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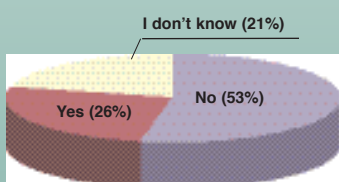


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Last edition's question:

Do you think Yemenis expatriates would welcome the insurance scheme proposed by the government?



This edition's question:

Do you think that the new Yemeni News crawler [www.yemenportal.com] might be censored by the authorities?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

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## Ibb Celebrates Unification amid National Tensions

By: Ismail Al-Ghabri

SANA'A, May 23 — Yemen celebrated the 17th anniversary of its reunification amid varying challenges and tensions in several governorates.

Dozens of military and civil pensioners, along with their counterparts in Lahj, Aden and Abyan, demonstrated in Al-Dhale' city, marching through the city streets and raising black flags to protest poor living conditions and price hikes.

The demonstration also witnessed extensive firing by security personnel in an effort to prevent demonstrators from reaching the main street. In their speeches, the event's organizers pointed out that it aimed to draw the state's attention to pensioners' rights confiscated since 1994.

Likewise, hundreds of citizens from Abyan's Al-Mahfed area blocked the main road linking Shabwa and Abyan governorates, denouncing what they described as authorities' attempts to deny them their deserved rights, according to AdenPress web site. The blockade was led by Sa'eed Al-Shahtor, a former military commander in the South Yemen army.

As per tradition, President Ali Abdullah Saleh delivered a speech on the occasion, emphasizing the impor-

tance of boosting democracy and decentralization, as well as fighting corruption.

Saleh noted that democracy should be associated with multiple political parties, freedom of opinion, respect for human rights and peaceful transfer of power. He further announced that festivals and military parades conducted on such occasions will be suspended for five years, but he later indicated that the next celebration will be in three years in Taiz.

In a statement published on NewsYemen web site, Yemen's Islah Party hinted that the failures and shortcomings involving every aspect of life shouldn't be attributed to Yemen's unification. It further demanded the government work to enhance the equal citizenship principle, as well as equal allocation of development projects and equal opportunities regarding public jobs, funds and media.

Similarly, the Joint Meeting Parties in Ibb governorate issued a statement on the eve of Tuesday's celebrations, wherein they voiced their anger against the policies of the ruling General People's Congress party, which they allege held the festivities simply for its influential affiliates while the occasion was a sad day for those affected by policies of deprivation and rampant corrup-



Some dances in the celebration had the theme 'from our glorious past to our great future.'

tion in all state institutions. AdenPress web site published news of a symposium on Tuesday at London's University of Westminster, wherein participants stressed that Yemenis in the south should have the right to self-

determination. The symposium was organized by the Center for the Study of Islam and Democracy, a Washington, D.C.-based non-profit organization. Participants reviewed the various stages and historical relations between

North and South Yemen, concluding that unification wasn't afforded sufficient time to be successful and further, that it was wrong to cancel the transition period, which led to the 1994 Civil War.

## Despite President Saleh's order, Sa'ada war continues

By: Mohammed bin Sallam

SA'ADA, May 23 — Informed sources reported Wednesday that most Sa'ada districts have been witnessing calm since Monday evening, with no battles being fought Tuesday on most war fronts; however, fierce confrontations between the Yemeni army and Houthi loyalists continued in some areas of Baqem district, located north of Sa'ada governorate and very near the Yemeni-Saudi border, after Houthis attacked a military site there.

Last Friday, Houthi followers managed a victory over the Yemeni army by seizing Al-Nadhir, one of Razih district's most important cities. Additionally, they took over Haram and Al-Damagh Mountains in the same district, as well as Al-A'r Mountain in Baqem district. The battles left dozens killed and injured on both warring sides.

Further, other sources report that Houthis waged large offensives on military sites in Dhafar area located on the outskirts of Sa'ada city and Al-Daqiq Mountain near Al-Saifi.

The same sources add that military units began withdrawing on several southern, western and northern war fronts after Houthis waged violent battles to recapture sites the Yemeni army occupied in the middle of last week. Several areas in Sahar witnessed violent clashes between army and pro-army volunteers on one hand and Houthi loyalists on another, with the fiercest clashes being fought in Al-Saifi areas. Similar confrontations occurred in several areas of Al-Talh and nearby, felling dozens of victims.

Media sources report that Yemeni army forces waged a fierce attack on a mountain Houthis seized in Al-Safra district east of Sa'ada, leaving dozens injured on both parties.

The army also attacked areas in Kittaf

district's Al-Salim area, with the offensive ending Monday morning. Katyusha missiles and mortar fire were exchanged in Dhahian city and Magz area throughout the day, but stopped by nightfall.

Sources also note that, "The army is unable to pass obstacles hindering its advancement in mountainous areas and sturdy forts where Houthis are positioned, such as Al-Ard Mountain in Mashraqah area, hills located atop Sha'arah city and other mountains located east of Sha'aban and Rahat areas, together with Bani Mu'een Mountain.

Meanwhile, a military source denies allegations that the Yemeni army intends to use chemical weapons in some impenetrable areas. The Armed Forces-affiliated 26September.net assured that such information distributed to media outlets by Member of Parliament Yahya Al-Houthi, now living in Germany, is baseless.

The source went on to say that such allegations are within the context of lies and fabrications Al-Houthi has announced in an effort to defame Yemeni security and military institutions. "Such weapons exist only in the imagination of Yahya Al-Houthi and the like," the source concluded.

Media sources indicate that the Yemeni army leaked this information in an effort to discourage Houthis and force them to surrender. Sources close to Houthis reveal that they are following military tactics by covering their noses and mouths with wet pieces of cloth, together with masks designed for such end, in preparation for possible chemical weapons use by the Yemeni army.

For his part, President Ali Abdullah Saleh announced suspending military operations on Sa'ada for one day on the occasion of Yemen's reunification. The resolution came during Tuesday's fes-

tivities staged in Ibb, some 190 km. from Sana'a.

Saleh noted that he made the decision because of Yemen's celebration of its 17th reunification anniversary. He also showed readiness to dialogue with Houthis and further indicated that religious scholars have arrived in Sa'ada to inform Houthis of their resolutions; however, he declared that he has received no demands from Houthi loyalists, whom he describes as "rebels and dissidents."

The scholars committee told media outlets that they won't meet directly with Houthis; rather, they'll send envoys to Abdulmalik Al-Houthi and Abdullah Aydhah Al-Ruzami to inform them of what's contained in their statement and await a reply, upon which the committee will decide its stance.

An official source in the prime minister's office expressed his sorrow over the Joint Meeting Parties' refusal to accept the invitation extended by Prime Minister Ali Mujawar to all Yemeni political parties to inform them about the developments of the Sa'ada war. The JMP declined the invitation, justifying it by maintaining that the government isn't serious.

The same source told Yemen's Saba News Agency that Mujawar extended an invitation to all Yemeni political parties and organizations in order to inform them of developments in the Sa'ada crisis, according to President Saleh's directives. He maintains that this also displays the government's keenness to keep all Yemenis apprised of national issues.

He noted that the invitation was sent to all party leaders last Thursday, May 17; however, JMP leaders requested postponing the meeting until Saturday. "Half an hour before the Saturday meeting, we were surprised at the irresponsible statement by JMP spokesman

Mohammed Al-Sabri, who justified the parties' non-attendance due to lack of seriousness on the government's part to address the Sa'ada issue."

He concluded, "Undoubtedly, the

Joint Meeting Parties have isolated themselves, not the government, and are avoiding a national duty, which they shouldn't do under any justification."

Continued on page 2

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## In brief

## SANA'A

## Yemen, Italy discuss mutual cooperation

May 22 — Yemeni Interior Minister Gen. Rashad Al-Alimi along with the Ambassador of Italy to Yemen Mario Boffo discussed on Monday aspects of cooperation in security areas, as well as the means of enhancing and developing mutual cooperation between both Yemen and Italy, Yemen News Agency, Saba, said. During the meeting, the two officials highlighted the mechanisms of activating security accords between the two friendly countries, and the arrangements for a visit of the Italian Defense Minister and Chief of Coast Guards and Ports to Yemen this June.

## Saleh orders government to monitor prices

May 22 — President Ali Abdullah Saleh directed the concerned governmental bodies to establish effective mechanisms for monitoring prices and fighting monopoly in order to secure citizens' living stability, Almotamar.net reported on Monday. In a statement addressed to the Yemeni people, Saleh insisted on the government to create investment-attracting environment and activate measures via the single window system in the General Investment Authority (GIA). He strongly recommended that the authority makes use of the outcomes reached by the Investment Opportunity Exploration Conference, which took place in Sana'a last April.

## TAIZ

## Strategic planning capabilities discussed

May 22 — Taiz Governor Ahmad Al-Hajri along with UNDP Decentralization and Local Development Support Program's mission, headed by Ala Addin Ashwa, discussed on Monday the means of promoting and building local capabilities in development's strategic planning and the current preparations for the governorate's strategic plan. At the meeting, both dignitaries laid more emphasis on analysing the institutional situation and establishing a strategic planning unit in Taiz. The program operates in the government in association with the Ministry of Local Administration with the aim of promoting the local authority system.

## IBB

## Bodyguards assault journalists

May 22 — Bodyguards of the Director General of Preaching at the Ministry of Endowment and Guidance Hamoud Al-Sa'eedi, who is also an Islah Party leader, assaulted two journalists assigned to cover a training course for guides in Ibb last Saturday. Anis Mansour Hamida, correspondent of Al-Ayyam daily, is one of the two who were attacked. A statement to Almotamar.net said that he was beaten on his back and head by bodyguards and followers of Al-Sa'eedi when he took photos, hung by Islah activists on walls of the course's hall to allegedly show consequences of malnutrition in the country.

## AL-DHALE

## Syndicates denounce teachers' insults

May 22 — The branches of Yemeni teachers and education career syndicates in Damt district, Al-Dhale' governorate, condemned the irresponsible misconducts by influential officials harming the dignity of teachers and educators in the district. The syndicates released two statements last week at an awarding ceremony organized by the district's education office in the presence of education officials and local council leaders, denouncing such malpractices and insults, which coincide with the 17th Anniversary of the National Unity.

## ABYAN

**Traffic accident kills doctor, nurse**  
May 22 — A doctor and a nurse died last Saturday when their car turned over in Zunjubar, Abyan. The pair was onboard an armoured vehicle driving a military medical team to the governorate to provide medical services for inhabitants in local areas, local sources told Al-Sahwa.net. The sources confirmed that Dr. Kamal, 36, and the nurse Mona Al-Madhari, 20, were killed while the vehicle driver Ahmad Jaber was injured and then transferred to Basahib Military Hospital in Aden governorate. Traffic officials attributed the accident to poor car maintenance and break-neck speed.

## JMP: dialogue with ruling party can end current political tensions

SANA'A, May 23 — Joint Meeting Parties (JMP) considered President Ali Abdullah Saleh's call for a comprehensive national dialogue during the 17th anniversary of Yemen's Reunification to be the only way out of the current political tensions.

In a press statement issued after a JMP extra-ordinary meeting last Tuesday, The Higher Council of the Joint Meeting Parties discussed the political developments, mainly President Saleh's call for a national dialogue. It pointed out they called more than once for such a dialogue and warned of the social, security and economic intricacies if the tension continues to be ignored.

The council also stressed the importance of conducting a national dialogue with the objective of creating political partnership, hinting a real democratic transformation demands remembering the lessons of the early national dialogues between 1990 to 94.

On the eve of reunification anniversary,

President Saleh called all acting political parties to conduct a responsible dialogue about all issues that concern the country and its future, assuring the dialogue will be followed up by him.

Deputy Secretary General of Popular Forces Union Party Dr. Mohammed Al-Mutawkel denounced the threat by some government officials and ruling party members to solving the Popular Forces Union Party.

Al-Mutawkel told Yemen Times that taking such a step [solving the party] is not new and that the regime has made similar steps previously; It has 'manufactured' earlier two parties and halted the publication of Al-Shoura newspaper, and more recently blocked the party's website.

He added that "what is surprising is that the government's allegations that there are cases of fraud in the party's accounts were not announced earlier, as the party used the same accounting mechanisms for over nine years, but these allegations are being used as a

pretext for solving the party. In fact, he added, these claims also affect the party's former assistant secretary general, Tariq Al-Shami, who is now the head of political department of the General People Congress.

"The regime is experiencing a big political crisis and now it is looking for a solution. It is looking for marginal things to solve its crisis, adding I would like to tell the authority that parties are not headquarters, press or electronic websites but people and it is difficult to annul them. They can continue their existence by reproducing new channels to stand in the face of dictators," noted Al-Mutawkel.

As to the threat of solving the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) by the ruling party's media, YSP's general secretary Dr. Yassin Sa'eed stated that such a threat is a message of appreciation and greeting to the party which played a major role in the unification of the country, maintaining that such discourse is meaningless and never be used.

