

Thank you

Shafika Al-Gumae

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20 year of Spin in the EU

By: Vega Marks Go'mez

The first steps towards the European construction (Constitutions of the European Communities in 1951 and 1957) were given without Spain, whose political model did not fulfil at that time the requirements demanded by the founder States.

Spain had to wait to its political transition during the last seventies to start a decided process of approach.

Nevertheless, we can identify two crucial moments before the Spanish transition took place which marked the definitive path of our country towards adhesion. First, the request of the Spanish Government to the European Council on 9th February 1962 which highlighted the will of Spain of being part of the European process. Second, the signing on 29th June 1970 of the Commercial Preferential Agreement with the Common Market, which allowed a gradually integration of the Spanish economy with the Communitarian one.

With the request of the Spanish Government to the Council of the European Communities on 26th July 1977, the formal process started which culminated in the entry of Spain in the European Economic Community. Among the requirements for this entry was to have a democratic political system. During the Government of Adolfo Suárez a great push in our relations towards Europe was given. An active dialogue was established which led on 5th February 1979 to the opening of the negotiations for Spain's adhesion to the European Communities. The following Spanish Governments worked hard to materialize the different stages of the incorporation of Spain to the communitarian Europe.

The Governments of Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo and Felipe González, guided the negotiations with the Community with the general support of Spanish Political Parties.

The negotiations which went on for seven years were led by the adaptation of our economy to the Communitarian one, mainly in the domains of fisheries and agriculture were the Community demanded from us transitional periods for adaptation.

Finally, on 12th June 1985, Spain and Portugal signed the Adhesion Treaty to the European Communities. The Treaty was signed by the President of the Government (Felipe González), the Minister of Foreign Affairs (Fernando Morán), the State Secretary for the Relations with the European Communities (Manuel Marín) and the Spanish Ambassador in Brussels (Gabriel Ferrán), afterwards the Treaty was unanimously ratified by the Spanish Parliament.

With the entry of Spain and Portugal in the communitarian Europe, the Community turned 329 million citizens and the third enlargement was fulfilled.

After adhesion, Spain counted 8 votes in the Council due of being the fifth most populated country of the Community. The European Commission was integrated by 17 Commissioners, two of them Spaniards: Manuel Marín and Abel Matutes. In the European Parliament, Spain was represented by 60 members out of 518. On 10 June 1987 the first election in Spain for the European Parliament took place. In 1989, Enrique Barón was elected President of the European Parliament (1989-1992).

Twenty years have passed since the sign of the Adhesion Treaty of Spain and this allows us to make an objective assessment.

The last twenty years have been one of the most important periods of our recent history. Our political consolidation, the development of our society and economy have become realities for which we have intensively worked in Spain.

The European Union (EU) has been very generous with Spain and its society. The social and economic development which we enjoy nowadays is partly due to the European integration. A series of facts allow us to understand the importance of being a member of the EU for 20 years.

From an economic point of view, Spain has received from the EU the equivalent of 0.8% from our GNP every year since 1987; the European economic aid has helped to create each year 300.000 new jobs; finally, we have to highlight that 90% of the investment which Spain receives from all over the world is European. The EU is the destiny of 75% of our exports and the origin of 66% of our imports. In the domain of infrastructures,

four out of ten kilometres of our highways were financed with European funds. On top of this, the enlargements of the airports in Madrid and Barcelona, the Subway in Seville, the City of the Arts in Valencia are just some of the big projects which have been accomplished with the aid of the European Bank of Investments.

From a social and cultural point of view, the European social funds reached, in the period 2000-2003, 16 million persons. The main beneficiaries were the unemployed, the youth, women and other groups with social integration problems. Regarding the youth, there are new opportunities for them through the educational programmes such as Lingua or Erasmus. In the health sector, the Spanish citizens

who travel to another EU country can get medical treatment with the new European Health Card.

All these facts are mere examples of how much the EU has contributed to the development of my country. However, Spain has also contributed to the integration process. Since its adhesion, Spain has played always a promoter, dynamic and committed role towards the double process of enlargement and consolidation of the European project, opting for a strong, unified and caring Europe.

During these 20 years, Spain has proved to be one of the most active members when outlining new initiatives in the core of the EU. To mention some examples: the creation of the concept of

European citizenship which approaches the Communitarian project to the citizens, the European project's main target group; the commitment to the Social Europe; the defence of the idea of an economic, social and territorial cohesion in the EU; the definition of a space of freedom, security and justice; the creation of employment in the frame of "the Strategy of Lisbon", which transforms the Union in one of the most prosperous and dynamic places in the world; the contribution to the foreign relations of the EU working for the stability in the Mediterranean basin, exercising a role of active mediation in the peace process in the Middle East, boosting the Barcelona Process, or approaching Latin America to Europe.

Not only Spain, but also the Spaniards have opted during these 20 years for the European project. A good proof of our compromise with Europe's future was the affirmative response with 76% of the votes to the question about the approval of the Treaty which establishes a Constitution for Europe on 20th February 2005.

Now, when Europe has to face new challenges in a complex and globalized world, Spain looks into the common European future full of energy, dynamism and will for further progress, development and success.

Vega Marks Go'mez is the Spanish Ambassador to Yemen.

Advancing human rights

The era of George W Bush and Tony Blair will be remembered for one thing twenty years hence — the world went backwards on human rights after fifty years of steady advance. Yet I predict within less than a handful of years forward momentum will be restored.

The foundations for pushing forward the frontiers of human rights are well laid, and we will come to regard this present political era as more of a setback than a rout.

