

Yemen Times would like to thank everyone who called and showed concern about its welfare and to let you all know that we are up and kicking!

اليمن تايمز تود ان تشكر جميع من اتصل او ابدى اهتماما، وتود ان تعلمكم انها وملحقاتها على ما يرام، ودمتم سالمين!

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## Murder attempt on tribal chief in Sana'a

BY HASSAN AL-ZAIDI  
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Sana'a, 3rd August Yemen Times: An armed group shot at Sheikh / Abdullah Hassan Aliraqi one of the chiefs of Hamdan tribe, General Secretary of local governance and head of PGC in Aljof governorate at around 2 pm in front of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism in Sana'a yesterday.

This incident comes as a result of a conflict between Hamdan tribe, which the Sheikh is one of its prominent leaders and the Al-Shawlan tribe in Marib Governorate which is lead by Skeikh Al-Okimi, an MP of Islah party.

Sever fighting erupted between the two tribes at the beginning of last month in which all sorts of weapons were used. The conflict between the two tribes goes back to 25 years over land borders between the two tribes causing more than 70 deaths over the years.

Reports say that there was dense

shooting at the Sheikh motorcade. Sources say that he might not survive it. Worth mentioning is that this incident comes just two days after the release of the Sheikh from a state detention.

On the same front, last month the president had ordered the detention of 5 of the Sheikhs of Shawlan, of which was Amin Al-Okimi and other five sheikhs from Hamdan tribe and Hassan Abdullah Al-Iraqi. They are still detained in the ministry of defense in order to allow an appeasement between the two tribes. While a tribal source said that the security authorities detained the tribal chiefs without any effort to end the conflict between the two tribes. Although the President had assigned Sheikh Jabir Al-Handosi, one of Aljof chiefs to resolve the dispute. The two sides accepted him as an arbitrator.

Sources expected that this incidence



Tribesmen from Al-Jawf province

will renew the clashes between the two sides. It is now clear that revenge actions are targeting tribal chiefs.

A detained sheikh said that he advised the Interior Minister not to release Sheikh Al-Iraqi, because there are tribal elements who want to trigger the conflict between the two tribes. Authorities confirm that they released him in order that he would attend the local elections of the PGC in his Governorate.

Aljof Governorate had witnessed a number of armed conflicts this year. Of these is another bloody fighting between the tribes of Al-Sidah and Al-Marazi, one of the great tribes in Aljof. The casualties of that bloody conflict mounted to 28 deaths in one day besides 36 injuries. The problem is still unresolved between the two sides.

It worth saying that, these developments escalated in the wake of the return of Mp Amin Al-okimi Who used to be secluding himself in Saudi Arabia for two years, because of his differences with the authorities.

## While the Islamic world mourns King Fahd

### Unprecedented Yemeni delegates travel to KSA

Since the settlement of the boarder issues between Yemen and KSA the relations between the two countries have gone from strength to strength. Currently as the morning of late king Fahd takes place the Yemeni president along with tens of Yemeni authorities and delegates are travelling to participate in the funeral King Fahd of Saudi Arabia taking place in the Saudi capital Riyadh and give their condolences to the royal family. Although rumours reported that King Fahd had died late Wednesday last week the official announcing of his death was on Monday morning 1st August, 2005 at the age of 84 after living several years in poor health since his stroke a decade ago. Officially, after a relatively short break at the time, he resumed his many of his duties using a wheelchair and stick.

King Fahd, who ascended the Saudi throne in 1982, was one of seven sons of the founder of Saudi Arabia, King Abdel-Aziz, and his favourite wife,



Late king Fahd

Hassa. He was the fourth of his siblings to be king. Two of his brothers lost power violently - one was deposed in a coup; the other was assassinated. King Fahd was especially active in international diplomacy. He tried to end the 15-year civil war in Lebanon by bringing the leaders of the warring factions together for talks in the Saudi city of Taif. In 1981, he drew up a peace plan for the Middle East that was adopted at an Arab League summit the following year. That plan was revived at the 2002 Arab League as an offer of lasting peace with Israel in exchange for the return of Palestinian lands. And following the 1990 invasion of Kuwait by Iraq, Fahd took the momentous decision to allow US forces to be based in the Kingdom.

King Fahd's rule saw Saudi Arabia ally itself closely with both the United

Kingdom and the United States. Domestically, he had to contend both with the impact of falling oil revenues and an increasingly fragmented society. Saudi newspapers have decribed his leaving as a loss for the whole islamic nation while the reactions to King Fahd's death have been sentimental among older Saudis and emotional among the women. For most, the duration of the king's reign covered the prime of their lives. To them it is not the end of a life, but the end of an era in their lives.

His chosen successor, his half-brother Abdullah, is the head of the National Guard, the tribal army largely responsible for the kingdom's internal security.

An austere and respected figure, Crown Prince Abdullah is untainted by corruption, while being regarded by many as less enthusiastically pro-American than King Fahd. And among watchers of the opaque world of Saudi statecraft, Crown Prince Abdullah is thought already to have been de facto ruler for much of the past five years and had already taken over much of the responsibility of the kingdom's affairs. The succession had long ago been settled in private by a family counsel of 18 senior princes from the ruling al-Saud family.

But new king, Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz faces a number of major challenges that will affect the West.

The most visible of these is al-Qaeda linked terrorism, but others include creating jobs and dealing with the Israel-Palestinian and Iraqi conflicts. Crown Prince Abdullah became effective head of state in the mid-1990s, when ill health forced King Fahd to withdraw from public life.

He has involved himself energetically in domestic and international issues, and as a spokesman for his country he enjoys wide respect at home and abroad.

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## YSP calls for political system reform

BY YASSER AL-MAYASI  
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

SANA'A- The Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) concluded on Monday August 1 its fifth conference and enhanced its success by electing Dr. Yasin Sa'eed N'oman, Secretary-General of the party to succeed Ali Saleh Obad who stayed in the post for 11 years.

Dr. Saif Sail was elected Deputy Secretary General of the party and 2,000 male and female representatives were elected for the party's new central committee, which is made up of 301 members from among 514 racers. Additionally, there was the formation

of the party's political office and general secretariat.

Dr. Yasin Sa'eed N'oman won the majority of votes in a democratic poll. N'oman is considered one of the prominent political intellectuals in Yemen, was born in 1946 and occupied several posts before and after the Re-unification. He was appointed Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Fisheries in South Yemen before Re-unification and then Prime Minister.

After achieving the national unity, he was inaugurated a speaker for the first parliament in country and was among those who fled the country during 1994 war. In September 2003, he returned home.

The concluding statement of the party stressed on maintaining the national unity and removing any negative traces left after 1994 war, considering it an important approach to reforming the political system.

The YSP demanded judiciary to be independent and updated, and called for banning use of public money by the ruling party and dismissing the Ministry of Information with the intention of making a political system to impose status of the law and ensure rights and public freedoms. It also urged for having local governance with broader authorities starting with amendment of the current law.

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## YEMEN: Government urged to tackle human rights concerns

SANA, 1 Aug 2005 (IRIN) - The United Nations Human Rights Committee took issue with Yemen on Friday for not implementing many of the recommendations it had made during its last review of civil and political rights in the country in 2002.

The committee, which monitors adherence to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights by those states that have signed up to it, appreciated the creation of a Ministry of Human Rights in Yemen in May 2003, as well as the declared commitment of the state to creating a culture of human rights.

However, it noted with concern that the recommendations made after Yemen's last report three years ago had not been fully taken into consideration.

Introducing the country's latest report in Geneva earlier in July, Director-General of External Relations and International Criminal Police, Abdulkader Kahtan, said Yemen had made considerable strides on human rights.

The Yemeni government had justified its lack of progress on some important issues, the committee said, on the basis that the recommendations were not in line with religious principles in the country. A system of Shari'ah or Islamic law operates in Yemen.

The Human Rights Committee

rejected the government's argument that it was not possible to abide at the same time by religious principles and some obligations under the Covenant" on Civil and Political Rights.

In doing so, it urged Sana to ensure that its desire to abide by religious principles did not cause it to civil and political rights in the country under the Covenant, which it had accepted without any reservations.

Yemen is one of 154 state parties to the Covenant.

The committee received Yemen's progress report under the treaty earlier this month and, after oral hearings with country's delegation and written supplementary questions, released its formal conclusions and recommendations on Friday.

The independence of the judiciary, discrimination suffered by women, domestic violence, so-called honour killing, the practice of female genital mutilation (FGM), and alleged grave rights violations in the name of combating terrorism were among the matters that most concerned committee experts.

Other concerns included the high rate of illiteracy, child labour, and the trafficking of women and children.

Yemen, the committee said, should ensure that the judiciary was free of any interference, in particular from the executive; should work towards estab-

lishing a national human rights institution; and review its laws in order to ensure full equality between men and women in matters of personal status.

The state should also "increase its efforts to eradicate female genital mutilation", enact a law prohibiting such practices, and "abolish legislation providing for lower sentences in case of honour killings", the committee said.

Yemeni government officials in Sana declined to comment on the committee's findings at this stage, saying that the government was still reviewing the matter.

Eiz Eddin al-Asbahi, director of the Human Rights Information and Training Centre, the most active human rights NGO in Yemen, said it shared the committee's concerns.

"We fully agree with the committee that the recommendations made in the 2002 report have not been addressed by the government," he said.

Al-Asbahi said that NGOs were unable to be active in the development of human rights in Yemen, and that there was no neutral report issued by the NGOs detailing the human rights status in the country.

"The NGOs are not able to pinpoint the human rights record and the areas of backsliding that the committee observed with regards to torture, discrimination, child trafficking - which

is very dangerous - as well as the good progress achieved in other areas," he said.

One reason for the government not having implemented the 2002 recommendations was the lack of public pressure on it to do so, he added.

"These recommendations were not highlighted by the media, so the public does not know about them and pressure the government to take action to address the shortcomings," al-Asbahi said.

"Most of the NGOs did not know about them and therefore, we do call that these observations should be published."

In introducing the report, Yemeni government delegate Abdulkader Kahtan said the country had adopted "new political, social, economic and cultural principles" in defense of human rights since the unification of the country and adoption of democracy in 1990.

The government had assured "a large measure of congruence between Yemen's national legislation and the contents of those instruments", he said, and had made considerable strides in meeting human rights obligations under international covenants and agreements.

In June of this year, the Committee on the Rights of the Child considered Yemen's progress under the

Convention on the Rights of the Child. While acknowledging the timely submission of the report and that some progress had been made, it also expressed some serious reservations.

In particular, it drew attention to the definition and legal status of childhood, discriminatory attitudes towards girls, the use of corporal punishment against children, trafficking of children (notably to Saudi Arabia) and "the high prevalence of abuse, including sexual abuse, and neglect of children."

The committee called for special efforts to be made to improve the treatment of girls in Yemeni society, not least in relation to early marriage (sometimes as early as 12 years of age), support in education and harmful traditional practices, including FGM.

UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Louise Arbour noted on Friday that the implementation of human rights agreements on the ground remained a key challenge for everyone in the international community.

In recent years, she said, the greater need in human rights work has shifted from establishing the international norms and instruments to a mission of implementing the norms that we have that are very well understood, virtually universally accepted, but extremely poorly implemented". [ENDS]

### Readers' Voice

Yemen Times features "Readers' Voice" a popular way for our readers to interact with us. This is your opportunity to have a say on world and local affairs.

#### This edition's question:

Do you think that king Fahd's death will leave an influence in the Kingdom's political agenda?

Yes  
No  
I don't know

#### Last edition's question:

Will the sentence of al-Mouyed's case impact Yemeni-US relations?

No	47%
Yes, negatively	42%
I don't know	8%
Yes, positively	3%

Go to our website at: [yementimes.com/#poll](http://yementimes.com/#poll) and have your voice heard!

## Yemen and Syria discuss terror combating

SANA'A- Yemen and Syria signed on Monday August 2 the agreement minute under which the two Arab Asian countries will enhance and develop efforts for joint security cooperation and terror combating.

The two governments will exchange information and security experiences, provide training for security personnel and bring a mechanism for easing procedures associated with residents in both countries.

The minute was signed by Major General Mohammad Abdullah al-Qawsi, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Interior for the Public Security Sector, for the Yemeni side, and Major General Ibrahim Mausili, Syrian Interior Minister Assistant for Organization and Training Affairs, for Syria.

## France writes off 2.6 million Euro of Yemen's debts

SANA'A- An agreement was reached last Week between Yemen and France, under which the latter cut 2.6 million Euro of the debts on Yemen and retained the other 5 million Euro according to Napoli conditions and Paris Club's minute signed by Yemen and France and the debiting countries to Yemen.

The agreement was signed in Sana'a by Yemeni Deputy PM and Minister of Finance Alawi Saleh al-Salami and the French Ambassador to Yemen.

## IFJ Expresses "Grave Concern" Over Violence Against Yemeni Journalists

The International Federation of Journalists said last Monday it is "gravely concerned" about increasing violence against journalists in Yemen.

Violence has rocked the country in the last few weeks after a fuel price hike sparked riots against the government. Thirty-nine people actually died in the protests. The army and security forces in Yemen have arrested a number of journalists covering the events and attacked others, confiscating their cameras and film. Some journalists have been banned from covering the event.

In other cases, Yemeni correspondents for foreign media have been barred from sending news reports using Yemeni TV satellite stations despite agreements that allow them to do so.

"More than 10 such incidences were

recorded within only two days," said Hafez Al-Bukari, General Secretary of the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate (YJS). "The Ministry of the Interior has not seriously dealt with continuous complaint sand communiqués, which were issued by YYS".

The army personnel and security forces that have attacked the journalists have said that they were just following orders.

Al-Bukari said the YJS would take steps immediately to ensure that the seat tacks stop. The situation for Yemeni journalists has gotten riskier, Al-Bukari added, since the July 17 attack on the managing editor of Yemeni independent daily newspaper An-Nahar. The editor, Hajei Al-Jehafi, almost died after a booby-trapped letter exploded in his face.

We are gravely concerned about these attacks on journalists in Yemen," said Aidan White, General Secretary. "We stand in solidarity with the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate as it fights to maintain a free press and insure its members' safety".

In the last few months, the Yemeni media community has been highly concerned by the drafting of a new project of media legislation, issued by the ministry of information on April 2005.

The new law proposal came as a follow-up of President Saleh's decree of 2004 to repeal the existing press and publications law n. 25 of 1990 to abolish the clause allowing the imprisonment of journalists. The issuing of the ministry of information's draft came as a surprise, as the YJS was not consulted nor took part in the work of the

drafting committee, despite assurance that it would.

"The April 2005 draft, while abolishing the imprisonment of journalists, foresees more restrictive clauses on freedom of expression, requirements to open a newspaper and to exercise the profession of journalist", said White. "It also embeds professional standards and ethics principles".

Following the protest and discontent of the Yemeni media community, a new commission to revise the 1990 law was created, chaired by the ministry of justice. Also in this case, the yjs was not consulted.

The IFJ is calling on the Yemeni government to stop the attacks against journalists and to engage in a dialogue with the YJS in order to create a conclusive environment for quality journalism in Yemen.

## Dutch Golden Tulip runs Aden hotel

The international company for investment and Tourism has signed a ten year contract with international (Golden Tulip) to run Aden Hotel.

A lunch feast was attended by dignitaries, diplomats and a number of businessmen. Sheikh Abdul-Gawi Al-Maflahi, representative of the owners and general manager welcomed the guests.

In his speech Sheikh Abdul-Gawi said that Golden Tulip owns about 270 hotels all over the world, 21 of these are in the Middle East

He added that Golden Tulip will

start operating the hotel at the beginning of next October on the basis of profits partnership, between Aden Golden Tulip and the Arab Company for Investment and Tourism. He also said that Dr. Amil deputy manager of golden Tulip Group, Manager of Flamingo International has paid a visit to Facilitate the arrangements of rehabilitating Aden hotel.

The first phase of rehabilitation will cost 4million dollars. The hand over between Aden hotel and golden Tulip will be within a few days.

Mr. Moris Drawvier, a French national will represent Golden Tulip.

The delegation is expected to meet the commissioner and the other officials in the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

Mr. Amin Al-Mukaraz, manager of the Golden Tulip hotels and resorts expressed his delight with this agreement, which will add Aden hotel to their international group. He pointed out that the new management will qualify the employees and habitates the hotel.

## Victims of traffic accidents on the rise

SANA'A- A report issued last week by the Traffic Department revealed that between July 23-28, the number of traffic accidents reached 163, 87 of which are crash accidents, 63 run over, 21 turnovers and two downfall cases.

The report mentioned that 164 people were injured in recent traffic accidents, 91 badly.

Loss of properties has been estimated at 143 million and 500 thousand rials.

The report attributed the rising traffic accidents to the indifference of drivers to laws on car maintenance and speed limits, in addition to driving carelessly during rainfall.

## Japan support conservation of the cultural Heritage in Zabid

The government of Japan has decided to extend cultural grant amounting to US\$46.430 (forty six thousand four hundred thirty Us dollars) to the General Organization for Antiquities, Museums and Manuscripts for the purchase of equipment enabling Zabid Historical Museum in Zabid citadel to preserve and display the cultural heritage in Zabid.

Mr. Yuichi Ishii, the ambassador of Japan to the republic of Yemen, and Dr. Abdulla Mohammed Bawazir,

president of the general organization for antiquities, Museums and manuscript today attended the delivery ceremony of the equipment held at Zabid museum.

This cultural grant comes under the scheme called "Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects". Japan has extended to Yemen such cultural grant several times. The last grant was the one extended on August 2, 2004 to the National Center for Archives for the preservation of historical documents.

## CBY intervenes to protect national currency

SANA'A- The Central Bank of Yemen (CBY) shouldered recently the responsibility of protecting the national currency to encounter playing with it in the local banking market. It supplied the local banking market with around 53 million US dollars to maintain stability of the national currency's exchange rate against the dollar and restrict playing with it in exchange shops.

This intervention comes in the framework of well-planned strategies to stop

speculating the national currency and stopping playing with the exchange rate.

The CBY is pursuing such developments and in the exchange market and ensuring procedures to detect stability of exchange rate.

The CBY sold last June 236 million dollars to the banking market to rescue the status of the Yemeni rial after the price of US dollar went high to 195 rials.

## Announcement

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[ypaplanning@y.net.ye](mailto:ypaplanning@y.net.ye)

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## Unprecedented Yemeni delegates travel to KSA

Prince Abdullah was born in Riyadh in 1923, the son of King Abdul-Aziz Al Saud and Fahada bint Asi al-Shuraym of the Rashid clan.

He received a traditional Islamic education in Riyadh and grew up steeped in the traditions and customs of the ruling family.

His first public office was as mayor of the holy city of Mecca.

In 1963, he became deputy defence minister and commander of the National Guard - drawn from the most loyal of the tribes in Saudi Arabia and regarded as the kingdom's most reliable armed force.

He has remained commander of the guard ever since. Prince Abdullah was nominated Crown Prince in 1982.

As a senior member of the innermost circle of Saudi princes, Abdullah is one of the most influential men in the kingdom - respected for his honesty and untainted by corruption.

He is also keen to keep a balance between the simple traditions of Saudi life and the need for modernisation and reform.