## University teachers suspend strike

SANA'A, May 23 — Sana'a University Teaching Staff Syndicate decided that teachers suspend their strike from classes for two weeks after it reached an agreement with Prime Minister Ali Mohammed Majawer to address the unmet demands listed by teachers.

Suspension of the strike comes after Prime Minister responded to all the demands, which the syndicate activists listed during a meeting with him last Saturday, the syndicate's spokesman Abdullah Al-Azazi told Yemen Times.

He went on to say that Mujawer gave directives to the Civil Service Ministry to deliver hardship and updating allowances to the university's teaching staff, as well as tackle any limitations

left by the new wage strategy. He ordered the concerned ministry not to refer the dead to pensions until reshuffling the job ladder, and to give teachers YR 30,000 as residence allowance with a retrospective effect as of January 2007.

Al-Azazi confirmed that an agreement was reached with Prime Minister, under which universities be financially and administratively autonomous organizations, and scientific research allocations be raised. The agreement obliged universities to suggest sufficient allocations for teachers' medical services and form a committee to be in charge of amending the law to extend the teaching staff's service age and suggesting possible solutions to disputes

over land plots given to university teachers.

The Sana'a University Teaching Staff Syndicate called on its members to stage a partial strike for two hours per day from May 12 to 14. It released a statement warning authorities of escalating the strike up to four hours per day, and earlier this week the university teachers started a comprehensive strike from all the classes and are expected to continue the strike until the government meets their listed demands.

The strike was preceded by protests and appeals to the political leadership, as well as meetings with concerned officials in different government bodies, MPs and leaders of civil community organizations.

## Citizen remains in detention over dispute with security authorities

SANA'A, May 23 — Shaif Al-Haimi, a citizen from Sana'a city, has been detained by security authorities at the Central Prison in Sana'a for more than two weeks, awaiting his trial at the Specialized Penal Court scheduled on May 29.

Security authorities arrested Al-Haimi on May 10 on charges of theft and practicing vice. Before that he was detained at the national security, and he got his two hands paralysed and his left foot immobilized as he was tortured. He said that officers threatened to try him with charges of homosexuality and torture his family in case he disclosed the goings-on at the detention.

The National Organization for Defending Rights and Freedoms, a local NGO known as HOOD, said the Penal Court is illegal and goes counter

to the constitution. Further, local newspapers reported Al-Haimi's case and disclosed his ordeal while in detention.

Al-Haimi's brother, Noor-Addin, told newsyemen.net, a local news website, that his brother was re-arrested two weeks ago due to 'clamour caused by media over reporting his case'. Moreover, he denied the charges levelled by security authorities at his brother, saying that "My brother, Shaif, is known for his good morals and financially self-sufficient."

Shaif, who is married with three children, is an employee at the Ministry of Youth and Sport. He also helps his father in his trading stores.

Al-Haimi alleged that seven National Security police officers arrested him at midnight and led him blindfolded to detention on charges of stealing a mobile phone belonging to

one of them.

"As I cried out in pain, investigators increasingly beat me. When I cried out with thirst, they doused me with cold water, forcing me to be silent. While I was crying in pain, they brought a bottle full of urine and forced me to drink it and then pour some on my head. They even put a bar of soap in my mouth and tied it. Many times, they put a shoe into my mouth while beating me with thick military shoes, which made me go deaf in my left ear," Al-Haimi told rights groups in a symposium held last month.

In its annual report for 2006, the US State Department said arbitrary arrests and prolonged detention without charge or, if charged, without a public preliminary judicial hearing within a reasonable time, were common practices in Yemen.

## Yemen approves financial leasing law

SANA'A, May 21, 2007—A newly-adopted leasing law, signed by President Ali Abdullah Saleh, marks the government of Yemen's commitment to creating a favorable environment for the development of financial leasing, international Finance Corporation (IFC) said on Sunday.

The law establishes the legal framework for leasing, a financial instrument proven to increase access to finance for micro, small, and medium enterprises seeking to acquire capital assets.

Sponsored by the Central Bank of Yemen, the law was drafted in coordination with IFC, the private sector arm of the World Bank Group. It establishes a clear set of rights and responsibilities for the parties of a lease and a new registry system for leased assets. In addition, it introduces speedy leased asset repossession procedures and sets out basic tax and accounting structures that create a level playing field between leasing and other types of financing, such as bank loans. Further, IFC will continue to work with tax authorities, helping them develop pro-

visions on tax and accounting, as well as related legislation that is crucial to the sustainable development of leasing in Yemen.

"The adoption of this law is the result of the partnership between the Central Bank and IFC," noted Ahmed Al-Samawi, Governor of the Central Bank of Yemen. "There is no doubt that the leasing law will benefit small and medium enterprises, encourage banks and investors to invest in financial leasing, and establish leasing companies. These will provide the local economy with a new financing tool that will help reduce unemployment and poverty in Yemen," he added.

Michael Essex, IFC Regional Director, said, "Active leasing markets play an important role in helping small companies finance productive assets worldwide. With better access to finance, private companies can raise production and create jobs. The passing of the new leasing law demonstrates the government of Yemen's commitment to expanding opportunities in the private sector."

IFC's leasing program in the Middle

East and North Africa helps governments improve enabling environments, raise awareness of leasing and its benefits, build capacity of local stakeholders, and make it easier to invest in the sector. IFC is also active in similar initiatives in Afghanistan and Jordan.

Leasing is an important source of medium- and long-term financing for companies, both in developed economies and in emerging markets. It is important for micro, small, and medium enterprises, which are typically underserved by the banking sector. Leasing allows such firms to finance capital assets, increase production, improve profitability, and create jobs. IFC has extensive experience in supporting leasing in emerging market economies. In the past 30 years, the Corporation has invested over \$1.3 billion in 57 countries, cofounded the first leasing companies in 26 countries, and advised 35 governments on legal and regulatory environments for leasing.

IFC Advisory Services in the Middle East and North Africa - IFC PEP-MENA - launched the Yemen leasing project in late 2005.

## Launch of Yemen's first multi-source news crawler

SANA'A, May 23 — Keeping up with the advances in Internet technology and the opportunities it opens for Yemeni Media, the first multi-source news crawling and search engine has been launched in order to create a one-stop news source for all Yemeni and related news from several internet news sites in Arabic and English. YemenPortal.net is a news gathering and sorting system similar to news.google.com except that it is dedicated to Yemen. The portal is currently exclusively assigned to crawl and index news items from the dozens of Yemeni news websites, but will in the future expand to include other sections such as business, tourism, and community-related services.

Engineer Walid Al-Saqaf, co-founder and manager of the news crawler stated that "the goal out of this project is to inform the people of what is going on in Yemen and how information is represented by all different news sources which may be governmental, in opposition, independent, Arab, and International. The Internet's role as a medium to receive information will no doubt become more significant in the future for Yemen and the world. Therefore, we decided to bring together a search engine that crawls all Arabic and English major news outlets in Yemen and present them in a searchable and informative matter."

The News crawler is also able to extract headlines from news website that are being blocked by the authorities, including updated and timely news from opposition news sites such as al-shoura.net and aleshteraki.net. Commentators has stated that this crawler will not only expand the span of press freedoms in Yemen through providing a single website which automatically publishes the latest news from government, independent, opposition, and international news websites, but it will also provide a way around government censorship inside Yemen which restricts several opposition news websites.

Media consultant and Co-founder of



Walid Al-Saqaf, co-founder of www.yemenportal.com

the website Ms. Irene Knehtl has emphasized the need to encourage online news sites that "have taken the burden of providing the public with news and quality content voluntarily, and their efforts need to be appreciated." Knehtl noted that the Yemeni news websites currently in the YemenPortal.net system includes independent, opposition, and governmental sources. "We are still in our initial phase and are expanding, we are expected to add more sources as we go along and welcome feedback from users' and sources."

According to Al-Saqaf, Yemenportal.net applies the latest publicly advanced technology available of retrieving, parsing, and indexing information on a frequent basis depending on the time of the day and the flow of information. It has a flexible dynamic interface that allows users to maximize their benefit by displaying news items in a customizable fashion, while remaining faithful to the copyright material as it maintains links to the sources and promotes them through exposure to new or unfamiliar users.

He also added that the portal is "merely the first in a series of phases that we are going to take. The next phase will be to create a forum section in the portal where comments and contributions in popular forums will be crawled and indexed. Following that will be a phase to include tourism-related information and contacts to serve cyber users with as a bridge for all those interested in Yemen."

## Al-Zuriki's killing denounced

AL-HODEIDAH, May 23 — In its statement issued on Monday, Family and Development Magazine denounced the violent killing of its Al-Hodeidah-based correspondent Aref Al-Zuriki, 35, at the hands of unknown people. It further called all pressmen and civil society organizations to react with Al-Zuriki's shattering case.

"We, Family and Development Magazine, strugglers, and those dreaming of security and freedom home are worried and cautious of the consequences incurred upon society by perilous violations. Further, we question and search for the security of which the state speaks! Any one of us has become afraid he would be subjected to killing in the daylight and for

nothing just for practicing your legal and human rights," said the statement. It also pleaded concerned authorities and security to play their role and hunt after the perpetrators to bring them before justice, maintaining that Al-Zuriki was killed while he was performing his journalistic tasks.

For its part, Yemeni Journalists Syndicate earlier denounces killing the Family and Development Magazine correspondent. An official at the syndicate indicated that they are waiting for the results of investigations conducted in Al-Zuriki's case. Al-Zuriki was stabbed to death two weeks ago in his apartment in the commercial zone of Al-Hodeidah city. He was also robbed of his watch and mobile.

## Al-Qaeda caused major damage to Yemen, official says

SANA'A, May 23 — Yemen has been much harmed by terrorist operations led by groups affiliated to Al-Qaeda network, Head of National Security Apparatus Ali Mohammed Al-Anesi said on Tuesday.

In an interview carried out by the ministry of defence's website, Al-Anesi said the achievements Yemen has made thus far in combating terrorism were not made due to American pressures on the country to fight terrorism.

"These achievements were made as both government and Yemeni people perceived the danger of terrorist acts that have caused major losses to the country and led it's [the country] economy into a complicated and difficult situation," he said.

Al-Anesi, who is also the director of Presidential Office, noted that Yemen's procedures in fighting terrorism have represented a model that included in essence international counter-terrorism procedures.

"Yemen was set an example in maintaining human legal rights set by international treaties and agreements. It was also keen to deal strictly with combating terrorism and referring terrorists to justice in the presence of local and international organizations as well as

media outlets," he added.

According to Al-Anesi, the government of Yemen lays importance on developing security cooperation among neighbouring countries through exchanging information and handing over wanted suspects to their countries.

A US report, released late April, pointed out that Yemen took action against al-Qaida and local extremists, arresting several individuals suspected of having Al-Qaeda ties and prosecuting the perpetrators of previous terrorist acts. However, the report criticized the government's limited capacity for stemming terrorism funding.

In 2000, the USS Cole was attacked while refuelling at Aden port. Two men approached the destroyer in a dinghy loaded with 500 pounds of explosives, killing 17 U.S. sailors and wounding 33 others when the explosives were detonated. Two years later, the French oil tanker Limburg was attacked off the Yemeni coast, killing one crew member and unloading 90,000 barrels of oil into the Gulf of Aden.

It is worth mentioning that, in Late September 2006, Yemeni security authorities foiled two terrorist attacks on its oil installations in the governorates of Marib and Hadhramout.

# German House exhibits photos of Yemeni children

By: Moneer Al-Omari

SANA'A, May 23 — The German House organized an exhibition on Sunday about Yemeni children as depicted by the camera lens of Dr. Stefan Buchwald, deputy head of mission at the German Embassy in Sana'a. The exhibition partly reflects and records the daily life of Yemeni children and somewhat mirrors their sufferings.

Over his two and half years of stay in Yemen, Buchwald traveled a lot across the country and took photos of both Yemeni people and landscapes; however, his current exhibition was just confined to showing different faces of Yemeni children and from different areas he passed by.

Buchwald, who is due to leave Yemen by the coming August, indicated that he has visited most Yemeni areas and districts over an extended period of over two years; wherein his camera took photos of naïve and simple children in the width and the length of the country. He added that he was charmed by the simplicity and goodness of Yemeni people, particularly children

who used to come to him asking for a "photo".

In the exhibition, the spectator can easily ascertain that Buchwald has almost covered all Yemeni areas. There is a wide variety of presented photos which partly or wholly reflect the suffering of children in countryside and records part of their daily works.

Water crisis overshadows the living of rural people especially women and children. They are responsible for fetching water from far away wells and water sources to all other family members. Buchwald was attentive of such suffering and his camera recorded many such scenes because searching water by children is made at the risk of the children's study, something that runs counter to children's basic rights according to childhood international treaties.

Children in countryside are also demanded to join their family members in their farm works. They are also to look after cattle, help irrigate crops, or just guard them. The same thing is applicable, though to a lesser degree to, children in cities. They work as street vendors or help their relatives in shops



Buchwald speaking to Yemen Times reporter about the exhibition

as seen in some presented photos.

