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Inside:

3

Israel launches attacks in Gaza

5

African refugees: We are discarded in Yemen

8

WB Report: Strategic Intervention urgently needed

Readers' Voice

Last edition's question:
 Why do you think only 2 percent of Yemenis donate blood?

This edition's question:
 Do you think that GPC was behind firing Al-Khaiwani?
 - Yes
 - No
 - I don't know

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

Qatari mediation succeeds in halting Sa'ada war

By: Mohammed bin Sallam

SA'ADA, June 20 — Both Yemeni authorities and Houthi loyalists have stuck to a ceasefire agreement signed last week in Doha and no breach has been recorded so far, an indication of the success of the mediation led by Qatari leadership to halt the ongoing war in Sa'ada, which first began in June 2004.

Qatar commended President Ali Abdullah Saleh's efforts to end the fighting, declaring that he is the one guaranteeing the agreement's success.

An official with the ruling General People's Congress party stated, "All military operations have been suspended and no breaches have been recorded until now." He added that a committee formed by political leaders and involving all political powers will follow up the agreement's implementation.

Consultative Council member Muhsen Al-Olfi heads the committee, which includes members of Parliament and the Consultative Council.

"The committee, presided by Al-Olfi and formed to supervise the [ceasefire] agreement's implementation, arrived in Sa'ada last Sunday to hold discussions with several Sa'ada officials. It includes five members of Parliament and four Consultative Council members," the official said.

Special sources noted that Aidrous Al-Naqib, head of Parliament's Yemeni Socialist Party bloc, wasn't among the committee members, further revealing that the committee comprises 10 members, including three Qatari officials.

A committee spokesman confirmed that Abdulmalik Al-Houthi remains in Sa'ada, denying reports that he has gone to Qatar.

Yasser Al-Awadhi, deputy head of Parliament's General People's Congress bloc, told September.net that neither Abdulmalik Al-Houthi nor any other Houthi leader's move to Qatar is a priority of the committee, whose main task is to supervise the ceasefire agreement's implementation. He added that such a topic will come in the fourth step.

Al-Awadhi maintains that the committee's priority now is to supervise implementation of the agreement's first article, which stresses the ceasefire's importance, as well as securing roads in order to help the committee exercise its tasks and facilitate Houthis' descent from the mountains and handing over of their medium-sized weaponry.

He added that the committee is fully aware of the difficulty of fixing a ceasefire and implementing the agreement; however, its members are on a national task mandated by political leadership and they are determined to perform their task successfully.

Moreover, Al-Awadhi revealed that the committee met with Qatari mediators in Sa'ada last Monday to acquaint them with the mechanism and the timetable for implementing the ceasefire agreement.

The committee, of which Al-Awadhi is an important member, includes the heads of Parliament's political party blocs, as well as Consultative Council members, and is presided by Al-Olfi,

the council's deputy head.

According to sources, the Yemeni-Qatari committee charged with implementing the ceasefire agreement held a series of meetings with local authority officials in Sa'ada and several army leaders; however, the results of such meetings weren't announced.

The sources went on to say that the committee is focusing on creating a mechanism whereby it can contact Houthi leaders, further maintaining that no Houthi leaders left Yemen for Qatar on Tuesday.

Qatar News Agency cited Qatari Prime Minister Sheikh Hamad bin Jassim bin Jabr Al-Thani as saying, "What the Yemeni government and Abdulmalik Al-Houthi announced was the fruit of efforts by President Saleh and Sheikh Hamad bin Jabr Al-Thani during his recent visit to Sana'a."

Al-Thani assured that the only guarantor of the agreement is Saleh's keenness to terminate the sedition and Houthis' keenness to respond to Saleh's call during celebrations of the 17th anniversary of Yemen's reunification.

Sources in Sana'a report that Qatar intends to establish a fund to rebuild what has been destroyed by the war in Sa'ada, noting that Qatar's Foreign Ministry has begun contacting donor countries to help secure the necessary funds to rebuild and compensate those affected by the war.

They add that such Qatari initiatives come within the framework of their mediation efforts aiming to end the

Sa'ada war. Further, a technical team will arrive in Sana'a in coming days to supervise the ceasefire's implementation and evaluate the damages from the war.

On a human level, more than 100,000 Sa'ada area residents are living in camps on Yemeni-Saudi borders and other areas, awaiting the results of the mediation process, which is noticeably slow.

Yassin Sa'eed Noman, head of the Joint Meeting Parties' Supreme Council, stressed that the end of the fighting in Sa'ada was in response to a national wish that his council demanded more than once, maintaining that the halting of military operations there is an important introduction to upcoming treatment, which should come within a comprehensive national solution.

Noman further believes the inclusion of the heads of parliamentary blocs comes within the framework of the JMP's attitude advocated since the war erupted and shows readiness to work within any national efforts aimed to resolve the Sa'ada issue.

Additionally, he stressed the importance of exerting more efforts to make a permanent ceasefire, as well as searching for immediate solutions to displaced residents' problems.

Islahi leader Hamid Al-Ahmar noted that the political situation in Yemen is bad and that the entire country has been caught up in it, as all Yemenis have been affected by the situation.

Continued on page 2

Once Popular Forces Union Party gave him up National Security arrests Al-Khaiwani

By: Yemen Times Staff

SANA'A, June 20 — Sources reported yesterday that National Security arrested journalist and political activist Abdulkarim Al-Khaiwani at his Sana'a residence, later breaking into his home and conducting a thorough search, horrifying his wife and children in the process.

The media industry was surprised on Saturday to learn that the Popular Forces Union Party had let Al-Khaiwani go and fired him as editor-in-chief of its Al-Shoura.net news web site. The party didn't specify the reason for his firing, despite his record of service to them.

Knowledgeable sources suggest that the ruling regime pressured party leaders tremendously to fire Al-Khaiwani and shut down Al-Shoura.net in order to lower the tone calling for canceling the party's license to operate, thus putting the party in a serious dilemma. In turn, the party was unable to express the reason for Al-Khaiwani's firing or even letting him go in an honorable manner.

In a brief telephone interview a couple of hours before his arrest, when asked for more information about his departure from his position, Al-Khaiwani replied, "Party leadership didn't inform me that I was fired; rather, I learned of it only through what was published on the party's web site. I think this is the 'bullet of mercy' that's been fired at my back after years of standing at the forefront of the party and standing up for its principles."

He added, "There are specific individuals who are members of the party's general committee, who happen to have become closer to the ruling party or are even working with the regime, and there are those who have been conspiring against me and are responsible for the sudden decision to fire me, probably in order to satisfy the regime."

He concluded, "Our current opposition is a sham. I've worked with two opposition parties during my career as a political activist and I've reached the conclusion that working with political parties is controversial. Any media affiliated with political parties can never serve the country and national issues, despite what many think. These political parties are unfounded and the regime can penetrate and manipulate them as it pleases."

Assistant secretary-general of the party, Mohammed Al-Mutawakil, said the decision to fire Al-Khaiwani was wrong and may have been personally motivated. He stated that party leadership decided to downsize staff at Al-

Shoura.net and therefore, formed a three-member committee of Yahya Al-Showaish, Abdulsalam Al-Razaaz and Rashad Salim to investigate and come up with a list of secondary individuals to be fired as part of a cost-cutting strategy.

Al-Mutawakil emphasized that he strongly opposes the decision to fire Al-Khaiwani, indicating that the journalist is a leadership figure, not a mere employee to be let go, and expressing his sorrow at Al-Khaiwani's departure.

He added, "I telephoned Al-Khaiwani and pleaded for him to return, but it was too late, as the decision to fire him already had been validated."

A source close to Al-Khaiwani said that the attorney general has called on him to comment on allegations related to distributing photographic images taken during the Sa'ada war and leaking them to the media. The allegations are based on a confession by fellow journalist Muna Al-Khalid, who was arrested while visiting relatives at a Sana'a jail.

Al-Khalid was arrested for several hours until a confession was extracted. A number of allegations, including supporting Houthis, have been thrown at her by the undersecretary of the public attorney's office.

Born in Taiz in 1965, Al-Khaiwani is an outspoken journalist and political activist who previously headed Al-Haq Party's political committee and was editor-in-chief of that party's Al-



Al-Khawani is an active political activist and an outspoken journalist.

Ummah newspaper.

After this, he moved to the radical Islamic Popular Forces Union Party where he was editor-in-chief of Al-Shoura newspaper, as well as Al-Shoura.net news web site. The two media outlets' popularity skyrocketed due to his outspoken opinion articles and investigative reports unveiling corruption at very high levels in the regime, involving both current and previous officials.

Al-Khaiwani has been arrested twice before for periods totaling nearly a year. He routinely has been physically and emotionally violated by the regime and security agencies under the banner of national security, the "War on Terrorism" and President Ali Abdullah Saleh's personal image. Some of his most famous articles include, "The anniversary of the throne" and "Ali Katyusha."

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In brief

ABYAN

Civil status training

June 19 — Twenty three trainees from Abyan governorate concluded a twenty day training on electronic civil status services and personal record at the governorate personal and civil status authority. The training aimed at automating the procedures including issuing of the ID cards, birth certificate, and civil record. This is one of the many events taking place with the civil status authority branches around the republic under the reform and automating program.

LAHJ

First phase of micro credit projects launched

June 20 — The Social Development Fund branch at Lahj governorate has launched its first phase in the micro credit project from which 300 beneficiaries divided into 61 groups will utilize at the total expense of 29 million and 760 thousand Yemeni Riyals. An example of the projects sponsored through this program is honey production through creating bee-hive farms, as well as live stock, sewing projects, electronic services for mobile phones, as well as other marketing projects.

SANA'A

Ministry of interior launches website

June 20 — the ministry of interior has launched its website www.mio.gov.ye which will include information about the ministry, the various services as well as news. The media official at the ministry stated that the website will include security announcements and issues related and will provide citizens of a direct way to interact with the ministry.

Anti-corruption workshop launched

June 19 — In the framework of the Yemeni-German cooperation to combat corruption a workshop was launched at the Chief Prosecutor's Office on Monday. It is a three day workshop in which three German experts will discuss with their Yemeni counterparts the concepts, measures, and procedures to fight corruption.

ALMAHWAIT

Health institute girls hostel constructed

June 20 — Now the girls coming from remote districts in Al-Mahwait wishing to enrol in the health institute would not have a problem in accommodation. The public health office has commenced the first phase of constructing a girls hostel affiliated to the health institute with total cost of 86 million Yemeni Riyals provided by the Social Fund for Development.

ALMUKALLA

Power station fire under control

June 20 — Al-Munawara power station staff and technicians managed to put off a fire that broke on Saturday. The fire took place in the fuel network but was controlled quickly before much damage was done. The governor rushed to the location and praised the efforts as well as assured the power station manager to repair the damages so that the station would be running again soon.

Extracting beneficial substances from Qat leaves

June 19 — Dr. Anwar Al-Shahawi professor of chemistry at Hadramout Science and Technology University confirmed that his long research on extracting the good substance in Qat in order to reduce the harmful side effects of chewing this leaf has been successful. He has been able to produce energizing chemicals which do not cause addiction and with a fixed price throughout the year. He even explored the idea of importing his invention to other countries as an energizing drug.

Journalists condemn Minister of Information

SANA'A, June 19 — The protesting journalists and activists who have been regularly conducting sit-ins at what is known as Freedom Square in front of the Cabinet, have unleashed their anger at the Minister of Information last Tuesday.

Although the activists carry out a sit-in every Tuesday at Freedom Square, but last Tuesday was special as an open-air seminar was conducted in which an analysis by lawyer Abdulaziz Al-Samawi, a specialist in media law, was highlighted. Further, a presentation elaborating the article 33 of the current press code was delivered to the attendees by journalist Najeb Al-Yafi'e, who concluded that article 33 of the law confirmed citizen's, political parties', organizations', and government agencies' rights to issue publications.

"What should be studied here is the dominating controlling mentality of the authority licensing publications (meaning ministry of information). Because legally publishing newspapers or media publications is a right ensured by the constitution and article 33 of the press code," He said. Additionally, he clarified that the problem is not with the legal texts but it is with the government's mentality and desperation to control information.

Tawakul Karman, chairwoman of Women Journalists without Constraints, whose mobile news services was banned by the government, and who has not been granted a license to issue a newspaper affiliated to the



Journalists during the protest last Tuesday

organisation, also gave a speech at the seminar.

"It is sad to hear such oppressive remarks from those who are supposed to be the protectors of freedom of press. Especially that they give themselves the right to prevent people from their right to issue publications without acceptable justification," she complained.

She stressed on the right for every citizen to have their own radio, TV channel, or newspaper...etc according to international standards. She criticized the fact that her organisation

cannot publish even one newspaper while a Ministry has tens of radio channels and many newspapers sponsored from public funds.

The speakers further stressed on the need to take control of the TV and Radio broadcast and make it public domain instead of being controlled by the government, because they are "of the main tools for peaceful transition of power". Furthermore, the protestors agreed to make the coming sit-in, next Tuesday, a cultural and artistic demonstration in which a play will be conducted.

Opposition doubts GPC's intent in dialogue

SANA'A, June 20 — The Yemeni opposition — represented in Parliament by the General People's Congress, Islah Party, the Yemeni Socialist Party, the Nasserite Unionist Party and the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party — signed an agreement last Sunday with the ruling party specifying the issues and guarantees of dialogue between them.

The dialogue agreement is an attempt to reconcile the extreme point of views of the opposition and the state especially with the latest tension because of Sa'ada war.

However, this dialogue agreement does not seem to convince many prominent people in the opposition, as they "doubt the state intention".

Yassin Sa'eed Noman, Yemeni Socialist Party secretary-general and head of the JMP's Supreme Coordinating Council, told media earlier, "Dialogue is a must; however, we must set the appropriate climate to ensure its success. We accepted it because the nation urgently needs it, partially due to dysfunctions at both political and economic levels. However, will the ruling party be serious about dialogue this time around?"

GPC Secretary-General Abdulqader Bajammal considers the rules for dialogue in line with successful conditions during the first stage and a great accomplishment in the midst of an

important historical situation.

The beginning of the agreement mentions that continuing political dialogue aims to establish a future national agreement regarding societal reforms and organized procedures for working tools related to these topics in the dialogue between the partners regarding political work through national partnership.

Such dialogue is the desire of all parts, so it's important to base it on main concepts and principals that clarify and organize the important rules of implementing this dialogue practically and successfully.

The agreement includes four sections. The first involves the specifics of dialogue, agreeing to begin the first stage of dialogue based on the June 18, 2006 agreement of principals between the GPC and the Joint Meeting Parties and the European Union's recommendations in its report regarding supervising local and president elections.

The second point in this section is about constitutional reforms that look into developing parliamentary work and what such dialogue will create. The third point involves developing the local governance system and holding elections for the heads of local councils and administrative divisions, as well as organizing urban society.

The final point related to dialogue

regards solving previous political quarrels and social issues hindering growth and development.

Section two of the agreement which is about the main rules and principals of the agreement, entitles any party to recommend a date and topic for discussion and hence must be scheduled in the agenda.