Many scholars have argued that a doctrine of natural rights was already implicit in Judeo-Christian teaching. But Moses' law was commandment. So were Jesus' and Muhammed's and although St Paul wrote of a law written in the hearts of men he certainly did not go so far to say "all men are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights". Natural rights theories are essentially a relatively recent Western invention, dating from around the 12th century, at the height of the medieval period. Twelfth century European civilisation was marked, like no other culture, with a new emphasis on humanism and personalism. Not least courtly love literature explored the pain and joys of human lovers. In

marriage law the simple consent of the man and the woman, without the need to go to church, was regarded as sufficient for a valid sacramental marriage. What a human right that was!

When the French Franciscan philosopher, William of Ockham, arrived on the scene in the 14th century, he took this a step further. Natural rights and natural law, he wrote, were derived from human rationality and free will and were independent of Christian revelation. Pope Benedict is today an enthusiast of this idea of natural law.

The Enlightenment was the next great watershed- led by Rousseau ("Man is born free; and everywhere he is in chains") and Voltaire ("I know of many books that fatigue but not one that has done real evil"). In France these ideas fuelled the agitation against the Ancien Regime. In the American colonies they inspired the rebels who defied the British establishment. It was the American Declaration of Independence in 1776 that first synthesised the best ideas of the Enlightenment- and did that in the most beautiful prose.

But a mere two years later the Enlightenment started to run out of breath. The terror in France had much to do with this. "When I hear of natural

rights", said Jeremy Bentham, the English philosopher, "I always see in the background a cluster of daggers and picks." Karl Mark was vociferous critic of The Rights of Man- they "are nothing but the rights of egotistic man" Human rights went out of fashion and even the carnage of the First World War didn't bring them back. Neither did Stalin's show trials and mass executions nor the persecution of the Jews in Germany re-ignite the cause. The dam of apathy was not breached until HG Wells, the great science fiction writer, shortly after the onset of the Second World War, together with a few socialist friends including AA Milne, the author of Winnie the Pooh, published a declaration of principles on human rights.

This was the first time since the 18th century that there was an attempt to restate human rights in a homely way. Penguin Books quickly followed up the declaration by publishing "HG Wells on the Rights of Man". It was translated into 30 languages. President Franklin Roosevelt was one of its readers.

On January 1st, 1942, just after the US entered the war, the Allies pronounced that "complete victory over the enemies is essential to preserve human rights and justice."

From Eleanor Roosevelt's chairing of the UN committee that wrote the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, through the Nuremberg war crimes tribunal, through the founding of Amnesty International, the decision by president Jimmy Carter to make human rights a cornerstone of US foreign policy, and on to the world wide majority vote in 1998 for the establishment of an International Criminal Court, the world has increasingly nailed its colours to the mast of human rights.

It will take more than the eight years of George Bush and the 10 years of Tony Blair to reverse this advancing tide, now 900 years strong, although the setbacks have been severe.

As we prepare for a changing of the guard in Britain and in the US, we must take a deep breath and push their successors to build civilisation to a new level of order — ensuring by the observance of law that tyranny is kept in check, that liberty and justice prevail and that the strong do not trample on the weak and vulnerable.

Jonathan Power is a widely published commentator and can be reached at JonatPower@aol.com.
Source: www.khaleejtimes.com

جوزيف لمام ... في رحاب الخلد

تتقدم صحيفة يمن تايمز بأحر التعازي وأصدق المواساة إلى

شركة إتحاد المقاولين العالمية

(سي . سي . سي)

ممثلة بمديرها الإقليمي الأخ/ هاني شحادة

لوفاة الأخ العزيز/

جوزيف عبد الله لمام ((أبو مروان))

الذي وافته المنية يوم السبت الموافق ١٢ / ٥ / ٢٠٠٧م بصنعاء بعد حياة حافلة بالعطاء الزاخر ومسيرة رائدة ساهم من خلالها في تطوير أداء شركة إتحاد المقاولين العالمية (سي . سي . سي) وأشرف على تنفيذ العديد من المشروعات الحيوية والخدمية في اليمن من خلال عمله كمدير إقليمي سابق للشركة في اليمن، وكان نموذجاً فريداً للأخلاق الرفيعة والسمات الإنسانية العالية، ماجعله محط إعجاب وتقدير كل من عرفه وبهذه الفاجعه الكبيرة نعزي أنفسنا وأسرته الكريمة بهذا المصاب الجلل والخسارة الفادحة ، مؤمنين بقضاء الله وقدره.

عنهم:

نادية عبدالعزيز السقاف – رئيس مجلس الإدارة / رئيس التحرير

خير الدين محمد النسور – نائب رئيس مجلس الإدارة

SFD and its fight against poverty

By: YemenTimes Staff

Since its establishment ten years ago, the Social Fund for Development has helped over 6000 families escape the poverty trap, selected from the most-deprived 10 percent of the society, the social fund has helped those create small and tiny enterprises through teaching them the entrepreneurship and business skills in order to undertake value-added activity and contribute to the national economy.

Investing close to half a billion US dollars in these 6000 families, the social fund for development had focused on creating services and business activities that are most vital to the local communities through these projects, including education and training-related projects (54%); water and health-related projects (18.5 %); roads and transportation (7.6%), while the reminder went to a wide spectrum of other projects deemed necessary.

All projects were designed in order to help the development of the one-third of the society that is most



Women are a focus of the Social Fund for Development especially in micro financing schemes, where women's skills are used in an enterprising manner. Also, they are taught how to use their skills in producing marketable goods and services.

underprivileged, either directly through providing funding and employment, or either indirectly through creating businesses which provide necessary services for this segment. In fact, 42 percent of the

fund's resources are directed towards the one-tenth of the society that is least privileged and suffers from the highest levels of poverty in the country.