Hayel Sa'ad from Sana'a University's faculty of languages-German Language Department- pointed out the

exhibition documents the situation of children in Yemen and partly reflects part of their sufferings.

The same opinion is shared by his classmate Bashir Mohammed who views the exhibition not only as a mirror to reflect the true picture of children in Yemen, but also as a mirror to pinpoint a dangerous trend concerning children's work. Additionally, the photos present some of the typical examples of environment in which children work.

Other attendees admired the exhibition and expressed their surprise at the collection of photos which are typical examples of children's life in Yemen, mostly in the countryside.

In fact, the German House for Culture is an institution affiliated with



Children are asked to bring water from far water wells at the risk of their study

the Sana'a-based German Embassy and it helps strengthen the cultural ties between Yemen and Germany. It also

provides general information and language courses for those interested in Germany and German Language.



## IMMEDIATE JOB OPENINGS

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To apply and process your application and CVs online for the above positions, please visit SAFER'S Website.

Thank you

Only online applications and CVs will be processed & considered

## Continued from page 1

### Despite President Saleh's order, Sa'ada war continues

At a meeting with several political organizations and pro-government parties on Saturday, Mujawar hinted that Houthi rebels have established what's known as the Ja'afri-Shi'ite Association following the second Sa'ada war led by Badraddin Al-Houthi, noting that Abdulmalik Al-Houthi is now in charge of political matters and Al-Ruzami is the group's military leader.

He further asserted that security and military forces foiled an attempt by Houthi rebels to expand military operations to other governorates, especially as the Yemeni army and security forces have intensified their attacks on Houthis in Sa'ada.

Moreover, Mujawar emphasized that what's happening in Sa'ada is targeting Yemen's republican system and constitutional legitimacy, recalling the revolt movement dating back to 1982; however, it took a different shape following the 1994 Civil War and in 1996 under the name of the Faithful Youth Organization. Considered part of political activism, the organization was allowed to act like all other civil society organizations.

Regarding human and military losses, Mujawar said the first and second Sa'ada wars led by Hussein Al-Houthi claimed the lives of 743 soldiers and injured 2,558, with material losses reaching \$600 million.

Al-Haq Party Secretary-General

Hasan Zaid refused to call the scholars committee that arrived in Sa'ada earlier this week a mediation committee, telling NewsYemen web site that they are simply messengers sent to inform Houthi rebels about the statement issued at the scholars' conference, which stipulates Houthis handing over their arms and surrendering themselves to the state.

Zaid ruled out a positive response to the statement by Houthis, particularly given the escalating war, noting that even those Houthis who are considering surrender can't act on such desire.

He further assured that the scholars committee's arrival must be timed with announcing a cease-fire and ensuring the safety of roads, maintaining under current conditions, no one will accept meeting with the committee or believe in having a solution to the problem.

Replying to a scholar who stated that scholars will amass people from

all Yemeni areas to fight Houthis if they don't respond positively to the scholars' statement, Zaid declared that whoever says this aims to foil President Saleh's wish to stop the bloodshed, adding that Yemen doesn't need to amass its sons for such a battle because the Yemeni army is capable of ending it. He also pointed out that Yemen should resort to reason in order to save souls and resources.

Yemeni scholars stressed the importance of giving what they describe as "rebels" a last chance to give up their revolt against the nation, lay down their arms and surrender to the state.

The statement issued by the Yemeni scholars conference, which Zaid and Sufi scholars did not attend, criminalized any act of revolt against the Yemeni state. The scholars further demanded the state handle such acts of sedition wisely and work to lessen the sufferings of injured and displaced citizens.



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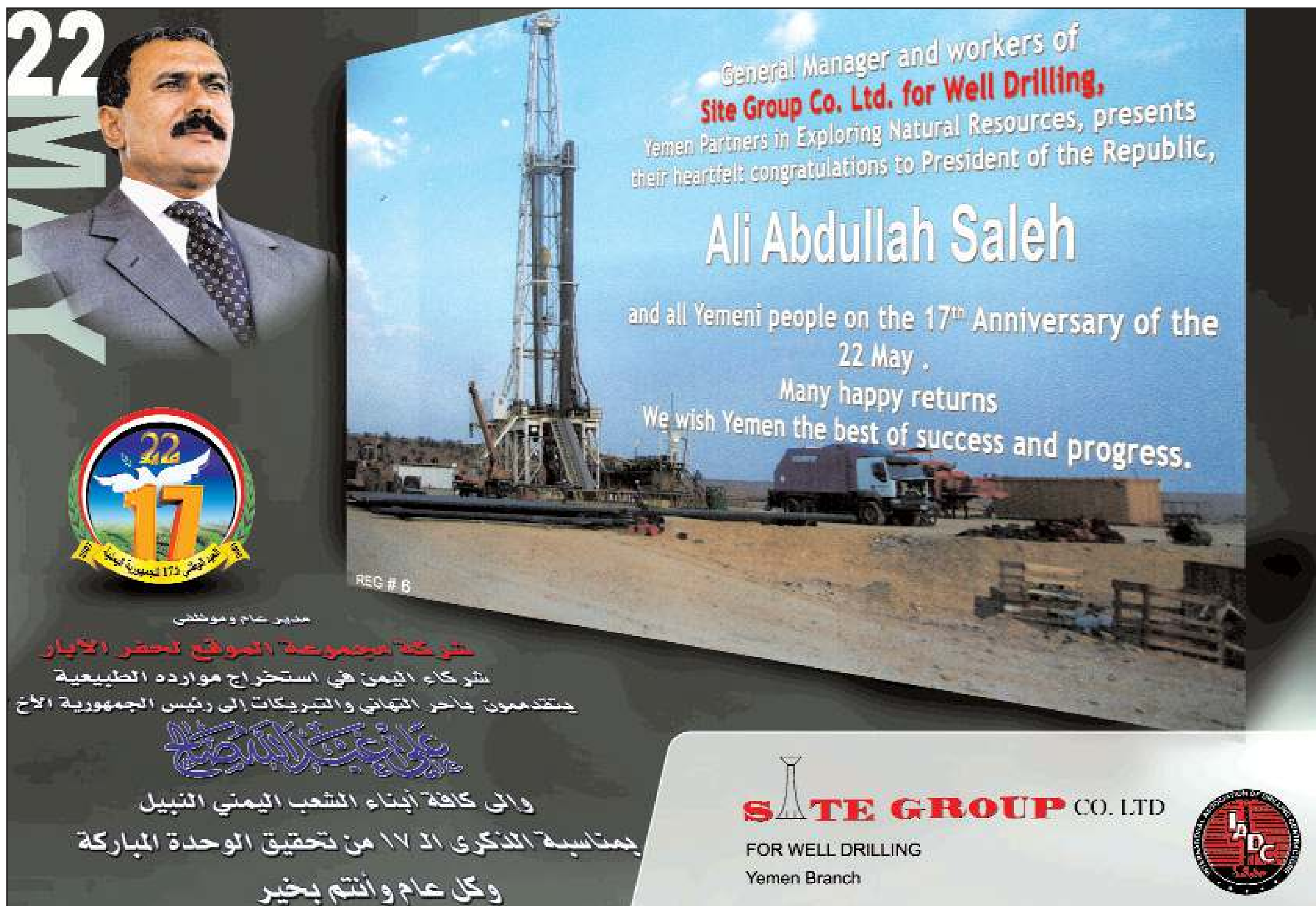
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# IPI's 2006 Press Freedom Review for Yemen

The Yemeni press is one of the most boisterous in the region and journalists regularly voice criticism of authorities and cover hard-hitting issues. The diversity of the press is threatened, however, by a crackdown in recent years that has seen a number of journalists pay dearly for exercising their watchdog role. The authorities have stepped up their interference with national media by closing down newspapers and harassing journalists. Security forces employ covert and underhanded methods to intimidate the press, and a number of violent attacks have been reported. Attacks on journalists are rarely investigated by the police, meaning that perpetrators are often free from judgment or justice for their crimes.

Punitive actions were taken against four journalists and three newspapers were suspended following the reprinting of cartoons depicting the Prophet Mohammad in February.

**Recent years has seen a number of journalists pay dearly for exercising their watchdog role...**

While the reprinting of the cartoons prompted a harsh response from a number of governments, the Yemeni authorities were particularly repressive in their efforts to silence discussion and debate of the controversy. On 2 February, authorities ordered the suspension of the private weekly Al-Hurriya and issued a warrant for editors Abdulkarim Sabra and Yehiya Al-Abed, after the newspaper reprinted the Danish cartoons. The editors were charged under Article 103 of the Press and Publications Law, which prohibits "printing, publishing, circulating or broadcasting... anything which prejudices the Islamic faith..." Violation of this law carries prison terms of up to one year.

On 4 February, the Ministry of Information ordered the closure of two more newspapers, the English-language Yemen Observer and the Arabic Al-Rai Al-Aam. The Yemen Observer had published three of the cartoons with black

**A number of violent attacks against journalists [this] year demonstrated the intensification of intimidation tactics used to silence the Yemeni press**

marks covering potentially offensive areas. The newspaper's editor-in-chief, Mohamed Al-Asadi, reported concerns for the safety of his staff when the newspaper received dozens of threatening telephone calls, letters and emails following the reprinting of the cartoons.

The authorities intensified their harassment on 13 February when Sabra, Al-Abed and Al-Asadi were arrested and taken into police custody. An arrest warrant had been issued for Kamal Al-Aalafi, editor-in-chief of Al-Rai Al-Aam, but the journalist was not detained as he had gone into hiding following the publication of the cartoons. Sabra, Al-Abed and Al-Asadi were detained for over two weeks in an underground prison cell. They were held with violent offenders and were denied food and water unless they paid for it themselves.

In the months that followed, a smear campaign was launched against all three newspapers by the state-controlled press and by senior religious clerics who attacked the journalists in sermons and public statements. The smear campaign intensified concerns for the safety of the four editors publicly identified with the controversial cartoons. Their trials began on 22 February, but were routinely postponed. The Ministry of Information froze all three printing licenses for three months.

On 26 November, Al-Aalafi was sen-

tenced to one-year in prison and the Al-Rai Al-Aam was subjected to a further six-month suspension. Al-Aalafi was also sentenced to a six-month ban on practicing his profession. He remained free pending an appeal of his case. Each of the three newspapers were tried separately and by year's end the outcome of the charges against Al-Asadi of the Yemen Observer and Sabra and Al-Abed of Al-Hurriya, had not been decided.

**The failure of Yemeni authorities to properly investigate attacks on journalists is creating a disturbing culture of impunity. Since 2005, more than a dozen journalists have been attacked, threatened or harassed in retaliation for their critical reporting. The impunity enjoyed by the perpetrators of these attacks has given rise to a climate of fear among the independent press and is a clear indication that President Ali Abdullah Saleh and his government are unwilling to support a safe and secure working environment for the nation's media.**

A number of violent attacks against journalists this year demonstrated the intensification of intimidation tactics used to silence the Yemeni press. On 11 March, Qaed Al-Tairi, a journalist for the state-run Al-Thawrah, was kidnapped and brutally attacked by assailants. Al-Tairi was in Wadi Taqban when he was abducted by assailants who drove him to an undisclosed location and beat him, at times using an electric prod. The attackers tried to break the fingers of his writing hand and warned him of further violence against him and his family if he continued writing about local political factions. The attackers told Al-Tairi he would be killed, if he did not temper his investigative reporting.

The attack against Al-Tairi took place shortly after he had made public statements advocating for the right of women to run in elections. The journalist reported his attack to police in Wadi Taqban and to the Interior Ministry's prevention against organised crime office. Although several witnesses were able to recall the license plate of the car used in the attack, neither of the assailants has been identified or charged.

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In April, IPI voiced its strong condemnation of the ongoing campaign of harassment and intimidation against Abed Al-Mahthari, editor-in-chief of the

**In April, IPI voiced its strong condemnation of the ongoing campaign of harassment and intimidation against Abed Al-Mahthari, editor-in-chief of the private-weekly Al Deyar, who was forced into hiding after escaping an attack by armed assailants. On 19 April, Al-Mahthari received a call from an unidentified source saying he would be killed that night. The editor averted the attack by having a friend drive his car away from his family home. Two men driving a military-style vehicle with a private license plate followed the car. Al-Mahthari's friend managed to divert the assailants who later returned to the abandoned car and smashed it apart.**

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the assailants who later returned to the abandoned car and smashed it apart.

Although several witnesses identified the assailants, they were not arrested and Al-Mahthari was forced to remain in hiding for several weeks. In the weeks leading up to the attack, Al-Mahthari had published several reports on alleged corruption of security forces and state cooperation with arms dealers.