Crown Prince Abdullah recognises the need for close political and economic ties with the West, but he would like to see this relationship kept in check and balanced by closer links between Saudi Arabia and other Arab states.

The crown prince has on several occasions tried to mediate in inter-Arab disputes.

In 1984, he expressed support for the Syrian position in Lebanon and demanded a withdrawal of American marines from the area.

He has also been a strong critic of American support for Israel and the continuing Israeli occupation of Palestinian territory.

In March 2002 he attracted international attention when he suggested that the Arabs would be prepared to normalize relations with Israel if the latter withdrew to the 1967 boundaries.

Crown Prince Abdullah's fears

about Saudi Arabia's identification with the West was evident in 1990 when Iraq invaded Kuwait.

Staunchly Western-oriented members of the royal family advocated the immediate stationing of American forces in Saudi Arabia.

But the heir to throne was reluctant for the kingdom to invite the American troops into Saudi Arabia - where the holy Islamic city of Mecca is situated.

Crown Prince Abdullah is an imposing figure who has acquired the charisma of an international statesman without adopting the flamboyance of some of his contemporaries.

He normally talks quietly and speaks with a stutter. But he is not a man to hold his tongue when he feels strongly about an issue.

At an Arab summit in Egypt before the US-led invasion of Iraq television cameras caught him angrily berating the Libyan leader, Colonel Gaddafi, for derogatory remarks made by the latter.

Within Saudi Arabia, Crown Prince Abdullah is the driving force behind the nascent reform movement.

His steps in this direction have been carefully measured, showing that he is sensitive to the wishes of those who oppose change as well as those advocating it.

Few Saudi leaders are better placed, in terms of public respect, to succeed in the difficult task ahead than the Saudi heir to throne.

Consequently the Arab League says an emergency Arab summit scheduled for Wednesday at the Egyptian resort of Sharm el-Sheikh has been postponed, following the death of Saudi Arabia's King Fahd.

An Arab League official, Hisham Youssef, at the Red Sea resort told reporters that the postponement "is for a few days," and that consultations will soon begin to decide on a new date for the summit.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak last week called the summit to discuss the situation in Iraq, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and terrorism.

## YSP calls for political system reform

The party emphasized his support for the joint meeting in different social and political issues to help the opposition play an effective role in tackling issues of citizens and defending rights and freedoms. The party's statement stressed on the necessity of making available a plan for economic reform to concentrate on eradicating corruption, conducting a scientific study on size and diversity of national resources and applying it according to complete scientific steps.

The statement issued by the party

urged for showing the public opinion inside and outside Yemen Jarallah Omar's assassination case due to the intentional play practiced on the case. It emphasized activating the principle of positive discrimination in favor of women affiliating to the party to enable them raise the level of participation in the party's conferences and other events.

Political arenas hailed the win of Dr. Yasin Sa'eed No'man and expected him to open a new page for the political work.

Winning the election, Dr. N'oman said in his first release that keeping in touch with other opposition parties, maintaining the experience of Joint meeting parties and dialoging with all the political forces including the ruling party are top priorities in his agenda. The political life in Yemen, he added, varies due to the expansion of the scope of dialogue.

Dr. Abdulkarim al-Eriani, Secretary General of the ruling People's General Congress told the win of Dr. N'oman is a positive indicator, and this will encour-

age the party to activate its political participation and enhance the dialogue language.

Al-Eriani ascertained that Dr. Yasin N'oman is a wise man, has political experience and is expected to show a direct contribution to enriching the political life and supporting the democratic system.

Yemeni party experts asserted the YSP will benefit from Dr. Yasin N'oman who will lead it during a crucial period of time in the political differences.

## "Al-Hashmi International Group is an example and a model of the distinguished tourist activity" (quoted from Minister of Culture and Tourism's speech)



Mr. Ibrahim Fadhel's speech:

On his side, Mr. Ibrahim Fadhel, President of the Global Tourism Services in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia confirmed " We were honored by our coming for participation in the inauguration of the Tourist Office of Al-Hashmi International Group and I am very happy for my presence in my second homeland Yemen and for our participation with Al-Hashmi International Group in mobilizing tourist groups from Saudi Arabia to the brotherly Yemen and I hope that we build on strong and concrete grounds similar to those in the field of Umra and that we maintain the priority for several consecutive years and that communication between us is to be in a continuous and distinguished way for serving the citizens in both brotherly countries whether in the field of Umra or tourism emphasizing the necessity of the availability of various service means in the tourist area at hotels, good restaurants and other entertainment means particularly in the tourist areas and particularly that Yemen owns remarkable tourism potentialities and contains distinguished tourist attraction areas which are rarely found in another country where we expect a prosperous and distinguished future in Yemen's scope under the currently existing dynamics. I also realized from H.E. Minister his emphasis on extending support to Al-Hashmi International Group and facilitation of all obstacles because the efforts being exerted by the Chairman of Al-Hashmi International Group Dr. Salem Attiya are not easy and that he devotes all his time, efforts and possibilities for serving his country and citizens.



Inauguration of Al-Hashmi International Group's branch (Yemen's Guest of Tourism) under the auspices of the Minister of Culture & Tourism His Exc. Mr. Khaled Al-Ruwashan in the presence of a number of Arab and foreign ambassadors accredited in Yemen, a number of Consultative Council's members and State officials, social dignitaries and in the presence of the President of the Global Tourist Services in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Mr. Ibrahim Saeed Fadhel and Yemen-based regional managers of airlines.



H.E. Mr. Khaled Al-Ruwashan's speech: Minister of Culture & Tourism inaugurates the respective "Yemen's Guest of Tourism" office of Al-Hashmi International Group.

Inauguration of the Tourist Office (Yemen's Guest of Tourism) Thanks to God, on this day of Wednesday 13/07/2005 the special branch of Al-Hashmi International Group (Yemen's Guest of Tourism) was inaugurated under the auspices of the Minister of Culture & Tourism His Exc. Mr. Khaled Al-Ruwashan in the presence of a number of Arab and foreign ambassadors accredited in Yemen, a number of Consultative Council's members and State officials, social dignitaries and in the presence of the President of the Global Tourist Services in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Mr. Ibrahim Saeed Fadhel and Yemen-based regional managers of airlines.



Also the Marketing Manager of Al-Hashmi International Group Mrs. Munette R. Boado clarified that she and all Yemen's Guest of Tourism Office personnel are in contacts with over four hundred tourist companies in the world for coordination and exchange of tourism services from and to Yemen and that Dr. Salem Attiya, Chairman of Al-Hashmi International Group, dedicates most of concern to the tourist area where he works in the Group sixteen hours daily and also supervises over the rotating personnel in Yemen's Guest of Tourism office and the Group's office at Sana'a international airport where work is going on round the hour.



Al-Ruwashan: "Al-Hashmi International Group is a model of the distinguished tourist activity" H.E. Mr. Khaled Al-Ruwashan, Minister of Culture & Tourism praised the distinguished tourist activity of Al-Hashmi International Group and considered it an example and a model of the private sector's tourist activity affirming that the Ministry will provide all facilities to support the private sector in the tourist area in a manner that upgrades this vital and important sector. He said during his inauguration of Yemen's Guest of Tourism Office "This day is out of the days of the brilliant tourist success being witnessed in Yemen and we hope that private sector duly plays its role in respect of the Arabic tourism which mostly goes to neighboring Arab countries and we are the nearest to the Gulf countries and we look forward to that Yemen becomes also one of the most important bases for this tourism and no doubt that the private sector's role is significant in this area and perhaps Al-Hashmi is an example and a model of this activity and this vitality and we will provide all facilities for supporting the private sector in this area.



Office Yemen's Guest of Tourism  
Tel: 77188191-402127-403939  
Email: vip@alhashmi.net



# VACANCY

Ministry of Public Health and Population has recently received a fun from The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria. According to rules of Global Fund, there should be a CCM (Country Coordination Mechanism) Committee which committee that consists of the representative of these programs and NGO and Donors, and acts as a focal point between the Government of Republic of Yemen and the Global Fund.

The CCM requires the services of a full-time secretary. The tasks of the CCM Secretary are defined as follows:

### 1- Documentary Processing and Translations.

- Typing of English and Arabic documents
- Translation from English into Arabic and vice versa.

### 2- Communications.

- Making arrangements for, and follow up appointments, invitation, secretarial aspects of meeting.
- Manage all communications for CCM
- Assist CCM in all administrative issues as required
- Follow up on the CCM work plan and implementation schedules
- Keep close contact with projects managers
- Support CCM in the collection and summarizing of data for progress reporting.
- Make all arrangement for field visit, transport, flight reservation.
- All other secretarial works as designated by Ministry of Public Health & Population.

Applicants must have appropriate qualifications and experience as a CCM Secretary and solid knowledge of all aspects of office operations (including record keeping, filling, communications and management of office supplies).

Applicants must have very good command of English (spoken, reading and writing), as well as standard knowledge of computer system and office software.

Employment will start directly after signing contract. The contract period will be for one year initially to be extended under mutual agreement interested persons are requested to submit their CVs and supporting document immediately to the following contact address within five days from the date of the announcement:

Ministry of Public Health & Population  
Minister office

Tel.: 01 257776, 01 257775  
Fax: 01 251610, 01 252247



Ricerca e Cooperazione

# VACANCY

An Italian NGO is searching for the following dynamic Personals for a Human Rights Project co-financed by European Commission:

### Psychologist

For field work with female population in detention centers

### Project coordinator

Requirements:

Three years of experience in coordination and management of international development projects. Preferably female and with excellent communication skills, the coordinator should have a proven background experience in Human Rights and Gender work.

Tasks and responsibilities

- Administrative and organizational support including written communication and reports.
- Regular and punctual coordination between project's components, institutions and other NGO's
- Representing the Organization

### Secretary

Requirements:

Three years of work in international ambience, excellent spoken and written Arabic and English, efficient, self organized and goal oriented.

### Media Manager

Journalist, at least five years active work experience at a newspaper, committed for Human Rights work, he/she writes and publishes perfectly both in English and Arabic. Good computer and internet skills. Excellent organizational and management skills.

### Translator

Experienced translator and interpreter for translation of current and legal documents as also as interpreter during meetings.

### Messenger

Experienced and efficient messenger with good interpersonal communication skills. At least three years of experience and good connections for relations with public institutions.

All candidates should be fluent in English and Arabic. All certificates will be required in original. Eligible candidates should apply in English to P.O. Box No. 4345 or by e-mail to [ricercayemen@yemen.net.ye](mailto:ricercayemen@yemen.net.ye) not later than the 15th of August 2005. Please specify the position you apply for.

Women and computer literate candidates will get preference for all above positions. For further information contact 967 01 273912.



Project closure and the graduation ceremony of YEDI second and third batches

# "It's not the end... it is just the beginning!"

By AMEL AL-ARIQI  
EMAN AL-HAIDARI  
CORINNE LEVEY  
IBRAHIM JALLAS

There they were, more than 200 students mounting the stage at the Research and Studies Center at Baghdad Street celebrating their graduation last Sunday. These youth were products of the Youth Economic Development Initiative funded through a grant from the Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) in partnership with the CHF and Girls World Communication Center (GWCC). The initiative aimed to support Yemeni youth by training them and giving them specialized courses.

Five hundred male and female youth participated in this initiative, building their capacities in more than one of the nine fields offered through the initiative. A staff of 14 members managed the program along with the thirteen trainers who taught marketing and sales, accounting, information systems, Photoshop, journalistic photography, planning and development, basis of management and business English.

As expressed by many of the participants, the initiative was a wonderful idea and a real opportunity for youth, particularly as it targets 500 male and female youths. It is a real initiative due to the diversity of its free-offered courses and the practical training it offers for companies and establishments to develop the skills of trainees and remove the barrier between them and the labour market, as well as to earn them experience in the voluntary work. Of the five hundred students 150 were sent on various internships programs in the private sector through the advisory council and 80% of them got employed.

Yemen Times was there in the celebration, it was there as an integral part of the initiative as a member of the advisory council, internship programs and participants.

VIEWES FROM THE PARTICIPANTS:

The students' views

Hend Al-Mutakwakel who graduated from the photography department said that it was very important for her to study photography since she has ready been working in a photography studio "I improved my skills in this field" she said.

Abeer Lutaf and Hania AIKlabi graduated from Business - English. Although they haven't found jobs yet, they confessed they acquired a good knowledge in the business field. They learnt many things such as commercial correspondences and trade transactions. "We also improved our English language, increasing our vocabulary" they added. Unlike Abeer and Hania, Aish Abdulali who graduated as a student of Photoshop and designing department was lucky to find a job directly after her graduation "the skills that I gained from CHF enable me to get the work" she said.

Nabeel AIBshiri studied all the branches. When I asked him about the reason, he answered that he was an



Eman al-Haidari



Dr. Qabool al-Mutwakil



Ibrahim Jallas



Amal al-Areeqi



Corinne Levey

executive manger in some private company. His management was random. When he entered CHF, he realized that it was a good opportunity to improve his skills in administration. "these training courses will make me a distinctive manger and enable me to compete with other qualified people" he said.

Osam Abdullrahman Hail graduated from Administration Basis. He wished his searching for job would be easier now, because as he said that he felt confident about the skills he gained through his studying "I thank the staff of CHF who support this initiative"

Mai Aburijal one of the winners of the prize \$5000 was very happy and surprised. She said "I and my friend Sara Abdoon offered our project which was named (party contracting) we didn't think that we would win, but we did. Finally our dream will come true."

**Dr. Hamid al-Ahmar: It's not just about charity it is about responsibility and they should not think that it is for free they would get return for it.**

Majed Aljaradi a student at then Faculty of Arts at Sana'a University likes to participate in parties and ceremonies like this ceremony. He also presented some speeches in several events at the university. He described the initiative in just one word ' It was great', because found the people cooperative "you feel like you are with your family" he described. " By participating in this initiative we have many advantages from this project. We did many things. For example, we made presentation with some businessmen and women. We have learned a lot of things from their experiences in the business field. It's very important for youth to develop their skills."

Eman al-Haidari, one of the initiative graduates who obtained a course on administration basics, said, "I am lucky as I joined the initiative and the practical training by virtue of which I became an employee at the Yemen Times. The initiative helped me to gain new skills and experiences. I warmly thank all those who expended precious efforts to make the initiative a success, she added

Fatih al-Dhahri, another graduate told: "I went through a variety of dif-

ferent skills and experiences and I never forget my confidence on myself and my qualifications, as well as my ability to make a change toward the future. I am indebted to those who supported the initiative, he exclaimed.

Khalid al-Salami, a third graduate pointed out: "training at the initiative was so wonderful, particularly as it combined together practical training

**Dr. Mohammed al-Mutwakil: Seeing the happy smiles on the graduates' faces brought tears to my eyes, and my heart sinks when I think about the thousands of other youth who did not get the opportunity.**

and theoretical learning. The initiative covered helpful courses such as Yemen Soft Accounting System and the computer basics, in addition to group work style and dealing with other people.

Dr. Al Mutwakil, advisory council coordinator: I think the initiative is very important especially now as Yemen is in dire need for such economic initiatives because the unemployment rate is growing excessively day by day and the new graduates are flooding the market where the demand for jobs is much higher than the job opportunities. Basically this initiative is the first of its kind in Yemen and tackles an important issue of skills and capabilities. Arming youth with sufficient skills suitable for the market demand would increase their chances of availing work opportunities, and hence improve their individual conditions and national economy consequently. Another side of the issue is that the empowering of the Yemeni youth would also assist national and local organisations in their search for qualified candidates. Companies are forced to import labour from outside and this costs much especially when turn over rates get high with the current situation

**Al-Shaibani: We have employed seven people through this initiative and we have promised many more to allocate them in our various branches around the country in due time.**

of a country. Seeing the happy smiles on the graduates' faces brought tears to my eyes, and my heart sinks when I think about the thousands of other youth who did not get the opportunity.

As the coordinator of the advisory council I would like to express my gratitude to all who worked in order to make this initiative a success. Many of the businessmen and women dedicated their precious time and resources for this initiative in a culture where voluntarily work is not so common. Very few of this community understand their social responsibility towards their society. I hope that this initiative continues and progresses further, especially that most of the working teams and the advisory council showed interest in continuing further work.

Dr. Hamid al Ahmar, prominent member of the advisory council commented about YEDI:

I hope that this continues and is transformed into a national program supported by the private sector and government. I don't think at this point of time we have an option other than supporting the youth and doing our best to absorb the continuous influx of new graduates. Otherwise the situation

would become unbearable and the private sector will be the first to suffer from the insecurity and national instability. Can you imagine that according to national statistics there are more than a million young man and woman enter the labour market out of which only 30 to 40 thousand avail jobs?! In a few years the number of unemployed youth will reach fifty percent of the population and this huge energy would turn into a destructive one if not contained. In this context businessmen and women should work together on two fronts: firstly they should work for sustaining social peace and secondly they should fulfil their economic responsibility through providing job opportunities and social contributions and

charity. And this is only fair especially that they are a few members of the society who own more resources than their individual shares as such. Not many merchants realise this fact and their social duties towards their communities. And media here should play a vital role through awareness. Chambers of commerce, businessmen associations and other unions and entities should also contribute to instating the social responsibility of the private sector towards their community. It's not just about charity it is about responsibility and they should not think that it is for free they would get return for it. I have seen many stories and learnt from many people, of which is late Dr. Abdulaziz al-Sakkaf who influenced me a great deal. I have come in close encounters with frustrated youth in many ways and this is why I was very enthusiastic about this initiative. I hope we can do much more for them and the country.

Alwan al-Shaubani a leading member of the advisory council also commented on the social responsibility that it is known in Yemen in the sense of charity and there are a few companies in Yemen such as Universal Group as they dedicate regular amounts for charity and poor especially in the rural areas and outskirts. And we have a responsibility towards our communities and towards the coming generations of the society. We have employed seven people through this initiative and we have promised many more to allocate them in our various branches around the country in due time.

I was very happy in participating in the initiative. Interacting with the youth reminded me of my past when I was young and ambitious. In my youth, was supported by several foundations and associations to complete my studies and I continued on helping youth whenever and wherever I could. I hope this initiative is transformed into a national program but I think it is too early for this transition now. We need to phase out within two years or so from the donor support to completely national support for funding this project.

What do the development specialists think of the project?

Ewald Gold, from EOPSP (Employment Oriented Private Sector Development Programme) who works in the GTZ project, which is a German government organization, explained that GTZ have had a strong relationship with the Ministry of Education for thirty years. They support vocational training programmes in the governorates of Taiz and Aden; and were invited to this celebration as guests.

He was very supportive of the programme, saying that; "Projects such as this are very important, but we must

## Half the World

By Nisha



### Farmers without land

Nearly 80 percent of Yemeni women who work outside their homes are engaged in agriculture. Of these nearly 65 percent are engaged in unpaid work at their family farms or on land leased by their families.

The stories of these women are varied. For example, in some governorates these women can own livestock and keep the income from it in others even the livestock is not theirs to own or the income from it to be controlled by them. Lives and problems of these women are not researched, nor much seen in the higher up places - places which could initiate gender responsive land reforms. Written accounts of these women are hardly there in the media or proceedings of innumerable workshops and conferences on women or in the programme reports of development organizations. There are no platforms where these women themselves can tell their stories, where they can stand and demand their rights. In most publications and reports on agriculture, women agricultural workers are hardly ever mentioned as a marginalized group whose economic rights are being violated systematically. Even assessments of the situation of women hardly ever talk of economic rights violation or bother to raise the issue of exploitation of women's labour in paid and unpaid agricultural work.