Regarding media constraints, the agreement pinpoints the important role of media and the positive and negative impacts it may have on the public. Thus, setting media constraints and mechanisms would help the success of the dialogue.

It further set regulations for issuing press releases and statements issued by the dialoguing parties. Additionally, each session will appoint an individual to report and provide information to the media, which will help consolidate outgoing statements and information.

The agreement's final section addresses the issue of forming a secretariat committee comprised of five members, one from each party, to help the dialoguing parties perform the technical tasks ahead.

Following a six-month halt, the opposition parties, represented in the JMP, and the ruling GPC party decided to establish dialogue at the latter's request.

at the meeting, described the meeting as a good initiative for the participants, who deal with different people at their offices, to build the social awareness of the level of rights and freedoms enjoyed by citizens.

Women voices were present at the meeting and strongly shared their opinions and objections as the discussion started on the principles of human rights. "We do not need new rules to save women's rights, we only need men to apply what our religion 'Islam' has kept for us, for we believe that Islam has given us all the rights human practices have taken from us." Said a female lawyer participating in the training.

ary, primary, and university exams. And most people complain of such intermittent cuts because they prevent them from sleeping.

Meanwhile, a bomb explosion in some feed pipes of Al-Mansoura electrical station caused light damages, which were restored later by technicians.

Locust outbreak in Al-Jawf and Marib denied

By: Moneer Al-Omari

SANA'A, June 19 — Agricultural and pest control officials told media outlets of a desert locust outbreak in Marib and Al-Jawf after it was confined to Al-Mahrah and Hadramout governorates and to a lesser degree in Shabwa governorate. However, such allegations were denied by the general director of the Desert Locusts Control Center, Abdu Al-Rumaih who noted that his center's field committees recorded only single cases of some locusts, but not in swarms.

Al-Rumaih added that the field teams surveyed many areas in Marib and detected single cases of locusts in Al-Falag, with 66 locusts in each hectare. The same finding applies to the Al-Zunimah area, an area planted with grains and fodder, with a lower percentage than recorded in Al-Falag.

Similarly, locals in Marib denied information by official experts, declaring that locusts exist in a very small percentage. Marib Press reported many locals in Marib as saying, "Their governorate is not afflicted by locust," maintaining that the government improvises such news to receive more support from foreign and international agencies.

Al-Rumaih added that they don't expect any locust outbreaks in other parts of the republic and the locust swarms will remain in the Hadramout's Manoukh, Thamoud and Zamakh regions until September. If rains fall in Marib and Al-Jawf, such rainfall will attract new swarms to those areas.

"Desert locusts, as clear from their name, breed in desert areas and upon becoming adult locusts, they invade other places," Al-Rumaih said replying to a question regarding a potential locust outbreak in the midlands or western areas. However, he warned that the locusts might invade other areas if they aren't controlled in their breeding areas.

He pointed out that the government has provided them an additional budget to

continue their fight against the locusts. The center now has more than 13 field teams and each team has two cars equipped with needed requirements, maintaining that they sought the help of donors and the Food and Agriculture Organization to provide them with pesticides and planes for spraying and such equipment. He also revealed that the organization will provide his center with a new environmentally friendly pesticide.

Regarding the pesticides used now, Al-Rumaih said that they are using pesticides approved worldwide and at safe levels in order not to leave any future impact on people, animals and the environment, noting that the correct dosage of 0.5 liters per hectare and application will prevent any damage to the environment or people.

Field reports by Locust Control Center affiliates assure that there are no locust swarms in Marib or Al-Jawf now and the teams are continuing to survey the two governorates in anticipation of any increased locust activity.

Al-Rumaih maintained that the damages by locusts in Al-Mahrah and Hadramout areas remain at the lowest levels because locusts exist in desert areas and they haven't reached agricultural lands and grazing areas. Still, locusts affect some wild grazing areas meant for livestock and bees.

He went on to say that they have collaborated with the local authority and governors to inform beekeepers in Al-Mahrah, Hadramout and Shabwa to remove their hives from affected areas in order to allow field committees to spray pesticides for the locusts, noting that bees are of great importance to the national economy and they cannot do anything until beekeepers remove their hives from those areas.

Yemen witnessed similar locust invasions in 1986, 1987 and the most serious outbreak in 1993. Other invasions occurred in 2002 and 2004; however, they were successfully controlled.

UNICEF ambassador admires Yemeni children's spontaneity

By: Essam Addu'ais

SANA'A, June 18 — As a step toward promoting children's rights in Arab world countries, Yemen's Higher Council for Childhood organized the second regional conference on protecting children from violence and abuse, which was held June 17 and 18 in Sana'a.

UNICEF's regional ambassador for the Middle East and North Africa, Mahmoud Qabeel, attended conference, saying, "I am in Yemen to participate in the children's conference as a regional UNICEF ambassador and to learn about Yemeni children's rights. I attended the Children's Parliament, where I listened to their complaints, and there was real interaction."

He added, "I admired the children who talked at the conference and I was very surprised."

Qabeel expressed his admiration for Yemeni children, who spontaneously talked about their rights and issues. He recounted, "One child told us that if the government is paying for this conference and for our accommodations, it should rather pay for children's programs. Another one said, 'Today there is a conference about children and people will watch us on television, but what will you

do after the conference? What's the mechanism you'll follow to execute the decisions and recommendations from this conference?'"

He asserted that it's very important to let children speak about what they want. "I'm very moved to see this in Yemen," he added.

An Egyptian actor paid to visit various countries as a UNICEF ambassador, Qabeel noted that violence against children is a controversial issue. He stressed the importance of revealing customs and practices that endanger children, calling on media and civil society organizations to join mutual dialogue on the issues of protecting children, developing their skills and offering them education, health and protective services.

While Qabeel noted that there is tangible and remarkable development in the public's awareness of violations against children, he stressed the importance of educating families to treat their children well without resorting to violence.

More than 300 prominent personalities representing governmental and civil society organizations at both the regional and international level, including UNICEF, attended the conference aimed at protecting children against violence and mistreatment.

Continued from page1

Qatari mediation

At a carnival last Saturday in Jaha' city in Al-Dhale' governorate, Al-Ahmar assured that the JMP bears the nation's concerns in their minds and views all Yemeni governorates as belonging to one country.

Addressing the audience, he added that "All Yemenis are suffering as much as you and the current regime will leave nothing," maintaining that the authorities want the chaos to dominate the entire country because they've gotten used to it.

Al-Ahmar pointed out that JMP dialogue with the ruling party was halted after they couldn't agree on clearing the after-effects of the 1994 Civil War, stressing that they will only accept serious dialogue.

He further noted that the ruling party wants opposition parties to abandon their political project; however, he stated, "We say to them that we have a project and we are a political body that can't be ignored. We present ourselves as alternatives to them because we are more eligible and capable. We will accept nothing but a democratic institutional system where there is equal citizenship."

Despite Yemeni authorities' allegations to the contrary, a recently published report in Al-Wasat newspaper indicated that action by Arab and foreign personalities, as well as human rights organizations, was behind internationalizing the Sa'ada issue.

The report stated that Yahya Al-Houthi met with numerous human rights and political personalities, seeking to pressure the Sana'a regime to negotiate. He also requested help from attor-

ney Adel Al-Dhahab, who now resides in Canada.

Both agreed to the Qatari mediation; however, the Qatari government's slow response prompted Al-Dhahab to resort to the German Parliament for intervention. He then met with a member of the foreign affairs committee who promised to raise the issue.

Al-Houthi and Al-Dhahab also contacted the Swiss-based Center for Humanitarian Dialogue, an independent center supported by Switzerland and Europe. The center helped resolve several international issues and sent two of its employees to Germany to hear Yahya Al-Houthi's demands. It then promised to form a high-level delegation to meet with President Saleh; however, Al-Houthi and Al-Dhahab requested the center coordinate with Qatar.

Moreover, Al-Dhahab suggested filing a case in the War Criminals Court, naming Ali Saleh Al-Ahmar, leader of the First Armored Division; Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh, Commander of the Republican Guard, and former Sa'ada Governor Yahya Al-Amri.

Regarding breaching the ceasefire agreement, Abdulmalik Al-Houthi warned the authorities that violating the agreement, hinting that they won't remain silent unless the state ceases its crimes in Qataber and Al-Saifi, as well as numerous other areas.

Conflicts overshadowed the work of the committee in charge of the ceasefire, with sources mentioning disagreements among Houthis regarding deporting high-level leaders to Qatar, which some Houthis consider a letdown.

Israel launches attacks in Gaza

By Nidal al-Mughrabi

GAZA (Reuters) — Israel attacked Islamist fighters in Gaza on Wednesday for the first time since Hamas seized the territory, and ended an embargo of the Palestinian Authority by opening contacts with a new government in the occupied West Bank.

Israeli soldiers killed four Palestinian fighters in a pre-dawn incursion into the Gaza Strip to hunt for wanted militants. Israel also carried out air strikes against rocket launch sites after one rocket fired from Gaza struck Israel.

Hamas Islamist militias overran President Mahmoud Abbas's Fatah faction and seized control of the territory a week ago.

Two other Palestinian guerrillas, one from Islamic Jihad and another from Fatah were killed in a gun battle in the West Bank, the larger of the two

Palestinian territories where Israel maintains an occupying force and Fatah remains dominant.

Foreign Minister Tzipi Livni made Israel's first high-level diplomatic contact with the emergency cabinet formed by Abbas in the West Bank after last week's fighting.

Livni told Palestinian Prime Minister Salam Fayyad in a telephone conversation that the establishment of his emergency government, replacing one headed by Hamas, would allow "progress on various issues ... as well as advance the political process".

Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman Mark Regev said the exchange "represents the beginning of a dialogue between the two governments, a dialogue that was put unfortunately on hold for the period under which Hamas controlled the Palestinian government".

"We look forward to continuing to engage with the new Palestinian gov-

ernment," Regev said.

Israel had had no contact with the previous Palestinian government for 15 months while Hamas was in power on the back of a parliamentary election win 18 months ago. But it has maintained contacts with Abbas, who was elected separately.

Abbas disbanded the Hamas-led government last Thursday. Hamas has rejected Abbas's new government and still regards itself as head of a unity coalition.

Gaza schism

The result has been a schism that leaves Gaza, a 40-km (25-mile) strip of Mediterranean coast, isolated behind a dense Israeli military cordon and tightening economic blockade.

U.S. President George W. Bush and Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Olmert pledged at the White House on Tuesday to bolster Abbas, while Israel sought to tighten the screws on Hamas in Gaza.

Bush and Olmert reaffirmed their commitment to the vision of a Palestinian state but offered no concrete plan to achieve a negotiated deal with Abbas.

"He is the president of all the Palestinians," Bush said of Abbas, with Olmert at his side in the Oval Office. "He has spoken out for moderation. He is a voice that is a reasonable voice amongst the extremists in your neighbourhood."

The United States and European Union pledged on Monday to lift an economic and diplomatic embargo imposed on the Palestinian Authority in March 2006 when Hamas rose to power and refused to drop its refusal to recognise Israel.

As an initial gesture, Olmert has promised to release Palestinian tax revenues withheld since Hamas came to power. He said after the White House talks he would ask his cabinet at its next meeting on Sunday to approve the release of the funds.

The Israeli leader said he wanted to make "every possible effort" to cooperate with Abbas, but he stopped short of bowing to the Palestinian president's push for full-scale peace talks, and Bush showed no sign of pressuring him to do so.

Fatah leaders question Olmert's willingness to negotiate with them. Abbas's national security chief,



A Palestinian woman mourns during the funeral of Ibrahim Abed, a militant from al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades, an armed wing of President Mahmoud Abbas Fatah faction, and Ziyad Maalaysheh, a militant from Islamic Jihad, in the West Bank city of Jenin June 20.

Mohammad Dahlan, told Reuters on Tuesday: "Israel is releasing money not because they are honourable but they just want to entrench the divide between the West Bank and Gaza."

Senior Palestinian officials said Abbas and Olmert might meet next week in Egypt but an aide to the Israeli prime minister said no date had been set for any meeting.

Last year one of worst ever for refugees

By: Jeremy Clarke

NAIROBI (Reuters) - Last year was one of the worst for refugees and the crisis is deepening in 2007 thanks to conflicts in Iraq, Afghanistan, Somalia and Sudan's Darfur region, the United Nations' refugee chief said.

As refugee numbers rose for the first time in five years, the number of people displaced within their own borders reached a record high — more than doubling to almost 13 million, UNHCR said.

But the accelerating return of refugees to their homes in south Sudan in 2007 — some after more than two decades — is one bright spot in the otherwise bad year, U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees Antonio Guterres said.

"It is a very bad year for refugees worldwide. Now there are almost 10 million who have been expelled from their (countries) by insecurity, and that number is growing," Guterres told Reuters in an interview this week in south Sudan.

In the latest available figures, UNHCR said the number of refugees under its mandate at the end of 2006 had grown 14 percent from the previous year to 9.9 million.

It was the first spike in refugee numbers since 2002, mainly as a result of crises in the Middle East, Darfur and the Horn of Africa. Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo also contributed to the rise.

"Let's be honest, in many cases their governments are part of the problem, and in many cases the international community does not have the capacity to help them," he said.

"I have very grave concerns about the way things are moving ahead for refugees in many parts of the world."

The former Portuguese prime minister was planning to celebrate World Refugee Day in Somalia on Wednesday, but insecurity there stopped him from doing so.

Still, Guterres was keen to enjoy the moment in south Sudan, which he knows is a small victory against the trend.

"This year we are supporting a huge reintegration of people to Sudan from many countries around the region — from Uganda and Ethiopia and Kenya and DRC," he told Reuters as he accompanied 161 refugees across the Ugandan border.

This year, UNHCR has already organized the repatriation of 35,000 people to Sudan, up from 20,996 last year.

"I hope (the model) of South Sudan can be established elsewhere — it is what we hope will happen in all the hotspots in the world," he said.

Sudan's 2005 peace deal, following a civil war that claimed 2 million lives and displaced more than 4 million, along with the willingness of exiles and authorities to participate in the programme, was what marked it for success, Guterres said.

Atlantis heads back to Earth

Al-Jazeera — The space shuttle Atlantis has begun its journey back to Earth after a nine-day stay at the International Space Station in which crew members installed new solar energy panels and fixed wayward computers.

Atlantis undocked from the station, then performed a final inspection of its heat shield on Tuesday before it set out for Earth.

Nasa officials said they did not expect the scan using the shuttle's sensor-laden robot arm to turn up any shield damage, but the data was being studied.

"We'll know more tomorrow, but I don't anticipate any problems," flight director Cathy Koerner said at Johnson Space Centre.

During one of four spacewalks performed at the station, astronaut Danny Olivas repaired a torn thermal blanket near the shuttle's tail as a precaution against heat damage when Atlantis re-enters the earth's atmosphere.

Heat shield damage that went undetected led to the 2003 break-up of shuttle Columbia as it returned from space. The seven astronauts on board were killed.

Atlantis completed the main task of its mission by installing a new set of solar energy panels on the station to generate more electricity for the growing complex.