Al Wasat editor-in-chief Jamal Amer continues to be the victim of an ongoing campaign of intimidation. In August 2005, Amer was kidnapped by armed assailants who threatened to kill him, if his newspaper did not stop reporting on government corruption and abuse of power. On 26 April of this year, Al Wasat released a statement voicing concern for the safety of Amer's family after a group of individuals, led by a political

**The Egyptian Organisation for Human Rights (EOHR) closely monitored election coverage in the Yemeni press and reported "general progress" towards making the election process more democratic. This election was the first time the public media covered the rallies of all presidential candidates and in so doing, aired criticism of the president and his government by opposition leaders. At the same time, the EOHR report stated that, particularly on the major television stations and in state-run newspapers, election coverage was far from balanced and was clearly one-sided in favour of the President.**

security officers, visited the street of the Amer family home, inquiring about his apartment building, the license plate number of his vehicle and the name of his children's school. The inquiries took place while Amer was in the United States, taking part in the International Visitors Program.

Also in April, state-controlled media began a smear campaign against Amer in an attempt to discredit him, publishing several articles accusing him of being connected to Israeli intelligence and of acting as an "agent of the West." The campaign flared up again in November when similar statements were published in the state-run Al Thawrah. The newspaper also attacked Amer for his critical coverage of neighbouring Saudi Arabia, accusing him of working to undermine relations between the two countries. Launched in 2004, Al Wasat is known for its critical coverage of corruption, religious extremism and other sensitive political issues.

Journalist Abdulfatah Al-Hakimi was attacked in the southern city of Aden in early April when two unidentified assailants sprayed him in the face with gas through his open car window. He was hospitalized for over a week following the attack and treated for respiratory problems. The attack took place after Al-Hakimi had written articles in Al Wasat and on the Souhra Web site criticising the government's handling of the ongoing conflict in Saada, in the north of Yemen. Al-Hakimi had been deputy editor of the state-run 14 October daily newspaper until he was fired in 2005 for writing critically about Yemeni authorities.

National elections on 20 September saw President Saleh re-elected for another seven-year term after facing his first serious challenger in the 28 years since he came to power. Supporters of opposition coalition candidate, Faisal Bin Shamlan, accused the president's party of rigging the election but international observers said the vote was fair.

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report stated that, particularly on the major television stations and in state-run newspapers, election coverage was far from balanced and was clearly one-sided in favour of the President.

The lead-up to elections was marred by a series of press freedom violations. Five Web sites were blocked, all of them known for hosting articles or discussion forums on political affairs. The first sites were blocked in late August and interference continued through early September. The bans on all five sites were reversed after the elections.

Freelance journalist, Abdul Hafiz Ahmed Mogab, was arrested on 5 September after he had investigated violations in the Omran directorate elections. He later reported that soldiers threatened to kill him while in detention. Similar threats were issued in telephone calls he received following his release.

Mohamed Sadiq Al-Adeny, a journalist and activist, was sentenced to three years in prison and a fine of approximately US\$ 6,200 by an Aden Court on 19 September. Al-Adeny had not been summoned for trial or informed of the dates during which the trial would take place. The charges stemmed from an article published in August in which Al-Adeny criticised the form of democracy practiced by President Saleh and his administration, saying it fostered corruption.

After falling victim to a smear campaign launched by several official newspapers in June, Samia Al-Aghebery, a journalist at the private Al-Wahdawi newspapers, faced a more direct form of harassment on 21 September. An unidentified assailant broke into her home late at night and demanded Al-Aghebery hand over documents she had obtained showing the recount of voting



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results in some electoral districts. Authorities later threatened her and condemned her coverage of the elections.

A number of journalists were attacked or threatened during their coverage of the elections, and several reported having their equipment confiscated. Editors also reported that several printing presses were shut down in the month leading up to the elections to prevent the publication of opposition newspapers.

**A number of journalists were attacked or threatened during their coverage of the elections, and several reported having their equipment confiscated. Editors also reported that several printing presses were shut down in the month leading up to the elections to prevent the publication of opposition newspapers.**

On 17 September, security forces in Aden confiscated 1,000 copies of the newspaper Al-Tagheir to prevent citizens from reading an article that outlined the views of the Joint Meeting Parties, a coalition of opposition parties, which publish the newspaper. Security forces had not obtained a court order or any other legal justification for the seizure.

In its monitoring of the treatment of the press during the elections, the Cairo-based Arabic Network for Human Rights Information, (HRInfo) concluded that "the government spared no effort to hinder the nascent democratic experiment in Yemen."

IPI is the global network of editors, media executives and leading journalists, is dedicated to the furtherance and safeguarding of press freedom, the protection of freedom of opinion and expression, the promotion of the free flow of news and information, and the improvement of the practices of journalism. For more information on IPI see: [www.freemedia.at](http://www.freemedia.at)

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# The hidden revolution of Yemen

By: Abdullah Al-Faqih

They are a group of young people without a specific address in the city. Most of them stay in a hotel for only one day and move to another, in a friend's residence or in the roadside. The only address, known to the public, is that their website on the Internet. In a letter to the writer, they say: "We started our work in the form of dream without facilities" and overcame difficulties posed to our progress with a capital represented by the idea and the good will. "We turn the light on and went directly, hid and found, and over time the capital increases," they say.

The website [www.hewarye.com](http://www.hewarye.com) was launched in 2006 and immediately drew the attention of a group of veteran politicians like Faisal Bin Shamlan, candidate of Joint Meeting Parties in Yemen's most recent presidential elections, Yasin Sa'eed Nu'man, Secretary-General of Yemeni Specialist Party, Mohammed Qahtan, Member of the Islah Party's Higher Authority, Haidar Abu Bakr Al-Attas, former Prime Minister, Mohamed Haidarah Masdous, Lutfi Bishara, and others. As most of those dialogues found their way toward the printed press, the website made for itself a name and a status since the very beginning.

The members of Hewar Forum, who exceed 400, constitute one of the

mainstreams for a political, social, and cultural movement, reflecting a new generation of Yemenis, who write bravely with their real names. Everyone of them raise a slogan through which he sign every message posted on the website. "The Rule to overcome the Wrong is Insisting on the Right" is one of the slogans raised by one of the members on the face of a regime described as "Wrong" from these members' viewpoint. "I have an Apology if I Exaggerated my Death" is another slogan raised by another member while a third member has this slogan "We may Hide the Reality but Cannot Kill it".

They discuss everything. There is no redlines standing in their way or interrupting the progress of discussing their issues. They discuss Sa'ada fighting, sectarianism, inheritance, corruption, the new cabinet, the Republican Decrees issued for the sake of relatives, acquaintances and friends, the season of plane crashes, Al Salem Jews, the fraudulent elections, and Qaragoush's Democracy. They protest everything because if the political security decided to search for them, it cannot find any address for them, and if the political security found them, it cannot found enough rooms to accommodate them. They have no lands, no huge palaces, no cars and no shops. They are citizens in this country but have no place in the citizenship register.

Their names are not included in any

of the lists, to which the regime pays closer attention in terms of arranging scholarships to Europe and America and good jobs after graduation. For an entire year, the Hewar Forum members discussed more than three thousand subjects, postponed more than 21 thousand participations and lit millions of candles in a country, which could not put an end to darkness 44 years now. All that the political and national security organizations can do to confront the opposition generation that has no address is to conceal their website and prevent interested visitors from having an access to it, as they do against other websites. What the regime can do to confront them is to shut down the window of hope before them. Nobody of them can possess a company to provide the internet service (bread of the poor in the developing countries) because the Ministry of Telecommunication and Information technology monopolizes the internet and provides it for high cost, which is the most expensive price worldwide. The regime in Yemen fears that citizens may invent, be rich, creative, or famous, or become prominent figures in the world's map. Also, the regime fears that the Yemeni youth may find a new window, other than that of corruption and hypocrisy that doesn't add anything to the national product.

They are enraged and furious. They defame the ruling party officials when they get closer to them with expired

eggs and tomatoes. Nobody of them expect a Republican Degree to be issued for his sake. Although writers and artists they are, nobody of them write a complimentary poem praising the new rulers of Yemen, who possess everything in the country including, lands, palaces, accounts and military power. The Hewar Forum members take from Badr Shaker Al-Sayyab this statement "I am what you want me to be, I am the underdog who paints the invaders' shoes." From Amal Dungal, they take this statement "No reconciliation even if they grant you gold" and this statement "I shall say in the investigation the theft has turned to wear the uniform of the warrior."

Those who come from all the zones and lanes of Yemen, belong to the Yemeni public, dream of a borderless world and a homeland free of disease, are deprived of technology and investment, as well as deprived of being contractors, tradesmen, military leaders, professors, directors, and actors. Hardships and deprivation were their share. They are the makers of the coming revolution... please wait for them, they are coming with their rage and revolution against their oppressors and the corrupt officials who suckle the national wealth.

Abdullah Al-Faqih is a well-known political analyst and Professor of Political Science at Sana'a University.

Source: Nasspress.net

## COMMON SENSE

### Where is the unity we want?

It is sometimes hard to believe that Yemen has become and still remains united, despite all the difficulties the country is facing. There were a lot of happy faces in the early days of the last decade of the Twentieth Century, when the leaders of the two former sovereign states of North and South Yemen (officially called the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen) decided to bond the two countries together and realize what was once the farthest thing from reality that one could dream of. This was not so much because the people of both parts of the country did not want unity, but rather because most people in Yemen, as is the case in most of the Arab countries, felt that their leaders then would never give up their tight hold on the helms of authority and the stranglehold they have on their respective citizens for the sake of unity or for any sake for that matter. In this respect one would have to retract and give credit to the man who truly made it happen and had it not been for the former Vice President of the Republic of Yemen, Ali Salem Al-Beidh agreeing to let President Ali Abdullah Saleh become the first President of the newly united Yemen, unity would have still remained an unthinkable dream. Furthermore, credit is also given to the latter for insisting that unity should be accompanied by a change to a democratic form of government and that was what really made the Yemeni people euphoric at the time, because then it was assumed that Yemen was truly embarking on a new future of peace and prosperity. After all, with democracy comes a peaceful transfer of authority and more important, the participation of the people of Yemen in decision making at all levels of government means that the fight against corruption and waste of public resources was going to be easy with the citizens making sure that they keep their eyes on public officials, who might forget to keep their pockets and bank accounts free of public funds obtained illicitly. Of course, those were the hopes then as the flag of the Republic of Yemen was hoisted in Aden for the first time and the two Allis (Ali Abdullah Saleh and Ali Salem Al-Beidh) launched the Republic of Yemen on 22 May 1990.

What happened? Well, Thanks to the Al-Mighty, we still have only one Yemen, although that is about the only thing left in good standing from the unification agreement of November 30, 1989 (effectuated on May 22, 1990). The democracy and the peace and prosperity simply found it hard to settle down in the new republic and it seemed that the people of Yemen were simply again enmeshed in a lot of wishful thinking to the point that they had actually forgiven their leaders for all the difficulties they have brought them as leaders of two separate sovereign states and all the public resources that they gulped over the last three decades when the Revolutions of September 1962 and October 1963 were then supposed to herald the country into a promising future that never materialized.

In 1994, we had an unnecessary war, which evolved because it was clear that there were many in the ruling establishment that could not find favor with relinquishing the stranglehold they had on their people, even if it means dividing the country again. But thanks to God again the latter did not occur. But the people of Yemen are still far from realizing any tangible improvement in their lives and for all practical purposes their lot remains far from seeing any improvement. The democracy is still there, but for all practical purposes, we might as well surrender to the fact that it is not the democracy that insures that the Yemeni people have indeed found the regime that will insure a peaceful transfer of authority, transparency in the management of public affairs and public resources and more important accountability of all public officials, that will lead to the clean up of the administrative apparatus of the government and to the establishment of a deterrent that will drastically reduce the abominable chronic theft of public funds, property and resources, that is unable to find any end in sight in the foreseeable future. That is the cancer that has ailed the country, whether as a divided nation or under unification and that is what has left the fruits of unity unfulfilled by most people in Yemen.

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



By: Hassan Al-Haifi

## Poverty, child trafficking and domestic war

He one who observes the Yemeni affairs is bound to be surprised while hearing the official propaganda, which is indulged in optimism that the current situations will be improved and that the future will experience prosperity and bliss. Such doesn't mean that the author of these lines is one of those called 'People of black glasses', which take them deeper in the swamp of pessimism, and consequently become unable to see the brilliant achievements the coming regime may reach in the country.

The abstract fact doesn't call for pessimism only, rather it calls for strong anxiety about the rapid deterioration of situations in the country, as well as the increased tangible factors predicting a tragic future to prevail the country's atmosphere. If the official optimistic propaganda is based on allegations of the current regime that it has taken procedures to reform the investment climate and transform Yemen into an investment-attracting country, having a deep glance at these procedures indicates that reforming the investment climate is merely a propaganda that has lost its credibility since a long time. In the meantime, the alleged reform steps are still merely theoretical plans lacking the political will to apply them in real-life situation. In the theoretical contexts, the deci-



By: Ali Al-Sarari

sions and laws concerned with reforms covered all the curves leading to emptying reforms from their content and then got changed into useless decisions and laws.