There are now an increasing number of women agricultural workers moving from village to village in groups in pursuit of contractual work. They are paid as low as 300-350 Yemeni rials compared to minimum 900 rials that men get for a day's work. The argument for this discrimination is that the work women do is not as strenuous. Despite such obvious discrimination, there are very few attempts to raise these issues. Due to deep belief in traditional gender roles, the farm owners have a tendency to employ women for tasks which have been allotted to them traditionally. It means that all the jobs which are considered strenuous and fetch a higher wage go to men. Women tend only to be hired when tedious but not so strenuous looking work has to be done. In fact, farm owners prefer to higher women for these jobs not only because it is hard to find men willing to take up work which is traditionally considered women's but also because they will have to pay a much higher wage to men for the same job.

Women play a primary role in production in rural communities in Yemen, especially, in sustaining subsistence agriculture. They take care of major part of agricultural work including sowing, transplanting, weeding, irrigating, harvesting, thrashing, husking and storing. Alongside, they often contribute to family income in many other productive ways such as making handicrafts from khus, sewing and weaving. Still, when one talks to communities or decision makers, women do not figure in their agendas.

Despite the fact that at maximum amount of work in the agricultural fields is being done by women, a look at the gender profile of agricultural extensionists clearly shows how invisible they are to the eyes of the government in general

and departments of agriculture in particular. Near absence of women extensionists suggests that the department has not really paid much attention to reaching out to women agricultural workers either to provide them with new knowledge and technologies or to learn from their experiences. Not only women extensionists are missing, the nature of current extension services is also such that wherever an attempt is made to reach women, more than often, it is within the boundaries of skills that are traditionally associated with their reproductive roles, for example, making pickle, murabba, jam, etc. The entire focus of agricultural extension services is on men. And so it is men who are trained in the use of modern agricultural technology and encouraged to avail whatever credit facilities are available.

Women agricultural workers occupy an extremely disadvantaged position in society. They are victims of multiple forms of oppression because of the fact that they are women, they are unorganized, they are from poorest classes in society, added to the fact that they live segregated lives. Segregation together with the lack of mobility takes away whatever little opportunities there might be for women agricultural workers to come together to learn from one-another's experiences, benefit from extension programmes and credit schemes, and form unions.

In addition to economic exploitation, these women come from traditional patriarchal families, which regard a woman as subordinate to the man. From birth, they are prepared to fulfil a reproductive role and be unpaid workers. A woman is viewed as being there to bear children, to serve her paternal family and later her marital family. In Yemen, women do not have equal right to property. But as per the Islamic law, which is accepted in Yemen, daughters are entitled to inherit half of what a son inherits and a widow gets one-eighth of her husband's property if she has children, one quarter if she is childless. But in reality, in most cases, women are not allowed to or are not in a position to exercise their property rights. In other words, though religion entitles women with some property rights, women's circumstances and socialization inhibits their ability and confidence to claim those rights.

The social structures and systems of Yemeni society are such that women are excluded from roles of leadership not only in economic sphere but also in socio-political and governance structures. So women agricultural workers are not part of community development processes and they are definitely far away from actual decision-making. The community development related decisions are taken by male dominated institutional structures like local councils and government departments. Such community development processes and systems put women agricultural workers at the mercy of men's understanding of their issues and their participation in these processes, if at all, equals tokenism.

And so women agricultural workers who shoulder major burden of Yemen's agricultural economy continue to be without land, property or a substantial regular income. They are not even recognized as what they are, farmers.

encourage these types of NGO's to do more of this type of training." He commented that: "The improvement of the qualifications of young Yemenis is the only chance that Yemen has to develop." Making this project, and others like it, crucial in Yemen's development process.

The GTZ focuses upon advising the ministry of education to develop closer relationships with the private sector, adjusting training areas according to the demand from businesses at that time. "This is why we are so supportive of this project", Gold said. "And this is also why we are delighted to have been invited here today".

Since GTZ are currently working within the governorates of Taiz and Aden, in their first phase of a ten year programme, Gold explained that in the future they hope to extend their work possibly to Sana'a, to support initiatives such as this. Gold commented that; "many of the NGOs working in Yemen need to improve their capacity of training. Our job is to improve their performance capacity, which is why projects such as this are a positive

development of education in Yemen."

This nature of feedback from members of the educational development sector encourages us that this enjoyable celebration was part of a much bigger picture, the picture of a future for the youth of Yemen, where capacity building education and employment is available to those who strive to achieve the highest standards of business.

Dr. Qabool AlMutwkel director of the initiative and manager of GWCC described her experience in managing this institute as a challengeable, interesting and valuable experience since she dealt with youths, "youth are very active, honest, atheistic and ready to do any thing to improve their country. I think such a project and initiative is positive because they targeted the youths who are considered a very important resource of this country" she said.

"There will be similar projects with new ideas in the future, such as employment & a consultation office for the youths. We hope to open it in other cities "she added.



Graduates celebrating

## World Bank Port Cities Development Program Hodeidah and Mukalla City Development Strategy Request for Expressions of Interest Local Economic Development Consultant

Grant No .City Alliance PT-P093946 -GAPT-BBSPL.

The Republic of Yemen, Cities of Hodeidah and Mukalla, have received a Grant from the City Alliance Program for the preparation of City Development Strategies (CDS) with a focus on Local Economic Development (LED). Both cities intend to apply part of the Proceeds for consultancy service to start the LED strategic planning process. The assignment period would be for 100 working days and would include building CDS library; conduct diagnostic review, surveys and analytical; works related to urban development, local economy assessment, stockholders analysis, prepare TORs for key studies, institutional development and physical investment needs; and collaborate with two international firms that will be assisting the two cities complete their CDSs and Master Plans update .

The World Bank now invites eligible individual LED Consultants to indicate their interest in providing the services. Interested consultants must provide information indicating that they are qualified to perform the services by providing full resume and a cover letter explaining interest in the assignment, qualification, relevant experience, achievements and referees.

A consultant will be selected in accordance with the procedures set out in the World Bank's Guidelines : Selection and Employment of Consultants by World Bank Borrowers (current edition)

Interested consultants may obtain further information by contacting the address below. Expressions of interest must be delivered by mail, E-mail or Fax to the address below by August 30.2005.

Mr.Ahmed Eiweida  
Senior Urban Management Specialist  
The World Bank  
1818 H Street, NW , Washington DC 20433 , USA  
Mailstop :H9-900  
Tel : (1-202) 4589046  
Fax :(1-202) 5222151  
E-mail :aeiweida@worldbank.org



World Food Programme of the United Nations (WFP)

## Vacancy Announcement

The WFP office in Yemen is seeking qualified candidates in the following posts:

### 1. Admin/Finance Assistant in its main office in Sana'a

This post is open to Yemeni nationals; female candidates are encouraged to apply.

The responsibilities of the Admin/Finance Assistant, shall include, but not be limited to the following:

- Update/maintain financial records on expenditure for relevant transactions.
- Review supporting documentation for processing various actions, related to budget, procurement, country activities etc.
- Assist in the preparation of budget, accounting, financial reports and other reports as required.
- Prepare payments; verify invoices/bills for payment and follow-up settlement.
- Prepare financial statement as required.
- Classify and maintain/update unit files and staff personnel files.
- Liaise travel arrangement for all WFP staff including project staff in and outside the country and make sure all process done on WINGS.
- Prepare International attendance and leave record.
- Analyze administrative and HR Reports.
- In-charge of major administrative tasks related to procurement of office equipment according to standardized specification.
- Undertake any other assigned duties.

#### Qualifications:

- Good knowledge of Arabic and very good command of English language.
- Accepting work in the afternoon and evening time.
- Good knowledge of computer/word processing and Excel and use of modern office equipment, and computer software on accounting.

#### Experience:

- University degree in Finance and Economics.
- Three years experience in the field of Administrative and finance.

### 2. Staff Assistant in its main office in Sana'a

This post is open to Yemeni nationals; female candidates are encouraged to apply.

The responsibilities of the Staff Assistant, shall include, but

#### not be limited to the following:

- Type a variety of material in draft or final form including correspondence reports, meeting paper, faxes, telexes, statistical tables or tabular material;
- Draft routine correspondence and take notes at meeting; make correction to texts or data already on diskettes.
- Operate a variety of office equipment such as photocopier, facsimile, printer and maintain supplies.
- Receive telephone calls and office visitors and refer them to the appropriate source or reply personally to queries when possible.
- Collect, sort and distribute correspondence, reports and other material and transmit correspondence, documents, etc. via electronic mail, fax, courier service or other means.
- Set-up, classify and maintain unit files.
- Produce photocopies of materials as required and collate pages when necessary.
- Check accuracy of simple calculations, coding and data.
- Review supporting documentation for processing various actions e.g. personnel, procurement, country activity, answer a variety of enquiries and supply readily available information from office files, databases, liaising with other offices as appropriate.
- Assist maintaining on computer databases n updated inventory of non-expandable equipments for the office.
- Assist in the administration work.
- Undertake any other assigned duties.

#### Qualifications:

- Completion of Secondary Education.
- Good knowledge of Arabic and very good command of English language.
- Accepting work in the afternoon and evening time.
- Good knowledge of computer/word processing and Excel and use of modern office equipment.

#### Experience:

Minimum 2 years experience in administrative and clerical work.

Interested applicants should deliver their applications along with their detailed CV's in English.

All applications to be submitted to the WFP Representative in Sana'a not later than **11 August 2005** in close envelope clearly marked:

(Application for Admin/finance Assistant Vacancy, at WFP Sana'a) for post No. 1, or (Application for Staff Assistant Vacancy, at WFP Sana'a) for post No. 2, at the following address:

World Food Programme, Sana'a,  
Villa No. 22 - Nwakshut St. St. No. 21, Diplomatic Area,  
P.O. Box 7181, Republic of Yemen.  
Tel: 01 214100/101, Fax: 01 205515.



# Job Vacancies

The Yemen LNG project involves the construction and operation of a gas pipeline, a harbour and a liquid natural gas processing plant at Balhaf which will export 6.7 million tones of LNG per annum. The project offices will be based in Sana'a and the project has an anticipated lifespan of over 20 years. Yemen LNG Company is now preparing to recruit the temporary and permanent staff who will construct and manage the project.

**All candidates applying for these posts must be Yemeni nationals**

#### SENIOR DRAFTSMAN – New Sana'a Offices project - Reference No. 013

Reporting initially to the New Office Manager, the ideal candidate will have an excellent knowledge of Architectural and Civil (including Electromechanical) design. The post will involve the drafting and checking of CAD engineering drawings, plus the preparation, checking or correction of hand drafted sketches based on notes or verbal instructions. Duties will also involve the control, checking and follow-up of hard copy and electronic documentation between YLNG, the Architect and the Engineer. The initial position will end in December 2005. The incumbent may then be retained for the construction phase, reporting to the on-site Quantity Surveyor and helping to ensure that ongoing works comply with the approved design. The job holder will also manage the preparation, updating and follow-up of all relevant drawings and sketches for inclusion in the "as built" documentation. At all stages, the incumbent will assist with the control of all records in accordance with the document management system. This temporary position is based in Sana'a and will cease in September 2007.

#### QUALITY CONTROL ENGINEER – Reference No. 15

Working at the Balhaf project site and reporting directly to the site Construction Manager, the successful candidate will ensure that the Site Preparation Contractor, suppliers and sub contractors implement effective Quality Assurance and Quality Control processes commensurate with the contract requirements. This will involve the vetting of the Contractor's proposed QC personnel to ensure their competency. The job holder will also ensure that all work is carried out to specification and will notify the Construction Manager in the case of non-compliance. The incumbent will also assess all requests for deviations to contract requested by the contractor and will make recommendations for acceptance or rejection to the Construction Manager as appropriate. Candidates must be graduate QC Engineers with extensive experience in the engineering, procurement, sub-contracting and construction industries and a minimum of five years' experience on similar large-scale projects. This is a temporary position with a duration of two years.

#### CIVIL ENGINEER - Reference No. 16

Based at Balhaf and reporting directly to the Site engineer, the successful applicant will ensure that the Civil works carried out by the Site Preparation Contractor, Plant Contractor and sub-contractors comply with contract specifications. The incumbent will control civil engineering activity and will ensure that detail and construction engineering data are available on time. Additional duties include the checking, preparation, issue and implementation of detailed construction engineering documentation and verification that procedures, method statements, drawings, calculations and personnel lists are available whenever required. The job holder will also control and verify work progress, ensuring that all construction documentation is updated and that all contractor equipment is available, safe and fit for purpose. A key responsibility will be to ensure that contractor HSE procedures and training are acceptable and are being rigorously applied. The successful applicant will be a fully qualified Civil Engineer with a minimum of five years' experience in analyzing and troubleshooting on major civil projects. This is a temporary position with a duration of two years.

#### HEAD OF OPERATIONS ACCOUNTING – Reference No. 17

Reporting directly to the Finance Manager, the successful candidate will implement, control and maintain the Operational and Financial Accounting functions and systems including Accounts Payable, General Ledger, Fixed Assets and Materials to ensure that financial data is accurately captured and reported in a timely manner. As the project approaches its operational phase, the job holder will also develop a role for Sales and Production Accounting in conjunction with the Financial Reporting Group and the Production Division. The post further involves the development and maintenance of the accounting manual to ensure that principles such as GAAP, the Chart of Accounts and Accounting Procedures are correctly applied and observed. The job holder will develop control standards in cooperation with the Head of Internal Controls and will ensure that periodic Ledger Closure timetables are observed so that reports can be issued efficiently and on time. The successful applicant will be a professionally qualified accountant with a degree in accounting or finance and at least 10 years' Operations Accounting experience within an oil and gas international environment. This permanent staff position is based in Sana'a.

#### HEAD OF TREASURY – Reference No. 18

Reporting directly to the Finance Manager, the job holder will develop, implement, control and maintain Treasury processes and systems including cash, loan and risk management. Duties will include the opening, closing and operation of all bank accounts in accordance with Delegation of Authority procedures, the development of systems for cash deposits and foreign currency transactions in conjunction with Yemeni and offshore banks and the provision of cash forecasts to shareholders via YLNG management. The role will also involve the development of corporate banking relationships with national and overseas banks for project financing purposes and the creation of online payment systems and controls procedures as well as verifiable drawdown processes for project financing. The successful applicant will have a minimum of 10 years' professional experience of which two must have been in a similar Treasury role, and an Accounting, Financial or Treasury degree or commensurate professional qualification. This permanent staff position is base in Sana'a.

#### IMMIGRATION COORDINATOR – Reference No. 19

Reporting directly to the Logistics Manager, the successful applicant will develop, implement, control and maintain the Immigration activity of Yemen LNG, ensuring that the Visas and Work Permits for expatriate personnel of all nationalities are approved and renewed in good time, enabling them to commence and continue work for YLNG without difficulty. The job holder will establish and maintain excellent relationships with Governmental and Immigration Agency representatives and will develop and maintain relevant Contractor and Seconded Immigration Control procedures and databases. The successful candidate will have a minimum of five years' experience in an identical role and must be able to demonstrate a high level of perseverance, resourcefulness and effective performance in similar posts. This permanent staff position is based in Sana'a, but may involve travel to ports, airports and the Balhaf site in order to ensure that personnel movements are facilitated with minimal difficulty.

#### PERSONNEL MOVEMENTS ASSISTANT – Reference no. 20

Working in the Security Operations section of the Security department, the Personnel Movements or "Personnel On Board" (POB) Assistant will produce accurate daily updates of all staff and contractor personnel engaged on the project and currently in Yemen, together with details of their location. This will involve daily liaison with YLNG's Operations personnel, partner companies and with Contractor representatives to obtain accurate, timely data. The successful candidate will have excellent interpersonal skills, a clear understanding of the importance of the task and total commitment to getting the job done. The ideal incumbent will have worked previously within the Security industry or in an industry where confidentiality is the highest priority and will be able to demonstrate complete trustworthiness with highly sensitive data. This temporary position is based in Sana'a and will have a duration of three years.

#### SENIOR HUMAN RESOURCES ADVISOR – Reference no. 21

Reporting initially to the Head of Recruitment, the incumbent will work in a small team which, with external specialist assistance, will recruit the entire staff workforce of YLNG over a three-year period. The successful candidate will be an experienced HR generalist, ideally with substantial experience of employee relations, aptitude testing and large-scale recruitment projects. Accreditation in the validation of assessment and psychometric tests, and experience of job evaluation would be an advantage. Working in close cooperation with the Training section and with the outsourced recruitment contractor, duties will include the preparations for the recruitment campaign, the monitoring of the selection and testing phase and full participation in the final interview process for the selected candidates. This is a permanent staff position, based in Sana'a but with extensive travel to the Balhaf site, throughout Yemen and on occasion, overseas.

All applicants for these positions must have excellent IT skills including extensive experience of Microsoft Office systems. Fluency in written and spoken Arabic and English are essential, and candidates will be tested to assess their current level and training needs.

Applicants should send their CV with a short covering letter explaining why they believe they are qualified for the post to:

**The Human Resources Department  
Yemen LNG Company  
P.O. Box 15347  
Sana'a, Yemen**

**Deadline: Friday, 19 August 2005**

Candidates applying from outside Yemen may apply by e-mail to: **HR@YEMENLNG.COM.YE**

**Candidates selected for interview will be contacted by Yemen LNG. Please do not send your CV more than once and do not telephone the company to discuss your application**

Company website  
**WWW.YEMENLNG.COM**

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## Words of Wisdom



The fall-out from technology advances, notably globalization, is clearly ahead of us. We need to grapple with this and the sooner we assess the issues and decide on what we need to do, the better prepared we will be. A main component of globalization is liberalization.

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



## OUR OPINION

### Wars and crimes

Political analysts and historians believe that if you want to understand the internal status of a country you must look at the crimes and accidents page of the newspapers. Apparently the crime rate is a direct indicator of how individuals in a country react towards their environment and circumstances. When a person commits a crime, this means he or she is not able to act in the right way, either because he has a disorder of some kind or is encouraged by the lack of discipline. Both cases are results of social, economic and political factors. The imbalance in any of those three variables would lead to a deformity in the individuals' characters and consequently behaviours by that increasing the rates of crimes, and in many cases the brutality as well.

Simultaneously, wars are a reflection of the same but on a larger scale, on the nation's level. When a state cannot handle its circumstances or is not able to behave in a right manner in the international scene it decides to go to war. Whether this is a result of an imbalance in the characters leading those nations such as Neuron, Jankeez Khan, Hitler or even Saddam Hussein or not, it doesn't matter. Because in this case it is much worse than an individual crime, for the later could be contained within the individual sphere and somewhat controlled by the security system of a country. However, when countries run off leash messing around in the globe it certainly is an indicator of a lack of an international controlling force leaving the world to be dominated by the strongest in an international jungle where survival is of the fittest.

