



YEMEN TIMES



Participants in Reunification Day's compliments present their heartiest congratulations to H. E. President Ali Abdullah Saleh and the Yemeni people on this glorious occasion. Wishing Yemen and its leadership more prosperity, progress and achievements.

المشاركون في رسائل التهئة بمناسبة ذكرى الوحدة اليمنية يتقدمون بخالص التهاني القلبية إلى فخامة الأخ علي عبدالله صالح - رئيس الجمهورية، وإلى جميع أبناء الشعب اليمني بهذه المناسبة متمنين لليمن وقيادتها الحكيمة المزيد من الانجازات والتقدم والرخاء.

Yemen Times' new publication **Yemen in 2006**



Republic of Yemen is currently going through a crucial phase of transition. Not only is the country's democratic movement having a hard prolonged labour, the state is suffering from both national and international pressures almost in all respects. 2006 has been an exciting year. The political scene was crowned with the presidential and local council elections, which were termed as a milestone in Yemen's history. While the economy did not seem to flourish much, natural disasters were another striking feature of the year.

Keeping track of the year's event gives great insight about the country's development. There were many projects and agreements that signed, the Yemeni parliament showed signs of awakening, and there were many capacity building programs carried out.

Year 2006 is over, with all its happy and sad moments, and now we are looking forward to what 2007 will bring.

*Publisher and editor in chief
Nadia Al-Sakkaf*



Hertz
Take A Break From Your Work Load and Take Hertz Along with you.....
Universal Rent a Car
Sana'a Tel: (01) 440309, Aden (02) 245625
Movenpick Branch (01) 546063

DHL EXPRESS
we move the world
Sana'a: Hadda St. (01) 441099/87/6, Zubairi St. 249878
Aden: (02) 245627/8, Taz (04) 252455
Hodeidah: (03) 286689, Mukalla: (05) 354844
Seiyun: (05) 404288, Ibb: (04) 407418

Inside:



9
Once upon a time, there was a great queen



24
Antiquities smuggling plunders Yemen's heritage



26
Muslims in Germany: Obstacles prevent integration

Readers' Voice
Last edition's question:
Was the Yemeni minister of human rights impartial in her judgement of the US Human Rights report?
I don't know (13%)
Yes (22%) No (65%)
This edition's question:
Do you think Yemenis expatriates would welcome the insurance scheme proposed by the government? (see news on page 2)
- Yes
- No
- I don't know
Go to our website at: yementimes.com/#poll and have your voice heard

Ibb celebrates 17th anniversary of Yemeni unity

Thousands of youth from Ibb are proud that this year's reunification celebration is being held in their very own city. As security measures and preparations for the festivities heighten, locals hope this is only the beginning of a new era in which the luck of the kind people of Ibb will be better.

By: Nadia Al-Sakkaf

IBB, May 20 — With ogling eyes, children in Ibb run through the city streets from the early morning hours to witness the new creations by the men from Sana'a. New structures are being erected in the main square, roads are being widened and walls along the main streets are being painted and decorated with colored lights and posters mainly displaying Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh. Despite running barefoot and with uncombed hair, the excitement on the children's faces is larger than life. For residents in Ibb governorate, this is a

once-in-a-lifetime event, as the entire Yemeni nation focuses on them tomorrow and the national parade is shown live from their very own streets. Nearly 4,000 youth are preparing a display symbolizing peace and celebrating Yemen's unity, in addition to a show entitled, "The carvings of the descendants in the Green Land celebration."
Nearly 400 projects estimated at YR 37 billion have been designed for Ibb for the occasion; however, work has begun on only 45 percent of these projects, while others still await their turn to see the light of day.
Continued on page 2



Ibb is one of the most beautiful regions in Yemen. It receives the heaviest rains in the longest rain season in Yemen. It is best known for Agriculture so it is called the green province.

الوطنية للتأمين
AL-WATANIA INSURANCE
www.alwataniansurance.com
Sana'a, Tel: (01)272713, 272874, Fax: (01)272924, G.M. (01)272745, Hodeidah: (03)219941/44, Fax: (03)219945

JMP calls for end of war in Sa'ada

By: Mohammed bin Sallam

SA'ADA, May 20 — At a meeting Saturday, Yemen's Joint Meeting Parties announced the formation of a committee to handle the Sa'ada crisis

and halt the more than four month war, noting in their concluding statement that Yemen is owned by no one, even those in power.

The JMP considers the Sa'ada situation a threat to social peace and national unity because it is arousing sectarian sedition. They stressed that halting the war has become a public demand, not a demand by their parties, whose previous calls were met with no response by the authority.
They added that resorting to erroneous policies will lead to more disasters and renewed their call to resolve the Sa'ada war according to Yemeni law and the constitution. They further warned against cloaking the war in sectarianism and requested freeing those arrested in the conflict.
Responding to media questioning, Popular Forces Union Secretary-General Mohammed Al-Sabri asserted, "What's wrong about the Sa'ada war is the political resolution driving the official army and pro-army tribesmen." He went on to say that scholars' fatwa about obeying the ruler is dangerous, noting that it was better to resort to Parliament, which mandated Yemen's armed forces resolve the Sa'ada crisis via war.