European and Japanese-built modules are to be added on flights later this



Atlantis preparing for its journey back to Earth.

year and early in 2008 as Nasa tries to complete the half-finished station before the shuttle fleet is retired in 2010.

Computer crash

The assembly work was overshadowed by a computer crash on the station that raised fears the outpost, manned continuously since 2000, would have to be temporarily abandoned.

The computers keep the station properly positioned for communications and power generation from the sun.

The crash was thought to be caused by a still-undetermined electrical problem.

After skipping two nights' sleep, station commander Fyodor Yurchikhin and flight engineer Oleg Kotov rewired the computers and they were fully revived over the weekend.

Atlantis was scheduled to land at the Kennedy Space Centre in Florida at 1:54 pm EDT (17:54 GMT) on Thursday, but Nasa officials said the shuttle has enough supplies to stay in space until Sunday if weather or other problems force a delay.



VACANT POSTS

The UNFPA Country Office in Yemen, Sana'a, is looking to fill the following posts:

1. Programme/Administrative Assistant to the National Population Council (NPC) Programme Support Unit

Duties and Responsibilities:

Under the direct supervision of the Population and Development National Advisor, the incumbent will provide programme, administrative and financial support to the newly established Programme Support Unit (PSU) at NPC. She/He will assist the National Advisor in the substantive and financial monitoring activities, provide administrative and logistical support, and undertake other duties and responsibilities to support the efficient functioning of the PSU.

In particular, the Programme/Administrative Assistant will be responsible for:

I. Programme Support:

- Coordinating review meetings and other PSU related workshops and events;
- Independently gathering, analyses and interpreting data and information from a wide range of sources using appropriate analytical tools and professional standards;
- Identifying warning signs based on information received, probing for clarification points of concern and presenting findings;
- Providing assistance in organizing, conducting donor meetings and public information events;
- Providing programme support for the National Advisor in preparation of documents, correspondence and reports;
- Managing the incoming and outgoing correspondence for the PSU;
- Taking notes and transcribing minutes of PSU meetings;
- Maintaining all project files with relevant reference documents for easy retrieval;
- Researching the web for information on events that may be relevant.

II. Administrative/Financial Support:

- Liaising with the NPC, UNFPA Administrative and Finance Associates on managing day-to-day operations of the PSU;
- Coordinating with travel agent for travel itineraries and costs;
- Arranges and plans monitoring visits;
- Translating relevant documents from English into Arabic and vice versa;
- Following-up on quarterly financial reports;
- Ensuring follow-up with government counterparts and NGOs on submission on required NEX forms (FACE, C, E, D, and Evaluation Forms) and ensure they are properly completed and duly signed;
- Following-up on NEX audit reports and recommendations coordination and cooperation.

IV. Working Environment:

- The incumbent will work at NPC premises. He/She should move between centres
- and sites of the component projects and UNFPA Office as appropriate and agreed upon with PCM;
- Works closely with NPC HQs and Local Coordinating Councils in governorates, UNFPA Programme and Operation staff, project directors and admin/finance assistants.

Required Competencies:

- Knowledge sharing/Continuous learning
- Valuing diversity
- Managing Relationships
- Personal Leadership and Effectiveness
- Results orientation/Commitment to excellence

Qualifications and Experience Required

- Minimum B.A. Degree in Business Administration, Management or any

other related field. Formal training in specialized programme/administration or IT field desirable;

- Two years of progressively responsible experience in administration or technical support preferably in a work related to NPC and UNFPA mandate;
- Fluency in oral and written Arabic& English;
- Adequate computer skills, good interpersonal communication and team building skills.

2. Population and Development National Advisor to the National Population Council (NPC)

Duties and Responsibilities:

Under the guidance of UNFPA Representative, the incumbent for this Population and Development Component funded post will be responsible for the following:

I. Technical Advisor:

- 1) Assists the National Population Council (NPC) in integrating National Population Strategies into National and Local Plans.
- 2) Provides technical advice to NPC as the Programme Component Manager (PCM) for UNFPA, mainly in terms of coordination between UNFPA Implementing Partners (IPs).
- 3) Assists in the preparation of papers, briefs and reports on NPC works for relevant forums upon NPC and UNFPA's request and contributes to special events related to UNFPA.

II. Programme Coordination:

- 1) Supports the PCM in coordinating the implementation of UNFPA supported activities of the national IPs including NPC, Central Statistics Organization (CSO), Ministry of Awqaf, Sana'a University, and other relevant NGOs;
- 2) Monitors progress in implementing activities and expenditure of each IP through Annual Work Plans and quarterly reports.
- 3) Undertakes monitoring field visits to the targeted governorates and districts agreed upon and according to coordinated plans.
- 4) Facilitates knowledge sharing on lessons-learned and effective practices among IPs and supports PCM data collection and processing activities.
- 5) Organizes quarterly Population and Development component level progress meetings with IPs, and produces quarterly and annual progress reports.
- 6) Facilitates result-based and cost-effective planning and budgeting

III. Working Environment:

- 1) The incumbent will work at NPC premises. He/She should move between centres and sites of the component projects as appropriate and agreed upon with PCM;
- 2) She/he will report on all above-mentioned tasks to the PCM. The PCM in close-collaboration with UNFPA, will supervise the performance of the incumbent. He/She will be subject to an annual Performance Appraisal (PAR) that will be completed by the UNFPA Representative in consultation with national sub-programme and projects management.

Qualifications and Experience Required

- Post graduate degree in social or other relevant sciences;
- At least 5 years of professional experience, preferably in development projects
- Excellent professional knowledge of English and Arabic and the ability to clearly communicate and report in these languages;
- Adequate computer skills, good interpersonal communication and team building skills.

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Deadline for application: 3rd. of July

Please note that only short list candidates will be considered and notified.



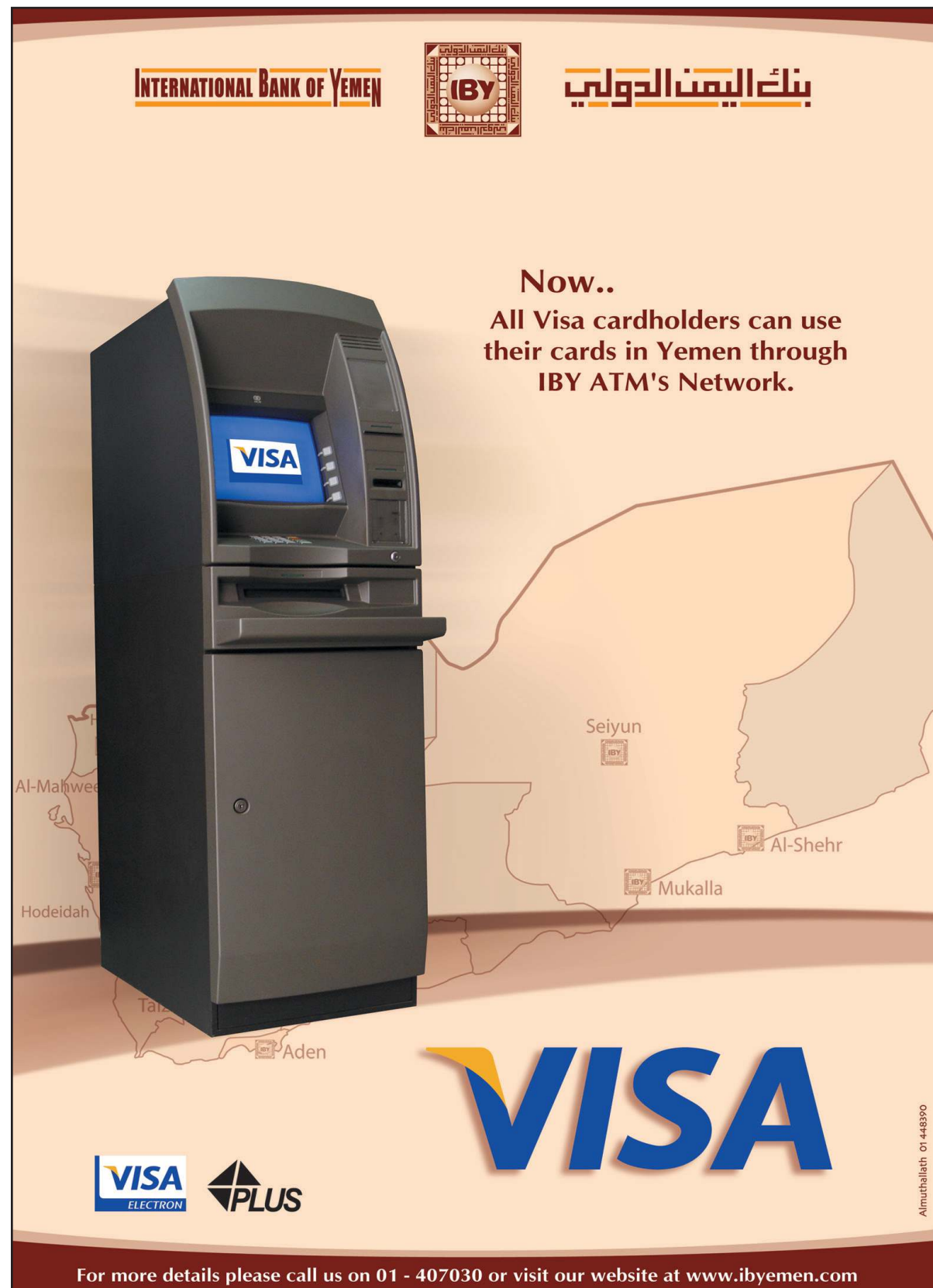
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African refugees: We are discarded in Yemen

UNHCR: Refugees' lives aren't easy

By: Amel Al-Ariqi
amel11ariqi@yahoo.com

“I heard him call me Sudanese, so I turned to look at him and said, ‘I’m not Sudanese!’” recounts 9-year-old Hayat, describing the reason for the deep wound on her head, “When I did that, he threw a large stone at me and then I felt the blood running down my face.”

That wasn’t the first time Hayat had been called “Habashiya,” Sudanese, black and other names discriminately

at home, scared to go out and refusing to answer the door.

“I felt like I was in prison,” she said, adding, “I fled my country in order to save my life and go to a peaceful place, but unfortunately, I found that Yemen itself is not safe and secure for me, as I expected.”

The medical report revealed that S.Y. has severe anxiety, diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder, and must take medication until her condition improves. “I’d like to publish my suffering in every newspaper, magazine, local and international NGO to ensure that what happened to me won’t happen

her fears for her daughter’s future.

Difficult economic conditions affect all

In his article, “From Somali to Yemen: great dangers, few prospects,” Hanno van Gemund reviewed the risks refugees face during their journey from the Somali port of Bossaso to Yemen. Gemund, who is a lawyer and an expert in refugees’ affairs, referred to the fact that refugees are directly affected by Yemen’s harsh economic circumstances. “Things are getting worse. Poverty has increased dramatically in Yemen, while the population has grown

detained upon arrival and await deportation.

UNHCR has urged the Yemeni government to respect its international obligations and continue keeping its doors open to other nationals. The state has assured UNHCR that repatriation can only take place voluntarily; thus, UNHCR has reiterated its willingness to assist with screening and registering all new arrivals.

“What we need is protection,” insist Abeb and Beshir Hassan, representatives from the Mandate Refugees Association, which was established in 2004. Abeb and Hassan extensively criticized the performance of UNHCR staff in Sana’a and stress the urgent need for protecting refugees, especially those already victims of psychological and physical attack, such as attempted murder.

“The association, consisting of 60 refugees at that time, delivered hundreds of letters to UNHCR, to the government of their asylum country – Yemen – and to the international community in order to present their basic demands, but alas, nothing was achieved,” Abeb lamented.

Abeeb and Hassan went on to say that UNHCR itself is “one of the persecutors,” explaining that they informed the Yemeni government many times, particularly the Human Rights Ministry, which in turn suggested UNHCR offer a durable solution to the refugees.

“However, the UNHCR office representative sent official letters stating that we are rubbish, degrading us and trampling our human rights with nasty words, as if we aren’t refugees. But the truth is, we are recognized political asylum seekers,” Abeb said, recounting the daily discrimination and harassment they face in Yemen due to their Christianity and their skin color

“Our children don’t go to school and our women have no right to wear their cultural clothing. We’re scared day and

night that our women and children may experience sexual abuse,” he concluded.

Not an easy life

UNHCR senior protection officer Samer Haddadin maintains that his office is cooperating with involved ministries and authorities, including the interior, foreign and human rights ministries, as well as the passport and immigration authority, to better protect refugees in Yemen.

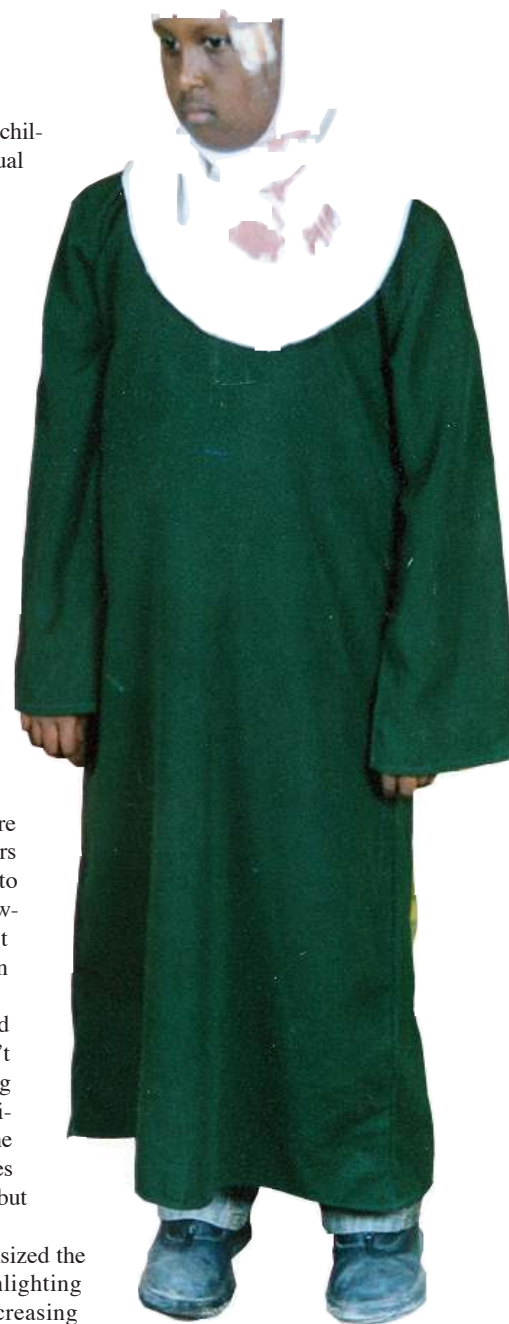
Pointing out that the office has both male and female counselors to handle refugees and their complaints, he notes, “We are working with our partners through our channels to solve these problems; however, if such cases don’t reach our office, how can we solve them?”