The matter is discussed and expressed via cancelling the Anti-Corruption Law and the Financial Liability Clearance Law concerned with government employees, as well as playing with the procedures of forming a national independent committee to fight corruption. Indifference toward fulfilling the pledges made by the regime at the time elections, which turned to be merely ink on papers, the ridiculous declarations such as those concerned with generating nuclear energy, and building railways convince one to bear in mind that the current situation is impossible to be reformed.

When we turn to talk about situations of the Yemeni judiciary, it seems to be enough for us to know the significance of reforming this judiciary. The Netherlands, one of the European donor countries to Yemen, which is tasked to extend assistance to Yemen, insisted on the government to immediately carry out judicial reforms. The misfortune has been made apparent in the war, which the authorities have been waging in Sa'ada province for four months. The war coincided with official efforts to regionally and internationally promote investment opportunities in Yemen, as the promotion

results are erased by the continued civil war. Both negative phenomena are the product of the regimes' unwise policies.

Having heard the most recent statement by the new Prime Minister Ali Mohammed Mujawar, who vows to eliminate the Sa'ada rebels, people bore in mind that the man has a project for decisive war, and not for real reforms. Amid these facts, we know who will dare to say that the investment climate in Yemen is improving, as well as the stupid investor, who will waste his millions of dollars in a country lacking the secure and safe environment for investment. The case is that no glasses worldwide are enough to put an end to the state of pessimism in Yemen. Though sharp these glasses are, they cannot conceal the images of severe poverty printed on the faces of the majority of Yemenis. These images get worse as the prices of foodstuff have kept on skyrocketing since the most recent presidential elections in last September. Economic experts anticipate a new wave of price hikes due to the government's high spending on the Sa'ada war and the low price of local currency as the one dollar is expected to be priced at 250 Yemeni Riyals. These are anticipated steps to be taken by the government to tackle consequences left by the increased spending. Yemen is the poorest country in the region, and due to the unwise official policies imposed on the country, Yemen is now experiencing a new stage of poverty, which is the severest throughout history.

Such unwise policies and the country's deteriorating situations led to the emergence of the most tragic scenes in the human history. By this, I mean child trafficking. Children are trafficked by gangs through the land border from Yemen to Saudi Arabia to be exploited for begging and stealing. In a press probe published by Ukadh newspaper a few days ago, the stats and scores contained in the probe confirmed that around 50 thousand Yemeni children have been smuggled into Saudi Arabia over the past few years.

Ali Al-Sarari is a Yemeni Journalist and a well-known politician. He is the head of the information department at the Yemeni Socialist Party. Source: Al-Thawri weekly

## Letters to the Editor

I'm sending this letter in response to the article published in the previous edition of the Yemen Times concerning the fight against the Hothis in Sa'ada.

Reading through the article I came up with one important question and also one major contradiction in the writers opinion about the responsibility of the Yemen Government.

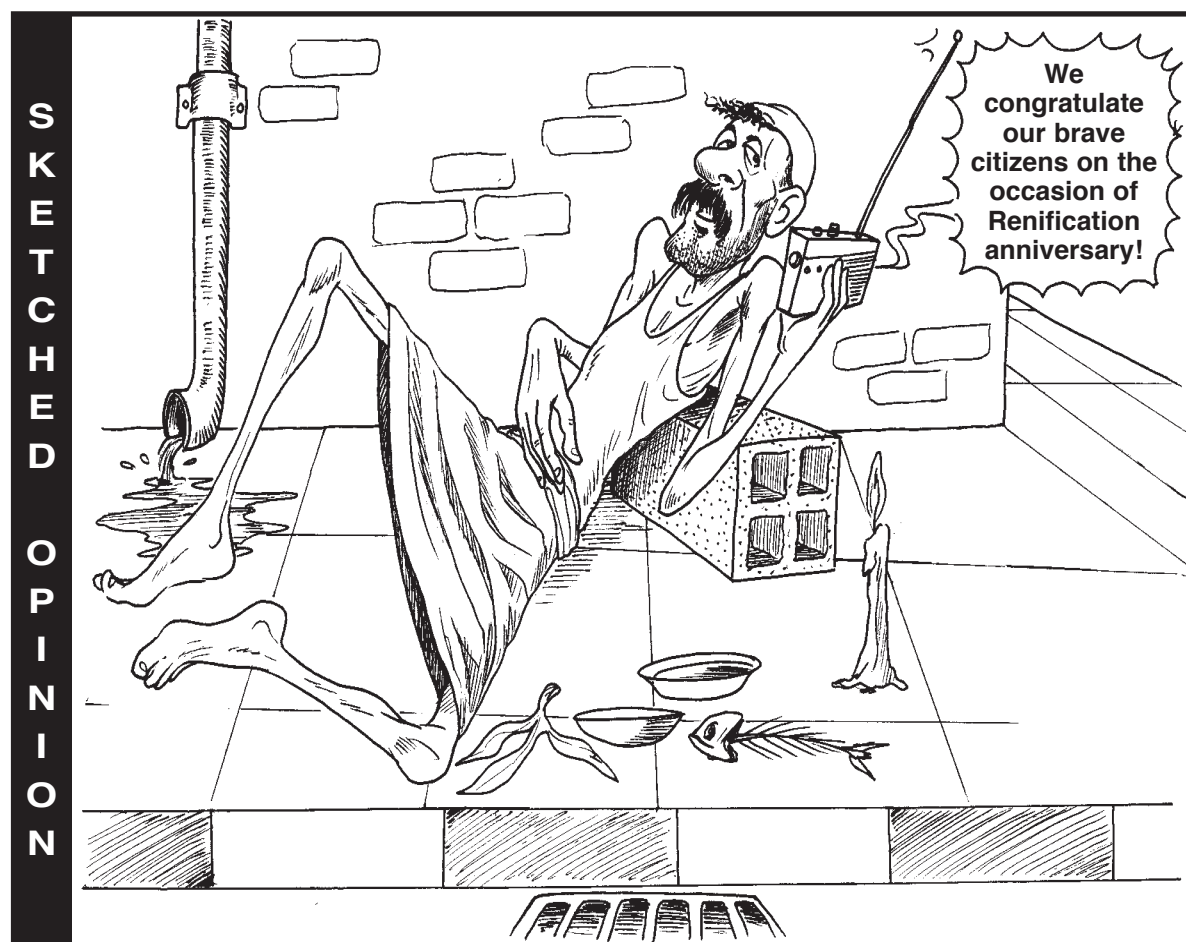
The question is: What does the writer recommend?

The contradiction in his article is found at the beginning of his article and also in the middle where he attacks the government's action and at the concluding paragraph he states that the first mission and responsibility of the government is to protect the lives & properties of all Yemeni citizens from

intruders wether from inside or outside.

It would be highly appreciated if Mr. Hassan Al-Haifi elaborated more on that matter and be specific with what he wants the readers to understand from his piece. Afterall, not all readers have the same intelligence and knowledge that he or other audience have.

Mohammed A.Y. Alharazi  
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# Nicolas Sarkozy and France's Middle East Policy: An Adjusted Continuity

By: Hamid Skif

Arab leaders are attempting to estimate the extent of the upheavals they will be faced with when a president assumes power, who is likely to break with what has been termed, rightly or wrongly, France's "Arab policy".

While western political experts expect no great diplomatic changes, Arab leaders fear this new man, who they do not know well, who has stated, "this policy, a balanced policy, will be continued," then added, "I will guarantee the security of Israel, but I also wish to

see a homeland for the Palestinians, a Palestinian state; I want independence for Lebanon, and I would like a relationship with the various Arab governments based on trust."

If nothing unforeseen happens, things are unlikely to change so quickly. The predicted "break" would then be just an "adjusted" continuity, which avoided endangering France's interests in the Arab world. To some observers, the presence of Chiraque magnates in Sarkozy's camp, people with a better understanding of what is at stake here in terms of foreign policy, ensures a certain consistency.

**Close personal bonds with the Arab**

leaders

Jacques Chirac dominated political life in France for forty years. However his role as the head of government will leave no lasting memories, despite the sympathy Chirac enjoys as a person. The departure of the man who emphasized that "promises would be made to those who wished to believe in them," will be greatly regretted in the Arab world.

Chirac had formed such close personal bonds with the Arab leaders that when he moved out of the Elysée palace he moved into a Paris apartment given over to him by the Hariri family.

In March this year Talal Salman, leading columnist for the Beirut

newspaper Al-Safir, wrote, "despite the criticism we could make about certain positions Jacques Chirac has taken, the reality is that the Arabs will be losing their last friend in the west, whether in Europe or America. Everywhere it is said that under Jacques Chirac France was sympathetic to the Arab cause in general and the Palestinian one in particular. His position on the US-occupiers' war against Iraq was particularly courageous."

The congratulatory telegrams Arab heads of state sent to their new French colleague, have not required days of careful drafting, as was the case after the election of François Mitterrand in 1981; confused and uncertain about the coming to power of a socialist seen as sympathetic to Israel, the Arab leaders needed time to react.

This time even the Lebanese Hezbollah, aware of the importance of France to Lebanon, congratulated Monsieur Sarkozy and expressed their wish for a balance policy, "orientated less towards one particular party in Lebanon or the region."

**Solidarity with the Gaullist legacy**

Despite Sarkozy's clearly articulated sympathy for Israel, where his election was greeted with pleasure, his final statements as presidential candidate, according to the newspaper Al-Hayat, show that "he has understood that France's Gaullist legacy must be taken into consideration."

To the newspaper's Paris correspondent Nicolas Sarkozy, whose first foreign visit as presidential candidate was to Israel, seems highly aware of his connection to Gaullism, acknowledges his predecessor's policies and "has made it clear that France's friendship with the US does not constitute subordination, nor does it mean that it is impossible to express differences of opinion."

In recent interviews Sarkozy has underlined the prime importance of Israel's security and his "political bond with Israeli democracy", a leitmotif which he has also expressed at dinners with the ambassadors of Arab countries accredited in France.

Although he has continually emphasized that he will work towards the establishment of an independent, sustainable Palestinian state, which lives in peace alongside Israel, he also described the war Israel launched last summer against Lebanon as an "inappropriate response."

In an interview with the Israeli media, Sarkozy further emphasized that he supported the Riad peace plan, which offered Israel peace in return for an end to the occupation of the areas captured in 1967.

According to the newspaper Le Monde, in 2001, in his book Libre, Nicolas Sarkozy wrote that his bond with the Israeli democracy had for a long time reinforced "an attitude of



Sarkozy has underlined the importance of Israel's security, although he emphasized that he will work towards the establishment of an independent, sustainable Palestinian state.

## Business and politics can partner for peace

I write this from Sweimeh, on the Dead Sea in Jordan, at the annual World Economic Forum (WEF) Middle Eastern gathering of business, government, civil society and media leaders. Visible across the Dead Sea to the west is the Israeli-occupied Palestinian West Bank and Jerusalem, and further west is Gaza, ravaged by Palestinian infighting, Israeli strangulation and assassinations, and American-Israeli-led fiscal sanctions.

Here at the WEF, though, many Arabs and a few Israelis persist in the quest for a negotiated, just peace. There is a peculiar incongruity to hundreds of immensely successful and very powerful Arab, Israeli and international businessmen and women who meet regularly, yet cannot find the tools needed to change the mundane, often mediocre, policies of their political leaders.

This contrasts spectacularly with last week's inauguration of a legitimate, elected coalition government that represents both the Protestant and Catholic communities and has restored local rule in Northern Ireland. This is a stunning example of what can happen when corporate leaders take the initiative to improve conditions for all citizens, thus forcing their politicians to follow and resolve their conflicts peacefully.

One person who has actively fostered peace, reconciliation and prosperity through business activity in Northern Ireland for years is the pioneering Cullinet software magnate John Cullinane. He has also tried a similar approach with Arabs and Israelis. His thoughts this week on Northern Ireland's lessons for the ailing Middle East ring with deep credibility.

"Ironically," he told me, "what was created in Northern Ireland, after 400



By: Rami G. Khouri

years of strife and bitterness, was not just power sharing but a full-fledged democracy. Consequently, Northern Ireland has many important lessons for Middle East peacemaking, in my experience."

He starts: "Getting any group of people to give up any power, whatsoever, is extraordinarily difficult, and virtually impossible.

This can happen, though, with the full-time effort and influence of world political leaders, other stakeholders, diasporas, and other interested parties, using every possible opportunity - because the antagonists cannot or will not do so themselves. Governments can only do so much - like negotiate cease-fires or arrange meetings - yet government agencies also seek good ideas from the private sector that they can support."

This creates an opening for business leaders in the area "to get involved and use their influence to promote peace, and not leave things to the extremists from both sides of the conflict. The G7, a group of seven business organizations which was formed in Northern Ireland to do exactly this, is a perfect example."

He also says the diasporas of both sides of a conflict "have to help promote peace and economic development in a coordinated fashion. The Friends of Belfast is a good example."