Post the Second World War, the supreme powers of the world (the winners then) realised this fact. And fearing from each other they decided to create a central organisation that would ensure the acceptable division of the world's power and resources the Security Council was established. At that time the world's map was much different from today's, and perhaps this is why there are talks and attempts of Security Council reform to be more representative of the world today. Moreover, the International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. Its seat is at the Peace Palace in The Hague (Netherlands) and was established in 1946 to replace the Permanent Court of International Justice, which had functioned in the Peace Palace since 1922. The purpose of establishing this court was to play a dual role: to settle in accordance with international law the legal disputes submitted to it by States, and to give advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by duly authorized international organs and agencies.

Nevertheless, it seems that these bodies, along with many other international entities that presumably possess global authority have not been able to maintain world peace. A wish that had been for many centuries linked to myths and impossible demands and repeatedly was an excuse for more wars and more bloodshed.

The political analysts and historians may have been right in their contemplation and indeed history proves evidence to their theory. However, none have yet given a solution for what to do when a world citizen goes astray. Yet only one thing remains to be said, what goes around comes around and everything that begins will defiantly one day end. At least this eternal truth would provide some consolation to the world seeking the never found peace.

The Editorial Board

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# Yemen and foreign aid

The world has never stood in baking a country as it did with the modernization of Yemen. When modernization started in the sixties, no one used to know Yemen, except a few of the tourists who long for knowledge. In spite of the disasters that changed the Yemenis into international expatriates, the world didn't use to know a country called Yemen. This led one of the diplomats to say that if Yemen drowned bit by bit into the sea, no one would have cared.

With the progress of the cold war, Yemen began to take its place in the international agenda, but unfortunately as an agent to others.

The Southern Yemeni state made direct alliance with the Eastern bloc, but not as an active member, or a sovereign state, but as a tool used against others for the good of others too.

When President Ali Abdullah Saleh overstepped Saudi Arabia and led Yemen into the new international arena, knocking on the doors of the new superpower (America), at the wake of the collapse of the old power of Istanbul, he made the world take heed of new Yemenis, introducing concepts, which were new to them



By Nabil Al-Sofee

and to their surroundings. These are the concepts of democracy and the peaceful exchange of power. They came along side with the Yemeni unity in 1990.

Unfortunately the Gulf war was a great blow to the Yemenis dreams. There were some factors that contributed to the aggravation of this crisis. Among these is their government's stance which was backing Saddam though it used to declare that it is against occupation of Kuwait.

The gulf crisis didn't take long when the Yemenis found themselves amid another plight of the civil war that broke out in 1994.

The Arabic Stance was shameful, at that time, because when the superpowers, with the USA and Russia on top, were ready to forgive Yemen and work to keep it unified.

The European countries, UAS, Japan and Russia continuously declared their readiness to support Yemen in its efforts to fight retardation.

The War against terror came to confirm the international interest. This was crowned with the participation of the president in the G8 summit, last year in Sea Island.

When the last riots broke out in Yemen

because of the lift of the oil subsidies, without any governmental logistics to support the people, this again turned the world's head to renew their pledges in supporting Yemen.

Mr. Johan Blacken Burg, the Dutch ambassador told me that the world is not charity societies. They want to support Yemen so as to achieve their own benefits, by supporting stability in an area which has the aptitude for the biggest reserve of destabilization in the world.

That is why they have got agendas, that if the Yemenis didn't agree to them, they would be obliged to defend their views in front of their tax payers. Their tax payers that often say, "Leave the Yemenis alone, and help them only when they come to ask for it. I really feel that I am in a plight."

If we don't use this international concern to support us, we would be losing great chances, and we will be drifting against the ambitions of the Yemeni people for which they have struggled for a long time.

Can we demand more support and patience from the world? It is time that we impose more patience and action on ourselves. If we are not able to develop our daily activities, the world won't be ready to guarantee our existence.

The international language today is: If you are not going a head, it is obvious that you are going backwards.

## Latin America's dysfunctional democracy

By Denise Dresser

In Latin America, many people live with outstretched hands. Throughout the Hemisphere, paternalistic governments accustom people to receiving just enough to survive instead of participating in society. Across the region, politicians that writer Octavio Paz once referred to as "philanthropic ogres" create clients instead of citizens, people who expect instead of demand.

Democratic Latin America limps sideways because it can't run ahead. There are too many entry barriers to the poor, the innovative, and those without access to credit. There are too many walls erected against social mobility, competition, and fairness in politics and business.

As a result, although Latin Americans can vote in a more democratic environment, they can't compete in a globalized world. Standards of living fall, incomes stagnate, hopes are dampened. So people start to march in the streets in Bolivia. Or believe the promises of the populist President Hugo Chávez in Venezuela. Or think about a return to the one-party past in Mexico. Or yearn to toss all the bums out — a sentiment that now seems to be taking root in Brazil. Or to vote with their feet, as in Mexico, where one of every five men between the age of 26 and 35 lives in the United States.

The region is both more democratic and more unequal than it was ten years ago. United by the right to vote, Latin Americans remain divided by poverty. Latin America's economies are organized in a way that concentrates wealth in a few hands, but then leaves it untaxed, depriving governments of the resources needed to invest in their citizens' human capital.

Few governments in Latin America today have committed themselves to making such an investment. Instead, what Latin America's people get in the democratic era is a lot of public works — bridges, highways, and massive structures that are designed to elicit short-term political support. In such projects, politicians manipulate and buy voters instead of truly representing them.

Such distorted priorities reflect a simple reality: democracy in Latin America seems incapable of dismantling old networks of clientele and their traditional power-sharing arrangements. The old elites remain, locked inside their gated communities, fending off the poor, whom they have no incentive to empower, because plentiful cheap labor is so beneficial to those who employ it.

This means that broad swaths of the population don't finish high school, don't attend college, and don't become empowered citizens of their own countries and the world. They remain at the service of socio-economic systems in which personal relationships matter more than qualifications and skill, in which positions are doled out on the basis of loyalty, not merit. Doors open to those with the right name and the right connections, and contracts are assigned with a slap on the back and the wink of an eye. State monopolies are sold to friends who then become multimillionaires, like Mexico's Carlos Slim.

Despite unrest in Bolivia, and populist politicians on the march, Latin America isn't on the verge of an economic meltdown. Indeed, the region remains largely stable. But that isn't enough to propel people from a *tortilla* factory to a software company, to create a broad middle class, and thus to assure social mobility.

Democracy may be working well

enough in terms of free and fair elections. But something else is malfunctioning, and it transcends particular presidents, whether the president is Venezuela's populist Chávez, Mexico's conservative Fox, or Brazil's left-leaning Lula. It has to do with a deep, historic, structural reality.

Latin America's dysfunctional democracy is the result of a pattern of political and economic behavior that condemns Latin America to stagnation, independently of who governs. It stems from a pattern of postponed or partial structural reforms, of privatizations that benefit elites but hurt consumers.

This has sustained a model that places more value on the extraction of resources than on the education and empowerment of people. Bountiful resources such as oil are a bane for democracy in developing countries, because when a government gets the revenues it needs by selling oil, it doesn't need to collect taxes. Governments that don't need to broaden their tax base have few incentives to respond to the needs of their people.

Indeed, governments that are built on clientelism instead of citizenship don't need to respond to all. They produce skin-deep democracies in which people have a vote but don't really have a stake, in which wealth is increasingly concentrated and income disparities are harder to breach.

Worse still, such governments — whether authoritarian or nominally democratic — turn their citizens into recipients instead of participants. They create people who live with their hands held out instead of their heads held high.

Denise Dresser is Professor of Political Science, Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México.  
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## Germany's five shocks

By Hans-Werner Sinn

Over the last decade, Germany has been the slowest growing economy in the European Union, and Europe has been the slowest growing continent in the world. From 1995 to 2005, Germany will have grown by only 14.6%, while the old EU on average will have grown by 24%, the US by 39.9%, and the world economy by 45.6%. Why has Germany performed so badly?

One theory, endorsed by the head of Germany's ruling Social Democratic Party, Franz Müntefering, is that Germany is already where the others still want to be. Slow German growth, he maintains, is a sign of natural convergence.

But this theory is not convincing. Germany has recently been overtaken in terms of per capita income by several EU countries, including Ireland, the UK, the Netherlands, and France, and is still growing more slowly than all of them.

Another, more plausible theory is that over the past fifteen years there have been various external challenges or

shocks that have hit the country simultaneously. Rigid as it was, with an extensive welfare system and an over-regulated labor market, Germany was unable to react to these shocks and ran into trouble. This theory recalls that of the British historian Arnold Toynbee, according to which empires collapse because they are unable to react to external challenges.

The first shock was intensified globalization, which brought a lot of new low-wage competition. Although globalization is a gradual process, it gained momentum when China decided to play the game. China is ten times the size of Japan, and Japan was not easy to deal with, either. German precision instruments and optical equipment, for example, lost their competitive edge when Japan entered the game.

The second shock was EU integration, including the northern and southern enlargements. The dismantling of the EU's internal borders boosted each country's market size and brought about the predicted economies of scale. But this helped Europe's small countries more than the big ones, and it implied more competi-

tion for Germany, Europe's biggest economy.

Think of Nokia, the mobile phone maker. Due to the economies of scale that the common market made possible, Nokia was able to exploit its inventions fully, while Germany's Siemens recently decided to give up on the mobile phone market.

The third shock was the euro, which has induced a rapid convergence of long-term interest rates, which in some countries had been five to seven percentage points above the German level. Freed from exchange-rate risk, international investors no longer demanded a risk premium from these countries and were willing to provide funds to all of them under the same favorable conditions that previously had been reserved for Germany.

This is good for Europe, because it helps improve the allocation of capital and stimulates growth by transporting German savings to the remote and previously disadvantaged regions of the euro zone. But it is of doubtful benefit to German workers who also would have liked to cooperate with that capital.

The fourth shock was eastern EU enlargement, which

has brought extraordinary chances for trade and investment in the east, but has also brought massive low-wage competition. On average, wage costs in the ten countries that joined the EU in 2004 are only 14% of the West German level. Low-wage competition has led to substantial outsourcing and off-shoring activities that have kept German firms competitive by reducing their demand for domestic labor. As neither Germany's unions nor its welfare state would accept falling wages, the result was higher unemployment and slower growth.

The fifth shock was German unification, which is a failure in economic terms. GDP per working-age person in East Germany had been 61% of the West German level in 1996, but it is now only 59%. The slow growth of the eastern part of the country has pulled down the Germany-wide average, while the enormous demand for public funds in the east has increased public debt. The weak fiscal position has in turn undermined investors' confidence, with obvious implications for economic growth.

All five shocks constitute



## COMMON SENSE

By Hassan Al-Haifi

### Keeping the World Bank and the Tribal Chiefs happy

After the disturbances that shook the country after the Government went on to increase prices on fuel derivative products, one really expected that the Government was going to find itself on a spot that would finally lead our leaders to undertake rational and more favorable decisions for the public, under the guidance of a World Bank that for once will also show concern for the people's plight. Even after the President has suggested that the Government could reconsider if it possibly made a mistake, in such a rash and burdensome decision on the overall population of Yemen, the Government went on to insult the population by making meager reductions in the price hikes, which certainly have not added comfort to anyone's mind. After so many needless deaths and after hundreds of arrests, not to mention the widespread attacks against military bases and installations, the government made a mockery of the will of the people. It gave a token reduction of prices. It flitted with the tribal sheikhs with gratuities and more funds to fill their already overflowing pockets, so that the tribes can become under control again. It attacked the supposedly free press and went to assure the world that for all intents and purposes the minor fling with democracy that has lasted a decade and a half in Yemen is over and done with and we are right back in the near totalitarian Eighties. No more political pluralism, because parties have been cloned and genuine parties have been sent back almost to the underground again. Even political parties' newspapers can now not find anyone to print them, because the Ministry of Information will insist that any printing press daring to print an opposition party paper is subject to legal proceedings for violating the wishes of the government via a vis that particular party. On the other hand, the tribal sheikhs have proven that again they can undermine the will of their constituencies, by simply taking advantage of them until they have embezzled all they could from the government and then send them back to their villages after they have been given their reward from the Government in nice new cars and a healthy cash payment. Again, the rich get richer and the poor get poorer. In the meantime, the population is still suffering from a gas shortage, excessive profiteering by mischievous fuel sales agents that are going to squeeze as much as they could from a desperate public, before the Government takes over the squeezing. Aren't the Yemeni people ever going to find some hope or chance for coming out of this horrible abyss? A lot of them are still busy trying to find their arrested children and loved ones, many of whom were picked up at random and may not have had anything to do with any of the destruction or shooting back at the security forces. In Cairo, when many Egyptians protested against President Mubarak's renominating himself for the next Presidential elections, thousands of Egyptians took to the street in protest. While the protest was hit hard and quelled before it could get to any level of civil disturbance, one is bound to notice that the Egyptian Government did not take out the tanks and did not resort to the use of firearms by any excessive scale. Yes, there were arrests, but one is satisfied that the behavior of the Egyptian security far outclassed the behavior of our own against their very own people. I do not recall hearing of too many casualties either.

So, now we are back to square one and as usual the people are the losers and the Government will come out with stars and stripes in the World Bank reports. Yemen will be shown that it has complied with the wishes of the organization, in making sure that the Yemeni people carry on with their suffering, not just by the killing of any chance for an economic uplift, but losing any hope in ever achieving real transparent and accountable government.

As for our tribal chiefs, we are hoping that someday they will reduce their selfish cravings and start acting like real responsible leaders. No, we do not want them to lead their heavily armed constituencies to rebellion. We want them to start echoing the feelings of their people and for once refuse to be bought so cheap by the Government for keeping their constituencies subdued.

Not only that, one senses that we are really entering another period of deprivation, as the market is beginning to lack a lot of goods that were once easily attainable, in addition to the shortages in cooking gas and diesel fuel. This observer entered the Bab Al-Sabah market and was looking for certain products that were there in abundance at relatively cheap prices. However, I was amazed to find that these products were either not there at all or did not have the sizes one needs. Again, this is at a time, when the Central Bank is not short on foreign exchange to provide for these basically essential imports, since the high prices of oil are still filling the Government coffers rather nicely and, judging by the stability of the exchange rate of the Yemeni Riyal at 192 for some time now, it can still effectively show the World Bank that it can produce "stable conditions" for the economy to get moving. But the truth of the matter is that all these superficial moves will not enhance the people's chances of improving their own lot, because those who have worked so hard to subdue the feelings of anger by the people are the only winners in all this tragedy. Thus, the Government does not mind continuing spending lavishly when it comes to "maintaining control" and "restoring order", but none of this spending will ever dent the poor plight of those people who have expressed their anger, in the hope that the Government will remember that they also exist and deserve some kindness and relief from their government's misguided approaches to governance as well. But, alas, this kindness is only reserved for those who have been the sole beneficiaries of the kindness of the Government: the very same elements that have kept their people without any hope of relief from economic and political repression. The question is, where to next? Maybe, only the World Bank knows for sure.

historical developments that are good for the world as a whole, but problematic for Germany. In order for the country to meet the challenges and to continue to grow, it would have to make its labor markets flexible. Only if wages adjust downward to accommodate the new international environment can German workers become competitive again, so that the country returns to a higher employment level, exploiting its human capital up to the capacity constraint.

The new government that voters will most likely elect in September will be confronted with the difficult task of confronting Germans with reality and pushing through the necessary reforms. Only then will we know whether Germany can meet the Toynbeeian challenge it is facing.

Hans-Werner Sinn is Director of the Ifo Institute for Economic Research in Munich.  
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# Emerging infectious diseases

By DANIEL R. BROOKS

Today's bio-diversity crisis is not just one of lost habitats and extinct species. It is also a crisis of emerging infectious diseases (EID's), such as HIV in humans, Ebola in humans and gorillas, West Nile virus and Avian Influenza in humans and birds, chytrid fungi in amphibians, and distemper in sea lions. There is every reason to take these events seriously, because EID's appear to have a long evolutionary history.

This is because many pathogens are capable of infecting a range of hosts, but evolved in places where only some of those hosts live. Pathogens also have specialized means of transmission from host to host. If, for example, a pathogen is transmitted by an insect that lives in the tops of trees, susceptible hosts will not be infected if they never leave the ground.

For humans, HIV, Ebola, West Nile virus, and Avian flu are only the latest in a long line of EID's. When our ancestors moved out of the African forest onto the savannah more than a million years ago, they rapidly became effective predators. Sharing prey with pre-existing carnivores, they acquired tapeworms that originally inhabited only hyenas, large cats, and African

hunting dogs.

When humans began to move out of Africa, they carried some of their pathogens to new areas, where they switched over to native hosts while native pathogens took up residence in the newly arrived humans. Agriculture and urbanization subsequently exposed us to yet more pathogens. If doctors were around back then, they would have called all these occurrences EID's.

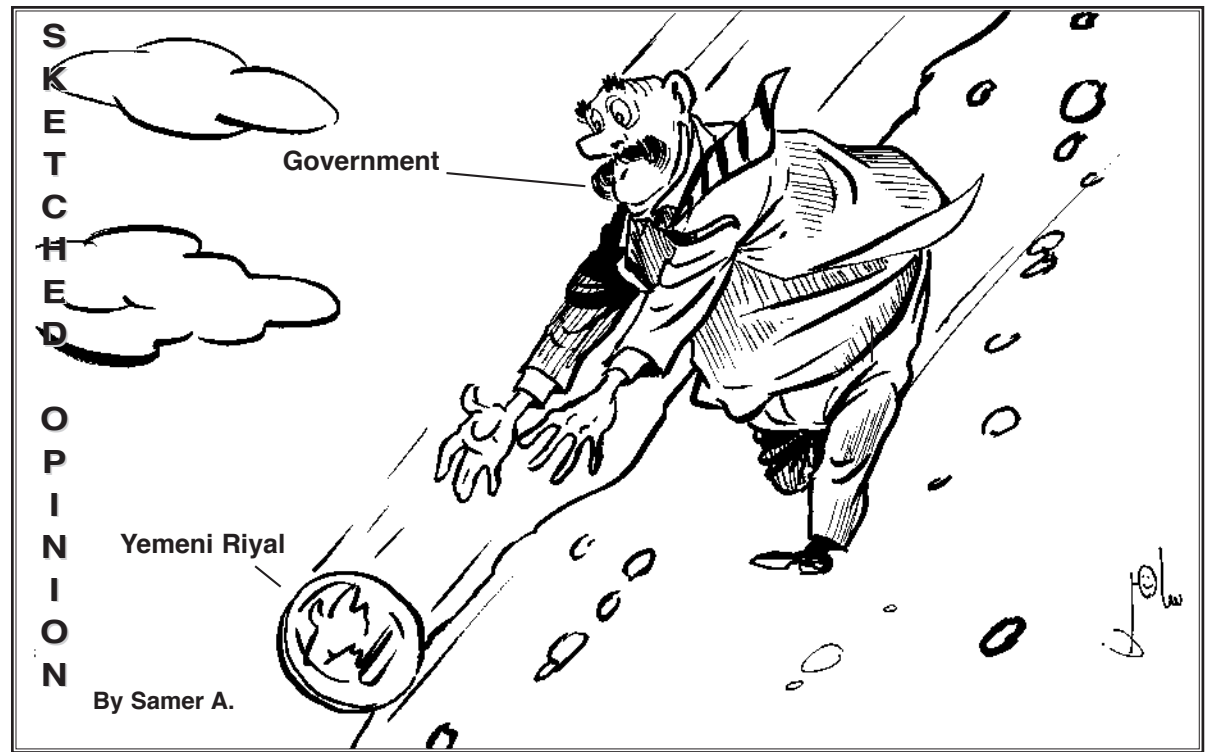
Geographical restriction and specialized transmission mean that in most time periods, most pathogens occur in a small number of host species, often only one, but retain the ability to infect more. But climate change alters everything. Species move out of their areas of origin and ecosystems change. Pathogens come into contact with susceptible hosts that they have never before encountered, and that never had the opportunity to evolve resistance. As a result, EID's are not just possible; they are inevitable. Indeed, every episode of climate change has produced them.