Haddadin commented that refugees’ lives aren’t easy in general and being at risk of racial and/or religious discrimination is one of many obstacles refugees face – not just in Yemen, but worldwide.

Additionally, he emphasized the media’s role in highlighting refugees’ lives and increasing Yemeni citizens’ awareness regarding refugees’ rights and duties.

“We don’t expect refugees and asylum seekers to come and show their appreciation to us because we know their lives aren’t easy. Our mission

simply is to find solutions for them and our challenge is to come to that day when we won’t need to exist,” he concluded.



African women and children are more exposed to harassment and discrimination.



Female African immigrants attempt to integrate into Yemeni society by wearing Yemeni dress; however, they say many Yemenis still look down on them.

referring to her African origins and black skin color.

She must live with the fact that, as an African refugee in Yemen, she may encounter difficulties integrating with others, but she and her mother never imagined the discrimination and violence they are subjected to now.

“I fled Ethiopia seeking a better job and a safer life in Yemen; however, every passing day is a challenge for me and my daughter just to survive,” said Hayat’s mother Aisha, who confirmed that after this incident happened to her daughter, she was forced to leave her neighborhood.

“That day, I went to the police station, complaining about the boy who injured my daughter and requesting my right of protection. However, instead of protection, the boy’s brother beat and humiliated me in front of security personnel, who did nothing to stop it. Finally, the police advised me to reconcile with the boy’s family in order to avoid problems. When I returned home, the neighbors already had made up their minds to evict me from the rental house I was in,” she recalled, hugging her daughter, who had started crying.

“I was raped by Yemeni policemen.”

Hayat’s tears are evidence of the difficult psychological situations African refugees suffer in Yemen, commented Abiy Abeb, representative of the Mandate Refugees Association. He pointed out that many African refugees in Yemen experience extortion, harassment, beatings, arbitrary arrest, detention and sexual violence at the hands of both security forces as well as the local population.

Abeeb introduced S.Y., a 26-year-old female Ethiopian refugee who refused to talk, noting that hers is a “very special case.” After a few moments of hesitation, she proffered several papers, saying, “Read these and you’ll know my problem.”

Among the papers were messages directed to the UNHCR office in Sana’a and a medical report from the Mental Health Hospital in Sana’a. According to the papers, S.Y. was raped by three Yemeni police officers.

“What happened to me was shameful as a woman. I’ve tried to cover it up and keep it a secret, but they approached me again and threatened me. I was forced to inform the UNHCR office too,” S.Y. had written in a letter, adding that after the incident, she quit her job and stayed

to other female refugees in Yemen,” she said, requesting UNHCR help to bring her case against the three policemen to court.

Unfortunately, S.Y. isn’t the only African refugee claiming that she was raped by Yemeni security. Last year, three female refugees accused policemen of sexual abuse and rape during a sit-in in front of the UNHCR office in Sana’a. While Yemen’s Interior Ministry refused the accusations, the attorney general directed investigating their cases; however, due to the women’s fear, they never attended court.

“I have HIV. Take my daughter, please.”

In 2006, an officer at the anti-AIDS authority stated to the media that most HIV- and AIDS-infected individuals in Yemen are African. However, numerous experts refuted this statement, confirming that available statistics reveal that there are more AIDS cases among Yemenis than among Africans.

Despite such confirmation, Yemenis began viewing African immigrants as “AIDS carriers,” dealing with them cautiously. This in turn has led many immigrants to avoid AIDS testing.

E.A. was unable to hide her HIV infection, especially as her husband died of AIDS. The UNHCR office subjected her and her 5-year-old daughter to medical testing, which revealed her infection, but her daughter was clean.

“UNHCR gave me and my daughter YR 12,000 (approximately \$70) and being a special case, they housed us with two other AIDS patients,” E.A. said, noting that such sum doesn’t cover her and her daughter’s basic food and medication needs.

Furthermore, she insists that her daughter’s life is at risk due to the atmosphere in which they are living. “I’m trying not to do anything that may give her AIDS, but I’m not sure about the roommates because they are in very bad condition and vomiting blood. I’m scared that my daughter will become infected in some way. I went to the refugee office and asked them to take my daughter, but they refused,” E.A. said, affirming that her condition as an HIV-infected refugee makes her life more difficult in Yemen.

“I try to hide my situation. I’m sure if anyone in my neighborhood knew about my disease, they would attack me and my daughter,” she said, expressing

two and a half times since 1975. A growing number of Yemenis have no access to adequate housing, safe drinking water, healthcare services, education and sufficient nutrition. The country’s natural resources are overexploited and at risk of being depleted,” Gemund wrote. He continued, “Despite having the right to work and assistance from UNHCR and its implementing partners, life for urban refugees is hard. Yemen itself has a huge unemployment rate. “A few years ago, thousands of Somalis lost their jobs as teachers thanks to a government campaign offering those jobs to Yemeni citizens. Somali men now are fortunate if they can find daily labor jobs in road or sewer construction and cleaning or make some money by washing cars.” He added, “Both Somali and Ethiopian women often find work as domestic workers in Yemeni households, but are severely underpaid and often work in very difficult circumstances.”

Gemund explained that despite such refugees’ evident contributions to Yemen’s economy, coupled with the very limited cost to the Yemeni government – as UNHCR secures funds for most health and other services – public opinion toward refugees is growing increasingly hostile. “Discrimination against peoples of African origin is widespread,” Gemund confirmed, noting that progress on incorporating the Refugee Convention into national legislation has been slower than expected, with the draft law still being discussed in Parliament.

Who is responsible?

Yemen, the only Arabian Peninsula nation to sign UNHCR’s 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol related to the status of refugees, has granted *prima facie* refugee status to Somalis arriving in the country since the civil war in Somalia.

However, Ethiopian and Eritrean asylum seekers don’t qualify for refugee status upon entry into Yemen, instead being required to go through UNHCR’s refugee status determination process.

Currently, many non-Somali asylum seekers don’t even get a chance to be interviewed by UNHCR, as Yemeni officials have told UNHCR that all non-Somali new arrivals will be detained and deported to their home countries. Consequently, most Ethiopians are

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This is the situation of communities

By: Hashem Abdulhafez

If the social, cultural, and educational situations of communities and NGOs feature or suffer shortcomings and continued deterioration, our question will be 'Can these communities and organizations contribute to building the state of law and order and reach comprehensive economic development in their current state?' The answer to the question is clear while transparency of the talk may encourage the educated people to claim the state authorities to allow them more cultural spaces via which the communities feel that they enjoy an intellectual and cultural capacity.

Such capacity qualifies the communities and organizations to confront any positive impact of global cultures, as well

as to coexist with what is positive in case the state and the educated people are convinced to devoted media and expand the scope of press freedom in a way serving individuals and the nation as well.

In addition, communities and organizations can utilize this capacity in exercising the dialogue of cultures that enjoys closer connection with the dialogue of civilizations. This is very vital for increasing the level of social awareness inside the single country, across countries, and at the global and international levels, plus meeting the persisting need without contradicting the national interest.

The good social awareness helps improve different economic sectors and enable them have a commercial, competitive, and productive capacity to be eligible for competition in the global markets.

If the situation remains to struggle at

the level of services, it is impossible for it to bring about any economic or social development. Via hearing rumours about the spread of corruption, people turn to fear corruption more than globalization because they don't know how to handle corruption.

The educated people, who occupy sensitive posts in the government, call for fighting corruption as they consider it a dangerous phenomenon. These people lack a certain definition for corruption, nor do they have a background about this phenomenon and the means of fighting it.

One can say that the call for fighting corruption is a good one, particularly as the rulers, the ruled, and several international agencies and organizations complain of corruption after it has become a global phenomenon similar to globalization. For communities and NGOs, corruption is not less dangerous than globalization.

The educated people, who got affected by the thoughts of their colleagues, are leading the governments of their countries to the unknown. They design unique policies, having no parallel in the developed nations, while their governments have become acclimatized with the concept of globalization and approved this concept according to the policies of international banks and financial institutions. These banks and institutions are sponsored by the developed countries to bring about an

economic and social development.

On the other hand, promoting this kind of culture warns of a great risk to the lives of peoples and governments as they have the same intellectual stream and their unified goal is to gain wealth at the expense of the majority of population of any country. In fact, the educated man, who links his interest with a longer stay in power, bears in mind that a leader of strong determination is essential for helping the ruled get rid of corruption and the personal exploitation of public wealth, particularly as communities seek progress in various areas. Also, he should benefit from the American example demonstrated by the first American President, who liberated and freed his nation from the foreign occupation and established a rule for the democratic transformation enjoyed by the 300 million-strong population country.

The current U.S. President is continuing the path of the first American leader, generalizing the democratic transformation and promoting the American democratic experience in different parts of the world. By this, the current U.S. President intends to fix the need for the good leader who enjoys political will and strong determination while his people has become aware of his foreign policies that occupied others' land, used it for military bases, and looted their national wealth.

Source: 26 September Weekly

COMMON SENSE

The past is just a good bye! (II)

Jalal's brother, Farid was calling his brother to open the door because the electric bell was not working on account of the chronic blackouts the country is facing due to the considerable shortage of electricity generation.

"Fatima stop your political analysis and open the door for your uncle. He must have been shouting his throat out to be heard. Jalal did not want his daughter to get carried away with her political assessments."

Yasmine continued where her daughter Fatima had left off: "That is just it my dear Jalal. For how long have we had this electricity problem? Just imagine twenty years and our government cannot set up a couple of power plants to keep up with the demand for power production. If that is not a failure on the part of the government, than what else can be viewed as failure? Electricity is so important to the provision of all kinds of services, public and private and is also very important from an economic standpoint. Just think. Who would want to invest in a country that cannot provide sufficient power to keep a factory working for twenty four hours a day?"

Jalal's brother wanted to add some power to what Yasmine was hitting at: "One wastes so much time with the ongoing power blackouts and more than that resorting to candles and other standby sources of lighting is inefficient and taxing on the eyes! Someone ought to carry out a study to show the actual economic costs of power blackouts on the society."

"Come on uncle Farid, you are worrying about an hour or so a day of power outage. In many areas of the Governorate of Sa'ada, they have never ever seen electricity, let alone suffer from temporary power blackouts. We should be thankful at least that we can still see some television at night. But really, one must give note of the fact that power blackouts are a pain for students who are cramming for final examinations." Fatima wanted to get back to her political criticisms.

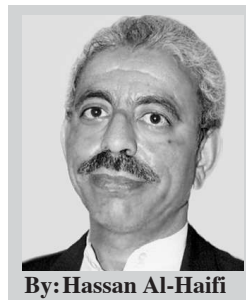
"Speaking of Sa'ada, it seems that the war there is over" said Jalal

His brother pointed out: "Another problem in this country is that reality seems to defy logic. Here is a long awaited end to the unfortunate violence that has overtaken this peaceful province of Yemen for the last three years announced by all the concerned parties including the broker of this fragile peace, only to be broken again in just a few hours after its announcement by all concerned. What happened is not yet clear, but the hope is that the peace will hold out. For sure it is not expected that many of those who profit from war are not keen on seeing the peace in Sa'ada hold out for long. But one would think that some respects for the tireless efforts of our brothers in Qatar would be given the respect that such efforts deserve. But alas in Yemen, we seem to find it easy to disrespect all norms of behavior and interaction between people. Moreover, we find greater ease in initiating and encouraging conflict than avoiding it or ending it."

Yasmine joined the brotherly discussion, with another of her long discourses: "Farid, what happened in Sa'ada defies explanation, in terms of the beginning of the conflict and now this tragic unsure ending. One should rather say that in Yemen all things seem to defy explanation. When peace is celebrated, the peace is broken by the least expected of excuses. Surely this is not the way to improve our credibility with our friends. As it is now Yemen ranks number 24 among sixty nations prone to being failing states. This is only saying it mildly on a number of indicators that show Yemen to be on the verge of being cancelled as a country with sufficient grounds for progress and development. There is probably a very dismal chance that we will make it to the Gulf Cooperation Council in TEN YEARS or so, since we have failed to convince the most friendly state to Yemen among the GCC members, Qatar that we are sincere in opting for peace, and for other favorable options that come with peace!"

To be continued.

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



By: Hassan Al-Haifi

Spider's web

By: Dr. Ali Abdulkarim

We are resuming talk once again about the significance and necessity of progressing toward creating the suitable climates for the process of cooperation and coordination, and then joining the bloc of our brothers in the Gulf Cooperation Council.

This time, we stress that the texture of relations with our brothers in the Gulf is rigid, and one can notice stronger bonds based on the clarity of specified vision and reachable goals. In addition, there is a real perception and mutual understanding of any persisting problems here and there, plus the extent of incompatibility and its degrees in different areas, showing the gap that needs to be filled and the timeframe needed for filling the gap. Other available resources and facilities are required to be provided for this purpose.

It is clear that what is required is an abnormal and unfamiliar web or texture; a solid texture that doesn't seem to be like the spider's web, which is flimsy and fragile, and may be torn up easily at any time.

These are the ties we seek and attempt to reach with our brothers in the age of superpowers' influence and the various internal and external crises that have a negative impact on the structure of any state or surrounding. Such ties want us to take a group of therapeutic procedures and proper policies in all the political, economic, social, and cultural areas, mainly suggesting possible solutions to issues affecting stability of the internal structure, the pillars of which are not based on any respect for public freedoms or human rights. It is often asked question such as what are the requirements for tackling such issues? Can these issues be gradually resolved or not?

In order for these issues to be resolved, there should be a political will to carry out comprehensive reforms. This will functions as the strong foundation upon which we build the spider's web, which

has a role and a tale in our Islamic history. All of us know the famous tale that is based on credibility, faith, will, and determination.

Like our brothers in the GCC bloc, we perceive the wide gap between our country and the Gulf states in various areas, the most important of which are those associating with living standards and the average per capita income. The situation necessitates that we deal with this gap with total responsibility and commitment, and not to escape facts or real data. We are needed to work hard to meet the requirements of future circumstances and climates that are essential for cooperation and coordination before being fully admitted to the GCC.

All these requirements ensure the influx of investment projects and the selection of the best mechanisms that help attract investments to the vulnerable country. In return, these investments ensure the existence of open markets, thanks to the increased production and the diverse investment projects. Broader horizons will be opened for mutual trade between Yemen and the GCC member states, which is the main goal we care to reach as part of shaping a future of good ties. By this, I don't mean the flimsy ties that are not different from the spider's web. Through our experience in the joint Arab work nationally and regionally, we listed numerous indicators that warn us of the fragility of the spider's web in order for us not to take it as the base of our ties. In event of failed ties, the result will be unprecedented failure and helplessness justifications.

We have to deeply think how the GCC prepares to take a new state along with its market and vulnerable economy to the final stage of requirements, however, this state has been trying to meet these requirements for more than 20 years but reaped no fruit. Various material, administrative, technical, and security-related problems and obstacles are still hindering efforts of the Yemeni government to improve its ailing economy and hostile investment environment.