Yemeni Prime Minister Ali Mujawar pointed out that what's occurring in some Sa'ada governorate areas is targeting everyone, including the state and constitutional legitimacy, as Houthis are attempting to overthrow the republican system through an accumulative process dating back to the early 1980s.
In a meeting with several chairmen and representatives of parties and civil society organizations, Mujawar stressed that, "We shouldn't react to our domestic issues, which concern national security and stability, against our political intrigues," adding that, "We should adopt dialogue as a basis for partnership between all members of society because such issues concern all political parties, government and civil society organizations."
Mujawar also reviewed the various steps the state has followed in the three Sa'ada wars, emphasizing that the military option was the last resort, which the state was forced to employ.
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior Rashad Al-Alimi noted that his government has instituted numerous measures and policies aimed at boosting and improving the nation's education system for juniors and youth, which is a contributing factor behind the Sa'ada events, as well as nationwide.
Al-Alimi also spoke of his government's efforts to regulate arms-bearing and possession, assuring that such a campaign doesn't include personal arms, but rather medium-sized and heavy weaponry, along with firecrackers, which also pose a risk to social and national peace and stability.
Continued on page 2

Student union leader attacked

By: Mohammed Al-Jabri

SANA'A, May 20 — Ridhwan Masoud, head of Sana'a University's General Union for Yemeni Students, said Thursday that a group of students attacked him and threatened to kill him after a dispute about including some articles in the upcoming Rights and Freedoms Directory.

In a statement to local news web site NassPress.com, Masoud alleged that Mohammed Al-Ba'adani, head of the student union's Freedoms Committee, attacked him with the help of more than 20 others after destroying some union property. "They also threatened to kill me in front of students," he added.

According to Masoud, Al-Ba'adani wanted to include in the directory some articles prepared by the union's committee. "When I refused to include the arti-

cles, Al-Ba'adani suddenly attacked me and threw a cup of tea in my face," Masoud recounted.

The proposed articles stipulate that security authorities can intervene in student activities and stop any peaceful demonstration or expression on the university campus.

The alleged incident occurred a few days after the student union announced its solidarity with university teachers in their strike seeking to implement 2005's Wages and Salaries Law No. 43.

Masoud accuses influential figures within the General People's Congress, Yemen's ruling party, of trying to cripple the union's activities, but affirmed that it will continue defending students' rights. A source at the student union holds university leaders responsible for the strike and called on the university's president to resign.
Continued on page 2

أسعار على مزاجك
أرسلوا أموالكم خلال دقائق إلى المغرب، مصر، لبنان، فلسطين، الأردن، العراق، سوريا والسودان
• أكثر من 1700 موقع وكيل في بلدان الاستلام
• رسوم التحويل تبدأ من 10 دولار أمريكي لدى تحويلكم مبلغ لغاية 1,000 دولار أمريكي
• لا يلزمكم حساب بنكي
• لا يتوجب على المستلم دفع أية رسوم
Western Union
UNION FOR EXCHANGE
صنعا، الإمارات، عمان، الكويت، البحرين، قطر، السعودية، اليمن، العراق، سوريا، السودان، ليبيا، مصر، لبنان، فلسطين، الأردن، العراق، سوريا والسودان
تعارف: 917-4-21177، 917-4-27258
إب، مفرق حيلة، جاز مستوصف الحكمة، 917-4-447199
صنعا، الإمارات، عمان، الكويت، البحرين، قطر، السعودية، اليمن، العراق، سوريا، السودان، ليبيا، مصر، لبنان، فلسطين، الأردن، العراق، سوريا والسودان
تعارف: 917-4-21177، 917-4-27258
إب، مفرق حيلة، جاز مستوصف الحكمة، 917-4-447199

GE Technology
Satellite Imagery data
Digital data.
OUR SERVICES:
- GIS MANAGEMENT & SOLUTIONS
- GPS SERVICES
- REMOTE SENSING SOFTWARE & HARDWARE SUPPORT
- DIGITAL MAP PRODUCTION
- GEO MARKETING
- NAVIGATION SYSTEMS
Tel: 503908/9
Fax: 506003
E-mail: geotec@y.net.ye
Web site: geotech-sl.com

Abu Tawfiq co.
sana'a - tahriyr St.
Tel: 00967 1 280712
Fax: 00967 1 273507
P.O. Box: 2526
APPELLA
SWISS MADE SINCE 1943

Thabet Son Corporation
مؤسسة بن ثابت للتجارة
صنعا: 278546/7/8 - شارع حده: 207691 - شارع الستين: 446073
تعز: 214306 - عدن: 244625 - الحديدة: 204488 - المكلا: 316710
الموقع على الانترنت: www.thabetson.com.ye - البريد الإلكتروني: tsc@yemen.net.ye