Empirical research of the projects



Education and training helps the underprivileged and the unemployed through teaching them crafts and knowledge that help them undertake value-added activity. In return, they will participate better in the economy by generating income for themselves and reducing the poverty of their families.



The fund also helps the participants in its programs in terms of marketing their products.

administered by the fund has indicated that the positive impact exceeds the designated objectives to creating a spill-over effect, hereby spreading the understanding of participatory enterprising, cooperative societies, and also the concepts of transparency as well as good governance. As such, this has enhanced the value of human capital within the localities in which the fund's programs are being implemented.

Additionally, the fund's programs also aimed at increasing the participation of women in order to boost their role in the family, society, economy, and shrink the existing gender gap. It has also adopted a strategy of positive discrimination for girls especially in education.

SFD & Microfinance

Another effective program adopted by the fund was Micro-financing, where this program has had immense annual growth rates reaching to 50% every year, increasing rapidly to involve over 33,000 people within the program, out of which 86% are women. The Micro-financing project has had great success in establishing reliable business practices within the participants, such as basics of accounting, transparency, and good business conduct, as well as teaching them how to formulate a business strategy and how to plan their work.

The results of this program has shown that it has achieved unprecedented success in the fight against poverty, indicating that 24,000 of those involved are among the one-third of the society which is the least privileged, and are slowly escaping the poverty trap, however, the results also indicate that there is a great room for improvement and that there is a huge potential for micro-financing activities, especially since the loans given to such projects are repaid within the timeframe in over 90% of the cases, allowing for circulation of the money and the start-up of other similar tiny businesses through microfinance.

Business in Brief

Yemen to start exporting liquefied gas by the beginning of 2009

Larry Salas, Regional Officer of Total, emphasized that the completion of the Liquefied Gas Project will be done by next year so that exporting Yemeni liquefied gas will begin in 2009. Salas stressed that the company implemented an estimated 60% of the export pipeline installations and constructed an estimated 54% of project establishments.

Economic Sectors obtain a total of YR 283.8 Billions of Loans

The total loans and funding granted by commercial banks to economic sectors has reached 283 billion and 827 million YR at the end of March 2007, in comparison to 231 billion and 929 million YR during the same period last year, accounting to an increase of 51 billion and 898 million YR for this year.

Port of Aden exports 415 tons of National Products

A total of 415 tons of national products were exported last Sunday from the Port of Aden to a number of Arab and foreign countries. Mohamed Al Shuaibi, Director of Wharf of Aden Port stated that the shipment of 200 tons of fish was exported to Egypt, France, Italy, China, and Bangkok; while dairy products shipment of 15 tons was exported to Qatar; and 200 tons of biscuits and sweets were exported to Ethiopia.

Announcing 40 Oil Exploratory Sectors Soon

Nasr Al-Hamidi, Under-secretary of the exploration and production body, stated that the Ministry of Petroleum and Minerals is going to announce soon the Fourth International Competition of new oil sectors to international bidders to ensure transparency. He also said that Exploratory Sectors will increase to 40 sectors this year, in addition to 12 productive sectors, pointing out that 80% of the investment map had not been exploited yet.

Money Supply Increase and Foreign Assets Decline

Money supply increased to a trillion and 390 billion YT at the end of March 2007,

compared to a trillion and 378 billion YR at the end of February, accounting to an increase of 0.88%. On the other hand, a decline in net foreign assets accounted to a trillion and 701 billion YR in the end of March 2007, compared to a trillion and 707 billion YR at the end of February 2007, indicating a decrease of 0.29%.

Glass Factory to be constructed by 2008 in Sana'a

Dhagin Foundation has signed a contract with Chinese Company last week in Shanghai to construct a Glass Factory in Al-Arish District in Sana'a. The project will cost around 40 million USD with a production capacity of around 50 thousand and 400 tons annually. It is the first of its kind in Yemen and is supposed to save the country's resources spent on importing glass.

Yemen and Malaysia to increase Trade Exchange to more than 312 Million

The Ministries of Trade and Industry in Malaysia and Yemen have agreed to raise the volume of bilateral trade agreement to more than 312 million. Yemen has also agreed to develop a new version of customs tariff and shipping charges to enhance trade exchange. Yeheya Al-Mutwakil, Minister of Trade and Industry, elaborated, to his Malaysian counterpart and businessmen, that the available investments opportunities in Yemen in various sectors reach more than 80%.

286 developmental projects to be inaugurated in Sana'a

Sana'a will celebrate the 17th national day of unification with inauguration and laying the foundation stone of 286 developmental projects costing 8 billion, 332 million, and 392 thousand YR. Abdualwahid Al-Rubaie, Sana'a Governor, stated that the projects that will be inaugurated cost 5 billion, 235 million, and 525 thousand YR, whilst the cost of projects, planned to lay their foundation stone, account to 3 billion, 96 million, and 866 thousand YR. He pointed out that those projects are in the fields of education, electricity, water, sanitation, agriculture, irrigation, telecommunications, roads, Youth, and Sports.

Good Governance begins at home

Joseph E. Stiglitz, a Nobel laureate in economics, is Professor of Economics at Columbia University and was Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers to President Clinton and Chief Economist and Senior Vice President at the World Bank. His latest book is Making Globalization Work.

By: Joseph E. Stiglitz

The whole sorry Wolfowitz affair looks like it is finally drawing to a close. It is hard to believe that he will stay on much longer at the World Bank, and it is time to start thinking more closely about the future of that institution. From the first, I was critical of the way he was chosen because I have long opposed the "old boy" agreement between the United States and Europe, by which the US always appoints the head of the World Bank and Europe the head of the IMF. This unspoken arrangement dates from the founding of the Bretton Woods institution at a time when colonialism was still alive, and makes no sense in the twenty-first century.