Source: Al-Seyasia Weekly

Privacy

By: Mohammed Al-Ariqi

We talk much about the fact that the Yemeni people are conserving many aspects of their own privacy, and some of these aspects are negative while others look positive. The real challenge is how the educated person, the politician, and the economist can contribute to building the human being, improving his/her intellectual and material performance, and expand the scope of his/her perception of the new facts without eradicating the negative aspects of privacy or enhancing the requirements of modernity supported by the positive aspects of privacy.

This is a fact, which is perceived and acknowledged by politicians and the educated people. Nevertheless, some of the political and journalistic forces ignore this fact and turn to play a role in what is negative, thus making them lose their significance as a key player in the field of sought construction and development. These forces created for themselves points of weaknesses, fragility, and alienation, however, they had before them a chance for balanced development side by side along with the updated development imposed by the demands of time in various areas.

Of the privacy aspects we have to concentrate on is that our country is in an urgent need for the efforts and thinking of its natives without an exception in order to mobilize its human and material resources toward comprehensive development and prosperity.

According to this concept, we are likely to work harder and perceive the causes of poverty and backwardness, as well as to open for our generations the path of hope and optimism toward a better tomorrow.

Being aware of our privacies is not limited to eating habits, dress customs, and our social relations. Instead privacies have much to do with our accumulative identities of production and creativity, which we have to contemplate on to benefit from in dealing with our environment and natural resources so as to ensure our basic necessities from the available wealth, plus utilizing facilities of the modern technology.

No wonder, in our heritage of production and creativity privacies, we have a lot of scenes and sights that are still alive and continue its role in serving man mentally and materially.

It is enough for us to review our agricultural heritage, which is based on the privacy of expertise and experience gained by the Yemeni farmer, who strengthened his relation with the farmland and granted the land his effort and tenderness while the land in return granted him the lavish harvest.

In the creative aspect, there are many literary, intellectual, and religious symbols that placed themselves among the most important intellectual references at the Arab and international levels. This privacy may feed youth with confidence and strengthen their sense of loyalty, as well as encourage the youth to assert themselves in the process of comprehensive development.

Source: Al-Thawra State-run Daily

Letters to the Editor

Undercover religious missionaries in Yemen

It is unusually obvious that there are many internationally religious missionaries freely touring Yemen knocking doors and offering their "humanitarian" aides to poor and uneducated families using names that indicates that their work is totally humanitarian and does not carry any other religious or political activities. For example some weeks ago a conference held in Sanaa purely to support the movement against women circumcisions which is minimally practiced by some tribes in Yemen and the conference that is being held now in Sanaa to prevent violation against kids and so on.

There are many religious organizations come to Yemen from different parts of the world including America, Australia, Europe, Africa, Asia etc.. Using various innocent names; but in reality their mission is to mislead families and convert them to other false reli-

gions and score some political goals.

Is it really more important to the Yemeni poor families to get information about circumcision? or to firstly get enough to eat, upbringing healthy educated family members, educate women about pregnancy, giving birth to a healthy baby, and know more about the cause of many women dying while giving birth in rural remote areas?

Are we really having a crisis regarding violation against kids? To some extent, yes, and it is due to some families to have poor knowledge about their own religion but we cannot expect external religious missionaries to come knocking our doors and educate our families and children about easy alternatives to our religious beliefs.

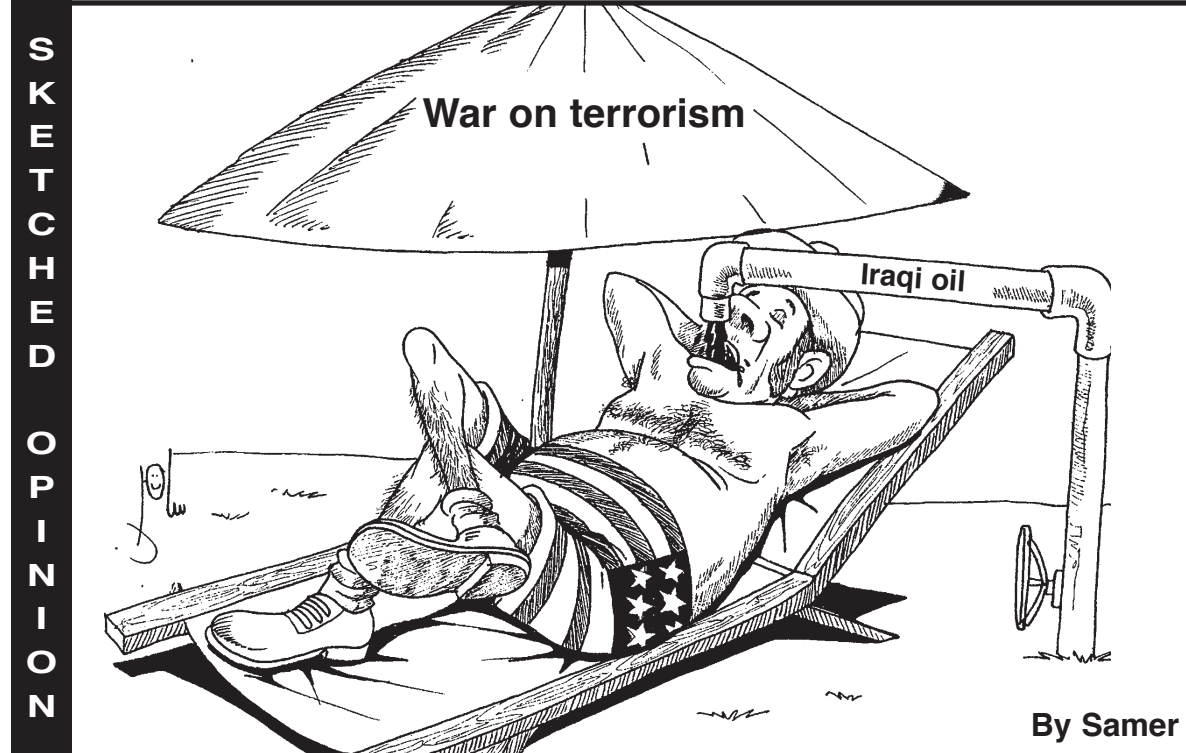
For sure if we agree to support what is happening we will have only ourselves to blame. The expected outcome of acting passively to these movements will be

painful and costly. We can not expect any good from external movement and brainwashed supporters, so-called "educated in the west."

A live example is what is happening now in Iraq which exposes the real face of these movements and how dangerous can they be. I personally met religious missionaries in the west who told me that they have been on missions to Yemen and commented on how gullible Yemeni families were and how easy to conduct undercover activities. They even have memorized street names and different religious sects.

It is the responsibility of every Yemeni to do whatever they can to stop these missions from contaminating our societies with their unacceptable targeted propaganda.

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By Samer

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Empowering Sudanese girls to prevent teen pregnancies

(IRIN) Christine Simon, 18, still has one-and-a-half years of primary school left but she is proud to have reached this level of education, despite growing up away from home, with a baby to support.

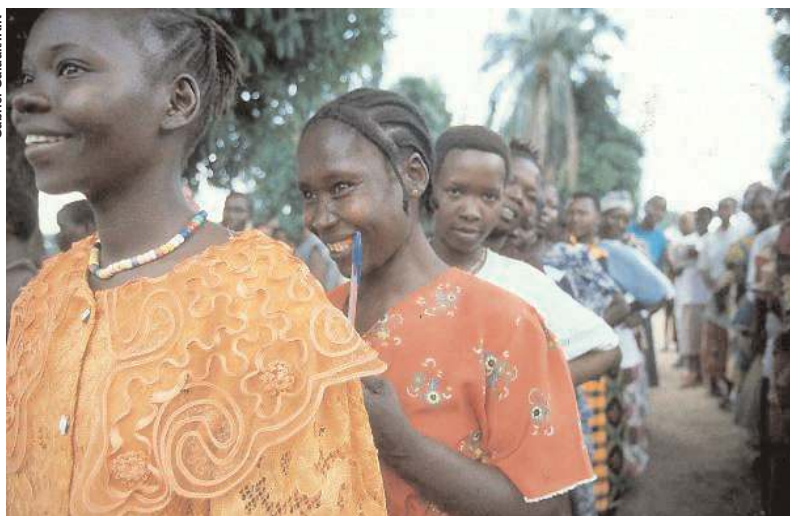
"I want to read, to go on; that is why I came back to school," Simon said in the Southern Sudan capital of Juba.

Growing up a refugee in the Central African Republic (CAR) after the long war in Southern Sudan disrupted her education, Simon fell pregnant. She acknowledges that she was lucky - two of her friends who became pregnant are unlikely to get back to school. She and her former boyfriend have no interest in getting married, leaving his mother and aunt look after the baby, Chantal, while she is in class.

If Simon makes it to the end of next year, she will be one of the relatively small number of girls who finish primary school in Southern Sudan, according to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

Challenges

Simon's headmaster reckons that as many as three-quarters of his female students drop out because of pregnancy, some as young as 11. He and two of his colleagues have themselves had daughters dropping out for the same reason.



Peer-to-peer education is being used to tackle the high drop-out rate.

According to Simon, money and gifts are often an incentive to have sex with older men as well as age mates.

Teachers say the solution is to set up girls' boarding schools across the state. "But then there'd still be the holidays," said one. "Really, we do not know what is going on."

Although UNICEF officials say that Western Equatoria has been Southern Sudan's biggest success story in terms of boosting female enrolment - especially with the advent of peace and free educa-

tion - the numbers drop off again when the girls reach 14-16.

UNICEF's Rose Njagi said that while fewer girls in pastoralist communities lose out on education because of pregnancy, early marriage is frequently having the same effect.

"There is no problem for gender equity in the lower primary classes, sometimes we even find more girls, but in the upper classes there's a significant drop because of pregnancy and early marriage," explains Njagi.

Peer pressure

She is working to roll out the Girl's Education Movement across Southern Sudan, a peer-to-peer system where girls and boys encourage others (and their parents) to go to school.

Grace Datio, the minister for education in Western Equatoria, said she was trying to battle the "huge problem" with school clubs, mothers' clubs and men's clubs as well as bringing it up in rallies across the state. Datio is also looking for traditional and judicial ways to deter men from having sexual relations with schoolgirls.

"The girls are often doing it for money, goods and because they're attracted and think they should go for it. Instead of advising the girl, the men just take advantage. There's also the impact of the war - our culture has sort of eroded ... the girls are looking for their iden-

The focus is to empower girls. At the end of the day it's up to them. They should be making informed decisions, so that they can chart their own destiny"



Since education became free, enrolment rates have jumped but girls still have a higher drop-out rate because of pregnancy

tity," said Datio.

Njagi thinks the answer lies with children themselves. It is unclear how much of Southern Sudan's increase in girl enrolment from 17 to 37 per cent is a result of the new government's policy of free education.

The key, however, is to encourage girls to stay in school. Rather than just handing out condoms to the boys and scare-stories to the girls, Njagi says UNICEF and the government are trying to encourage members of these mixed-

sex peer groups at schools to support each other. This would help to reduce teen pregnancy.

"Children are not shy and not scared," says Njagi, who says that often students can talk and raise awareness about issues, including underage pregnancy, that adults shy away from.

"The focus is to empower girls ... at the end of the day, it's up to them," said Njagi. "They should be making informed decisions, so they can chart their own destiny."

Whose coup, exactly?

By: Virginia Tilley

Having sacked Ismail Haniyeh of Hamas and dissolved his democratically-elected government, Palestinian Authority (PA) president Mahmoud Abbas has now installed Salam Fayyad as the new Prime Minister, to the clear delight of the West. Mutual accusations are hurled by Abbas and Haniyeh that the other side launched a coup against the legitimate authority. Nevertheless, now a fresh line of grave Palestinian faces has lined up before the cameras as Fayyad's new "emergency government" is sworn in. That the new PA has virtually no power in the West Bank, and none at all in Gaza, is the first glaring problem with this pageantry. (Bitter jokes about a 'two-state solution' consisting of the West Bank and Gaza Strip have circulated.)

An international community worried by the 'coup' accusation might endorse the Fayyad government as the seemingly correct position. But the 'coup' claim stumbles over a basic problem -- that Abbas's appointing a new prime minister was itself entirely illegal. The new 'emergency government' is illegal, too. According to the Basic Law of Palestine (as amended in 2003), which serves as the constitution of the PA, Abbas can do neither of these things. Nor can the new 'emergency government' claim any democratic mandate. This means that Abbas and the Fayyad government are ruling by decree, outside the framework of the Basic Law. So on what basis is that government supposed to govern -- and on what basis are foreign governments supposed to deal with it?

According to the Basic Law, Abbas has violated a whole stream of Articles as well as the spirit of its checks and balances, which were designed during the

Arafat era partly to limit the power of the presidency. With full US and Israel support (if not their insistence), Abbas has baldly trashed numerous provisions of the Basic Law, including:

- The President can sack his Prime Minister (Article 45) but he cannot legally appoint a new Prime Minister that does not represent the majority party (i.e., Hamas).
- In the event that a President sacks the PM, the Government is considered to have resigned (Article 83), but the serving Cabinet (here, the Hamas-led Cabinet) is supposed to govern until a new Cabinet is confirmed by the Legislative Council (Article 78).
- Only the Legislative Council can confirm the new PM and Cabinet and the new officials cannot take their oaths (Article 67) or assume their duties (Article 79) until this is done. We might now look for the Fayyad government to go to the Legislative Council for post hoc approval, but if the Legislative Council cannot vote for lack of a quorum -- because too many of its members are in jail or refuse to participate -- then the Cabinet cannot be legally confirmed. The Basic Law provides no remedy for conditions where the Legislative Council cannot vote to confirm the Cabinet or the actions of the President.
- The President can rule by decree during emergencies (Article 43) but the Legislative Council must approve all these decrees at its first meeting.
- The President cannot suspend the Legislative Council during a state of emergency (Article 113).
- The President has no power to call early elections, either.
- The Basic Law has no provision whatsoever for an "emergency government."

What does this mean for the PA? It is no longer the same animal. The Fayyad

government is the step-child of an extra-legal process with no democratic mandate. The whole manoeuvre is not precisely a palace coup, but it is something like it.

What does this mean for the world? Foreign governments now confront one of the most unwelcome events in international diplomacy -- the sudden transformation of a government into a different kind of government. As in any revolution or coup, diplomatic recognition of Salam Fayyad's "emergency Government" as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people must now be reassessed. For example, by what authority does the "emergency government" act in the name of Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza? What capacities and responsibilities does the "emergency government" now have? On what legal and political bases are diplomatic relations to be sustained?

We must admit that these are legal but also political questions. The PA is the invention of the 1993 and 1995 Oslo Accords (it was supposed to serve for a period "not exceeding five years") But the Basic Law was developed later, to confirm and ensure its democratic character. This set of laws represented a Palestinian state-building measure, providing a start-up framework for Palestinian democracy in anticipation (or at least affirmation) of eventual Palestinian statehood. Hence the Basic Law refers in its introduction to the 1995 Oslo 2 accord but also invokes the Palestinian people as its ultimate political authority (Article 2: "... the people are the source of power ..."). Governments may therefore attempt to justify sustaining relations with the new Fayyad government out of solidarity with the Palestinian national effort -- albeit one in crisis.