Cullinane continues: "Only the private sector can create the all-important peace dividend of jobs and economic development. Even the prospect of peace can set in motion a great economic revival in a depressed area."

His own experience as a self-described "corporate and social entrepreneur" is that the fastest, easiest way to create jobs in a troubled area is call centers. Trade missions, peopled by representatives from both sides of a dispute, are "the most effective way to

sell economic initiatives in a region with a history of conflict. For the sooner most people feel that they are better off, the easier it is for politicians to negotiate an agreement."

He sees new opportunities in things like telemedicine healthcare services using the worldwide web, cell phones, and other new technologies, something of second-generation call centers. Such "smart" call centers are ideal where there is a strong medical tradition.

He explains: "Nurses and doctors in the Middle East could provide round-the-clock, week-long monitoring support for patients in America, locally, or in other parts of the world, even from their homes. The technology is available to do this now and the Middle East has the personnel to compete globally."

One call center company, Stream International, put a call center in Derry, Northern Ireland, that created 400 jobs for young Catholics and Protestants, at a time when it would be like putting one in Ramallah or Gaza today. It now employs 800, he notes.

There will be bumps on the road, he warns. "There will always be those who will try to disrupt progress toward peace with violence, or question the motives of the other side; those promoting peace cannot let these acts, or views, deter them. It is remarkable how quickly political leaders can agree once it suits them to do so."

If the conflict in Northern Ireland proved to be resolvable, he concludes, every conflict can be solved if the respective leaders want to solve it, or are helped or pushed to do so, and "this includes the Middle East."

Rami Khouri is the Director of the Issam Fares Institute of Public Policy and International Affairs at the American University of Beirut as well as editor-at-large of the Beirut-based Daily Star newspaper. He is an internationally syndicated political columnist and author.

Source: www.dailystar.com.lb

misunderstanding and even a certain indifference" towards the Arab world, "this universe which I know so little of" and which seemed "foreign" to him at the time.

This acknowledged lack of understanding comes close to another passage in the book where he describes a one-week visit to Syria, making observations on a "hospitality, which is

not just proverbial, but entirely real", and "diverse, accomplished, creative crafts."

Five years later the imbalance had not yet been corrected, as the passage from his book Témoignage which appeared in summer 2006 showed, entitled "The Arab World", it contained more lines about Israel than about the "Arab and Muslim world."

Source: Qantara.de 2007

# gtz

## VACANCY Announcement

GTZ is seeking energetic, skilled and highly motivated National Personnel (Yemeni National or non Yemeni with work permit) to join its **Equal Chances - Women in Development Project** (EC/WID) implemented with the Ministry of Local Administration, General Department of Women as **Technical Officer /Translator**

### Main Tasks:

- provide consecutive and written translations for the team leader, consultants and visitors during meetings, missions and workshops from Arabic into English and vice versa
- accompany the project team and visiting consultants on missions throughout Yemen
- write reports, minutes of meetings, letters and press releases
- translate reports, minutes of meeting, letters, press article from English into Arabic and vice versa
- ensure a constructive and strategic dialogue with national and international partner organizations

### Qualifications:

- Bachelor Degree in Translations, Social Sciences, Business Administration, Law or Journalism
- Fluency in English and Arabic; German language skills are an advantage
- Must be able to travel for various days throughout Yemen on short notice
- At least 5 years of professional working experience in a similar position
- Excellent command of MS-Office
- Good working knowledge of modern telecommunication systems (telephone, fax, e-mail, internet)
- Former experience in development work and gender theory highly desirable

Because of the nature of the work, women are especially encouraged to apply. Contract will start on the 1st of July 2007 and end on the 30th of September 2008. Deadline for submission of applications on 6th June 2007

If you have the above requirements kindly forward your CV both in English and Arabic with 2 recommendation letters to:  
The Human Resources Officer  
GTZ Office Sana'a for the Position of: Technical Officer / Translator (EC/WID)  
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Only short listed candidates will be contacted

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وكافة موظفي صحيفة يمن تايمز

## A new chapter in south-south trade cooperation: Turkey leaps into Africa

By: Raidan Al-Saqqaf  
alsaqqaf@gmail.com

The Turkish businessmen and industrialists confederation has organized a Turkish-African trade summit during the 16-18 of May, held in Istanbul. Over 1000 foreign delegates have attended the summit, including 32 high officials from African countries, and 27 businessmen from Yemen.

This summit, otherwise known as the second Turkey-Africa foreign trade bridge, has become an annual event with the aim of increasing the Turkish-African trade volume from the current US\$ 10 billion to US\$ 25 billion.

Turkish Minister for International trade Mr. Kürsad Tüzmen has stated, at a press conference prior to opening the convention, that this summit, which adopts the strategy for developing trade relations with African countries, was developed in 2003, since then, trade with the African continent has increased by 120 percent by 2006. He also added that the Turkish government aims to increase trade volume with Africa to reach US\$ 30 billion by 2010.

Turkish businessmen have invested heavily in Africa since the first Turkey-Africa trade bridge held last year, with investments exceeding US\$ 500 mil-

lion, however, Tüzmen said that Turkey will invest a further US\$ 3.5 billion in Africa during the coming five years. Turkey has also signed ten free trade agreements with African nations, with plans to expand trade relations with more African countries, according to Tüzmen.

President of the National African Federated Chamber of commerce and Industry Mr. Vusi Nhlapo has further emphasized the importance of Turkish-African trade relations, adding that such trade is value-added and would result in the benefit of both partners, while Mr. Mehmet Bozkurt, commercial councilor of Turkey in Senegal, indicated that African-Turkish trade and business relations are currently witnessing a boom, as Africa's trade potential is huge, adding that the current surge is only the start, adding that a Turkish delegation will be visiting Dakar later on this year to enhance trade ties and discover investment opportunities in Senegal. He also added that African is growing and prospering, and the demand for quality goods is increasing as well.

Ambassador Thierno Diallo of the Organization of the Islamic Conference also participated in the conference, he told YemenTimes that half of the Organization's Member countries are African countries, and it is of great



Mr. Rızanur Meral  
President of TUSKON

importance for the organization to help develop economic and trade cooperation between member countries. Another economic expert is Mr. Abdalla Omar, President of the Zanzibar Chamber of commerce, who said that he was impressed with the global interest in trading with Africa, adding that Turkey is one of many countries that are expanding into Africa.

On his part, Dr. Adel Gazarin, Chairman of the Egyptian Businessmen's Association, has stated that Egyptian-Turkish trade ties have reached an advanced stage, evident by signing a cooperation agreement with TUSKON, the Confederation of Turkish Businessmen and Industrialists. Tamir Sadeq of Egypt's Commercial International Bank has stated that Turkish businessmen have already ventured into three special industrial zones in Egypt, adding that Turkish businessmen view Egypt as a gateway to Africa and the region, producing a wide range of products ranging from textiles to steel and industrial goods.

In line with that, the President of TUSKON Mr. Rızanur Meral has stated that Turkish producers have a competitive advantage compared to Chinese producers who are already Africa's largest trade partner, he stated that the technology and know-how adopted by Turkish manufactures are state-of-the-art, adding that they spend a considerable percent of their budgets for design, research, and development in order to



Tüzmen touring the exhibition while greeting various participants

meet the highest quality standards of the European Union and can provide durable, quality, and efficient products for the African market for a significantly lower price compared to other goods of similar quality, adding that Turkish investments in Africa will also have a spill-over effect in terms of introducing new technology to Africa and help build modern and sophisticated industries there.

Yemeni businessmen also participated in the conference, representing a wide spectrum of industries in Yemen. Entrepreneur Mohammed Abdu Al-Ariki of Al-Khalil Technology told Yemen Times that he is attending this event in order to discover possible business opportunities in other sectors so as to diversify his investment portfolio and line of business, he also added that Turkey's industries are promising and have a quality advantage.

Businessman Abdullah Ahmed Al-Hadha, had a similar notion in mind, adding that Turkish brands have proved their reliability and durability, and the market potential of such products is always growing, while several businessmen who trade in vehicle spare

parts have emphasized that the quality of Turkish-made parts are similar to that of European and Japanese parts, adding that they discovered that many of the parts they used to import from Europe were actually made in Turkey and were sold to Yemeni businessmen at a premium, indicating that now they buy the parts directly from their manufacturers at lower prices.

The summit was a great success not only for the African participants, but also for Turkish businessmen who had an opportunity not only to market their goods and services, but also to know more about the African market and the demands of the African consumers, the Secretary-General of TUSKON Dr. Mustafa Gunay has indicated that this summit is unique in the sense that African buyers attend the venue where several sellers come to their respective booths and offer them their products and services, making it easier for them to make a choice and sign a business contract, or at least have a thorough knowledge of what Turkey can trade with Africa through the presentations of Turkish businessmen during the conference.



Businessman Abdullah Al-Hadha listening to a presentation by a Turkish furniture company on their product line and their competitive advantage.

## Business In Brief

### Yemen's Oil reserves estimated at 10 billion barrels

Sources at the Authority for Oil Exploration and Production has stated that Oil Estimates stand now at 10.4 billion barrels, compared to 4.7 billion barrels in 2000, adding that 647 Oil wells will be dug by 2010.

### Yemen Economic Corporation establishes direct-sale points

The Yemeni Economic Corporation has indicated that it started selling 50-kg wheat sacks directly to the consumers at a reduced price compared to what is being sold by commercial retailers, this measure was taken in order to regulate prices and force businessmen and retailers to price their wheat competitively around 3000-3200 Riyals per a 50-kg sack.

### Saudi Investors to construct cement factories in Yemen

A number of Saudi investors have indicated that they will invest up to US\$ 1.2 billion in constructing several cement factories in coastal areas in order to meet the demands of the booming constructions industry.

### Gulf Investors to invest in real estate and Hospitality

The Yemeni Company for Hotels, owner of Best Western's franchise in Yemen, has signed a development agreement worth US\$ 153 million in order to renovate its hotel located in Sana'a, and also to build a shopping mall and a residential complex as well.

### Report: Government needs IT for Efficiency

A report by the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation concluded that the sophisticated Information Technology systems are needed to enhance the operations of various government agencies, in order to improve efficiency and reduce redundancy.

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لوفاة المغفور لها بإذن الله تعالى

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وكافة موظفي ومنتسبي صحيفة يمن تايمز

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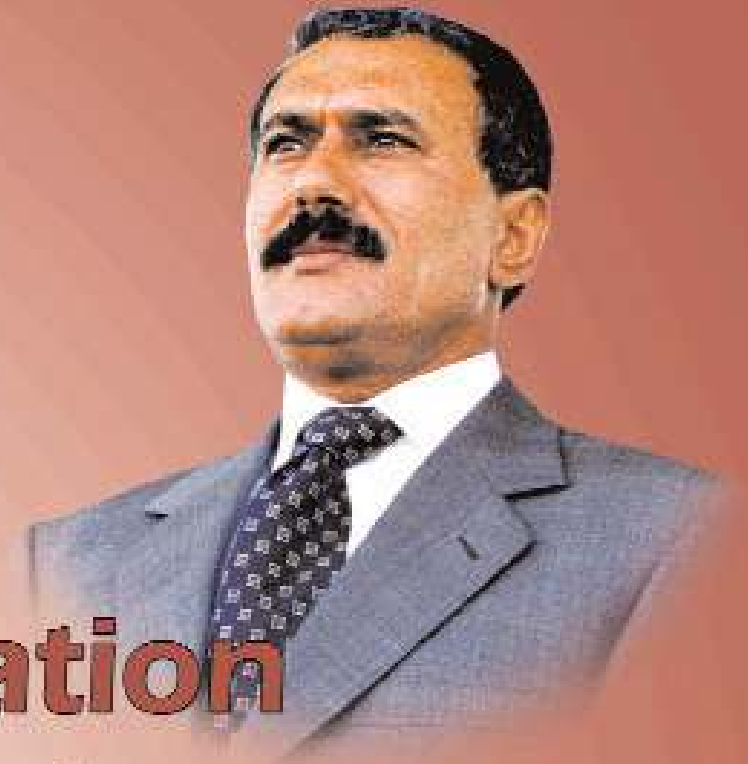
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مجدي أبوبكر السقاف - نعمان الخضمي



# اليوم 22



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### Ali Abdullah Saleh

And the people of Yemen on the Occasion of the  
17<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the reunification of Yemen

تتقدم

## مؤسسة الحثيلي

### للنقل وخدمات حقول النفط

بأجمل آيات التهاني والتبريكات

لفخامة الاخ /

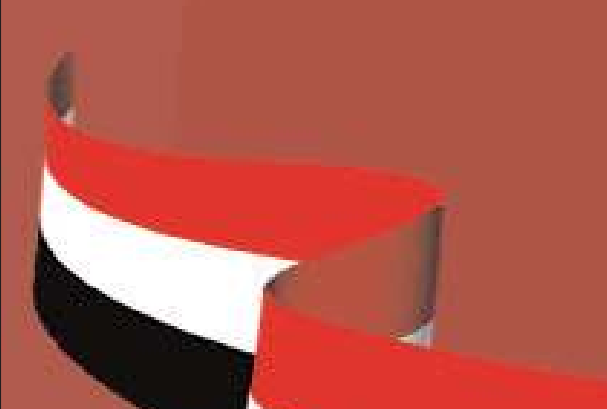
## علي عبدالله صالح

رئيس الجمهورية

وذلك بمناسبة الذكرى السابع عشر من تحقيق الوحدة الخالدة

ولكافة أبناء الشعب اليمني العريق .