There are reports that European leaders have told the US that if they get Wolfowitz to step down quickly and quietly, they will be allowed to choose Wolfowitz's successor. It's easy to see why the US and Europe want to stick to business as usual, but such a deal would amount to a wasted opportunity. I can think of no better way to restore confidence in these two venerable institutions than to finally open up the way their presidents are selected.

One of the lessons of the Wolfowitz debacle is that it does actually matter how stakeholders and employees feel about the Bank's leadership. The world was prejudiced against him from the start because of his involvement in the Iraq War. But people were willing to give him a chance. Some

said that perhaps he would be another Robert McNamara, the US defense secretary who helped mire America in the Vietnam War, but used his service to the Bank as penance.

At first, there was reason for hope: Wolfowitz was forceful in arguing for debt forgiveness and an end to agricultural subsidies. But he also hired old friends and political allies – many of whom did not have experience in development – and sealed himself off from his staff, alienating the very people whose support he needed. As we learned from the case of Larry Summers at Harvard, relationships inside institutions (not just with donors and funders) matter. In this respect, Wolfowitz, while by all accounts an intelligent and pleasant person, did not do himself any favors.

Worse, Wolfowitz did not seem to have a grand vision for the Bank. Instead of a development strategy, there was simply an expansion of the anti-corruption agenda initiated by his predecessor, James Wolfensohn.

As the World Bank's Chief Economist under Wolfensohn, I had argued that failing to deal with corruption risked undermining growth and poverty alleviation. By the time I left the Bank, these ideas were widely accepted, and I was pleased that Wolfowitz supported continuing the Bank's efforts. But the fight against corruption was always to be only one part of a more comprehensive development agenda that was required. Indeed, aid effectiveness could be undermined just as much by incompetence as by corruption.

Sadly, the anti corruption agenda of



Joseph Stiglitz

the Bank became politicized. There was a push to give money to Iraq – a country rife with corruption – while other countries were accused of corruption without adequate hard evidence or specific details. And here, too, an opportunity was lost. The aims of the campaign were laudable, but it generated hostility and ill will, undermining its effectiveness.

The World Bank, in its efforts to support democracy and good governance, must insist on the highest standards of due process: charges of corruption should be treated seriously, and the evidence turned over to national authorities for use in open, transparent, and independent proceedings. This is something for Wolfowitz's successor to bear in mind. If anti-corruption campaigns are to be seen as effective, they must be fair and transparent.

The same is true of the selection of the World Bank's president. There is still a chance to snatch victory from the jaws of defeat. What has been a sad and sorry saga could have a happy ending if Wolfowitz's successor is chosen in an open, transparent process. This, one hopes, is the silver lining in the cloud now hanging over the World Bank.

Joseph Stiglitz is a Nobel laureate in economics. His latest book is Making Globalization Work.

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Legal Status of the Suicide Bomber

By: Dr. Qazi Shaikh Abbas Borhany
For Yemen Times

Suicide bombing in the world is disturbing the people of conscience, as so many innocents become its target. In operation against terrorism, it is important to focus on the enemy. Without understanding its motivation, we can not fight against this horror. One has to realize the roots that energise it to act violently. This will lead to the issue, more honestly, and preventive measures could be taken more frequently to curtail the terror activities, and help in lasting peace. Several issues are crystal clear in Islam. Changes are not possible in the principals, in any circumstances. What people commit in the name of religion is not even recommended, nor does it have any legal status or validity. It is simply a matter of ignorance to address suicide bombers as Muslims. The reason for what they are doing is not the preaching of Islam, nor Islam recommends it to do so. If several terrorists groups are using the name of Islam to promote their brutal agenda, what can the rest of the Muslims do? This is a man made innovation that does not exist in Islam. Quraan does not support it or advocates it. Islam has been wrongly propagated by the clergy infusing their vicious opinion. It is also a pity that Muslims who follow the West are called "liberals and enlighten" by the Christians and Jewish lobbies, because they adopt ideas that are contrary to the original teaching of Islam. Until the people around us do not understand the true Islam, and promote it among the coming generations of Muslims, a violent brand of man-made Islam can cause more damage. No religious group can justify acts of violence against innocent people, as legal. Several groups name themselves as the party of Allah; does this make them the party of Allah? Surely, does not. There

is a major difference between terrorism and guerilla strategy. Guerilla warfare is against institutional oppression, while meaning of Terrorism is promotion of horror among non-combatants. Murder is not a spiritual act and murderers are not saints. Those who use religion to boost their acts of greed, fear or quest for power have nothing to do with Islam.

Political history of Muslims is not an ideal chapter for coming generations to follow. Nor it has a sacred significance. Therefore, terrorism can not be defined as an act, supported by Islam, for religious cause. If Muslims, at large are charged due to political history, as barbarians or terrorists, than the Jews and the Christians deserve this label more. Both of them were bloodier than Muslims. How the modern Western world can ignore the atrocities committed by the Crusaders, in the name of religion? Spanish and Portuguese Catholic invaders forcibly converted Indian natives across the America. Similarly where the Colonial Power established their rule, Christian missionaries converted the less fortune class with sentimental approaches, more frequently. Reprehensible role of the Church clerics can not be ignored by history. A close scrutiny of the Catholic Church exposes the horrible face of terror. Christians and the Jews both have the need to improve their opinion before judging Muslims as worst. How they camouflage their own barbaric bloody history? Taliban, Bin Laden and like minded are not sole representatives of Islam. Therefore, it is totally unjust, and against the original facts, to labelize and handle the entire Muslims community accordingly. The contemporary Muslim political view and policy of international relation is quite dynamic, in all aspects. It is those, who do not wish to understand, and have already prepared to crush Muslim block, from all fronts, have no option, other than to introduce Muslim

countries, as Nursery of al Qaeda and their adherents. It is not Muslims, but the rivals, who funded terrorist groups, and when such groups ignored their command, and act according to their own will, these fund providers made hue and cry against Islam. It is the West who formed these groups for their nefarious purposes. Islam has nothing to do with terrorism. History shows, Muslims never followed the weapon of terrorism to spread their religion. Islam was spread only due to the strong efforts of a class of Awliya, Muttaqi friends of Allah. Those who commit acts of violence and terror in the name of Allah can find ample justification for their action. It is necessary to examine the issue under the following points:

- How Rasulullah (S) and his companion's practice and approach regarding those outside the faith?
- When and from which source violence entered in to the doctrine of Islam and who ignored war laws set by Rasulullah (S)?
- This will allow the texts and history of Islam to speak for them as much as possible. Honest, bright people will appreciate the need of dialogue.

A question must disturb the minds of justice loving class. Why always hate articles and propaganda against Muslims and Islam are sponsored by our non-Muslim friends? After analyzing the question, I request all non-Muslims friends, especially who dislike Islam and Muslims to ask themselves the following question. Is it because of so much hatred against Islam? Is it because of the largest growing religion in the world? Are you jealous that only Muslims are the people who follow there religion comparatively far better than what you follow your religion? It is better to conclude the point in the words of Dr. Naik, an eminent Indian Muslim scholar. He says: "may be it is because Muslims

are weak, apparently, so forces inimical to Islam can do whatever they wish". It is the Quraan alone, that spread the light in the darkness and announced the divine instructions regarding forbiddance of Terrorism. When Rasulullah (S) taught Quraan, (in 7th century A.D.), there was no United Nations or Amnesty International to keep the peace or expose injustice. Inter-tribal violence and vengeance was commonplace. However, the Quraan repeatedly urges forgiveness and restraint, and warns believers not to "transgress" or become "oppressors." Following Ayaat may explain the policy of Islam in clear terms:

- Sentence of death is allowed only through the process of Justice, but even then, forgiveness is better. "Nor take life - which Allah has made sacred - except for just cause..." (17:33).
- Before the advent of Islam, in the Arabian Peninsula, retaliation was a common phenomena. If someone was killed, the victim's tribe would counter against the entire tribe of the killer. This monstrous attitude was declared forbidden through the Quraan. No matter what wrong we perceive as being done against us, we may not lash out against an entire population of untarnished. The Quraan admonishes those who oppress others and transgress beyond the bounds of what is right and just. "The blame is only against those who oppress men with wrongdoing and insolently transgress beyond bounds through the land, defying right and justice. For such there will be a chastisement grievous (in the Hereafter)" (42:42).
- Harming innocent bystanders, even in times of war, was forbidden by Rasulullah (S). This includes women, children, noncombatant bystanders, and even trees and crops. Nothing is to be harmed unless the person or thing is actively engaged in an assault against

Muslims. "O ye who believe! Do not kill yourselves, for truly Allah has been to you Most Merciful. If any do that in rancor and injustice, soon shall We cast him into the Fire..." (4:29-30).

• "If anyone slays a person - unless it is for murder or for spreading mischief in the land - it would be as if he slew all people. And if anyone saves a life, it would be as if he saved the life of all people." (5:32)

• "Goodness and evil are not equal. Repel evil with what is better. Then that person, with whom there was hatred, may become your intimate friend! And no one will be granted such goodness except those who exercise patience and self-restraint, none but people of the greatest good fortune." (41:34-35).

To understand and interpret the Quraan is not a job of the so called scholars who are ignorant with the language of the Quraan. It is misfortune of the Ummah that presently people of show-biz industry discuss religion more frequently in defense of their nefarious purposes shamelessly. I hereby recall and cherish the wordings of the prince of the galaxy of scholars, Syedna Al Moayyad al Shirazi, who while conducting a class of the highly skilled,

and intellectuals some 1000 years ago, in well known research institute "Dar al Hikmat", al Qahera, declared in a crystal clear terms emphatically as follows: "interference of man of eunuch nature, and women of entertainment industry, in religion, unsurprisingly damage the (building of) Islam". I would like to draw the attention of the learned readers, before closing the chapter, on the Ayat that is referred wrongly by the terrorist groups, in their own favor. "Slay them wherever you find them" (2:191). The question arises as to who are they? Are they non-Muslim or infidel? One merely needs to read the preceding Ayat to find the answer: "And fight in the way of Allah those who fight you. But do not transgress limits. Truly Allah loves not the transgressors." (2:190). In subsequent Ayat, instructions are given to the Muslims to stop fighting when the opposing party ceases its aggression.

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The Youth Forum section is an uncensored space for youth-related issues written by Yemen Times readers.

Education cost

By: Ghaleb Hassan Al-Ahlasi
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When she was 12, Salwa promised herself to complete her education and entered the college. Day by day, she worked as hard as she could, studied the whole day and night. She had planned her way and had everything to complete it. After all, her dream became true and she graduated from the high school with a very good grades. Yet her mother and sister did every thing to encourage her to join college. But there is no perfect thing. Her fiancé, who was working outside the country and had a very good job with a high salary, said he can't wait anymore, he wanted to get married.

"will, ok let's get married. But you must let me finish my education." She said

"What do you mean?" He answered smiling

"Does it really need an explanation?" "Well, I don't think so."

"Good, so we are agreeing."

"No, we are not." He said politely "I didn't wait for you three years just to wait other four years."

"Who said you will wait! I just said...."