Still, in attempting this, foreign governments now face dubious and perplex-

ing options:

They could suspend diplomatic relations with the Fayyad government, on grounds that it is illegal, and deal with the elected Haniyeh government. But this might cripple their communication with Ramallah at a critical time and put them at odds with the US and Israel.

They could sustain diplomatic relations with the Fayyad government, accepting its claim that the Hamas government launched a coup, but they would then be endorsing a government that is violating its own laws and has itself effectively pulled a coup.

They could accept the new Fayyad government on condition that it now obey other provisions of the Basic Law, such as gaining Legislative Council approval and/or calling new elections. But the Basic Law doesn't allow the Cabinet to call new elections and this new Cabinet doesn't have any legal standing to govern anyway. (It's also hard to see how new national elections could be held when the Haniyeh government refuses to recognize the new Cabinet and conditions in both territories are so contrary to free and fair elections.)

They could pull a classic diplomatic side-step by calling the situation a temporary constitutional crisis and maintaining relations with both sides, but this tactic will quickly bog down because present events look more like the complete collapse of the Basic Law and its framework.

Facing this mess, they could do a back-step: suspend formal diplomatic relations but maintain communication with both sides, pending further developments, but what about those formal agreements (exchange, trade, security, diplomatic representation) they may have signed with the PA? Which side is truly representative and to whom are they accountable?



In Gaza City Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas giving the letter of appointment to Prime Minister Ismail Haniyeh after Hamas defeated Fatah in the Palestinian Authority elections weeks earlier, 15 February 2007.

There are other legalistic maneuvers they could try, such as treating the PA under terms established by the Oslo Accords or the Gaza-Jericho agreement of 1994. But none of those documents provide for a prime minister or any of the procedures being acted out in Ramallah.

In short, the diplomatic landscape is now in utter disarray. The Fayyad Government has no democratic mandate, is not operating by the very rules that establish its democratic legitimacy, and so is only a facsimile of the 'government' with which many of the world's states established diplomatic relations. It does not help that the United States, an obedient Europe, and legless Arab states have trotted up to anoint it as the sole legitimate authority. Nor does it help to pretend that Hamas -- a broad movement with popular legitimacy -- will simply disappear through decrees from Abbas and some nice political theatre.

It is not clear how long this flimsy

diplomatic pretense can hold up to scrutiny by a skeptical world. Nor is it clear what political costs foreign governments will have to absorb if they try to play along with it -- especially when the now-traumatized Palestinian people, in the territories and in Diaspora, begin protesting their government's being hijacked by anti-democratic figureheads for Israeli and US agendas. Being targeted as supporting this pantomime government was not the goal of those governments who recognized the PA to support the Palestinian people. As UN official Alvaro De Soto put it in his eloquent 'End of Mission Report' this May, 'It may be better to be the one who raises questions about the Emperor's new clothes than to be ridiculed as the naked Emperor oneself.'

Virginia Tilley is a US citizen now working in Pretoria, South Africa. She can be reached at vttilley@mweb.co.za.

Turkey should try to isolate PKK instead of attack

Turkey has threatened to enter in Iraq to root out Kurdistan Workers Party's (PKK) separatists who attack inside Turkey and the powerful Turkish military is focused on the immediate task of stopping deadly attacks. But the situation in Iraq is worst and it could even be more deteriorated if Turkey has decided to go ahead with its plans for possible incursion.

The Kurdish leadership in northern Iraq which controls the area is looking less concerned with PKK attacks in Turkey. Their eyes are set on the December referendum which will decide the Kurdish control over oil rich Iraqi city of Kirkuk and they will never like to lose the support of any Kurd despite of his/her affiliations with a terrorist group like PKK. Once Kurds got control of Kirkuk they will think about an independent

country called Kurdistan that might someday absorb the large Kurds minority of Turkey. The recent threats by Turkey to use force against PKK in Iraq could be due to the assumptions that if PKK can launch attacks when Iraqi Kurds are still part of a united Iraq, and if they got an independent territory it would become much easier for them to attack Turkey. So Turkey's leadership and military thinks about striking first before that happens. But many experts believe that a decisive blow to PKK would not be so easy because of the difficult terrain and their knowledge about area.

United States occupation of Iraq has so far made the Kurds as real winners. When dozens of people are killed everyday in all over the Iraq, the Kurds dominated



By: Imran Khan
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areas are relatively calm and unaffected by the deadly violence. For United States, Turkey is considered as one of the most trusted ally in the region for long time, now Iraqi Kurds proving even more friendly and important.

But Turkey can not just sit idle and let its people die from the hands of PKK terrorists. There must be a way and military solution is not the only way to handle it. Now because of PKK terrorist attacks sympathies of the world are with Turkey but once its army crossed the border many would start denouncing it.

Turks have done well to maintain peace in their Kurd regions through dialogue, granting Kurds language, local governance rights and respecting human

rights. If turkey has used bullying tactics against Kurds by not granting their legitimate rights than it would have been a different story. Now attacks are coming from outside otherwise it would have been from inside and that would have made a huge difference in volume of the violence. One must also not forget, few decades ago when suicide bombing was unheard in the world, it was started by PKK separatist in Turkey and even women were used. Now it is not the case and Turkish Kurds have stopped it because they have been given rights to live respectfully. Mostly Kurds are living peacefully in Turkey and reject Kurdish nationalism. Any terrorist group can never achieve their goals if common people are living peacefully and happy with the situation. Yes if situation is bad and people are forced against their wishes than terrorist groups use that situation in their favor and able to get sympathies and

reinforcement from the population. Turks should be worried about PKK's growing terrorist activities but they have a solid background and backing of the people which give them a great edge over the terrorists.

Any country of the world has right to defend itself from enemy and Turkey is not exempted from that rule. But in these circumstances instead of going out for a sole solution to end PKK attacks in Turkey through force, Turkey needs an international coalition to isolate PKK in Iraq. United States can play a big role and Turkey can also use the United Nations, European Union platforms to prove their points and put pressure on Iraqi Kurdish leadership to stop PKK from attacking Turkey. It is also a part of war on terror where a militant terrorist group (PKK) is listed as terrorist organization by USA, Turkey, NATO and EU) is trying to achieve its objectives through brutal

actions. Turkey just needs to show the world about its stance more vigorously and effectively.

One must not think that it means that Turkey needs someone's permission to defend itself or it is a weak country. But today's world is like a universal village and countries are interlinked with one another. Turkey is indeed a very important country of the world and any of its action will leave huge impacts.

It is on Turkey to decide what is best for her but if military action can create a complex situation than it is better to go for an option which can solve the problem without any bitter consequence.

Muhammad Imran Khan is assistant director of Pakistan's National Electric Power Regulatory Authority (NEPRA). He is an economic and commerce specialist and a freelance writer for several international newspapers

WB Report: Strategic Intervention urgently needed

By: Raidan Al-Saqqaf
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A recent report by the World Bank has indicated that during the last three decades, Yemen has experienced a profound and dramatic change, where the economy has seen a shift from an agriculture-dependent economy to a more diversified and market economy, hereby changing the underlying fundamentals of the Yemeni business environment. The report stated that the shift towards a market economy from the subsistence agriculture of the north and the command economy of the south has transformed livelihood systems.

This change is understandable considering the global economic transformations and the geo-political changes in Yemen. The report indicated that the emergence of a new governance system as a result of unification, hereby the formal and informal "rules of the game"

has changed; in Yemeni culture, the land and the livestock were the source of wealth and employment

During the last three decades, this understanding has changed to the realization that the source of wealth and employment is the government. The report states: "the increasing concentration of economic and political power suggests that it carries with it the risk of elite capture of development benefits and the further widening of the gap between the rich and the poor."

The World bank report, entitled 'Country Social Analysis' has the

objective of analyzing the social context and trends in Yemen in order to identify the constraints and opportunities for development. In line with that objective, the report concludes that the effectiveness of development support to Yemen can be enhanced by addressing the following inequalities:

- Access to water and land needs to be more equitably distributed;
- Youth, Women, and Rural people are becoming increasingly marginalized from the economy as traditional livelihood systems decline;
- With rapid urbanization, shanty dwellers are becoming increasingly socially and economically marginalized;
- State expenditures tend to favor the non-poor.

The report also highlights a number of strategic areas of intervention, including improving equity in the distribution of natural resources such as water resources, concentration of land

ownership, and enforcement of expropriation laws which help the poor and marginalized social groups.

Another strategic intervention is in improving equity in distribution of public resources and services, in terms of inequality in public expenditures, inequality in access to healthcare, and the mismatch between education provided and labor market demands especially in rural inhabitants.

In addition to that, another strategic intervention is in promoting inclusion in economic opportunities; with focus on the high rates of youth unemployment and underemployment, and the employment of women in rural areas.

Moreover, improving social accountability was yet another area for strategic intervention, through the strengthening civil society to hold elected officials and service providers accountable, evaluate the quality of public service provision, provide access to justice especially for women and the poor, and involve women in decision making.

Business In Brief

Government opens market for non-Yemenis

The cabinet has decided to make modifications in the current business licensing law in order to allow non-Yemenis to set up their own businesses in Yemen without having to be involved in a joint venture with Yemeni citizens. This measure will allow any foreign businessman to establish their Greenfield business in Yemen in any sector.

AFD finances agricultural development

Regional director of Agence française de développement (AFD) has recently met with Dr. Mansour Al-Hawshabi, minister of agriculture and discussed the participation of the AFD in agricultural development, in terms of increasing livestock volumes and improving the marketing of agricultural goods in

Moore valley in Taiz governorate.

Qatar foundation for development to be set up

Qatar's finance Minister Mr. Yosef Kamal said that Qatar will invest US\$ 500 million in the establishment of the Qatar Foundation for Development in Yemen. US\$ 200 million of that amount will be invested in Al-Saleh Medial City which will be established within the next few years.

Al-Herwi received top award from Philco

AbdulGhani Ali Al-Herwi Corporation has recently been honored by Philco for their outstanding sales performance in 2006 in household appliances. Receiving the award on behalf of the corporation was Mr. Amin Ali Al-Herwi, director in Al-Herwi Corporation.

Turkish businessmen: Optimistic about investment in Yemen

By: Emad Al-Saqqaf
YemenTimes Taiz

A delegation of Turkish businessmen has visited Yemen last week, and toured several governorates in the country in order to visit several locations for prospect investments. During their visit to Taiz governorate, the delegation has visited several factories and industrial plants affiliated to the Hayel Saeed Group, as well as a number of cultural and historical sites, and some social and business clubs.

YemenTimes met with the head of the delegation Mr. Farouk Gullu, who indicated that the objective of the visit is to further strengthen the ties between the Yemeni and Turkish business communities, adding that they represent a community of over 15,000 Turkish businessmen, and that all these businessmen will learn of the outcome of this visit to Yemen.

When asked about the investment



YT Editor Emad Al-Saqqaf with Mr. Gullu

prospects in Yemen, he stated that they are very optimistic about the opportunities for business and investment in Yemen, indicating that Yemen has a good potential for investments and joint ventures with local businessmen. He stated that he was very impressed with the manufacturing facilities of the Hayel Saeed group and their utilization

of latest technology.

He said that the delegation was also impressed with the social responsibility strategy adopted by the Hayel Saeed group through Al-Saeed foundation for science and culture, indicating that many businessmen are inspired by Al-Saeed example and will adopt similar social responsibility strategies in the future.

Mr. Gullu also added that there are four Turkish corporations operating in Yemen, either through retailing their products in Yemen or operating in joint ventures, he also stated that this is only the beginning and that he looks forward to a lasting business and economic cooperation between the two countries.

AL-Jeel Al-Jadeed inaugurates Branches of Al-Rahawnaji Cards

AL-Jeel Al-Jadeed Group launches the inauguration of main showrooms of Al-Rahawnaji Agencies for international cards in the capital city of Sana'a.

Al-Jeel Al-Jadeed further extended its capacity by taking Al-Rahawnaji's agency in Yemen due to its fame and superb design.

Brig. Mohammed Raziq AS-Sarri, First Deputy of Capital Secretariat said, "I am happy to inaugurate this branch of Al-Jeel Al-Jadeed Group special for Al-Rahawnaji cards because these cards have become a part of our daily life. They are available in parties and ceremonies with different and unique designs. It is good to have such cards in Yemen because they will not make us travel abroad. And our turn is to call Al-Rahawnaji Agencies to reduce prices in order to be available in hands of all classes of the Yemeni society."

For his side, Mohammed Al-Ansi, Manager of the Group, stated that the

inauguration of such agencies is considered a completion of the group series and to find out the missing point in the group. Besides the main showroom in Sana'a, We will open branches in Hodaidah, Taiz, Aden and other governorates, Al-Ansi added.

He went on to say, "This agency is specialized in the cards of the wedding parties and all ceremonies and they are very famous in the Arab world and outside. He also pointed out that the inauguration is for the main new halls in the capital city of Sana'a."

"In the future they will inaugurate some branches in Al-Hodaidah, Taiz, and Aden with a very good quality and reasonable prices" he added. Al-Ansi also said that the Group had taken agencies that deserve honor and recognition. These agencies are Al-Rahawnaji Agencies.

However, Emad Al-Rahawnaji, the company director, explained how the cards are produced saying: "There is a creative team work consisted of 60 artists



and designers. They work in well-equipped workshops. The drawing is made manually but the design is by computers. Therefore, our products have become famous and widely spread in most of the middleeast, North Africa and some of the European countries." He declared that there will be a Kia car prize, for the best 25 customers. The draw process will be by the end of the year. Al-Rahawnaji went on to say that the technical activity of the company is a result of accumulative work of 35 years of experience. He further added that the cards will be in hands and with reasonable prices.

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1. Job Title & Description: Environmental Technicians (Trainees).

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- Excellent spoken/ written English.

Job Details of the above and other positions are posted on 'Careers' at SAFER'S Website: www.sepocye.com .

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Tradition and innovation collide at Wimbledon

By Clare Lovell

LONDON (Reuters) — Amelie Mauresmo stepped over the paint pots and surveyed the Centre Court, scene of her Wimbledon triumph last year but, without its roof, looking like a completely different arena.

"Could be windy," she said, as a stiff breeze whistled round the exposed seating and the cover protecting the famous green lawn billowed and sank.

Since Mauresmo and Roger Federer lifted two of the world's most coveted tennis trophies, 300 builders, four tower cranes and countless diggers, lorries and power tools have turned the All England Club into a huge, muddy building site — then back into an international sporting venue.

It is part of a three-year project to modernise facilities, add a retractable roof to the Centre Court playing area so action will not stop for rain, build a new sunken Court Two and revamp others.

Part of Centre Court was reduced to its foundations but builders knew they had a deadline to get the stadium up and running, above all protecting the pristine playing surface, for the championships which start on June 25.



"It will be the only time since 1922 there hasn't been a roof at all," Wimbledon chief executive Ian Ritchie told Reuters last week.

"It'll be very different both to play and to visit as a spectator," he said.