Anticipating a problem is always more effective in terms of time and cost than responding to a crisis, no matter how viable the response. Unfortunately, we usually fight existing diseases but neglect looking forward.

For example, white-tailed deer living in northwestern Costa Rica host six species of tick. None of the ticks is known to carry Lyme Disease, which has never been reported in Costa Rica. As a result, there are no public health advisories about Lyme Disease there. But some of the ticks are closely related to known carriers, and thus are potential carriers themselves. This debilitating – and difficult to diagnose – illness could thus be introduced to Costa Rica inadvertently by something as simple as an asymptomatic ecotourist.

The information about Costa Rican deer ticks comes from an inventory of parasites of vertebrates in northern Costa Rica, but it is the only inventory of its kind ever undertaken. We must do better. More than 50% of the species on this planet are parasites of some form, including pathogens affecting humans, livestock, crops, and wildlife. But, relative to our overall knowledge of biodiversity, we have documented less than 10% of the world's pathogens. The remaining 90% are potential EID's.

We face a potential crisis, therefore, that stems from our fundamental ignorance about the biosphere, for it is impossible to be proactive about species of pathogens whose existence has not been documented. This makes



many pathogens "evolutionary land mines" awaiting us as we relocate to novel habitats, move species around, and alter existing ecosystems. Nevertheless, most resources are still being allocated for responses to known EID's rather than to assessing the risk of potential EID's.

Simply put, we must complete the global inventory of species. Now.

Five hundred thousand years of experience in hunting and gathering, coupled with cheaper and faster molecular analysis, performed by faster and cheaper computers makes this task economically feasible. Rapid identification using genetic "bar codes" can

increase the rate of discovering species and determining the transmission dynamics of potential EID's.

Pathogens have highly specialized transmission modes, and groups of closely related species tend to be very similar. All species of malaria, for example, are transmitted by mosquitos. Once classified, we will then be able to make predictions about two closely related species based on incomplete information about either, buying time and saving money. Finally, this information should be digitized and made freely available over the Internet to all concerned researchers and parties.

If EID's were rare, management

through crisis response might be cost-effective. But EID's are not rare at all. Rather, they are a common outcome of geographic dispersal associated with large-scale environmental changes. So we must cease being ignorant and reactive, and become informed and proactive. As a common sports adage puts it: never change a winning game, but always change a losing one.

*Daniel R. Brooks is Professor of Zoology at the University of Toronto and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.*

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## Future Youth

Voices of tomorrow delivered today!!

### From constrained to creative & from reactive to proactive

By SALLAM  
www.ysaa.org

Tired and bored of hearing the same statements of Arab leaders' disagreement as every summit approaches, then their pre-written decision at the end of the summit, we, the Arab people, are doing exactly the same, but at the other end of the spectrum. "Arab nations are frustrated, and angry", "Arab nations stormed to the street protesting against the injustice laid upon them by their regimes, the West, and Israel". I believe all of us have heard the above statements many times, repeated again and again, for many years and many events. What interests me in the above statements are two points: one is the reaction mentioned, "protesting"; the second is us being reactive.

To repeat the same steps and expect different results is naive. To just storm into the streets in furious moments,

shouting out your thoughts once more and expecting an action from the Arabic regimes is, to be polite, naive. I am not suggesting we don't protest, but don't just protest with high expectations, because it will simply frustrate you even more. We need to think outside the box, the very small box of our current list of reactions. We need to think with long term solutions and consequences in mind. We go to the street and we come back home satisfied and content about ourselves. We have just paid our duty to the cause, it is time to go home, and forget all about it, again.

I am not asking for daily protests, or unrest and constant worry. I am calling for consciousness in all our work towards goals, to start actions with results in mind, to vary in our reactions to ensure success. Instead of only marching in the streets condemning the death of Ahmed Yassin, for example, how about we collectively finance an author to write an accurate biography about the sheikh. Instead of protesting

against price hikes, how about we start a pressure campaign on members of parliament from each of our respective regions to demand opposition. Instead of being limited by protesting, how about more limitless, out of the box, more effective and results oriented alternatives.

The more important point in this article is "being reactive" in the first place. Arabs are reactionary, Yemenis are reactive. I am not trying to be rude, but to criticize bluntly a hindering attribute. The fact is we always react, we almost never pro-act. I have never heard of a protest in support of Ahmed Yassin in recognition to his efforts before he was assassinated.

As normal people, we forgot, we get busy going through our normal life routines, then out of nowhere, in our perception, America invades Iraq, Israel Kills Ahmed Yassin, and so on. Then we remember. We feel obliged to react (if we didn't help them before, at least let's show them some sympathy). We "react".

We feel better about ourselves (although the situation still as is). We forget again.

Nobody could ask the whole Arabic population to just keep focusing on these events, and forget about their daily lives. But what we could do is specialization, something similar to the concept of "Farth Al-Kifaeeh" in the Islamic Sharaiih, where a group of specialized people devote their time to accomplish a certain task, but it is the obligation of the whole nation to support them. Otherwise, everybody is responsible for the consequences. For example, we should not wait for the government to fix our economy. We should support independent organizations to research how to fix our economy, to come up with plans and recommendations, and then help in implementing those recommendations. We should support such organizations financially and morally, because otherwise we would just keep protesting, and they will just keep ignoring us.

## Progressive perspectives

By MOHAMMED ALSANABANI  
www.ysaa.org

Many persist to attribute the differing political and economic successes of the world's peoples to biological or racial differences. Others appeal to cultural differences or to historical contingency. There is a forsaken hologram of the sociology and history of humanity that was and is a determinant of human development. This hologram is called progression, and it analyzes three basic dimensions that determined the development of certain human societies. They are mainly culture, environment and innovations that lead to better life conditions.

Why did human development proceed at such different rates on different continents? Before answering the question, the answer may seem to be a justification of the domination and prejudice against certain societies. In fact, it is more of an explanation to the reality that race does not affect the development of technology, but it is the human will and environment that determine the pace of advancement. A deeper intriguing insight into the

question reveals how moral can the outcome of this question be, which is how can societies learn from history to initiate future development. Attitudes towards change and how society and environment shape the civilization are the subject matter. Humans' progressive thinking and how it developed throughout history will be of most concern as it is the moral principle raised.

What is meant by progressive thinking is openness to change. It is the fertility of accepting and utilizing innovations, physical and mental, to motivated growth; growth of knowledge, wealth, society and technology. Metropolitan humans are still stimulated in the same manner as hunters and gatherers, but now we are growth oriented and advancement seekers. We hunt for higher income, bigger shelter, senior rank and better partners. This is a different perspective from hunters and gatherers. If a hunter gets a deer he stops hunting but a business man would keep on pursuing growth all day long. The reason behind this is that both the business man and the hunter have different perception about what is enough. The hunter seeks short term fulfillment of a need but the

business man favors continuous growth. All this is due to progressive thinking or growth oriented attitude.

Societies that implement growth in their principles usually achieve dominance over others that do not. This is because they enhance their potential by evolving systems that enable them to control markets, economy and consequently resources. It is a similar concept to natural selection, as species that refuse environmental changes have a less chance of survival and often extinct, compared to those which adopt and adapt to changes that consequently permits them to have a better chance of survival. They develop techniques that suit the changes and use them to grow genes or means that assist their survival. A live example of this is that societies in New Guinea that adopted modern technology became more influential than the ones that remained hunters and gatherers. Although they still wear grass skirts, which reflect their attachment to their culture, they now own the farms and the production facilities because they were more receptive to change.

A big question arises about how to teach progressive perception and develop it as an intuitive behavior. An oversimplified answer would be to

mould the personal behavior and world's culture into the one with greatest efficiency, as the cultures that didn't compete remained unsophisticated. If this was true then humans have had a long time to adapt and evolve, and if a single personality or culture resembled success then all humans would have changed personality or culture to ensure competitiveness. Besides, variance assisted human development as all human advancements did not originate from the same source and were not a monopoly of certain regions.

Finally, analyzing human history is not mainly to explain an outcome but it is for the lessons learned. The summary of human technology explains how the progressive perception can be a crucial factor in the destiny of a person or a civilization. Pursuing knowledge was one of Islam's main teachings that consequently lead to huge translation of books and scientific explorations in medieval Islamic Empire. Japanese temples bound Buddha's satisfaction with hard work, and over time it became a part of the Japanese culture. All this lead to a simple fact; progressive awareness evolves coherently with advancement by the principles set by the individual or culture

## Whispers

By Fahmia Al-Fotih

### Trust justice

Gamila was a beautiful girl who lived in one of Taiz governorate villages. 20 years she was about to get married and live happily, but unfortunately that did not happen. Gamila is now an elderly woman and her dreams of a happy life have (gone with the wind), when her father died, leaving a large piece of land for her and her other five sisters. Someone took the land and deprived them of their legal rights. Unfortunately he was her uncle. He was supposed to take care of Gamila and her sisters, but he became the reason of the sufferings and the long-torture journey of Gamila in the courts. Her uncle, who was supposed to keep his promise for his late brother, controlled and possessed the piece of land of the orphans for him.

Though these long years passed, and in spite of her age, Gamila has amazingly been struggling in an attempt to take back the piece of land, that is now in the hands of her cousins. She didn't lose hope. So you can recognize her in the crowds in front of the court with a big bag that includes all the papers and sentences of her case.

Gamila is one of the many who could be seen daily in front of the courts carrying a number of sentences that could not find their way to implementation and they are just ink on papers.

No one can deny that the bribe is one of the well-known issues that cripple the judiciary system. Bribes particularly distort the reputation and image of judges and the judiciary system in general. But this does not mean that we can hardly find unbiased judges. So it becomes common that if you can pay much for the judge you can have the sentence for your favor. The victim is surly the poor citizen who has spent his/her life futilely moving from one court to another and have sentences that are

never carried out. Their prolonged cases become a heritage that goes from generation to another.

Consequently, many people distrust the judiciary system and they doubt if they could get their rights through court system. Some tend to have their rights either by their hands or resort to tribal laws.

Lately, Dr. Adnan AL-Jeferi, the minister of justice in a press conference revealed a number of amendments and new positive changes in the judiciary system such as; establishing an inspection committee, giving equal opportunities for women to work in judiciary system, putting a number of judges in retirement list, punishing some judges and prosecutors, activating the role of commercial courts, develop the juveniles' courts as well as founding of a strong administrative judiciary for receiving the complaints of the employees and protecting their rights in the institutions they work in.

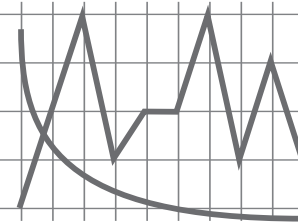
In fact, what the minister is promising, gives a hope to many people who have been looking for justice for years and ages and it also gives hope to a citizen, like me, a comfort that one day I could resort to the judiciary system and take my rights.

The problem is in those who have lost trust in the judiciary system and lost trust in the bribed judges.

The minister assured that there are numerous obstacles that cripple the judiciary system, yet, he confirmed that the changes and the new amendments will take their place and ultimately justice will prevail.

The new judiciary movement in Yemen, along with all the changes and amendments it includes, which are really distinguished in the Arab world level, can they make the Yemeni citizens re-trust the judiciary system. Can these amendments end up all the long suffering, of the many who still roam in the halls and passages of the courts. We will wait and see!

## YT Business



## Exchange Rate for the Yemeni Rial

Currency	Buying	Selling
US Dollar	192.4400	192.8000
Sterling Pound	334.3700	335.0000
Euro	232.1600	232.5900
Saudi Rial	51.4500	51.5400
Kuwaiti Dinar	658.8900	660.1300
UAE Dirhem	52.4000	52.5000
Egyptian Pound	33.2700	33.3300
Bahraini Dinar	510.4600	511.4100
Qatari Rial	52.8600	52.9600
Jordanian Dinar	271.7500	272.2600
Omani Rial	499.8600	500.7900
Swiss Franc	148.5400	148.8200
Swedish Crown	24.6500	24.7000
Japanese Yen	1.7223	1.7255

Source: Central Bank of Yemen

# Private sector: Vampires of Yemeni youths' potential energy

By ABDULWAHAB ALSOFI  
HODEIDAH  
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FOR THE YEMEN TIMES

Yemeni employees pluck the roses and foreigner's employees smell them. The owners of the private establishments and companies, especially shipping companies, should have some mercy and encourage young Yemeni graduates to apply for vacancies in their companies. Foreigners' employees occupy good vacancies. They are not only given high salaries in dollars, but are also glorified and promoted as managers.

At the same time, many qualified graduates of colleges are not employed, who possess much potential energy. Instead, the government forces the private sector to be responsible in containing these native graduates; it permits merchants to bring foreigners employees to be replaced by citizens.

What is a pity is that these foreigners are paid high wages in Dollars. If any citizen is lucky and accepted to work, he/she will receive 20,000-riyal maximum as salary in spite of whether he/she can replace a foreign employee and work honestly. Yemeni graduates, accepted for a job, are exploited and assaulted. They sometimes do not get a testimonial or any lease from their companies they worked in after resign-



ing. Nobody can have happiness at the expense of the misery of others.

The majorities of private establishments' owners deal with their employees as if they were slaves and thieves from their company. Despite this, they

give Yemeni employees bad and hard jobs.

More so, they infringe their rights. We would rather starve to death than live as slaves. This is because we, as Yemeni employees, are destitute of

justice.

Let us narrate the sad reality of a friend who was a colleague in a company. He did not achieve any accomplishments in his life, except his loyal service to this company. He sacrificed

half of his life to the company in which he was working. He got neither married nor did he provide a generous life for his family.

When he was 45 years old, while his employer was tantalizing the notion of marriage; and he saw a glimmer of hope to get married, he died. Mohamed A. Saeed, the victim of his employer was very poor. He was only receiving Yr 10000 as a monthly salary. He was working from early in the morning until nine in the evening. Yet he did not save even the cost of his grave-clothes and burial. More so, he was indebted to the company about Yr 40000.

Another employee, Khaled, resigned from the company, hoping to get his release from the company and a good testimonial. This was unlikely, and he did receive neither release nor a testimonial. Meaning he has no legality to join another company. Does the Human Rights Organization know about these people? If so, what will it do for them?

What calls for sadness is that the labor and affairs office did share the employers and sold employees rights against trivial bribes paid monthly. It is an extortion practiced on employees in the private sectors under the responsible umbrella. In my opinion, there is a top secret regarding this matter.

Either our businesspersons in Yemen were tempted by foreigners' agencies which are against Islam, or

they are disloyal to their country. Besides, Yemeni employees in the private sector do not have any governmental assistance or support. Then, who will rescue those from such aggression and oppression. They have nothing but law that is abeyant and inactivated.

On the other hand, this sector could absorb the employments if it was well exploited. Yet unemployment is increasing year by year. The average person's income is not only lagging, it is the worst amongst our neighboring countries. Yemeni employers frustrate Yemeni youth who consider the future of Yemen, whereas government officials open one eye at this matter and close the other at the merchant's desires.

Otherwise, how do the services' sector, mainly the private sector, develop and reach the level of other countries in these circumstances? On going with this policy, Yemen never prospers. Unfortunately, our principals know this bad situation but ignore it. We must invest human potential energy to build a progressive Yemen. They still have a chance to work for Yemen and we are still waiting for this period. We are optimistic. We do not need to remember our past faults as far as we look forward to making a modern Yemen. To fall into sin is human; to remain in sin is devilish. Peace upon you...

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Continuation from back page

# Yemen: From a new perspective

The acclaimed 'Lonely Planet' guidebooks have not yet published a book specifically about Yemen, although they do publish guides to Saudi Arabia and Dubai. The only information about travel in Yemen that I could find was a small section in a guidebook to the Arabian Peninsula, and an even smaller section in a guidebook to the Middle East. Whether the shortage of guidebooks on Yemen is a result of the lack of tourism; or whether the lack of tourism is a result of the shortage of guidebooks, is for the intrepid traveler to decide.

When I searched on the Internet for information about Yemen, the first thing that I found was an article published earlier this year in the British newspaper, The Guardian. The article concerned the apparent closure of the British Embassy in Sana'a, due to serious threats to the safety of all British nationals residing in Yemen. The Guardian stated that all British nationals in Yemen had been advised that if their presence in Yemen was not necessary, they should consider evacuation. This was not an encouraging introduction to Yemen; however, my innate desire to discover the truth behind every rumour led me to Sana'a only a few months later.

The nature of my arrival at Sana'a airport gave me my first insight into Yemeni bureaucracy. I was welcomed to the country with a big smile and a handshake from the officer whom I later found out to be of the secret police, whilst he explained that without a guarantor, I would not be permitted to leave the airport. I realized then that restrictions on British nationals entering Yemen are obviously pretty tight. Luckily, my Arabic college was able to vouch for my intentions to study in Yemen; and was prepared to take responsibility for my welfare. It did leave me wondering, however, how I might have got into this country without having someone to guarantee responsibility for me.

Similarly, throughout my time in Yemen, any travel outside Sana'a has brought me into contact with the tourist police, who have wanted to monitor my whereabouts with distinct concern for my welfare. To a tourist who is not familiar with such a strong military presence or concern, this may be disconcerting initially. However, it does not take long to become accustomed to such outside con-

cerns for one's safety; and to be grateful to these security measures, which make Yemen such a safe place for foreigners to travel.

As a woman who came alone to Yemen, I am included in one of those specific social groups who must take particular care for their safety when traveling in foreign countries. I have found that Yemen is a safe place for women to travel alone. As long as one respects the appropriate codes of dress and conduct, the only nature of special attention one can expect to receive is a warm sense of welcome from both men and women; and acts of gratitude in response to shows of respect for local customs. Many women have even taken the time to kindly alter my "Hejab", if they feel it requires a little adjustment.

As far as the geographical nature of Yemen is concerned, you have only to flick through the pages of an edition of the Arabia Felix magazine, to be reminded what a beautiful and vibrant country Yemen is. The Lonely Planet Guidebook for the Arabian Peninsula refers to Yemen as being, "without doubt, the undiscovered pearl of the peninsula". On visits to the Haraz Mountains (about two hours west of the capital city Sana'a), I could not fail to be enchanted by the mystical quality of the unique hilltop villages around Manaka and Al-Hajara. The views from the roof terraces of the old village houses are some of the most beautiful in the world and absolutely unique to Yemen's incredible landscape.