"I know what you said. See, I have a job, I have a house and I have a great future, what I need is a wife. Just a wife. A wife to share life with, to make my house as a heaven when I came back tired, to give me children and take care of them. What I want is a housewife, not a certificate. You understand me."

"Yes but," her brother interrupted "I don't think her study will hinder your wishes."

"And education is not only a certificate," she said, "It's a part of upbringing your children and making your house a heaven."

He gave her a shiny smile and said "first of all it's not my child and my house, it's ours if we agree. And your education needs four to five years, that's makes it sex years to have my first child. Also, instead of coming home relaxing

and having a good time after a long, hard work day, I must come to..."

"What are you trying to say?" she interrupted

"Nothing, I just want you to choose either to marry me and live with me, be a housewife and a mother, or complete your education. You have just three days, I hope you will think wisely." And without a word, he stood up and left, living her between two hells.

She hadn't thought of something like that. Hadn't even imagine it would happen. Now what will she do? She had on hand a very nice guy with whom she would have a very great and happy life, he is rich, well-mannered, well-educated, and handsome. On the other hand, she had her dream to join college.

She couldn't choose, she asked for a help from her mother who simply said, "look baby, you are old enough now and you know your benefit. Think wisely and see it from its all sides then do what you see right." her old sister hadn't more to say.

"Sister," her brother said when she asked, "see, I know it's your dream, actually it's all of us' dream you finish your college. I'm not telling you to stop here and get married no, I'm just telling you to look to your both choices and think. Chance comes only once in the whole life, if we don't exploit it we will lose it for ever." Then he left for work.

Salwa, for the first time in her life, felt she missed her father. She really felt envious toward girls whose fathers don't give them a choice.

The three days went so fast; she didn't come up with a decision. "Marry or education, marry or education" she spent two hours walking up and down until her fiancé came and asked her what she decided.

She, without thinking, told him she choice to complete her education. Her decision was a real hard shock for everybody. Her fiancé, or who was hers, took himself very quietly and sadly and went. Ten days later, he was married and he traveled with his wife.

For five years, Salwa was studying her college until graduated; unfortunately, her grades were not good

enough. she couldn't be a lecturer in the college yet she wasn't able to restudy the last year. She was 24, she must had been independent although her brother didn't mind she does it. She really knew that she couldn't do better.

Seven months of looking for a job ended with nothing. Whenever she went she found about 60-80 applies, all has better grades and experience and sometimes intermediary than hers. There was no other place to apply in. she was totally desperate. Her old fiancé's words and picture came again and again into her mind. She realized what a very big and excessive mistake she had done.

Two months later, a friend of hers offered her to work in her school, be a teacher, "see, we really need teachers, all you must do is to work a year as a volunteer then you will be an official teacher. what do you say?" her friend told her and she had no much to say. She got the job. For a whole year she worked as hard as she could so as to get the chance, but, when the time came, she was put aside. Her place was given to one of the school's manager's relatives.

And another year of Salwa's youth had gone.

Ten days later she found a job in a clothes factory. It was a small one but needed really hard work. She had to work 13 hours a day and the salary was not that good. At first she thought she would be accountant, smoother. she accepted the job but she was really disappointed. She couldn't stand it for more than four months. "I didn't study all that to have this kind of job." She explained to her family "I can't do all that hard shit for nothing." and so she quit.

She finally yielded to her brother and mother's opinion. She went back to her college and studied the last year again. She really did the best of hers but it wasn't enough. Another long and hard working year gone on nothing, her grades were not much better.

Five months later, her brother came home with good news. "a friend of mine," he said "has been promoted to be a bank manager. I told him about you and he said he could find you a job in the

bank."

The next day she went with him to that friend who seems to be nice and she had the job, counter. An easy and nice part-time job with a good salary. All it needed was being nice and polite with others. But, no more than a year she was fired. In that year she worked in every department in the bank.

"I know she is educated and has certificates," the manager told her brother "but that doesn't mean she is above others. She is no better than any one else to look them from up. you must understand my situation. I really did all I can and it didn't work. She couldn't get along with her partners and costumers, and that all what our job needs."

Now, the 30-year-old Salwa was really disappointed. She lost everything, her youth and beauty, her nice fiancé, her health, her education and her future. Who would marry a 30 year-old- girl without any special merits? No job, no money, and no beauty. She became just nothing.

Why is why!?

By: Abdul_nasser Al_Abdali.
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Why is why!?
Is it really because of those being allied
To watch muslims weep and cry
Without even a tender sigh.

Why is why!?
Is it really to be the first spy
Against those who exert their try
To bring back our rights before the die.

Why is why!?
Is it to be incapable of getting high
And also dependent upon those
Who have gone above the sky.

Why is why!?
Is it to ask our selves for a reply.

THROUGH THE MIND'S EYE

By: Maged Thabet Al-Kholidy
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Somalis and human traitorousness

Somalia is currently a battle-ground for a power struggle, a battle whose consequences are suffered by the civilians. Death hunts common people not only in the form of stray bullets, but also in the form of starvation and disease. Yet in case they survived, a large number of the Somalis leave their homes in search of peace, and security. Only to face a bitter and worst form of death, through the 'peace' that some of them met in the way to the possible refuge- Yemen.

Though the Somalis might have heard about life difficulties here in Yemen, they find it a good place, or maybe the only option they have. There, at least they would not be strangers because they would find many other relatives or friends who have already come to Yemen during the previous Somalia wars.

The sea is the only possible means to reach Yemen. It's the smugglers' task to take them to the coasts of Yemen. The coasts are open. The sea is open too. Guarding the coasts, is the ministry of Interior, particularly the force of the coast-guards.