Ritchie believes one of the attractions of Centre Court was the enclosed, almost cloistered feel with the roof covering most seating areas. This year, he suggested, the atmosphere might be more informal. Next year the spectators will be covered again and in 2009 the moving roof over the court will be installed.

This is Ritchie's second Wimbledon in charge and he bubbles with enthusiasm for the building project, for the tennis and

for the institution that is the championships.

Iconic venue

"Our view is that if you are a bit of an iconic sporting venue, if you keep the facilities the same you go backwards.

"The balance for us always is between tradition and innovation," he said.

"There are some things that are sacrosanct: We'll always play on grass; we believe it's right for people to wear mostly white; we believe there shouldn't be too much advertising around the place.

"That does not mean keeping a load of 1922 facilities. In some ways we are in quite a competitive market, particularly in the UK. There's a new Wembley, a new Ascot, a new Emirates Stadium at Arsenal, a rebuilt Twickenham...

"We take very seriously wanting to be at the top of the pile."

Wimbledon's aim is to create a timeless, relaxed atmosphere "like a walk in an English country garden."

But it is also a business with year-round

commercial activities and an average surplus over the last few years of some 30 million pounds (\$59.55 million).

"We are a private members club that has a bit of a do in the summer," Ritchie joked. "But everyone is entirely focused on what is best for the championships...We've been going since 1877 and we have a long term view."

One innovation that will add spice is the introduction of Hawkeye, the line-call tracker, to be used for the first time, though only on Centre Court.

"If the technology is there you should use it," Ritchie said. "I'd hate somebody to win a match or lose a match on a bad call."

So the tradition of arguing with line judges in the "You cannot be serious!" manner of John McEnroe looks like a thing of the past.

Better condition

Much will remain the same, however. The flower arrangements and window boxes are just coming into bloom. The strawberries are on order and the tea marquees are up. The paint pots will be put away and painters replaced by smart-uniformed door staff.

The courts are also looking flawless

before the first players crush the grass.

"The head groundsman is really pleased because he thinks Centre Court is in better condition than before," Ritchie said. "It's had more wind and more sun, more air."

Mauresmo said she was pleased the court was playing true and hurried off to the practice grounds after a brief chat

about the weather.

Weather is a constant preoccupation at Wimbledon and this year the Centre Court spectators will be more aware of it than ever. With the retractable roof in two years' time they will not have to worry.

"Of course, the racing certainty in 2009 will be that we will have 13 days of unalloyed sunshine," Ritchie mused.

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إعلام

توسع وتوقيع عقد إنشاء مصنع

يسر شركة صنعاء للمربطيات والصناعة المحدودة (كوكا كولا- اليمن) ان تعلن بانها قامت بتوقيع عقد إنشاء مصنع لتعبئة المشروبات الغازية والعصائر والمياه المعدنية والواقع في محافظة لحج، وقد قام الاستاذ / بشر عبد الحق - العضو المنتدب لشركة صنعاء للمربطيات والصناعة المحدودة بتوقيع عقد الإنشاء مع شركة (تكنوهاوس) للهندسة والمقاولات يوم الخميس الموافق ٢٠٠٧/٦/٧، والتي ستقوم بتنفيذ جميع الاعمال الإنشائية للمشروع والتي صممت من قبل شركة (تكنوكوول) . كما يسر شركة صنعاء للمربطيات والصناعة المحدودة ان تعلن عن إنشاء شركة عدن للمربطيات والصناعة المحدودة كشركة يمنية ١٠٠٪

الحياة دائماً أحلى مع Coca-Cola

كوكا كولا

News by word of mouse

By: Richard Moir

mailto:worldpresspoint.com

If you find yourself curious about some country to the extent that you would like to be able to read today's news from it, there is a helping hand, or at least a helping mouse.

Not another one of these internet sites to negotiate, at you Mutter. But no "it doesn't send you off into a web maze. If you home in on Turkey for example, you can quite rightly expect to see a list of Turkish newspapers, and you read whichever ones you want. (If you happen to know Turkish you have a wider choice.)

The internet these days is an

inescapable fact, but it is more inescapable in some places than in others. You might be surprised to know that there are more internet cafes down a side street in Calcutta or Darjeeling than there are in downtown Calgary. This may have something to do with the fact that most people from five years up in North America have computers in their homes, while in India they still don't.

It seems that the more remote the place, the better are your chances of checking your email while on holiday (if you absolutely must check your email on holiday), so don't worry about going to central Morocco, the South Pacific, or northern Mongolia if that is the case.

In Athens you stand a good chance of walking down the street and Picking up a copy of the Athens News if you want to read local news in English, and the same in Prague for the Prague Post. Otherwise pop into an internet place and read these newspapers to your hearts content, along with those in Greek and Czech if you are something of a polyglot.

If instead of the country you select the language, your screen will show a list of countries which have newspapers in that language. This means you can read Turkish language newspapers from Bulgaria, Cyprus, Romania and Turkey. You can also read Dutch language newspapers from Belgium, the Netherlands, Aruba,

Curaçao and Suriname, and so on. Some of these lists, like French and Arabic, are long. We find that there are over 20 countries in Africa alone that publish online French language newspapers.

Most of us are content just to read our news in English. All of the 220 countries covered by worldpresspoint.com link to the front pages of English language newspapers or, failing an actual newspaper, a press site. No site is perfect. Keeping entries up-to-date is a continuous job. Instead of presenting thousands of newspapers, this website selects just over 700, five of them for Yemen. In any case, how many newspapers can a person read?

THROUGH THE MIND'S EYE

By: Maged Thabet Al-Kholidy

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Islam in the political game

Approximately since 11th September 2002, a war has been launched against Islam. Its enemies exploit the behaviors of some Muslims, as it is claimed, to attribute terrorism, injustice, and cruelty to its norms. The word "terrorism", in particular, is a "new fashion" against any Islamic group or organization not for being practicing terrorist attacks but mainly for being Islamic.

Let us consider it a conflict, or even a war. A logic question every one may ask: "what are the other parts of that war"? As a part, Islam is never accused for being standing against any other religion(s). The war seems not religious at all. In fact, the other parts, currently like U.S.A, Israel, or others, play no more than a political game.

Firstly, everyone should believe that Islam as a religion never recommends any such terrorist acts, nor it stands against any other religion. The so-called terrorist attacks done by some, "only some", under the umbrella of religion goes against the Islamic values and principles. That is, of course, a way from the right of self-defense.

Secondly, what the so-called peace-keepers claim against Islam or any Islamic groups serves no other religion(s) or partial organizations. It only enhances their interests which are political rather than anything else. Through that they did really establish their dominance over Arab and Islamic countries, and, I think, over the world, as the sponsors of terrorism-fighting, democracy, and human rights in the world.

Thirdly, it is really a matter of ques-

tioning why all the charges of U.S.A., for example, do always serve its interests and widen its dominance? Terrorist acts do take place. Sometimes they do no harms or any losses. Of course, those who do and sponsor them should gain the benefits of any kind. The situation proves the opposite, if we consider it so. That is to say, such acts are attributed to Islamic groups, without forgetting an announcement of being the masterminds of such acts. Such groups should be fought and punished at least with an imprisonment-sentence in Guantanamo. Many other demands should be soon responded by the government of the country otherwise it would be grouped among the terrorism- sponsoring countries. Through such acts, U.S.A. achieves its aims. The charges, accordingly, as well as punishment should be to such "Islamic groups" in order to save the world stable and secured as it is now!!

Lastly, one may, but should, ask "What is the role of such governments in this political game? And does it have any relation with the current situations of these countries? Since it the question is related with "governments" and "their current situations", it is better to be answered by "governments", or even by "the current situations" themselves. It may seem silly to ask such a question. A clever answer is expected, however, if it is seriously answered through the mind's eye.

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.

Life after death as a Gospel Truth

By: Aras AL-Falag

English Department-4th level,
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Haramout University of Science and Technology

For more than 21 centuries mankind has grappled with the most fundamental question the earthly life arises "Where I am going". Thoughtful people have already quenched their thirst regarding this question; others still do not want to do so. Although its answer is black and white, they could not recognize it.

Great minds throughout history have agreed that there is another heavenly life mankind goes to after death. Although there are many tangible proofs confirm life after death, some still deny it. Life after death is a gospel truth in Islam though it is beyond human perception.

Greed and inborn inclination for immortality in human being are just two of those tangible proofs. Let us begin from the embryological phases when the fetus is created in the mother's womb by the almighty ALLAH –

the omnipotent, the omnipresent, the omniscient. In those periods, the fetus gets food through the umbilical cord. After certain phases, hands and legs are created. Fetus does not need them in the embryological life because the mother's womb is too small for the fetus to use them.

Why then are they created? They are created because the fetus goes to another life and they are used fundamentally. Thus, hands and legs are tangible evidences that prove another life after the embryological life. The embryological life is a structural life for the fetus to qualify it to the next life.

The child is born in the most perfect and beautiful shape. Hands and legs are previously created because the child basically depends on them for food instead of the umbilical cord in the embryological life.

Comparing the two lives - the embryological and the worldly life - the former is nine months and the latter is almost less than nine decades. Consequently, the worldly life is very much wider, longer, and more beautiful, but it is not the terminal life.

Similarly, greed in human being has been created by the almighty ALLAH the omniscient to be used in particular time. If a person was given a hemisphere s/he would not be satisfied.

The whole universe is not enough to satisfy one person's greed. This is a clear sign that human being has inborn greed. Every body is greedy to carry out as much hope as s/he could in this life. However, s/he will not fully satisfy his/her greed BUT only and only his/her destiny. In other words, man's greed is insatiable.

As hands and legs have been created to be used in a next life so does greed. It is created to be used in another eternal life because this life is too short to fulfill greed. If greed is satisfied wrongly in this life, the everlasting day will be destroyed and greed will not be satisfied. Likewise, inborn inclination for immortality in human being is created by the almighty ALLAH the omnipotent not to be used in this life. Were people given the chance to live for ever, would no body prefer to die or even to get older. That is why some old people use make up and do cosmetic surgery to look younger.

This is an indication for inborn inclination for immortality. This life is very short for people to be immortal. It is utterly like the mother's womb compared to the next life. Hence, it is a structural phase for human being. Therefore man has to work hard and do good deeds because he shortly goes to an eternal life.

As a conclusion, greed and inborn inclination for immortality in human being are two tangible proofs which confirm the life after death. Hands and legs of the fetus in the embryological life are very good indications that there is another life the fetus goes to, so does greed and inborn inclination for immortality. They are created by the Almighty ALLAH to be used in the eternal life. In that life, pious people fully satisfy their greed and live eternally in the garden of paradise. Comparing the lives, each one is wider, longer and more beautiful than the previous ones. Above all, the eternal life is incomparable to any life and beyond human imagination. People who wrongly try to satisfy their greed in the worldly life will not be able to satisfy their greed latter.

How to land a job?

By: Ammar M. Al-qadhy

amqadhy@yahoo.com

Choosing a career and landing a job is considered as an important event in one's life. While we all need to choose a job, and have been 'training' for it since we leave school, not everyone lands a job, which he would love to do.

There are many people who feel trapped in careers that they do not enjoy. It is especially frustrating when a person finds himself working in an area, which is at total variance to what he has been trained for. This makes him feel that he has somehow wasted all those years of learning! What is more, he may find himself ill-equipped to deal with his job and compete with others in his workplace, as he has

actually been trained for something quite different.

But does this mean to stay complaining his job, chances or fate? In fact a person should be in love with his job, otherwise he may lose it.

We can find many people who are persuaded by their jobs and locations though they differ from their study fields and vice versa.

Some people are in their wrong jobs, and doing the work for such life circumstances or because they can't get anything suited for them. This maybe due to a lack of the specific skills needed, a lack of initiative, or no job hunting skills.

Other may work at the wrong job because of pressure to stay in 'the family business' or they think a certain careers are expected for whatever reason. For more help, with a little effort you can turn your job into an

enjoyable one. To make your job more enjoyable, here are some steps to do so;

- Consider the future of your job after five years and the true leading steps to be there.

Achieving your objects requires a lot to do. The steps you take will not only build your self-confidence, but also strengthen your chances of earning raises and promotions.

- Create your own job description. People rarely find positions tailor-made for them; the good professionals have molded their duties to suit their talents and interests.
- Take periodic breaks, even when you are busy.

You may think you are saving your time by skipping lunch, but stopping to recharge will help you feel refreshed and better able to focus on the task at hand.

- Don't let the negative feelings deter you.

Work doesn't have to be your number one position, but it should be meaningful.

- You can and should find the enjoyment in your work.

Doing so is more valuable in your life in many ways, greatly in creating your probability of financial success. But you don't have to love, or even like your overall job to enjoy everyday aspects of life. It's critical to distinguish between the job and the way you do it. This is important because every job has aspects that will be very unpleasant for you.

You need to be able to get through them with a smile on your face.

Finally, if you can't be in a job you love, love the job you are in (or the way you do it). This will make every job enjoyable and rewarding.

Just in thy eyes

By: Mohammed Saleh Ali Almoqri

A student at Sana'a University
Faculty of education
Department of English
Level two / parallel system
Mas2005male@yahoo.com

Just in thy eyes
I can hear whatever
Thou may hear ne'er
The weeping of tears
The walking of beers
The singing of dears
The jumping of deers
Just when I gloat in thy eyes
Only in thy eyes
O, where am I
On the heavens
Like the bird fly
As child cry
On clouds I lay
Having the desire to try
Just when I glower in thy eyes
But, in thy eyes
There are tools
Of being lost
There are walls
Of red balls
There are wars
And close doors
Just when I squint in thy eyes
Just in thy eyes

There is another world
An ancient I called
There I can see castles
And plenty of battles
Between thy and me
That's what to be
Just when I gaze in thy eyes
Just in thy eyes
I can see everything
But understand nothing
Just when I see in thy eyes
Just in thy eyes
I can see everything
But understand nothing
Just when I see in thy eyes
Just in thy eyes
I can see whatever
Thou may saw ne'er
Seas and oceans
Streams of emotions
Marvelous celebrations
That is what I see
Just when I gaze in thy eyes
Only in thy eyes
I can do whatever
Thou may did ne'er
Sing and talk
Run and walk
Allow and balk
It is what I do
Just when I peep in thy eyes
Just in thy eyes



I can live forever
And may die ne'er
Then promise thou ever
To loyal to thou, lover
And forget thou ne'er
This is what to be
Just when I stare in thou eyes
Only through thy eyes

I can go wherever
Thou may went ne'er
To the space
Of thy peace
To the grace
Of thy face
Just if I outstare in thou eyes

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للبيع: ١٠ لين حر، حده، مسوره، على شارع مسفلت، البصيره معدة ومسجله بالسجل العقاري. سعر اللبنة ٣ مليون ريال يمني.

٢- ٤٤ أربعة وأربعون لبنة، حر، حده، مسوره، شارعين ركن، البصيره معدة ومسجله بالسجل العقاري، سعر اللبنة ٢ أثنين مليون ريال يمني

٣- حوالي ٥٠ خسون لبنة، حر، حده، مسوره، ٣ ثلاثة شوارع. مستظيلة، معدة ومسجله بالسجل العقاري.