In addition to the incredible beauty that Yemen has to offer its visitors, this country also has an amazing history. From the inspiring life and reign of Queen Arwa, to the stories and secrets that hide in the alleys of the ancient Souq of Sana'a. The architecture of this perfectly preserved 2500 year old UNESCO heritage site is only outdone by the atmosphere of the bustling crowd who haggle for their incense and spices in one of the largest and best-preserved Souqs in the Arab world. Anyone from anywhere in the world who has a love for shopping, could not fail to be enchanted and entertained in this Souq of sensations, where scarves, Jambias and jewels of the finest qualities can be found cheaper than almost anywhere else in the world.

Yemen has quirks in its culture that could contest those of any country. The



Friendly People of Yemen

sight of cheeks bulging with Qat on every street corner was at first a bizarre sight for English eyes. Now, after enjoying many Qat chews with friends, whilst listening to the sounds of the prayer calls and taking in the beauty of a rooftop view of the old city at night. I will always respect the honour of an invitation to a Yemeni Qat chew. Of course, for the bohemian tourist, or those looking for relaxation over stimulation, the excellent quality of Shisha and the relaxing atmosphere of the big smoke are alone, an attraction of Yemeni culture.

Unfortunately all these attractions are only discovered when you land here. For considering the light in which Yemen is portrayed through international news, it is no surprise that the prevailing perceptions of the country revolve around tales of Al-Qaeda terrorists and tribal kidnappings. On the international news recently, Yemen was made to look like a war zone, following the recent price hikes. Images of burnt out vehicles, smashed up buildings and rioting in the streets did not paint a pretty picture of Yemen to the outside world. The following military presence, and the abundance of tanks around Sana'a did make the place look somewhat like a

battle-field; and I had difficulty reassuring my relations in England that in fact Yemen had not regressed into its former state of civil war. The presence of these tanks, of course, actually assured the safety of Yemeni citizens and foreign tourists alike, against isolated groups of individuals who reacted aggressively to the hike in petrol prices.

So why are there such scars in Yemen's international image? Well, let's take a look at the international film industry. From the singsong Bollywood epics put onto the big screen by the Indian, Pakistani and Sri-Lankan film industries, the massive American blockbusters thrown onto our screens from Hollywood, and the martial arts master pieces brought to us by China and Japan; the medium of film seemingly promotes every country and culture in the world, to massive international audiences. However, Yemen's film industry is lagging behind somewhat. In most countries, you can usually find a handful of cinemas in towns of any significance, but here in the capital of Yemen, if you fancy the idea of watching a film on the big screen, you'll be hard pushed to find any cinema at all. This is

because Yemen's film industry is practically non-existent, or at least it was until now.

This year, Yemen's first full length cinematic motion picture; 'A New Day in Old Sana'a', written and directed by British-born Yemeni, Bader Ben Hirsi, was released to an international audience. Not only is this Yemen's first feature film, it is the first feature film ever produced by any country in the Arabian Peninsula. 'We are giving birth to an industry', said the film's producer, Ahmed Abdali, in an interview with Arabia Felix. The film is set to be screened at sixty film festivals worldwide, finally bringing Yemen to the rest of the world. Although a step closer than before, Yemen is still a long way from pushing onto the international market as the hotspot for a budding film industry.

The thing that I have most appreciated about this country is something that is not reported on the international news, alongside the stories of Al-Qaeda networks and rebellious rioting; and that is, the fantastic hospitality of the Yemeni people. As a nation of independent, proud and witty individuals, this country could not be more welcoming to a foreigner traveling here. I have found making friends here a pleasure, not a difficulty; and working alongside Yemeni journalists has been an honour, in a society where they are striving against the limitations of restricted press freedom.

When I look back on my journey the prevailing memory would be the warm welcome that waited around every corner in the villages of Haraz. Families invited me for dinner at their homes, women dressed me up in their traditional Yemeni clothes and young girls painstakingly painted my hands with beautiful khatthaab decoration, all to make me feel welcome. One taxi driver in Sana'a showed such appreciation for my wearing of an abiya and my attempt to speak with him in Arabic, that he bought me a garland of flowers and insisted that I did not pay for my taxi ride. I was taken aback by the hospitality of an individual suffering the after-effects of a petrol price hike.

With 45% of the Yemeni population living below the poverty line and an illiteracy rate of 54%, Yemen has a long way to go in terms of development. Many people recognize this; and it doesn't take long to discover that there are great numbers of

educational and economical development programmes being conducted around the country today. However, for the people of Yemen to enjoy the future that all deserve, it is important that Yemen's international image is elevated to a higher status; as this country will need outside support in order to move forward in economic development.

For many developing countries, the tourist industry is their main source of income; but for Yemen this is not the case. An improvement in the levels of tourism would certainly help to boost this country's economy, making use of two of the world's most precious resources: natural beauty and charming people. These are two things that Yemen is extremely rich in. It is vital for Yemen's future that this country is no longer recognized as a hotspot for hostage taking, nor as a region of rioting, nor an asylum of Al-Qaeda members; but as a great country, with a vibrant culture and unique people who have an incredible past to be proud of and a positive future to look forward to.

As I return to Britain to continue my Arabic studies at the University of Edinburgh, and to write for the university's newspaper and travel magazines; I go as a committed ambassador for this unique country, Arabia's best-kept secret, Yemen.

\* Corinne Levey is a second year Arabic and English literature student at the University of Edinburgh. She has come to Yemen July 2005 to study Arabic and learn more about Yemeni culture and society.



Haraz

## Invitation for Bids -IFB#36/05 for the Construction of Maghrabat Al Hareesh Al Maghrabah DC Rural Road

Republic of Yemen  
Ministry of Public Works & Highway  
Rural Access Program  
IDA Credit No.3514 Yem

- This Invitation for Bids follows the General Procurement Notice for this Project that appeared in Development Business, issue no. 626 of Mar16, 2004.
- The Republic of Yemen has received a credit from the **International Development Association** towards the cost of **Yemen Rural Access Program** and intends to apply part of the part of the proceeds of this Credit to payments under the Contract for the **Construction of Maghrabat Al Hareesh Al Maghrabah DC Road-Section II**. This contract will be jointly financed by the Government of Yemen.
- The Ministry of Public Works and Highways Rural Access Project Central Management Office now invites sealed bids from eligible and qualified bidders for the **construction of Maghrabat Al Hareesh Al Maghrabah DC RR (11 km) in Hajah Governorate**. The construction period is 12 months.
- Bidding will be conducted through the International Competitive Bidding (ICB) procedures specified in the World Bank's Guidelines: Procurement under IBRD Loans and IDA Credits, and is open to all bidders from Eligible Source Countries as defined in the Bidding Documents.
- Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information from:

The Ministry of Public Works and Highways  
Rural Access Project, Central Management Office (RAPCMO)  
Off Zubairi St., Masa'ab Bin Omair St.  
Villa No.56  
P.O.Box: 16472;  
Fax: 00967-01-409626  
Tel: 00967 01 465225  
Email: rapcmu@y.net.ye  
Sana'a, Republic of Yemen

and inspect the Bidding Documents at the address given above from 9:00 AM to 2:30 PM

- Qualifications requirements include:
  - Average Annual Construction Turnover of **twice the project cost**
  - Substantial completion of **2 similar nature projects**,
  - Availability of liquid assets and/or credit facilities **US\$280,000.0**.
  - Availability of the construction equipment,
- A margin of preference for eligible national contractors/joint ventures **shall be applied**.
- A complete set of Bidding Documents in **English** may be purchased by interested bidders on the submission of a written Application to the address above and upon payment of a non refundable fee US\$150 or the equivalent in any freely convertible currency, plus the cost of courier for overseas delivery of US\$50. The method of payment will be cashier's check, or direct deposit. The Bidding Documents will be sent by courier for overseas delivery.
- Bids must be delivered to the address above at or before **11:00 AM, Sep 12, 2005**. Electronic bidding shall not be permitted. Late bids will be rejected. Bids will be opened physically **11:00 AM, Sep 12, 2005** in the presence of the bidders' representatives who choose to attend in person.
- All bids shall be accompanied by a Bid Security of US\$30,000.0 or an equivalent amount in a freely convertible currency.

## دعوة لتقديم عطاءات لإنشاء مشروع

### طريق مغربة الهريش مركز مديرية المغربة

الجمهورية اليمنية

وزارة الأشغال العامة والطرق

مشروع تنمية الطرق الريفية

قروض هيئة التنمية الدولية رقم 3514

- تأتي هذه الدعوة إلحاقاً بالدعوة العامة لمشروع تنمية الطرق الريفية المنشورة في صحيفة "أعمال التنمية" العدد (126) بتاريخ 16 مارس 2004م.
- تحصلت الجمهورية اليمنية على قرض رقم (3514-نظف) من هيئة التنمية الدولية كجزء من التمويل اللازم لمشروع تنمية الطرق الريفية (المرحلة الثانية) ، وتعتزم استخدام جزء من هذا القرض لتغطية المبالغ المستحقة طبقاً لعقد الأعمال الخاص بإنشاء مشروع طريق مغربة الهريش - مركز مديرية المغربة.
- تدعو وزارة الأشغال العامة والطرق بمشروع تنمية الطرق الريفية، كافة المقاولين المؤهلين من جميع الدول المؤهلة ، التقدم بعطائهم لإنشاء وإنجاز مشروع طريق مغربة الهريش مركز مديرية المغربة (11 كم) في محافظة حجة ، مدة تنفيذ المشروع 12 شهراً.
- تخضع هذه المناقصة لإجراءات العطاءات التنافسية الدولية المنصوص عليها في الدليل الخاص بالبنك الدولي "المشتريات من مخصصات قروض البنك أو هيئة التنمية الدولية" والدعوة مفتوحة لجميع المقاولين المؤهلين من الدول المؤهلة كما هو محدد في وثائق المناقصة.
- يمكن للمقاولين المؤهلين الحصول على معلومات إضافية من العنوان التالي: -  
وزارة الأشغال العامة والطرق  
مشروع تنمية الطرق الريفية  
ش. مصعب بن عمير ، الموازي لشارع الزبير في فيلا رقم 56  
ص. ب. رقم (16472)  
تلفون : - (01-00967) 465225-465225  
تلفاكس : 409626-00967  
البريد الإلكتروني : rapcmu@y.net.ye
- صنعاء ، الجمهورية اليمنية
- تشمل متطلبات التأهيل اللاحق على الآتي : -  
◀ معدل حجم الإيراد السنوي للمقاول يساوي ضعف قيمة المشروع الحالي .  
◀ تنفيذ إثنين مشاريع مشابهة خلال الخمس السنوات الماضية .  
◀ توفر السيولة النقدية / التسهيلات بمبلغ لا يقل عن 280.000 دولار أمريكي .  
◀ توفر الطاقم الفني والمعدات اللازمة للتنفيذ .  
وسيتم منح هامش تفضيل للمقاولين المحليين أو إئتلاف الشركات اليمنية الأجنبية .
- يمكن للمقاولين المؤهلين شراء وثائق المناقصة باللغة الإنجليزية بتقديم طلب خطي إلى العنوان المبين أعلاه ، ودفع مبلغ (غير قابل للرد) وقدره 150 دولار أمريكي أوي مبلغ مساو باي عملة أخرى قابل للتحويل بالإضافة إلى أجور الشحن للشركات خارج الجمهورية اليمنية بواقع 50 دولار أمريكي.
- تسلم العطاءات داخل مظاريف محكمة الإغلاق ومختومة بالشمع الأحمر عند أو قبل الساعة العاشرة من تاريخ 12/9/2005 إلى العنوان المبين أعلاه ولن تقبل العطاءات المرسله بواسطة البريد الإلكتروني أو العطاءات المتأخرة وسيتم فتح المظاريف في تمام الساعة الحادية عشرة صباحاً من نفس التاريخ بحضور المقاولين أو مندوبيهم.
- يرفق بالعطاء ضمان عطاء بواقع 30.000 دولار أو أي مبلغ مساو باي عملة قابلة للتحويل .

Antonella Cerrano to YT:

# 22.5 million Euros dedicated to projects in Yemeni

**M**ovimondo is an Italian NGO based in Rome working in the field of international cooperation and development since 1971. It operates through development programmes and emergency relief actions in several countries throughout the world such as Africa, Central and Latin America, Mediterranean Basin and Balkans, Middle and Far East.

Movimondo's priority areas of intervention are: De-centralized cooperation and local Development, Food Security, Disaster Prevention, Public health, and Protection of Human rights.

Ismael Al-Ghabri of the Yemen Times interviewed Ms. Antonella Cerrano, the country representative in Yemen – Movimondo.



Antonella Cerrano

**Q: What is Movimondo's main goal, and policy?**

**A:** Movimondo main goal is to work with the community for the community in partnership with Institutions and associations in order to improve the well being of the beneficiaries.

This is our strategy based on a community approach that involves not only the beneficiaries, but also institutions, associations and local authorities. The reasons for this approach lay in the belief that working for and with the community can be an effective way to improve livelihood conditions to build partnership aimed at developing and strengthening local policies.

MM carries out humanitarian assistance actions implementing several projects in the sectors of training, capacity building and with special attention to the most vulnerable social groups such as children, women and disables which are the target of our projects.

Movimondo's policy is to strengthen local institutions and associations by working in their capacity building and to give technical assistance in social/health/agriculture/ environmental sectors.

**Q: When did Movimondo start working in Yemen? And what are the fields of your interventions?**

**A:** Movimondo is active since the 1997/98 in many countries of the

gency context in Soqatra Island rehabilitation some schools and secondary roads damaged by 1999 floods.

Moreover Movimondo implemented (in the mainland) two projects related to the establishment of physical rehabilitation services in the country. At the time being the organization is implementing a development project in the disability field funded by Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

**Q: How many projects did the organization implement in Yemen?**

**A:** The experience of MM in the sector of aid towards disable people in Yemen led to the formulation of the ongoing physical project "Upgrading of Public Services for Physical Rehabilitation and early detection of motor disabilities in Sana'a and Aden." This project started in 2001 and is supported by Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The local partners are the High Institute for Health Science (H.I.H.S) in Sana'a and Aden.

This is the first training program in Yemen which will lead to qualifying specialized professional physiotherapists, until now the training was foreseen only abroad or in Yemen through short-term courses.

In order to complete the training program of these professional physiotherapists, the project has foreseen – in its initial phase – a specific training for the personal already qualified employed in public bodies as state hospitals with the aim of selecting those in charge of following the training activities of future students. For the practical activities, students have been trained in physiotherapy units of public hospital both in Sana'a and Aden.

Rehabilitation services existing in those hospitals have been improved through the implementation of rehabilitation works and the provision of

rehabilitation material and technical assistance in order to offer adequate and proper training facilities.

**Q: Could you elaborate on your support in the health sector, as an example?**

**A:** One of our projects was about upgrading of public services for physical Rehabilitation and Early Detection of Motor Disability in the cities of Sana'a and Aden. It was implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Public Health (MOPH), and targeted the students in training and among Yemeni population children and adults, affected by motor disability. The general objective of this project is to contribute to the improvement of public physical rehabilitation services in the country, at the referral system level. And specifically this project has a number of objectives:

What we basically do is to provide a three years physiotherapy course at the High Institute for Health science (HIHS), a one-year re-qualification training course for physiotherapy personnel currently in service as public health employees and not certified physiotherapists in addition to supplying educational material to the HIHS. We also provide supplies of physiotherapy equipment to five physiotherapy services in Aden and Sana'a. We also provide Provision of technical assistance by Movimondo's expatriate team.

**Q: Any last words?**

**A:** I would like to give my thanks to our Yemeni Counterparts:

Thanks to these public bodies in charge of paramedical personnel training under the direct supervision of the Ministry of public health and population (MOHP), MOP, Movimondo has been able to carry out the training activities increasing the offer of these local Institutions concerning the first specialization leading to the first physiotherapists trained in Yemen.

I also wish to underline the important contribution to the success of our project.

Finally, I do wish the best to the first graduated physiotherapist here in Yemen with the hope they will achieve full satisfaction in their next working occupation. Thanks to all of you for your kind attention.

By: Dr. Khaled alNsour  
For the Yemen Times

## Facts of life

# Silver among the gold



**P**eople around the world have several hair colours, black, brown, blond and even red. But eventually when people grow old whatever their initial hair colour was, it starts becoming grey until finally turns white. This change in the hair colour is because of the alteration of gene expression or the loss of certain pigments.

Our genes determine everything including when we grey and how white our hair will become. Caucasians grey earlier than Asians. We grey because our hair loses pigments. As cars and people age, things start going wrong. Greying is one of those things. Often beginning in their 30s, grey hairs start to appear because hair shafts contain less melanin, the pigment that colours hair.

The colour-producing cells (melanocytes) gradually disappear for some unknown reason. For a hair to have colour – its root hair bulb must contain melanocytes actively making pigment and transferring the colour to the hair shaft.

Melanin produced by epidermal melanocytes protects human skin by screening harmful ultraviolet radiation. However, the biologic value of hair pigmentation is less clear. In addition to important roles in social/sexual communication, one potential benefit of pigmented scalp hair in humans may be the rapid excretion of heavy metals, chemicals, and toxins from the body by their selective binding to melanin. The primary distinguishing feature of follicular melanogenesis, compared to the continuous melanogenesis in the epidermis, is the tight coupling of hair follicle melanogenesis to the hair growth cycle. Each hair cycle is associated with the re-construction of an intact hair follicle pigmentary unit at least for the first 10 cycles or so. Thereafter, grey and white hairs appear, suggesting an age-related, genetically regulated exhaustion of the pigmentary potential of each individual hair follicle.

As people age, their hair bulbs become an "increasingly hostile place" for melanocytes to work properly and eventually these cells lose the battle and die, says Desmond J. Tobin, reader in cell biology at the University of Bradford, England.

Other parts of the hair follicle try to replace the cells with new melanocytes but usually the efforts fail. Consequently, the bulbs gradually run out of melanocytes. The hair gets greyer and greyer until, finally, the hair bulb has no melanocytes to make pigment and the hair becomes melanin free. Then the intrinsic colour of the protein (keratin) that makes up the hair strand is revealed. It's the same colour as the keratin in our fingernails and toenails – an off white. Our hair looks white.

While the perception of "grey hair" derives in large part from the admixture of pigmented and white hair, it is important to note that individual hair follicles can indeed exhibit pigment dilution or true greyness. This dilution is due to a reduction in tyrosinase activity of hair bulb melanocytes, sub-optimal melanocyte-cortical keratinocyte interactions, melanocyte death, and defective migration of melanocytes from a reservoir in the upper outer root sheath to the pigmentation-permissive microenvironment close to the follicular papilla. Importantly, melanocytes taken from grey and white hair follicles can be induced to pigment in vitro. Melanocyte aging and death may be associated with reactive oxygen species-mediated damage to nuclear and mitochondrial DNA with resultant accumulation of mutations with age, in addition to dysregulation of anti-oxidant mechanisms or pro/apoptotic factors within the cells. Furthermore, the hair follicle pigmentary unit may be a valuable, highly accessible, model system for the study of neuronal cell aging and neurodegenerative disease. This is supported not only by significant melanocyte and neuronal cell relatedness, but also by the observation that hair follicle melanocyte deletion, after prolonged exposure to melanogenesis-related and keratinocyte metabolism-related oxidative stress, is likely to utilize similar pathways to those utilized by aging/degenerating neuronal cells. Thus the study of age-related changes in the hair follicle pigmentary unit may provide insights into aspects of human health and well-being beyond basic hair colour considerations.