Sea is naturally traitorous, and the Somalis keep this in mind when they embark on the adventure seeking a better life. Accordingly prefer to they take the risk, accepting any consequences, rather than living among the dead corpses spread everywhere in streets of their country.

Actually, they expect the traitorousness of the sea taking it as a matter of fate. But they never thought about the 'traitorous' of the human beings. The smugglers take money for transporting the poor Somalis to the Yemeni coasts. But they throw them into the sea or beat them to death to take whatever they have so that they can make more money with less expense 'if any'.

Nobody knows what happens in the sea. It is only the waves overthrowing the dead corpses and sometimes 'skeletons' to the coasts that know the

truth. It, however, remains a mystery since nobody knows the fact about the real number of persons drowned in the sea in comparison with the corpses and skeletons found.

The Somalis cannot be blamed. They are refugees. Also they do not expect such inhuman behaviors. The smugglers are not to be blamed too, because they are 'inhuman' to do so and it is vain to blame such 'inhuman creatures'. The sea also cannot be blamed because it knows nothing about that and it only acts upon its nature. On the contrary, it must be appreciated for throwing out the dead corpses to the coasts and shores.

There are others who directly or indirectly participate in this catastrophe. Smuggling human beings means that many other things are smuggled. So what is the role of the coast-guards? Is it to enjoy the sea view or to fish? Does the Yemeni government accept such refugees arbitrarily? Or is there is a corporation with organizations and official institutions that order the process of such a decampment?

Though my article started with the war in Somalia, the organizations whether human-rights or peace-keeping, etc have just started investigating the causes of death for those who have gone, and what is anticipated for those who are still waiting. And finally where is the Yemeni Interior Ministry that is supposed to guard the coasts of invaders and smugglers equally.

This is not a 'complain' against any of the mentioned parts. It is a mere call for them to realize the situation so that they 'may', (only may) rescue the other refugees, save Yemen from any human or social crisis. It is not, moreover, to find out solutions in words but in deeds and must be through the mind's eye.

Majed Thabet Al-kholidy is a writer from Taiz, currently doing his M.A. at English Dep, Taiz Uni. He is an ex-editor of English Journal of the University.



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٤٤١٠٢٤/٥٠ : ت
٢١٣٤٨٩ : ت
٢٩١٦٤٣ : ت

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٠١-٥٣١٢٢١/٥٣١٢٣١ : ت

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مستشفيات

مستشفى الثورة : ت ٠١/٢٤٩٦٧-٦٦
مستشفى الجمهوري : ت ٠١-٣٧٤٨١/٧١
مستشفى حدة الأهلي : ت ٠١-٤١٨٠٠٠
مستشفى اليمن الألماني : فاكس ٠١-٤١٨١١٦
مستشفى الألماني الحديث : ت ٠١-٦٠٠٠٠٠/٦٠٢٠٠٨
فاكس ٤١٨١١٦
E-mail: felixpene@hotmail.com

فنادق

فندق فرساي : ت ٠١-٤٢٥٧٠/١/٢
فندق شيراتون : ت ٠١-٣٣٧٥٠٠
فندق موفيك : ت ٠١-٥٤٦٦٦٦
فندق تاج سبأ : ت ٠١-٣٧٣٣٧٣
فندق ريلاكس ان : ت ٠١-٤٤٩٨٧١
فندق وأجنحة الخليج السياحي : ت ٠١-٦٠٣٣٥٥ - ٦٠٣١٣٥/١

معاهد

معهد يالي : ت ٤٤٨٠٣٩-٤٤٨٠٣٩/٣٦٤-٤٤٨٠٣٩
معهد اللغة الألمانية : ت ٢٠٠٩٥٥
المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر : ت ٢٦٦٣٢٢
معهد كاروكوس : ت ٥٢٢٤٣/٥
معهد أليكس : ت ٢٤٠٨٣٣-٥١٠٦١٢
٣٦٥٥٣٧ : فاكس

شركات التأمين

الوطنية للتأمين : ت ٣٧٣١٢/٣٧٣٨٣
مأرب للتأمين : ت ٢٠٦١٢٩/٨/١٣
الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين وإعادة التأمين : ت ٢٨٤١٩٣
عن ت : ٢٤٤٨٠
تعر ت : ٣٥٨٨١
شركة اليمن للتأمين : ت ٣٧٣٨٠/٣٧٣٩١٢/٤٣
عن ت : ٢٤٧٢١٧
تعر ت : ٣٥٠٢٥٥

مدارس

مدرسة رينبو : ت ٤١٤٠٠٣/٤٢٤-٤٢٣
مدارس صنعا الدولية : ت ٣٧٠١٩١/٣
مدرسة التركية الدولية : ت ٤٤٨٢٥/٩
مدرسة الماجد اليمنية : ت ٢٠٦١٥٩

سفريات

النسيم للسفريات : ت ٣٧٠٧٥٠
العالمية للسفريات والسياحة : ت ٤٤١١٥٨٩/٦

مطاعم

مطعم ومخازنة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)
تلفون : ٢٦٦٦٧٥ - ٥٠٢٩٠٠ : فاكس ٢٦٦٦١٩

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فاكس : ٢٦٧٦١٩
ص.ب : ٥٤٦٥
Email: shaibani@yemen.net.ye

للتواصل: ٧٣٣٦١٦٩٢٦

• صالح حمزة - ثانوية عامة

– حاصل على رخصة قيادة

وقادر على توفير الضمانة

التجارية - يبحث عن وظيفة

للتواصل: ٧٧٧٥٤٥٥٤٢

٧٧٧٢١٣٧.٣

• أحمد العزي - ثانوية عامة

– طالب جامعي -خبرة في

مجال السوافة (سوافة جميع

أنواع السيارات) - يبحث عن

وظيفة سائق لدى عائلة أو

شركة أوغير ذلك على أن يكون

الراتب ممتاز

للتواصل: ٧٧٧٥٤٥٥٤٢

٧٧٧٦٤.٢٦٦

• محمد سعيد الدبعي -

بكالوريوس - لغة

إنجليزية - دبلوم لغة

فرنسية - حاصل على

شهادة مترجم معتمد

من الينسكو - يرغب

في العمل في مجال

تخصصية.