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الرائدون في نقل النفط الخام

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

## The Yemeni Medical Pie

By: Sameer Ahmed Al-Nuzaili  
S4u2008@yahoo.com

We get to talk about financial and administrative corruption of some persons or institutions. But I can ensure you that there is no corruption worst than our country medical corruption. In the financial one, they steal people's money. But in the medical corruption, they steal people's life.

Moreover, in financial corruption, people always know the felons and all the details of their crimes, how they do it and when. But in the medicine world, unfortunately, people still have a little medical awareness and have always one suspect and one pretext that is the fate. This unlucky fate if he could speak even for once, I think, he will scream saying: "You creating me, fools!"

The daily spread up of corruption in hospitals and private clinics is one of the most tragic types of corruption in all

human history. That is because it, firstly, exploits citizens' ignorance of the basic elements in that profession which no one knows but the experts.

Secondly, it takes advantage of a critical human position in which a man could be in a weak condition with sensitive feelings that could push him to sell even his own clothes in order to get money to save the life of his child, wife, or parents.

Thirdly, which is the most influenced one, it is enhanced by doctors' mentality and conduct. Though doctors, who are supposed to be well-educated men, know in advance that the patients do not have the main sustenance of daily life, they rip them off in cold blood.

The treatment, in most medical institutions in Yemen today, is naked and open for all. Since whatever the disease is, the doctor will ask the patients to do a chain of laboratorial tests as well as x-rays, of course after s/he pinpoints accurately where the patient must do these tests. Then, s/he will name the only pharmacy in the whole world that the patient

can buy the drugs from.

Regarding drugs, 93% of the them are multivitamins and usually are not necessary for the exact disease. But, who cares. Even pharmacists want to sell as much as possible of their expired and smuggled drugs. Since both doctors and pharmacists shape one team and share the same pie.

Little noble doctors confess that the problem starts with their bosses whom make a condition in order to keep them working, they have to send all patients to buy a lot of drugs and do many tests. For, the bosses consider their medical institutions as a completely commercial investment.

Such medical institutions are sinking with illegal breaches with no observation or supervision from the responsible Health Ministry Bodies which are busy all the time with some important non-medical matters.

If the ministry makes a study on the delivery conditions which happened in all private medical institutions, they will

come to find that more than 97% of pregnant women were subjected to Hysterotomy operations. Not because Yemeni women are infected with specific disease but, of course, because the charges of these operations are 13 times more than normal birth.

Consequently, it is true that there is a queue of medical corruption who has no conscience, no supervisors, no aims, but collecting money whatever the issue will be. This is ensured by health organizations' reports which referred most of death conditions, in Yemen, to medical mistakes and negligence as well as to the absence of health awareness among citizens, who accept the so-called fate and entomb their relatives saliently.

At large, I would like to invite Yemeni youth to be aware of such inhuman exploitation and dirty corruption. Since youth are half of today and all of tomorrow, they should improve their health knowledge and spread it up in their environment so that the future pie may be clean and healthy.

## THROUGH THE MIND'S EYE

By: Maged Thabet Al-Kholidy  
maged\_thabet@hotmail.com



### The 22nd May anniversary, a sense of 'patriotism'?!?

First of all, 'happy many returns', dear readers. The 17th anniversary of Yemen Union is significant not only for Yemenis but also for all Arabs. All of us, of course, must have celebrated this dear occasion for which huge efforts (including big amounts) are yearly devoted. Since it is yearly celebrated, the authorities hold its festival in different cities as a means of a well distribution of focus-projects, and stone-foundations', maybe for the purpose of racism fighting'.

During the celebration period, the city in which the festival is held enjoys good care, and a lot of projects are officially 'founded'. But it does not last longer. And soon, after this national festival such cities restore or, to be more factual, lose most of, if not all, such a care as well as the stone-foundations and services.

Actually, this has happened many times before. It happened with the city of Mukala two years ago. In comparison with its present status, it has been missing that care for the last two years. Even the stone-foundations of the projects have disappeared. They might have been 'sold' or 'rented' to the other cities in which the festival took place later.

Actually, two years is too long period. We must be impartial. Within such a period, the world has completely changed and it must be expected that all the projects and 'stone-foundations' became only a part of the history especially in a city like Mukala where it is too hot. The situation may differ if the period is only one year and in another city of better climate.

Hodaidah was the place of the 16th anniversary festival. Last year, it was celebrating many services and a number of stone-foundations were spread everywhere. Many people were dreaming to live there to enjoy the projects and services offered by the authorities. Many people also went there to see the new face of the city which was bright and glittering as gold. Its current situation, however, has gone differently since the departure of the guests. People who live in Hodaidah are not as much surprised as those visitors or passers-by. That is because the residents know very well its status before the festival. Though it has gone worst, they are satisfied because they might have known the story of Mukal and other cities in which celebrations took place

before. Those who visited Hodaidah last year in the period slightly before or after the 22nd of May 2006 get shaken by its present status. To their surprise, they may think that they lost the way when they see the absence of the natural and artificial beauty that was gleaming just one year ago. It is now in Ibb city. Ibb is very beautiful by nature. It got more beautiful with the 17th festival. Billions are spent there. The festival is for one day. One week before and another after are more than enough to receive and farewell guests. For this period, the authorities work day and night. But soon after the festival, the story of Mukala and Hodaidah will repeat itself. Nothing supernatural or even natural is expected to happen in the city. It is going to face what other cities faced before. And similarly, this will happen with the city of the next-year festival.

There is a specific budget of big amounts for the festival of the Union. It is ok since no loans would be needed to cover the 'extra' expenses of the festivals. But, it is completely 'not ok' to forget such cities the moment the festivals are over. To keep the achievements, projects, and services offered is a national duty not only of the authorities, but also of the common people themselves. It is a joke to say that the projects, services, and stone-foundations are sold or rented for other cities. If this happens, however, there would be incomes to enhance the general budget and that is 'good'. But no incomes at all. It is just a matter of carelessness which costs the homeland not only money but also beauty and magnificence. The purpose of holding the festival in different cities is to pay attention to all cities, to enhance their tourist sites, and to introduce them to world. This actually happens, but unfortunately, for a temporal period of time.

I do not intend to disturb you, dear readers, on such a national day. Feel happy and proud of this historical occasion. It is only expressing 'patriotism' that everyone; poor and rich, young and old, must feel. It is a 'duty', and a responsibility that must be realized by all through the mind's eye for the sake of the 'dearest Yemen'.

Maged 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.

## Ahmed and his uneducated parents

By Abdullah Al-Nahdi  
Alnhdi2001@yahoo.com

In the past there was a small village, it was located in the middle of a big valley. That village was repressed from most necessary needs, electricity, communications, and so on. There was a small bower contained three people Ahmed and his uneducated parents. Their life was so simple. The father was working in his farm and the mother too. The farm was their only living source. Ahmed was loved too much by his parents, and their most care was just to offer him whatever he needed. They have just lonely dream which is seeing their alone son as educated man in the future. The days passed and Ahmed had been grown. He finished his elementary school, but he didn't stop in that educational stage as his friends. The elementary school was the highest educational stage to be reached there. All guys there did not

even think about secondary school except one.

Ahmed was the one who was supported by his parents to reach it. The secondary school wasn't far from the village, but for his parents it was so difficult to allow their son go out from the village even to that little far school. Nevertheless, they had to do it, no other choice.

Ahmed carried his bag in his first day, and then he left home with his mother's prayers. All people were saying good bye to Ahmed as he was traveling abroad. At school Ahmed adjusted very well with every thing around him. While he was coming back home, he stopped on a hill looking to his village and he was wondering "who can I discuss with about my new subjects when ever I want, who can help me whenever I have math problem, how I can study in the evening with out electricity" at that moment he remembered those two persons who work the whole day under the

hot sun rays and pain at night to offer this chance to him. He moved his head up to the sky while the wafts were razing his tears from his cheeks and thanked his god for giving him these kind parents.

Ahmed hadn't finish his high school, but it was his last year. In that very quite night where the moon was chaining, since it was the only light source in that village, Ahmed was lying in his room looking to the moon through the window. He was meditating, but some thing else intrupted him. It was a crying sound. He tried to find out where the sound was coming from. He looked out through the widow, but it was coming from the opposite side from inside the house. Ahmd opened his room's door and followed the sound which was getting high while his legs were getting heavy.

He went downstairs. Suddenly, he saw someone setting in the stairs. It was his mother; she was covering her face by her hands. Ahmed tried to move her

hands then" mom what is the matter? Why you are crying?" Ahmed said. "Ahmed, never mind just go to your bed you should wake up early for school" the mother told him.

Ahmed didn't leave her, he insisted to know. "Mom how I can close my eyes while your eyes bleeding tears" Ahmed said." Ahmed, you know that you are the only one whom I could cry for and who can make me laugh in the whole life" the mother said.

Ahmed couldn't say any thing he was just looking to his mother."Ahmed you know that we are getting older and our income is getting low. I'm just thinking after you finish your high school this year who would support you to study college in the city as I know It costs much money and I don't want you to stop your study...." The mother couldn't continue she just cried. "mom stop cring no one knows what will happen tomorrow, the aurora comes after the darkest moment"

## إعلان عن إنزال مناقصة عامة للمرة الثانية

تعلن شركة مصافي عدن للمقاولين من الدرجة الأولى وشركات المقاولات الأجنبية المتخصصة في بناء المستشفيات عن رغبتها في تشييد مبنى مستشفى شركة مصافي عدن على أن يستوفي المتقدم الشروط التالية :

١- ان تكون الشركة لديها خبرة سابقة في بناء المستشفيات وعلى ان لا تقل عن ثلاث مستشفيات

٢- على المتقدمين ارفاق صورة من خبرتهم في تنفيذ مشاريع مشابهة لنفس المشروع وذلك للتأكد (كسابق خبرة).

٣- يشترط على المتقدمين ان يكونوا مصنفيين من الدرجة الأولى محليا والى جانب الشركات الأجنبية ذات الخبرة في مثل هذا المجال

٤- نسخة من البطاقة الضريبية سارية المفعول (المحليين)

٥- نسخة من البطاقة التأمينية سارية المفعول

٦- أرفاق شهادة مزاولة المهنة سارية المفعول

٧- ضمان بنكي أو شيك قابل للدفع بواقع ٢,٥٪ من قيمة العطاء صالح لمدة ١٢٠ يوما صادر من بنك معتمد

٨- تقدم العطاءات من أصل + نسختين بظرف مغلق مختوم بالشمع الأحمر ومعنون للأخ مدير المصافي - رئيس لجنة المناقصات - مشروع تشييد مبنى مستشفى شركة مصافي عدن .

٩- على من ترسو عليه المناقصة دفع ١٪ من قيمة العطاء ونلك رسوم تحسين المحافظة

١٠- لن ينظر في أي عطاء ما لم يكن مستوفيا جميع الشروط المذكورة

١١- يتم شراء كراسة المناقصة من إدارة المشاريع بمبلغ ٥٠,٠٠٠ ريال يمني لا غير لا ترد

١٢- يتم إعادة كراسة المناقصة مختومة مع العطاء

١٣- الشركة غير ملزمة بقبول ادني عرض

١٤- يقدم العطاء خلال ستين يوما من الإعلان

١٥- يتم تسليم المظاريف يوم الأربعاء الموافق ٢٠٠٧/٧/١٨ الساعة ١١,٠٠ صباحا وهو نفس يوم فتحها بحضور لجنة المناقصة والأخوة المتقدمين أو مندوبيهم

١٦- للاستفسار وزيارة الموقع الاتصال بالأخ مدير المشاريع - تلفون رقم ٣٧٦٢٣١ وقت الدوام

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طالب جامعي - خبرة في مجال السواقة (سواقة جميع أنواع السيارات) - يبحث عن وظيفة سائق لدى عائلة أو شركة أو غير ذلك على أن يكون الراتب ممتاز

للتواصل: ٧٧٧٥٤٥٥٤٢

• ناجي - خبرة في مجال السواقة لدى شركات أجنبية - حاصل على رخصة قيادة - قادر على توفير الضمانة التجارية - يبحث عن وظيفة.

للتواصل: ٧٧٧٥٦٩٩٣٢

• محمد عبد الله - دبلوم فني (قسم محاسبة) - خبرة في مجال الحاسوب - دورات في اللغة الإنجليزية - يرغب في العمل في إحدى الشركات أو صنعا أو حضرموت أو تعز.