# Microbiology in our daily life

By LITA MATHEWS  
microlita@yahoo.co.in

**M**icrobiology is a branch of biology that deals with the study of micro-organisms and their exploitation. Around us there are invisible forms of life, which we call "germs", they are in the air, in the soil, in the water we drink and even in the food we eat. Many of them are harmless or even beneficial to man, but others may cause disease. The normal flora on the skin, in the mouth and intestinal gut perform useful functions, such as helping to decompose food.

These primitive forms of life include bacteria, algae, fungi (moulds and mushrooms) and viruses. The few diseases that have caused much discussion and fear are polio, plague, SARS, AIDS and tuberculosis. Some of the worst diseases like small pox, anthrax, etc are gradually eliminated from the face of the earth. Thanks to the vaccines that have come to our help to wipe out the menace of dreadful diseases such as polio. Research and advanced studies are being done to develop vaccines against HIV, the common cold and even against those facial pimples that give a nightmare for teenagers.

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ASM Biofilms Collection. Kobayashi

antioxidants like beta-carotene and omega-3 fatty acids and hence they are mass cultured to provide food supplements. The genetic constitution of those microbes that thrive in extreme conditions shall enable us to design plants, which could be cultivated in polar regions or deserts to feed the growing population in the coming future.

Ever wondered how it would be like with no micro-organisms to decompose the dead matter around us? This is nature's way of keeping the surroundings clean. They are also used to clear oil spills in the ocean, which would otherwise be a threat for the marine life and to neutralize industrial effluents. Attempts are being made to cultivate organisms that can degrade non-degradable compounds. The presence and distribution of diverse micro-organisms in air, soil or water of a particular region would tell us the fertility of that soil or the availability of any other resources. A symbiotic relationship between algae and fungi called as lichens serve as the best indicators of environmental pollution. Some bacteria produce toxins lethal to crop pests, replacing chemical pesticides for biopesticides in agriculture.

Want to get rid of those old-age wrinkles from your beautiful face? Go

for Botox injections. This wonderful drug is derived from botulin toxin produced by the bacterium Clostridium botulinum, which causes food poisoning called botulism. Most of the cosmetics contain alpha hydroxy acids, UV ray absorbents and antioxidants obtained as a result of microbial action. When microbes feed upon anything, they give out a lot of by-products like acids, alcohols and gases. This is the concept behind a biogas plant. As the feed changes, so does the product; which makes it possible to yield by-products like hormones, enzymes, vitamins, etc. Most of the antibiotics are obtained from bacteria and fungi (e.g. streptomycin from Streptomyces bacteria, penicillin from Penicillium fungus).

The application of biological ideas in favour of economically valuable products has led to Biotechnology. Many other branches of life sciences like Biochemistry, Genetics, Physiology and Molecular Biology go hand in hand with Microbiology. For every positive side, man has always looked for its negative impact. Misuse of micro-organisms as bioweapons is perilous. Utilization of these amazing creatures through the right methods shall bring new hope of health and safety for mankind.

## Beckham wins apology and damages over nanny slur

LONDON (Reuters) - England soccer captain and Real Madrid player David Beckham accepted a formal apology and "substantial" libel damages on Wednesday from a newspaper which said he mounted a hate campaign against a former nanny.

Beckham sued MGN Ltd, owners of The People over a July 10 article headlined "Beckham's Hate Calls to Nanny".

The story claimed Beckham had been plaguing ex-nanny Abbie Gibson with abusive messages since she quit her job four months earlier.

At a brief hearing at London's High Court, Beckham's lawyer Gerrard Tyrrell told the judge MGN had apologised for the story and agreed to pay damages to Beckham.

"These allegations are completely untrue. David Beckham has not made any telephone call of the sort described in the article, nor indeed has he spoken to Ms Gibson since she resigned her employment in April 2005," Tyrrell said.

"The defendants acknowledge that David Beckham did not behave in the manner reported and that the article was incorrect. The defendants also accept that the quotes attributed to a supposed 'Beckham family source' had nothing to do with either David Beckham or his wife," Beckham's lawyer told the court.

"The defendants have apologised to David Beckham. They have also agreed to pay to him substantial damages together with his legal costs and have agreed to undertake not to repeat the defamatory allegations."

Rachel Glavin, lawyer for MGN, said: "The defendants acknowledge that the allegations made against Mr Beckham and acknowledged by Abbie Gibson were untrue and are happy to give the undertaking. The defendants apologise for the distress and injury caused to him."



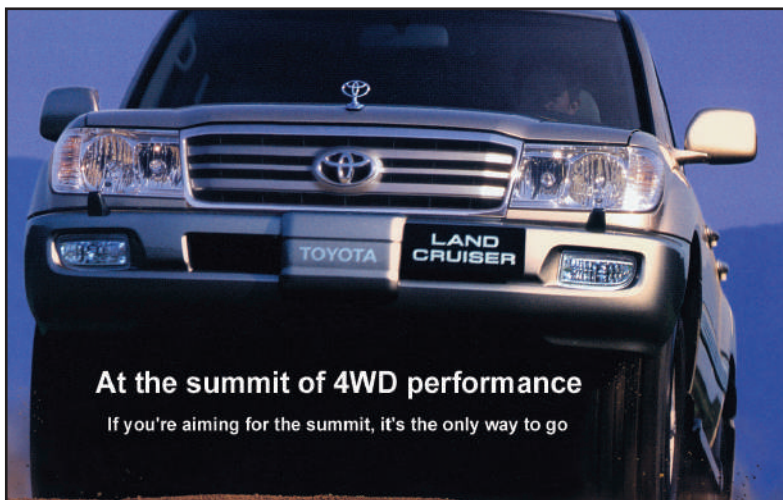
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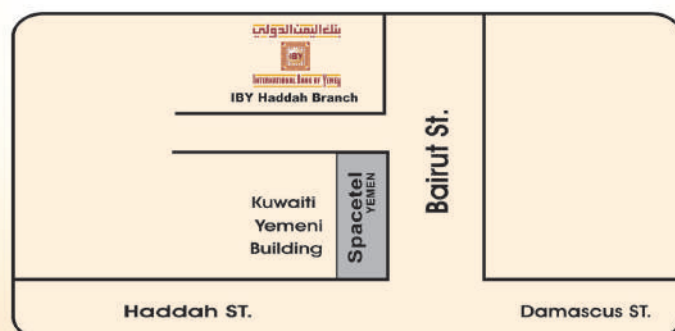


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بمناسبة الزفاف

المهنتون :

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د. عبد الحكيم صوفان

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بالزخا و يد حفرة الأحوما

والبلايل في سمانا حوما

ألف مبروك لأمين بدر السما

و جمع بينهما رب السما

# Young guys get it done

Dodger rookie relievers walk a tightrope but preserve Weaver's 5-4 win over Washington as Kent, Repko, Phillips and Choi hit home runs.

By Steve Henson, Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — While everyone else was showering, Dodger catching coach Jon Debus studied videotape of the just-completed game with prize pupil Dioner Navarro. They watched a trio of rookie relievers teeter on the edge of disaster before nailing down a 5-4 victory over the Washington Nationals.

Had they given the film a title, it would have been "Three Men and a Maybe."

Steve Schmall, Jonathan Broxton and Yhency Brazoban staggered through the eighth and ninth innings Tuesday night without squandering a lead produced by four home runs in cavernous RFK Memorial Stadium, making a winner of Jeff Weaver.

"There will be growing pains," Weaver said. "Tonight we were able to get through it without blood being spent."

Homers by Jeff Kent and Jason Repko and a two-run shot by Jason Phillips enabled Weaver (9-8) to hand the ball to Duaner Sanchez with a 4-2 lead after Brian Schneider led off the seventh inning with a single.

Sanchez sailed through an inning but was lifted for pinch-hitter Hee-Seop Choi to lead off the eighth. Choi, who hasn't started since July 24, hit his first home run in 47 days to give the Dodgers enough of a cushion for the three rookies.



Los Angeles Dodgers third baseman Oscar Robles, right, makes a running throw to first to get out Washington Nationals' Jose Guillen as Dodgers pitcher Jeff Weaver ducks out of the way. (Nick Wass / AP)

### Make that four.

Navarro has played in all of eight major league games. He made his first error when he threw wildly to second on a stolen-base attempt in the eighth inning that allowed Jose Guillen to score the fourth National run.

Broxton was pitching, having replaced Schmall, who recorded two

outs on long fly balls but also gave up two hits and a walk. Broxton, who was in his third game since being promoted from triple A, walked Schneider before getting pinch-hitter Carlos Baerga to ground out.

Next came Brazoban, who has been spotty as the closer. Jose Vidro doubled with two out, sliding around

Kent's tag, but Guillen hit a grounder to Brazoban, who had his 21st save.

"We grew up a little bit," Manager Jim Tracy said. "We got the kids out there at the end of the game, and they stepped up nicely."

Tracy's moves worked out well, two days after he was criticized for having No. 3 hitter Milton Bradley bunt in the ninth inning of a game the Dodgers lost in 10 innings to St. Louis.

His decision to start Phillips at first base and continue to use Choi as a pinch-hitter proved astute. Dodger front-office executives have scratched their heads recently, wondering why Choi rarely plays despite carrying an on-base-plus-slugging percentage of .800.

Although the overall batting numbers of Phillips and Choi are about equal, Tracy said the determining factor is that Phillips is batting .315 with runners in scoring position, and Choi is at .177.

Choi's latest role is to lead off a late inning as a pinch-hitter. He has singled, doubled and walked in recent games. This time he delivered the big blow. And true to his easygoing nature, he didn't complain about losing his starting job.

"Every time I pinch-hit, it can be a big hit," he said.

Tracy also went with the relatively inexperienced Sanchez, Schmall and Broxton against left-handed batters instead of veteran Giovanni Carrara, who has the best track record against left-handers of anyone in the bullpen.

With Wilson Alvarez contemplating retirement and Kelly Wunsch out for the season because of an injury, the Dodgers have no left-handed relievers. It's going to be up to the "Young and the Right-Handed" to hold leads.

Sanchez, in his second full season, is in the odd position of providing a steady hand to players less experienced than himself.

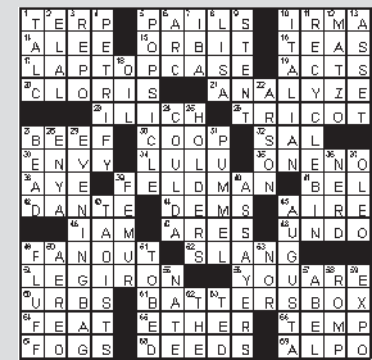
"We all know we don't have a lefty," he said. "Tracy knows how to handle it. But it's going to be kind of crazy."

## Universal Crossword

Edited by Timothy E. Parker

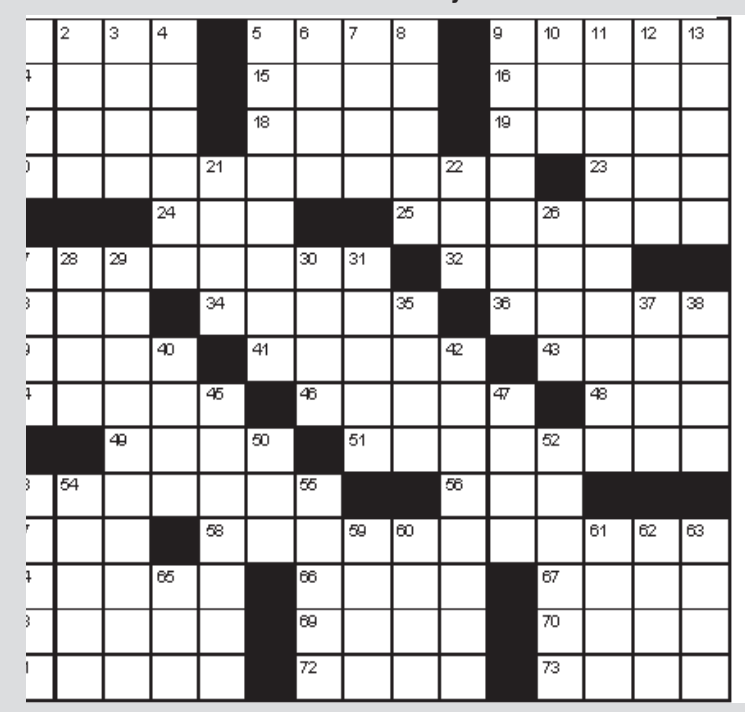
- |                                  |                               |                                      |                             |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>ACROSS</b>                    | play crosswords               | 58 Fictional, but realistic          | 26 New Mexico art colony    |
| 1 A couple words to Brutus       | 27 Essential nutrient         | 64 Soft palate pendant               | 27 Contended                |
| 5 "If I Only ___ Brain"          | 32 Seal in the juices         | 66 Clue choice                       | 28 Rombauer or "La Douce"   |
| 9 Some types for two             | 34 Joist and transom,         | 67 Something to turn up your nose at | 29 Sign of fitness          |
| 14 Ransack                       | 36 Like a depth finder        | 68 Emerald mineral                   | 30 King Cole and Turner     |
| 15 Fail to name                  | 39 Radiate                    | 69 Three-sided sword                 | 31 Arabian chieftain (Var.) |
| 16 One old enough to know better | 41 Something to let off       | 70 Prefix with magnetic or dynamic   | 35 Michener genre           |
| 17 New currency on the Continent | 43 Actress Ward               | 71 Ugly weather                      | 37 Rival of Bjorn and Jimmy |
| 18 Flat-topped elevation         | 44 Titled ladies              | 72 Habituation at a high altitude    | 38 Dispatched vehicles      |
| 19 Neatly smart in appearance    | 46 George of "Just Shoot Me!" | 73 Some stay at home                 | 40 ___ off (started a hole) |
| 20 Subject of "Signs"            | 48 Type of cage               |                                      | 42 Splurger's necessity     |
| 23 Musical note                  | 49 Honoraria                  |                                      | 45 It makes the briny briny |
| 24 Cyclotron particle            | 51 Spokes, e.g.               |                                      | 47 In a willing manner      |
| 25 The first people to           | 53 Casual workdays            |                                      | 50 Wd. fragment             |
|                                  | 56 Chess pieces, informally   |                                      | 52 Do a longshoreman's job  |
|                                  | 57 Hang back                  |                                      | 53 Botches                  |

### PREVIOUS PUZZLE ANSWER



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### "DON'T GET SNIPPY" by Elizabeth C. Gorski



## Mariners pitcher Franklin suspended for violating steroids policy

DETROIT - Mariners pitcher Ryan Franklin was suspended earlier today for violating Major League baseball's drug policy. Coupled with Jamal Strong's suspension earlier this season, the Mariners are now the first team in the big leagues with two players suspended.

Franklin first found out about the allegation in early May. He appealed it, and stayed firm this afternoon, denying that he used steroids and wondering how he tested positive.

"Until the day I die, it's just hard for me to believe," Franklin said at Comerica Park before the Mariners played the Tigers. "I'm one of the guys who always supported stronger testing. It's hard to swallow."

Franklin wondered aloud if there was a flaw in the testing system. He said he was taking two supplements since 2003 - a protein shake and a multi-vitamin, both of which were available over-the-counter. Both of the supplements, Franklin said, were tested, and both came back negative. Franklin said he was also tested again, and that test came back negative.

Major League Baseball unveiled its new drug policy in March, and Franklin became the eighth player to test posi-



Mariners Ryan Franklin

tive under it. He is allowed to work out with the team - including a bullpen session this afternoon - but not allowed on the bench during games.

"It's been tough," Franklin said. "I've spent a lot of nights thinking

about it. It definitely weighs on you mentally."

Franklin said the reason it took so long for his appeal was that the league wanted to grant a "stay" to look into the issue longer. Franklin is 6-11 with a 4.61 ERA.

That wasn't the only news coming out of Comerica Park this afternoon. The Mariners also confirmed that Felix Hernandez will start on Thursday, making him the first 19-year-old to pitch as a starter since 1991.

In other news, right-hander Jeff Harris joined the team as reliever Jeff Nelson was placed on bereavement leave for this series; Masao Kida was recalled from Class AAA Tacoma to replace Franklin; Jorge Campillo was recalled from Tacoma to start tonight and the club announced that Jamie Moyer

will not likely start until Saturday in Chicago. As such, Gil Meche will start tomorrow against the Tigers, followed by Hernandez's much-anticipated debut.



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**Complete these proverbs**

1. Some thing is .....
2. Take things as .....
3. Grasp all .....
4. Ill news travel .....
5. look before you .....
6. East or west .....
7. Silence gives .....