للتواصل: ٧٣٣٥٧٨٩٢٤

– ٤٧٢٩٧٥

• دبلوم تقني عالي

(هندسة اتصالات-خريج

تونس يتقدير جيد جدا)

– حاصل على الشهادة

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سيار: ٧٣٣٨٠٢٨٥٥ - مكتب: ٢٧٩١٦٦٩

للبيع: مبنى مكون من ٣ فتحات ومدخل سيارة ومدخل شخصي وشقة خلفية وشقتين كبيرة فوق في الحى السياسي قريب من شارع الجزائر والمجمع الليبي، حديثة وسعرها معقول جداً. مساحة الأرضية حوالي ٧ لبن حره.

– فيلا من حق هائل سعيد، بيت بوس. موقع ممتاز جداً. الأقرب إلى شارع الخمسين، مساحة الأرضية حوالي ٤٠ لبنه. دورين أنيق جداً، جلسة مغلقة شمسية، مسبح مغطا بهناجر، حديقة رائعة، وأشجار مرتفعة، رائعة جداً لأي أسرة تريد مساحة خارجية كبيرة. سعرها للبيع حوالي ٧٥٠٠٠٠ دولار قابل للتفاوض للمشتري الجاد.

– شارع الخمسين، بيت بوس، ١٠ لبن فيها ٣ فتحات، بدروم داخل. سعر البيع: ٧٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠ ريال قريبة جداً من بيت بوس.

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للتواصل: ٤٤٠٧٠٣ – ٢

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• مساح طرق ومباني – يعمل على أجهزة توتال ستيتشن – يبحث عن عمل مع الشركات ومكاتب المقاولات.

للتواصل: ٧٣٣٦٥٠٠٤٠

• عبدالرحيم محمد –بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية – جامعة حضرموت – دبلوم تطبيقات الحاسب – يرغب في العمل في إحدى الشركات في صنعا أو حضرموت أو تعز.

للتواصل: ٧١١٦٦٠٧٣٠ – ٧٣٣٠٤٢٦٨٩

• محمد عبد الله – دبلوم فني (قسم محاسبة) – خبرة في مجال الحاسوب –

The Military Museum (Part 2 of a series)

Yemen's great history and heritage

Journeying through Yemen's Military Museum in Sana'a, this series of articles will provide a general view of Yemeni civilization from both national and military history. This series will be published gradually, according to the order of the museums' halls.

By: Fatima Al-Ajel
fatimafnfr@yahoo.com

His photograph is here depicting his strength and there are some marks on his face, as he appears to have fought a strong enemy. There is a story says that he fought a loin and he could kill it alone, Ali Nasser Al-Qardi is the man who killed Imam Yahya Hamid Al-Din.

When a group of Yemeni freedom fighters who were against the Imam's rule gave up all hope of convincing Imam Yahya to respond to the people's demands and when he refused to reform the nation's state of affairs, they prepared a plan to assassinate him and his heir apparent in Taiz.

On Feb. 17 1948, while Imam Yahya was inspecting some of his farms in the Hizyaz region, he was followed by a group of assassins composed of Al-Qardi and Qayid Al-Husseini with helping of other strugglers. While returning from his farms, they showered his car with a hail of bullets and killed him. For more information about the history of the 1948 Revolution, visit the third hall of Yemen's Military Museum in Sana'a.

The Mutawakilah Kingdom

Al-Mutawakilah Kingdom is located in the museum's second hall. Known as the age of Imam Yahya, who ruled Yemen after the Ottomans departed, this period witnessed the first revolution against him in 1948. Although it failed, it was the spark for Yemenis' freedom. During this revolution, many great martyrs gave their lives for Yemeni independence and now are symbols of historical Yemeni heroes.

The middle of the hall features a display of the first Yemeni aeronautics expedition to Italy. Additionally, there



The center photo is of Ali Nasser Al-Qardi, the man who killed Imam Yahya Hamid Al-Din and his face signs. There is a story says that he fought a loin and he could kill it alone.

are several special war veterans displaying Turkish Age weapons acquisitions they left to support Imam Yahya. Such weapons are very heavy and difficult for a man to carry.

The 1948 Revolution Hall

Displayed in a corner of the third hall are numerous types of shackles used to manacle prisoners during the Imamate period. The heavy ones were used for Yemeni freedom fighters who were put in jails. The chains displayed here are from the Hajjah governorate jail where prisoners were sent.

Additionally, this hall contains a photograph of a sword, but it's not a normal one; rather, it's an important historical tool whose importance lies in its use, as it was used to execute Yemeni freedom fighters following the 1948 Revolution.



A display of a prisoner with heavy chains binding his hands and around his body.

The 1955 Revolution Hall

Taiz governorate was the capital of Yemen during the period of Imam Ahmad Hamid Al-Din. In March 1955, Imam Yahya's son Ahmad was forced to abdicate in favor of his brother Abdullah by signing an abdication document.

However, he successfully tipped the scales to his favor by inciting within the garrison of Al-Qahira Castle of Taiz. He then succeeded in redirecting gunfire from the castle toward the Yemeni strugglers. A large war veteran's display is located in the fourth hall regarding the 1955 Revolution depicting the moment of executing the main leaders and characters in the revolution.

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