للتواصل: ٧١١٦٦٠٧٣٠

• محمد عبد الله - دبلوم فني (قسم محاسبة) - خبرة في مجال الحاسوب - دورات في اللغة الإنجليزية - يرغب في العمل في أي شركة مناسبة.

للتواصل: ٧٧٧٠٤٣٠٠٤

• محمد قايد - دبلوم تقنية المعلومات وتطبيقات الكمبيوتر -

**سيارات**

• للبيع: سيارة مرسيدس E ٢٣٠ - موديل ٩٠ - الحالة جيدة جداً - السعر النهائي سبعة آلاف دولار.

للتواصل: ٧٧٧٣٢٩٤٩٣

• للبيع: سيارة هيلوكس (فارو) - صيني - موديل ٢٠٠٥ - نظيفة جداً - غمارتين - اللون أبيض - السعر مناسب - السيارة بتترول الخلفية.

للتواصل: ٧٧٧٩٥٠٤٨٨

**دراقون**  
للسلامة والأمان

من خدماتنا:

- حراسة المنشآت الخاصة (بنوك، مستشفيات، مدارس، مراكز تجارية، شركات، مصانع)
- حماية الشخصيات (بوديقارد)

العنوان: صنعاء شارع سقطره المتفرع من شارع تعز تليفاكس: ٦١٢٨١٤ ت: ٧٧٧٣٩٩٦٤٧

مكتب أحمد محسن المرسي للخدمات العقارية  
حده - الحى السياسي - الأحيى - بيت بوس  
سيار: ٢٨٥٥٠٠ - مكتب: ٦٧٩١٦٦

للبيع: مبنى مكون من ٣ فتحات ومدخل سيارة ومدخل شخصي وشقة خلفية وشقتين كبيرة فوق في الحي السياسي قريب من شارع الجزائر والجمع 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 مغطاً بهناجر، حديقة رائعة، وأشجار مرتفعة. رائعة جداً لأي أسرة تريد مساحة خارجية كبيرة. سعرها للبيع حوالي ٧٥٠.٠٠٠ دولار قابل للتفاوض للمشتري الجاد.

- شارع الخمسين، بيت بوس، ١٠ لبن فيها ٣ فتحات، بدروم داخل. سعر للبيع: ٧٠٠.٠٠٠ ريال قريبة جداً من بيت بوس.

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مستشفيات

مستشفى الثورة ت: ٠١-٢٤٩٦٦٧  
مستشفى الجمهوري ت: ٠١-٢٤٩٦٦٧  
مستشفى حدة الأهلي ت: ٠١-٤١٣٨١  
مستشفى الاماني الحديث ت: ٠١-٦٠٠٠٠-٦٠٠٠٠  
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فنادق

فندق فرساي ت: ٠١-٤٣٥٧٧-١/٢  
فندق شيراتون ت: ٠١-٣٣٧٥٠٠  
فندق موفيك ت: ٠١-٥٤٦٦٦٦  
فندق تاج سبأ ت: ٠١-٣٧٣٧٣٧  
فندق ريلكس ان ت: ٠١-٤٤٩٨٧١  
فندق وأجنحة الخليج السياحي ت: ٠١-٦٠٣٥٥٠-٦٠٣٥٥٠/٨

معاهد

معهد يالي ت: ٤٤٨-٣٧/٤-٤٤٨-٣٩  
معهد اللغة الألمانية ت: ٢٠٠٩٥٥  
المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر ت: ٢٦٦٢٢٢  
فاكس: ٥١٤٧٥٥  
معهد كاروكوس ت: ٥٢٤٤٤/٥  
معهد أوكس ت: ٥٢٤٤٤/٥  
معهد أوكس ت: ٥١-٦١٢٠-٢٤٠-٨٣٣  
فاكس: ٦١٥٥٥٧

شركات للتأمين

الوطنية للتأمين ت: ٧٧٧٦٣/٧٧٧٦٣  
مأرب للتأمين ت: ٢٠٦١٢/٨/١٣  
صنعا ت: ٢٠٦١٢/٨/١٣  
الشركة اليمنية للإسلامة للتأمين وإعادة التأمين  
صنعا ت: ٢٨٤١٣٢  
عقد ت: ٢٤٤٨٠  
شركة اليمن للتأمين صنعا ت: ٧٧٨-٦/٧٧٧٦٣/٤٣  
عقد ت: ٢٤٧٦١٧  
عقد ت: ٢٥٠٢٤٥

مدارس

مدرسة رينيو ت: ٤١٤٠٠٢١/٤٤-٤٣٣  
مدارس صنعاء الدولية ت: ٣٧-١٩١/٢  
مدرسة الزكية الدولية ت: ٤٤٨٣٥/٩  
مدرسة الماجد اليمنية ت: ٢٠٦١٥٩

سفرات

التسليم للسفرات ت: ٢٧٠٧٥٠  
العالمية للسفرات والسياحة ت: ٤٤١١٥٨/٦٠

مطاعم

مطعم ومخازنة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)  
تلفون: ٥٠٥٢٩٠ - ٢٦٦٣٧٥ - فاكس: ٢٦٧٦١٩

**عقارات**

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Applicants who possess the above qualifications and experience for any of the above two positions should submit their CVs to Yemen Goggle Company, Sana'a Mogadishu Street-telefax-473791 or email them to - (support@yemengoggle.com) no later than 30th of May 2007.  
Only those who have the right qualification and experience will be contacted for an interview.

للتواصل: ٧١١٩٣١١٢١

• يعلن المركز البريطاني BLC عن حاجته لحارس أمن الشروط:-  
-الحصول على الثانوية  
- الحصول على البطاقة الشخصية  
- اللباقة وحسن المظهر (يقوم المركز بدعم ومساعدة من لم يحالفهم الحظ في العمل بنسبة ٥٠٪ في تعلم اللغة الإنجليزية.

للتواصل: ٤٤٠٧٠٣ - ٢

•مطلوب مصمم لديه القدرة على الإبتكار براتب متميز.  
يرجى إرسال السيرة الذاتية إلى cva@snono.com

**باحثون عن وظيفة**

• خليل - بكالوريوس في علوم الحاسوب - خبرة في مجال المراسلات الإلكترونية + خبرة في مجال بيع وبرمجة التلفون السيارة + دورات في اللغة الإنجليزية وفي مجال المبيعات - لديه القدرة على البرمجة وتصميم المواقع وصيانة الحاسوب - يرغب في العمل في مجال تخصصه.

للتواصل: ٧٧١٨١٨٤٢٠

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

للتواصل: ٧٣٣٦٥٠٠٤٠

• عبدالرحيم محمد - بكالوريوس لغة إنجليزية - جامعة حضرموت

**البنوك**

بنك اليمن والخليج فاكس: ٣٦-٨٢٤ ت: ١-٢٦-٨٣٣  
فرع عدن ت: ٢٣٧٨٩٩ - ٢٣٧٨٩٩ / فاكس: ٢٣٧٨٢٤  
البنك التجاري ت: ٧٧٧٢٤ فاكس: ٧٧٧٢١  
مصرف اليمن البحرين الشامل ت: ٢٤٧٥٠-٢٤٧٥٠  
فاكس: ٢٤٧٥٠-٢٤٧٥٠

بنك اليمن الدولي ت: ٠١-٤٧٠٤٠  
البنك العربي ت: ٠١-٣٧٥٥٥/٢  
بنك التسليف الزراعي ت: ٠١-٥٣٣٨١٣  
البنك المركزي: ت: ٠١-٣٧٤٣٤

**تأجير سيارات**

زوييه (Budget) ت: ٠١-٦٣٣٣-٠١-٦٣٣٣ فاكس: ٢٤٠٩٥٨  
يورب كار ت: ٣٧-٧٥١ فاكس: ٣٧-٨٠٤  
هيرتز لتأجير السيارات صنعا ت: ٠١-٤٤٠٣٠٩  
فرع شيراتون ت: ٥٥٥٨٥٥  
عقد ت: ٠٢-٢٤٥٢٣٥

**مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر**

أبتك لتعليم الكمبيوتر (تركيز على الانترنت، مناهج، تجارة إلكترونية) شهادة ايزو ١.

صنعا ت: ٠١-٤٨٣٠٠٥  
فاكس: ٠١-٤٠٧٤١٩  
عقد ت: ٢٠٠٣٣٧١٩٩  
عقد ت: ٠٤-٢٥-٢٤٣  
المكلا ت: ٠٥-٢٠-٧٤٩٢

Infinit Education T: 444553  
ت: ٤٤٥٥١٨/٧-٤٤٢٠٧٣

NIIT لتعليم الكمبيوتر

**البريد السريع**

صنعا ت: ٤٤٠١٧٠/٧٧  
الحديدة ت: ٢٤٨٣٢  
إب ت: ٤١١٨٨٨  
المكلا ت: ٣٠٣٤١  
شبه ت: ٢٠٣٣٦  
سيئون ت: ٤٠٢٤٦٩

**FedEx**  
Federal Express

صنعا ت: ٤٤٠١٧٠/٧٧

## Yemeni youth, please be aware and participate

By: Fatima Al-Ajel  
fatimafnr@yahoo.com

Sitting on one side of the hall listening to the participants, she was one of many Yemeni youth who, with hopes for the future, was at the workshop to learn more about their future in leadership. Yet, she wondered, "Are these participants serious about changing the future and are they willing to do their best to improve their positions?"

It was a workshop about Yemeni youth organized Sunday at the Sana'a International Hotel by the Youth State Shoura Council under the banner, "Yemeni youth: where and to where?" Yemeni youth from various parties and organizations attended the workshop with one purpose - to learn about the problems they face and improve their position for a better future.

Workshop papers focused on two points: where are Yemeni youth in leadership and where are the nation's youth headed?

While participants presented several suggestions and serious solutions for youth, many attendees departed early, leaving the hall suddenly empty. Some had lectures at their universities, while others had businesses or work to attend to; the only ones remaining were those who had organized the event and several participants who had come to achieve the workshop's aim.

Such behavior answers the previous question. If Yemeni youths consider their business work and daily life activities as their priority for the future, then why do they request holding such workshops to discuss their problems?

Knowing the importance of their role as true leaders to change the future is the first step in improving their situation and solving their problems. "Yemeni youth face an awareness crisis because they don't realize their importance as future leaders. At the same time, the government plays a role in increasing such youth feelings by also neglecting such future leaders' role," participant Shihab Al-Ariqi commented.

He added that Yemeni youth must realize that they are the only ones who can mold their nation's civilization, but this



In the beginning, every attendee paid attention to the workshop's activities; however, when the important moment came for participants to sign the event's recommendations, most youth attendees had left the hall, thereby ignoring their rights.



won't be achieved unless they activate their role in the leadership process.

Youth problems and needs are many, for which numerous workshops and conferences are held to find serious solutions; however, great solutions and strategies from such workshops and activities are only put on paper without applying them in reality.

Arab youth problems and interests are the same, but most Arab governments aren't serious about youth. Many government authorities plan youth strategies, but they're applied only on paper.

This workshop seems like many others which follow traditional methodology in presenting problems and conclude with poor recommendations as to what actually happens at many similar workshops or conferences.

"In Bahrain, we agreed on a specialized youth strategy two years ago, but it still hasn't been applied," Bahraini journalist Mohammed Al-Swead commented. He pointed out that youth don't want solutions on paper or empty words; rather, they're looking for real interaction and serious and practical solutions for their various situations.

One criticism of the workshop was that most papers only mentioned the absence

of Yemeni youth in the leadership process and neglected the workshop's second aim of suggesting solutions to such problems. "The presenters didn't give more attention to solutions, which is more important than listing the problems without thinking of practical solutions," Al-Ariqi noted.

While most youth activities focus mainly on youth rights, where are those activities educating youth on their duties? "We need such workshops to learn about our duties as future leaders. How can we be future leaders if we're unaware of our duties toward our nation?" one attendee asked.

The Yemeni government also was available at the workshop, attending to hear about youth problems and the different views they hold. In cooperation with several Arab countries and international organizations, the Yemeni government has completed a youth action strategy essentially focusing on youths' basic needs and rights summarized by the youth themselves.

According to Abdullah Al-Khamisi, coordinator of the national strategy for youth and children, the strategy will focus on four main points: youth employment, minimizing the dangers of early marriage, identifying the national youth identity and

youth participation in various Yemeni fields

After numerous studies and statistics by both the Yemeni government and several international organizations, the government was able to specify the problems facing Yemeni youth "The tragic problems of Yemeni youth are more than those discussed in the workshop, but the Yemeni government intends to make changes and improve youths' position," Al-Khamisi noted.

According to studies by the national strategy for youth and children, only 30 percent of Yemeni youth exercise their rights, such as regarding education. Additionally, approximately 50,000 Yemeni women die due to poor health care following childbirth.

The question remains: Will what was discussed at the workshop be taken into account by the Yemeni government and Yemeni youths? This is the question that must be answered, the youth workshop attendees maintained.

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