**Ans & Winner contest : 46**

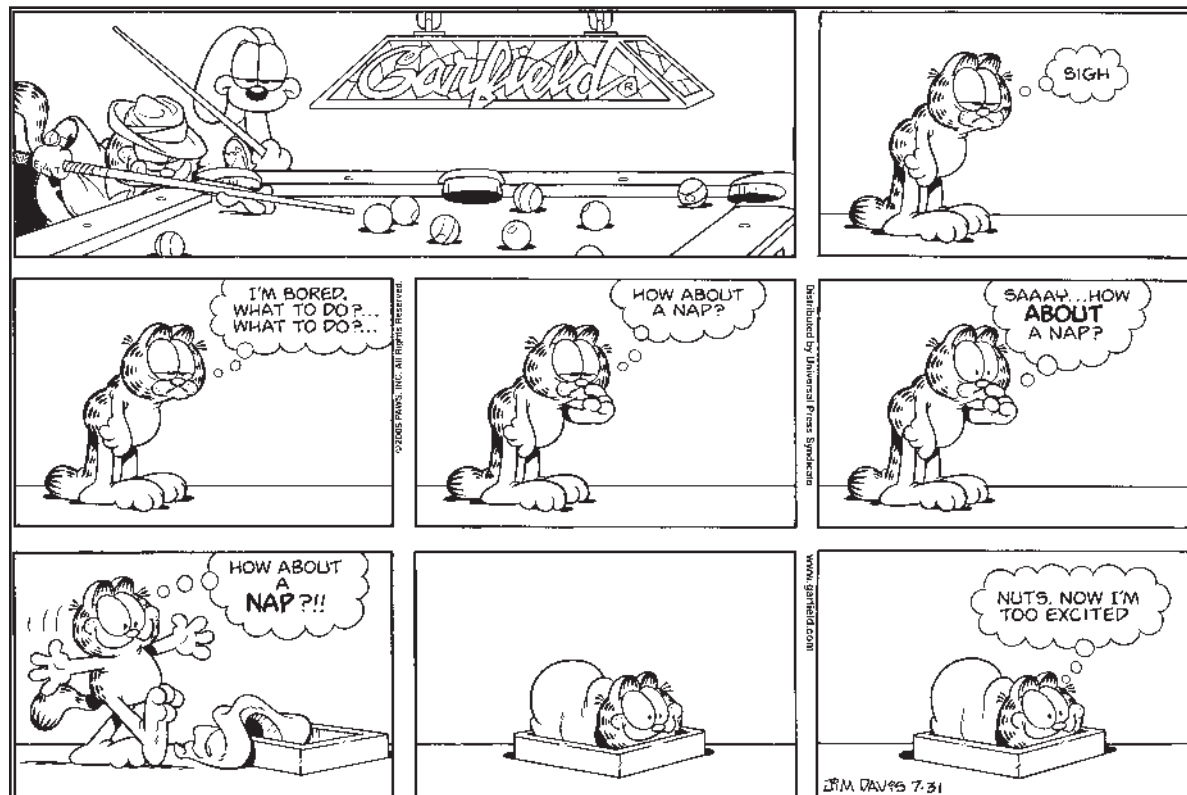
- 1.smack
- 2.Legend
- 3.raged
- 4.early
- 5.layer
- 6.hollow
- 7.scrape

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**All Installation-BIOS-Boot-Partition-Format Setup- Preparing**  
 - شرح وافي ومفصل لهيئة الجهاز لويندوز XP , 2000  
 - معالجة مشاكل الجهاز لويندوز والبرامج المختلفة  
 - معالجة الفيروسات وأعطال القرص الصلب  
 - البرامج المساعدة:  
**NDD,Partition Magic, Ghost, Prefetch,....**  
 - يعطي شهادة معتمدة من الجهات المانحة للتدريب  
 - يعطي ملزمة وقرص معلومات وبيانات مختلفة  
 - مهندسين مختصين بالتدريب والصيانة.....  
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 الأصحبي الجديدة  
 تصميم فريد وعصري حديث مكون من طابقين  
 وحوش واسع مأمّن لاستفسار علي  
 ٧٧٧٦٠٧٧٥٠  
 ■ للبيع منزل دور واحد ٥ غرف ٣ حمامات  
 مطبخ والسطوح غرفة مطبخ وحمام الواجبة  
 حجر المساحة ٦.٢٥ لينة حر والموقع على  
 شارع ١٢ متر في بداية الشباب والرياضة، بيت  
 بوس، جوار ظل هائل سعيد ٢٠ متر من  
 الإسفلت، البناية تم في ٢٠٠٤ وتوجد بها ٢٢  
 قاعة  
 السعر المطلوب: ١٦٠٠٠٠٠٠ مليون ريال  
 للتواصل: ٦٧٩١٦٦٦  
 ■ للبيع: ١٧ لينة حر في حدة توجد فيها فيلا  
 حديثة تفصيل أوروبي، ديوان، صالة طعام ٣  
 غرف نوم كبيرة، ٢ حمامات ومطبخ بحالة جيدة  
 جداً، بالإمكان تجديدها شهرياً بألف دولار أو  
 أكثر إذا تم إصلاح الحوش والحديقة  
 استثمارية لأي مستثمر ذكي، العائد  
 الاستثماري سيكون حوال ٨٪ إلى ٩٪  
 السعر: ٢٧ مليون ريال  
 للتواصل: ٧٢٨٠٢٨٥٥ أحمد محسن المرسي  
 ■ للبيع: أرضية حر مساحتها ١٢ لينة في بيت  
 بوس، خلف حي المهندسين على شارع ١٢ متر  
 غربي  
 سعر اللبنة ٨٠٠٠٠٠ ثمانمئة ألف ريال  
 للتواصل: ٧٢٤٠٢٧٨٢

**الحيثاني**  
 للنقل الجوي والداخلي والسفرات والسياحة وخدمات الحج والمعرة  
 خدمة المسافر شرف لنا  
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 على أحدث الباصات وجوا على جميع  
 خطوط الطيران  
 نقدم لكم  
 - خدمة كبار الشخصيات (V.I.P)  
 - السكن الرافى والهادئ في مكة والمدينة  
 ومن خدماتنا  
 - النقل الداخلي والدولي - إصدار تذاكر الطيران - نقل الطرود والعفش  
 - خدمة تحويل الأموال - خدمات الحج والمعرة - خدمة الصراف الآلي  
 - إصدار رخص القيادة الدولية  
 محطاتنا في كافة محافظات الجمهورية  

صنعة	عقد	العاصمة	نجر	اب	البحر	البحر	البحر	البحر	البحر
١٠٠٠٠	١٠٠٠٠	١٠٠٠٠	١٠٠٠٠	١٠٠٠٠	١٠٠٠٠	١٠٠٠٠	١٠٠٠٠	١٠٠٠٠	١٠٠٠٠

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 Intel Chipset 855 GEM  
 256 DDRAM Total Memory  
 Shared VGA intel 64 MB  
 Wireless Lan 2200BG 802.11b/g  
 10/100 Net Card  
 Fax Modem 56k High Speed  
 Hard Drive 40 GB  
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 Intel Chipset 855 GEM  
 512 DDRAM Total Memory  
 Shared VGA intel 64 MB  
 Wireless Lan 2200BG 802.11b/g  
 10/100 Net Card  
 Fax Modem 56k High Speed  
 Hard Drive 60 GB  
 DVDR,DVDRW,CDR,CDRW  
 Keyboard A/E & Touch Pad  
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 أو الإتصال على الرقم التالي: ٧٢٨١١٤٥٩ وله الشكر  
 ■ يعلن المواطن محمد سعيد بوزيد مقلّم عن فقدان بطاقة شخصية صادرة من محافظة شبوة برقم شخصي ١٩٢٥ ورقم مطبعي ٢٨ ٩٩ ٧٧ يرجى على من يجدها الإتصال على رقم ٩٥ ٧١ ٩٧ ٨٣

أتمنياتكم مواصفات ممتازة بسعر مناسب  
 للتواصل: ٧٢٨٠٢٨٥٥  
 ■ للبيع: سيارة كرسيدا موديل ٧٩  
 أجرة مستخدم نظيف جداً ويسرع مغري جداً  
 للتواصل: ٧١٢٦٠٥١٨  
 ■ للبيع سيارة مرسيدس لون أسود E220 بحالة ممتازة موديل ٩٥ جير أوماتيك فتحة سقف نوافذ  
 كهربائية مكينة شبح مغلقة وارد الخليج  
 السعر: \$١١٠٠٠  
 للتواصل: ٧٢٧٠٧٠٧ - ٠١/٢١٠٥١٥

التواصل: ٧١٤٢٢٣٣ / ٠٤/٢٤٣٩٨٤  
 ■ عادل علي أحمد مهيوب عامر - بكالوريوس علوم جيولوجيا نغلية - دورات لغة إنجليزية ودورات في الكمبيوتر من المعهد البريطاني الحديث - يرغب في العمل في مجال تخصصه أو في أي مجال آخر - قادر على إحضار ضمانات تجارية  
 للتواصل: ٧٢٤٨١٧٨٤ - ٢٦١١٩٢ / ٠٤ - تعز  
 ■ شخص خريج جامعة صنعاء - كلية الآداب (١٩٩٥ م) قسم آثار - خبرة في مجال الحسابات - علاقات عامة - دورات في الكمبيوتر  
 للتواصل: ٠١ ٢٠ ٢٠ ٢٢ - ٧١ ١٢ ٤١ ٠٥  
 ■ علي الكثيري خبره في مجال التصميم (جيد) استخدام برنامج الفوتوشوب وأدوب استيلتر وبرنامج كوريل درو) يرغب في العمل في هذا المجال  
 للتواصل: ٧٢ ١٣ ٩٣ ٧٩  
 ■ يحيى محمد فاضل الصيادي - بكالوريوس تكنولوجيا المعلومات - الهند - لغات إنترنت - صيانة كمبيوتر - شبكات MCSE يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية  
 للتواصل: ٧٢ ٤١ ٥٢ ٢٩  
 ■ إسكندر علي - سنة ثالثة كلية التجارة (قسم محاسبة) + دبلوم سكرتاريه + خبرة في مجال التوزيع سنة ونصف يرغب في العمل في أي مجال  
 للتواصل: ٧٢ ٨١ ٥٠ ٦٣  
 ■ بكالوريوس علوم كيمياء + خبرة تدريس ٩ سنوات مستعد للتدريس للمراحل من ٧ - ١٢ (خبرة في التحليلات الكيميائية)  
 للتواصل: ٧١ ٩٧ ٥٥ ٩١  
 ■ مهندس كيميائي - خريج جامعة حضرموت للعلوم والتكنولوجيا - يبحث عن عمل في مجال تخصصه في مصنع أو شركة  
 للتواصل: ٧٢ ١٤ ٤٦ ٢٧ أو ٧٢ ١٤ ٥٧ ٤٤ - ٠٦

**وظائف شاغرة**  
 ■ مطلوب مسؤول مبيعات معرض كمبيوتر لديه خبرة في مجال مبيعات الكمبيوتر لا تقل عن سنتين - يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية نطقاً وكتابة ويحمل مؤهل جامعي في مجال متعلق بالتجارة الرجاء إرسال السيرة الذاتية على فاكس ٧١١١٥١٦٠ أو الإتصال على رقم ٧١١١٥١٦٠  
 ■ يعلن مركز اللغة البريطاني عن حاجته لـ ٣ سكرتيرات  
 - ٢ موظف علاقات عامة  
 لا يشترط الخبرة أو اللغة حيث سيتم التأهيل والتدريب لدى المركز  
 للتواصل: ٤٤٠٧٠٣  
 ■ مطلوب مهندسين كمبيوتر وشبكات للعمل في شركة كمبيوتر ويحمل مؤهل جامعي في مجال الكمبيوتر ولديه خبرة لا تقل عن سنتين يجيد الإنجليزية نطقاً وكتابة ترسل السيرة الذاتية على رقم ٧١١١٥١٦٠ أو الإتصال على رقم ٧١١١٥١٦٠  
 ■ مطلوب موظفه في مجال الكوافير على أن تكون خبيرة في هذا المجال فمن تجد في نفسها الرغبة الإتصال على رقم: ٧٢٣٥٩٢٨٦  
 ■ مطلوب للعمل في صنعاء لدي شركة تجارية:  
 - عدد (١) محاسب ذو خبرة عملية لا تقل عن ثلاث سنوات + بكالوريوس محاسبة  
 - عدد (١) مصمم يعمل على برامج الفوتوشوب والمستربرور والكورل دور + خبرة عملية سابقة  
 - عدد (٤) علاقات عامة من الجنسين لا يزيد العمر عن ٢٥ سنة + مؤهل مناسب  
 ترسل السيرة الذاتية إلى الشؤون الادارية فاكس رقم (٢١٠٥١٤)

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**أثاث ، أدوات كهربائية ، تليفونات ، وأشياء أخرى**  
 ■ للبيع جهاز أستان مستعمل بدون كمربور  
 السعر: \$١٢٠٠ للتواصل: ٢١٨٨٢٤ - ٤٤٠٤٤٢  
 ■ للبيع آلة تصوير شارب مستخدم نظيف رقم ٢١٢٠  
 للتواصل: ٤٤٩٤٦٢  
**كمبيوتر**  
**مفقودات**  
 ■ يعلن نبيل علي الحاج عن فقدان

**سيارات**  
 ■ للبيع سيارة فورد ميركوري لون سماوي موديل ٩٠ م مواصفات خليجية ويسرع مناسب  
 للتواصل: ٧٢٤٥٧٦٤  
 ■ يوجد لدينا باصات للبيع اثنين حفالات وخمسة وعشرين راكب احد موديل ٩٠ ديزل وواحد بترول موديل ٨٤ بحالة جيدة مكيفة  
 للتواصل: ٧٢٤١٢٥٨٩ أو ٧١٦٥٣١٤٢  
 ■ للبيع: سيارة مرسيدس آرثون لون أبيض موديل ٩١ لون أسود مع فتحة سقف جير

**عقارات**  
 ■ للبيع: فيلا في الأصحبي - البنية - دورين فيها ١١ غرفة - فيها نافورة - الحوش  
 للتواصل: ٧١٦٤٥٢٣٥  
 ■ للبيوع: فيلا جديدة دورين ويدروم ، صالات وغرف كبيرة جداً مسطح البناء حوال ٣٥٠ م لكل دور ، إجمالي ١٠٥٠ م مساحه حجر دائري مساحه الأرضية ١٤ لينة وتقع على شارع ١٤ من إتجاه جنوبي ، الموقع مربع الأصحبي القديم

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**IMPORTANT Numbers**  
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 للبيوع: ٢٨ لينة حر على شارعين مطلة على شارع بينون حي القادسية - صنعاء  
 للتواصل: عبدالرحمن ٧٢١٤٧١٣٠ جمال ٥٠٧٧٨٧٧٥٩ - ٠٠٩٦٦  
 jamal5077@Yahoo.com

**مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر**  
 معهد ابتك  
 المعهد الأمريكي للتعليم الإلكتروني  
 ابتك لتعليم الكمبيوتر التركيز على الانترنت، مناهج، تجارة إلكترونية شهادة أيزو ٩٠٠١

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**مستشفيات**  
 مستشفى حدة الأهلي  
 المستشفى اليمني الألماني  
 المستشفى الألماني الحديث

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 كريديت اجريكل ايسوسايز  
 المكتب الرئيسي  
 ش الزبيري  
 ش العنسي  
 ش العنسي  
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 للتواصل: عبدالرحمن ٧٢١٤٧١٣٠ جمال ٥٠٧٧٨٧٧٥٩ - ٠٠٩٦٦  
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 بيع ■ شراء ■ إيجار ■ إستئجار ■ طلب وظيفة ■ وظائف شاغرة ■ غير ذلك  
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# Yemen: From a new perspective

By CORINNE LEVEY \*  
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The reality of Yemen is a far cry from the prevailing perceptions that exist on an international level. I found this out from spending time as an Arabic student studying in Sana'a. This realization led me to wonder what has stained the international image of Yemen to the extent that tourists are discouraged from traveling to this incredible country? Indebted to my experience in this country I feel that it is my duty to try and show Yemen from a new perspective.

On the British Foreign Commonwealth Office (FCO) website, tourists are advised to avoid all travel to



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certain areas of Yemen, and to exhibit caution when traveling in Yemen at all. Tourists are warned against incidences of kidnapping in tribal areas, as Yemen is a tribal country. The list of precautions that travelers are advised of does not inspire confidence in a potential visitor to Yemen; and would be likely to warn off a British national considering travel in this area. It is not clearly emphasized that such incidences of kidnapping,

theft and fatalities were not in recent years; and that tribal activity is restricted to specific areas, leaving a great proportion of the country as being extremely safe and welcoming to British nationals or foreigners of any other nationality.

Before my decision to travel to Yemen, I had very little knowledge of this country at all. Whilst studying a Modern Middle Eastern History course at university, Yemen had only been mentioned briefly, with reference to the civil war. So when I asked my Sudanese Arabic university lecturer to advise me on the best place for me to study Arabic during my break from university, I was surprised that without hesitation he highly recommended Yemen. He said to me; "the best place in the world to study Arabic is in the souq of Old Sana'a." I was intrigued, and immediately hit the internet, to research my future destination. Ironically, only three months ago, a number of my fellow Arabic students at the University of Edinburgh in Britain, were advised against traveling to Yemen by members of the Foreign Office; and consequently, cancelled their travel plans. However, I decided to take the risk.

Whilst I was planning my trip to Yemen, from my home in the North of England, I found that the majority of people I spoke to didn't know anything at all about Yemen, some didn't even know that it exists. Yemen's low profile, as probably the least known country in Arabia, is particularly bizarre, considering Yemen's prestigious past, as the home of the Queen of Sheba, the 'Arabia Felix' of the Roman Empire and the launch-pad for the legendary ark of



Yemeni Architecture

Noah. Whilst wandering around a bookshop in Britain, it is usually difficult to avoid the abundance of travel guidebooks, tempting you to jet off to some

exotic destination. However, when I was looking for a guidebook on Yemen, they were somewhat harder to find.

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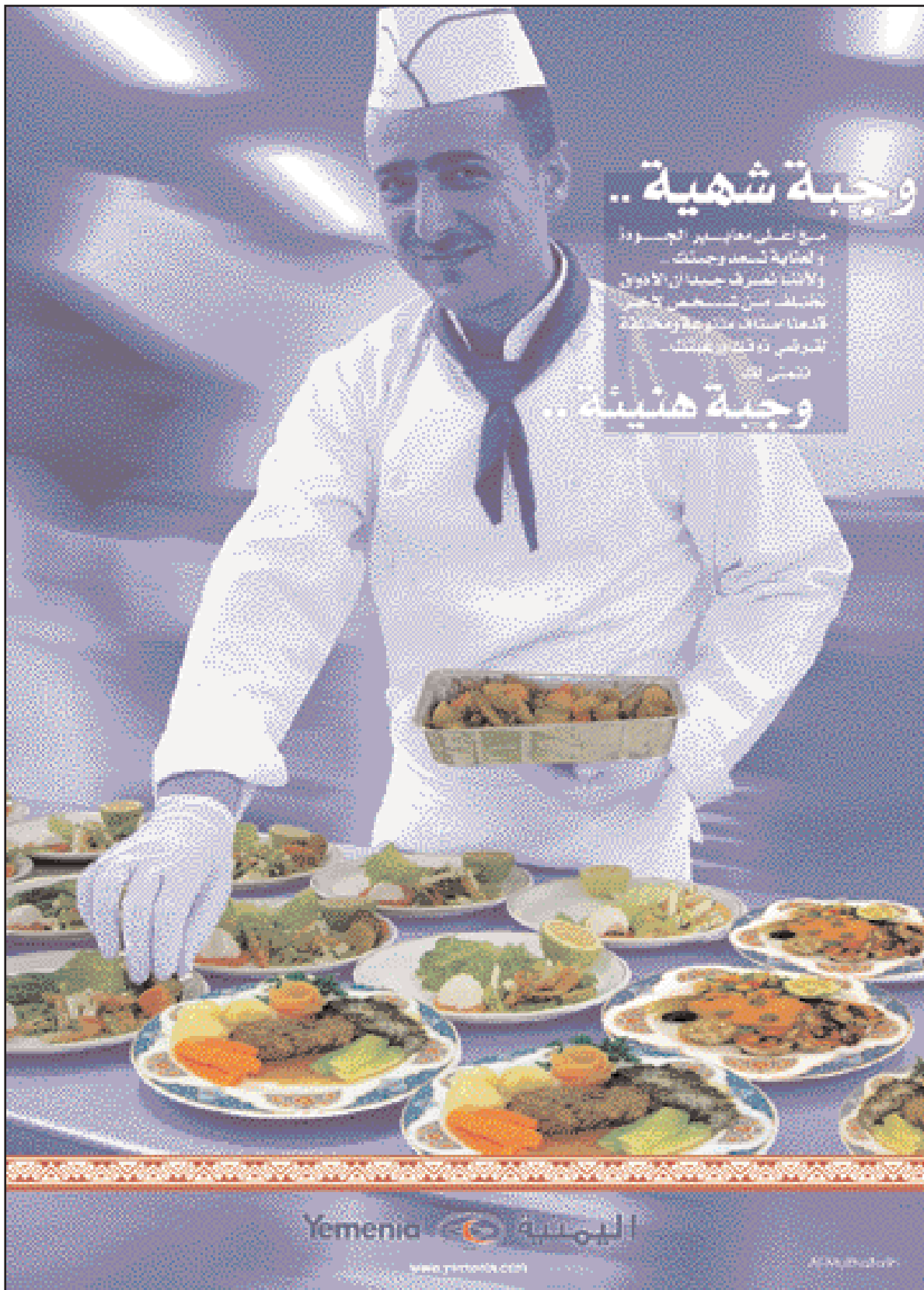


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