سعر اللبنة ٢٠٥ أثنين ونص مليون ريال

٤- دورين جديد، تشطيب ممتاز، جردايري، حده، ديوان، ٤ غرف نوم، صالنتين طعام وجلس، ٤ حمامات، حوش يسع ٥ سيارات، غرفة حراسة، مساحة الأرضية ٧ لين حر. سعر البيع ٥٠ خمسين مليون ريال

٥- دور ويدروم جديد، حي المهندسين، بيت بوس، مساحة الأرضية ١٥ لبنة، حجر دائري، تصميم رائع، تشطيبات ممتازة.

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- مطلوب مهندس كسارات (حجار)

فعلى من يجد في نفسه الرغبة التواصل مع هذا الرقم: ٧١١٥٣٠٦١٣

- مطلوب : سواق كعب - مهندس مساحة - مسؤول طرق (مراقب) - مراقب طرق

للتواصل: ٢٦٩٧٩٣

- ٧٧٧٧٩٠٣٩٠

- شركة رائدة تبحث عن سكرتيرة تجيد اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقاً ولديها خبرة في مجال المراسلات التجارية، الأرشفة، الكمبيوتر، البحث وتصفح الانترنت.

للتواصل: فاكس: ١/٤١٨٤٦٣

تلفون: ٤١٨٨٦٢ - ١٠

٤١٨٩١٣

باحثون عن وظيفة

- خليل العزاني - دبلوم صيدله - خبرة لمدة سنتين في هذا المجال - يرغب في العمل في مجال تخصصه (في شركة أدوية أو صيدلية).

للتواصل: ٧١١٨٢٣٣٤

- سليمان - مدرس متخصص بمادة اللغة العربية لجميع المستويات وخاصة الفصول من (٩-١٢) - يريد إعطاء دروس خصوصية وبأسعار مناسبة.

للتواصل: ٧٣٣٩٤٦٣٣٥

- فتاة ترغب في العمل في أي مجال نسوي ودون اختلاط - المؤهلات: تدرس حالياً في الجامعة - تخصص لغة إنجليزية - عدة شهادات في اللغة الإنجليزية - عدة شهادات في

الملاحة البحرية + يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية - يرغب في العمل في أي مجال.

للتواصل: ٧٣٣٥٧٧٥٥٦

- خليل - بكالوريوس في علوم الحاسوب - خبرة في مجال المرسلات الكترونية +خبرة في مجال بيع وبرمجة التلفون السيار + دورات في اللغة الإنجليزية وفي مجال المبيعات - القدرة علي البرمجة وتصميم المواقع وصيانة الحاسوب - يرغب في العمل في مجال التخصص.

للتواصل: ٧٧١٨١٨٤٢٠

- محمد عبد الله - بكالوريوس محاسبة + دورات في نظام الكمبيوتر + دورات في النظام المحاسبي المتكامل (يمن سوفت) + خبرة في نظام الونكس الحسابات (محاسب مبيعات) - يرغب في العمل في مجال تخصصه.

للتواصل: ٧٧٧٧٣٥٠٥٨

إعلاناتكم يرجى التواصل على رقم 268661 خطبة 211

للتواصل: ٧٧٧٧٣٥٠٥٨

- عفيف نور الدين - بكالوريوس محاسبة - يجيد استخدام الكمبيوتر - خبرة جيدة في مجال الحسابات والمشتريات لمدة خمس سنوات - يرغب في

كوبون للإعلانات الشخصية المجانية (كل الاعلانات الشخصية بدون أي مقابل)

بيع شراء إيجار إستئجار طلب وظيفة وظائف شاغرة غير ذلك

تفاصيل الاعلان:

عنوان التواصل:

قص هذا الكوبون وإرساله إلى صحيفة يمن تايمز على فاكس ٣٦٨٣٦١ أو على صندوق بريد ٢٥٧٩ - صنعاء لمزيد من المعلومات اتصل ب (٣/٢٣٦٦١)

ARAMEX DHL: 441099/8/7/6
أرامكس صنعاء ت: ٤٤١٠٢٤/٥
عدن ت: ٢٤١٢٤٠ تعزل ت: ٢١٣٤٨٩
المكلا ت: ٣٠٩١٠٠ الحديثة ت: ٢١٩٦٤٣

مشتشفيات

مستشفى الثورة ت: ٠١/٢٤٩٦٧-٦٦
المستشفى الجمهوري ت: ٠١-٢٧٤٨١/٧
مستشفى حدة الأهلي ت: ٠١-٤١٣٨١
المستشفى الألماني الحديث ت: ٠١-٦٠٠٠/٠٢٠٠٠-٠٨
فاكس: ٤١٨١١٦
E-mail: felixpene@hotmail.com

فنادق

فندق فرساي ت: ٠١-٤٢٥٩٧-١/٢
فندق شيراتون ت: ٠١-٢٣٧٥٠٠
فندق موفيك ت: ٠١-٥٤٦٦٦٦
فندق تاج سبأ ت: ٠١-٢٧٣٧٣
فندق ريلاكس ان ت: ٠١-٤٤٩٨٧١
فندق وأجنحة الخليج السياحي ت: ١٠-٦٢٣٥٠ - ٦٢١٣٥/أ

معاهد

معهد يالي ت: ٤٤٥٤٨٢ ٢/٤-٤٤٨-٣٩ فاكس: ٤٤٨٠٣٧
معهد اللغة الألمانية ت: ٢٠٠٩٥٥
المعهد البريطاني للغات والكمبيوتر ت: ٢٦٦٣٣٢ فاكس: ٥١٤٧٥٥
معهد كاروكوس ت: ٥٢٢٤٤/٥ فاكس: ٥٢٢٤٣٦
معهد أليك ت: ٢٤٠٨٣٣ - ٥١٠٦١٢ فاكس: ٢٦٥٥٣٧

شركات للتأمين

الوطنية للتأمين ت: ٢٧٢١٣/٢٧٢٨٣ فاكس: ٢٧٢٩٤٤
مأرب للتأمين صنعاء ت: ٢٠٦١٢٩/أ/١٣
الشركة اليمنية الإسلامية للتأمين وإعادة التأمين صنعاء ت: ٢٨٤١٩٣

مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر

أنيك لتعليم الكمبيوتر (تركيز على الانترنت، مناهج، تجارة إلكترونية) شهادة أيزو ١.

صنعاء ت: ٠١-٤٢٨٣٠٥
فاكس: ٠١-٤٠٧٤١٩
عدن ت: ٢٠٠٣٧١٩٩
تعزل ت: ٤٠٣٥-٢٤٣
المكلا ت: ٠٥٠٣-٧٤٩٢

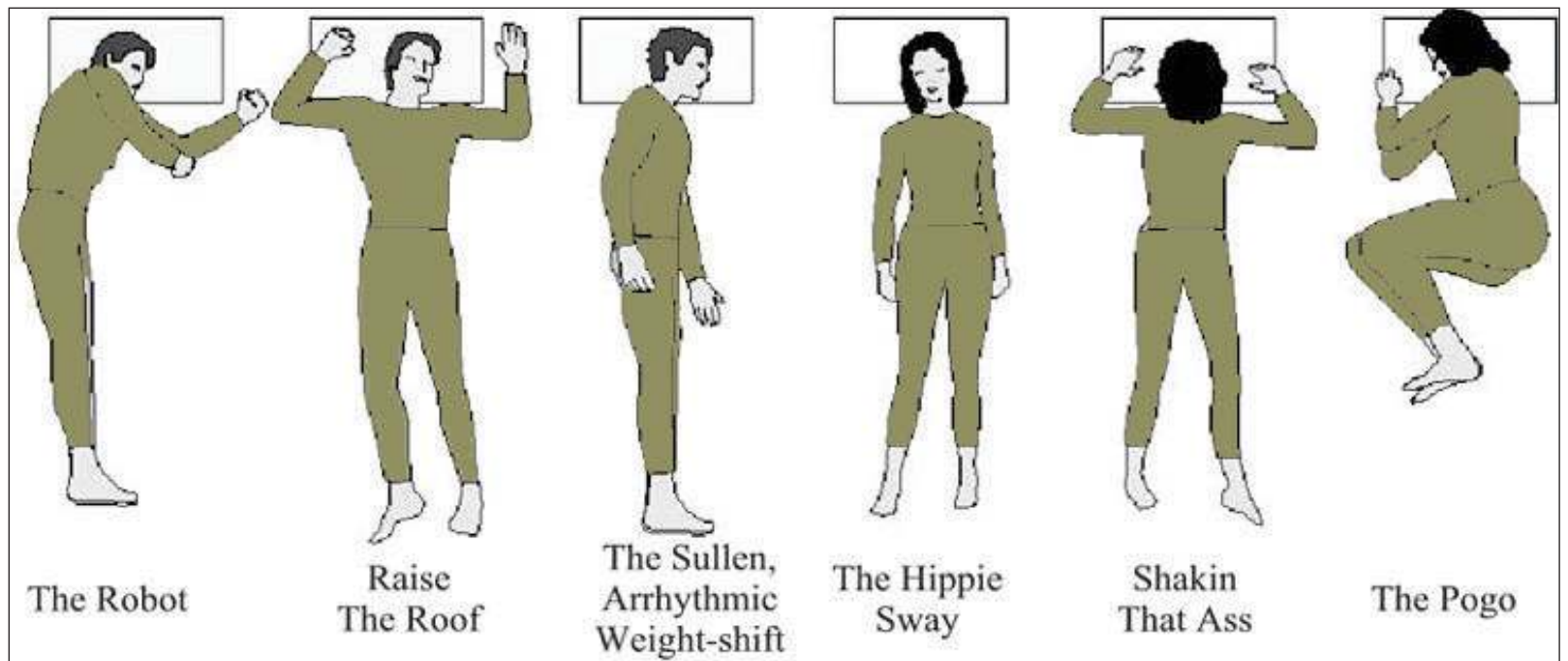
البريد السريع

FedEx
صنعاء ت: ٤٤٠١٧٠/٧٧
الحديدة ت: ٢٤٩٨٢
إب ت: ٤١١٨٨٨
المكلا ت: ٣٠٣٢٤١
شبه ت: ٢٠٣٣٦٦
سيئون ت: ٤٠٢٤٢٩

مطاعم

مطعم ومخبزة الشيباني (باسم محمد عبده الشيباني)
تلفون: ٢٦٦٦٧٥ - ٥٠٥٢٩٠ فاكس: ٢٦٧٦١٩

What does your sleeping position actually say about you?



Scientists say that the sleeping posture of a person says something about the kind of person they are. A snippet from Flat Seats on the Foetus position:

How you sleep could reveal a lot about you, according to a scientist who says he has discovered a direct link between favorite sleeping position and personality.

Sleeping says so much

Foetus

Those who curl up in the foetus position are described as tough on the outside but sensitive at heart. They may be shy when they first meet somebody, but soon relax. This is the most common sleeping position, adopted by 41% of the 1,000 people who took part in the survey. More than twice as many women as men tend to adopt this position.

Log

Lying on your side with both arms down by your side. These sleepers are easy going, social people who like being part of the in-crowd, and who are trusting of strangers. However, they may be gullible.

Yearner

People who sleep on their side with both arms out in front are said to have an open nature, but can be suspicious, cynical. They are slow to make up their minds, but once they have taken a decision, they are unlikely ever to change it.

Soldier

Lying on your back with both arms pinned to your sides. People who sleep in this position are generally quiet and reserved. They don't like a fuss, but set themselves and others high standards.

Freefall

Lying on your front with your hands around the pillow, and your head turned to one side. Often gregarious and brash people, but can be nervy and thin-skinned underneath, and don't like criticism, or extreme situations.

Starfish

Lying on your back with both arms up around the pillow. These sleepers make good friends because they are always ready to listen to others, and offer help when needed. They generally don't like to be the centre of attention.

Six positions correspond with traits of a person's character, says Chris Idzikowski, director of the Sleep Assessment and Advisory Service and a visiting professor at the University of Surrey in southern England.

The most popular position is the "fetal" position, with 41 percent of people, and 51 percent of women, saying that they usually slept curled up on their side, holding onto the pillow.

This position, Idzikowski claims, means they may appear tough but "are actually sensitive souls right to their core" and are usually shy.

Those who adopt the "starfish" -- on their back with arms and legs outstretched -- tend to be good listeners who make friends easily but do not like to be the center of attention and prefer to let other people take the lime-light.

Of the six positions, the "freefaller" is the more rarefied of sleeping shapes, with just 6.5 percent of people preferring to sleep on their front with hands at the side of their head. They tend to have "a brash and gregarious exterior," although this confident front hides a nervous personality who responds badly to personal criticism.

"Soldiers," who sleep flat on their backs with arms at their sides, tend to be quiet and reserved, setting high standards for themselves; "logs," who sleep on their side with legs outstretched and arms at sides, are relaxed and social, and a "yearner," a similar

position to a "log" but with raised arms, is suspicious and cynical.

"We are all aware of our body language when we are awake but this is the first time we have been able to see what our subconscious posture says about us," says Idzikowski, who carried out the research for the hotel group Travel Inn.

"What is interesting is that the profile behind the posture is often very different from what we would expect. For example, 'freefallers' are actually hiding a more reserved side to their personality despite occupying a large amount of the bed."

Despite certain personality difficulties associated with the "freefall" position, they can comfort themselves with the fact the position is good for digestion. "Starfish" and "soldiers" are more likely to have a bad night's sleep and to snore.

The research also revealed that changing your sleeping position was just as unlikely as couples changing the side of the bed on which they usually sleep. Just 5 percent fell asleep in a different position every night while the vast majority stuck to their favorite one.

Idzikowski, a "freefaller" who is attempting to sleep in a yogic position that involves crossing your legs around your neck, said there was no perfect position in which to sleep.

"That's a question like, 'How much sleep should I have?' I never answer it," he said.

The Daily Telegraph

People who sleep on their stomachs have lower night time blood pressure

People who sleep on their stomachs have lower night time blood pressure than people who sleep in other positions, according to research from Japan.

Yasuharu Tabara of Ehime University School of Medicine in Ehime, Japan, noted that high blood pressure during the night can increase the risk of a night time heart attack, reports Patient Health International.

In the research, more than 270 healthy men ages 19 to 64 who were not taking blood pressure medication wore automatic blood pressure cuffs. They were first asked to lie down face up and later were told to turn over on their stomachs.

In almost all the men, their overall blood pressure dropped significantly

when they were face down. And 25 of the men experienced an even more dramatic decrease of more than 15 points when they just turned over onto their stomachs.

In addition, systolic blood pressure, which is the force blood exerts on the artery walls when the heart beats, fell by as much as 15 mmHg in response to moving into the prone position, compared with the supine position, reports Patient Health International.

"These findings indicate that sleeping position could influence blood pressure," the researchers said. "Marked change in blood pressure during sleep by turning the position may need to be further studied as a possible cause of the cardiovascular events during the sleep."

Source: flat seats

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