ROYAL
ثلاجات روبال
الجودة والجمال...
شركة أرتكس التجارية المحدودة
صنعا، 3808، الجمهورية اليمنية
artex@y.net.ye، بريد إلكتروني: 01-400447
مرفق: 02-263112، فاكس: 02-263110/1
محللات الحيف التجارية
صنعا، 5274، شارع 26، بناية رقم 8، صانعة، 04-238337/8، صانعة، 04-238312
الآن: البيع بالتقسيط عبر برنامج القرض الحسن مع البنوك التجارية

Budget
Car Rental
Want service and value?
National and International Reservations
Reservation Tel: 309618 - 506372,
Reservation Fax: 240958,
Hadda, Reservation Tel: 411727
24 hours (Hot Line) 733652317

PILOT
بالشكل الجديد
New
مجموعة الجيل الجديد
AL-JEEL AL-JADEED GROUP
A World Of Books & Stationery
Tel: 213164 Fax: 213163
www.aljeel-aljadeed.com

Yemen Commercial Bank
البنك التجاري اليمني
Big Opportunities.. Precious Prizes
With Al Tijari Jawaher Account (Current Account)
12 Fancy Cars
More Than 1000 Valuable Prizes
For Queries Call Our Toll Free 8008000 OR Normal Line: 01 299988
www.ycb.com.ye

In brief

DHAMAR

YPS elects Dhamar's branch president

May 19 — The Yemeni Physicians Syndicate (YPS) elected last Thursday Dr. Hassan Al-Hureibi as the president for its Dhamar branch at a press conference, which was attended by some 45 male, female doctors, a representative from the social affairs office, and leaders of civil community organization in the governorate. In the conference, participants elected the branch's board including Dr. Sami Al-Shara'abi and Dr. Mohammed Al-Mussali. Secretary-General of YPS Dr. Abdulqawi Al-Shamiri gave a speech at the event emphasising the necessity of union work to defend the rights of physicians and medical workers.

Al-Dhale'

Police raid trade stores

May 19 — Security forces in Qataba district, Al-Dhale' governorate, stormed on Friday trade stores in Al-Fakher Market, located on the Ibb — Qataba highway, and arrested nearly ten citizens among them bus drivers and tradesmen. Eyewitnesses told Al-Sahwa.net that armed vehicles, belonging to security authorities, patrolled markets, check up trade stores, and broke down their doors in search of explosives. Policemen indicated that they received reports from citizens that a car, loaded with explosives and grenades, left Qataba city and drove toward Ibb.

SANA'A

Engineers Syndicate protests management's ignorance

May 19 — The Executive Office of Engineers Syndicate at Yemen Airways released last Thursday a statement saying that the company's management ignores discussing their issues. The syndicate did not expect that the company's management will postpone discussing their situation after the syndicate's executive office confirmed it is ready and serious to reach reasonable solutions to the engineers' persistent issues. "The executive office affirms that its members are highly responsible of creating possible solutions to the persisting issues in order to help the company avoid any bad consequences," the statement reads.

ADEN

SCS supports social activities

May 19 — Save the Children Sweden (SCS) and Al-Amal Charitable Association signed a support deal, under which the former offers technical support and expertise for the project of youth function development and productive families. Chairman of the Association Adel Mabrouk told Yemen News Agency, Saba, that the three-month project will focus on activating the community's cultural, sporting, and technical role, starting with 108 gifted youths. The project is due to contribute to qualifying as many as 1400 families to enhance their role in the community.

TAIZ

JICA launches girls' education project

May 19 — In collaboration with the Girls' Education Unit in Taiz's Education Office, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) organized last Thursday a ceremony on launching the second stage of the JICA-run Project to Extend Local Initiative to Girls Education. The Taiz Education Office Director Mahdi Abdussalam explained that the different stages of the project will target 95 schools in six districts of Taiz governorate. Further, he indicated that the number of schoolgirls in the targeted areas increased from 5327 in 2004 up to 7484 in 2005.

AMRAN

Prosecution investigates drug smugglers

May 20 — The Specialised Penal Prosecution began last Saturday interrogating two men and a woman seized with their possession of 123kg of drugs, Almotamar.net, the ruling party's website, reported Saturday. It quoted a prosecution source as saying that policemen captured the three persons at Al-Qafla checkpoint in the governorate of Amran on Tuesday while they were on board a car trying to smuggle 123 kg of narcotics. The detainees were handed over to the prosecution which began interrogating them while the concerned authorities alleged that the accused persons are from the restive governorate of Sa'ada.

Symposium discusses intellectuals' role in democratic reform

SANA'A, May 19 — Over the period May 15 — 17, Human Rights Information and Training Center organized a symposium themed the Role of Intellectuals in Democratic Reform. Over 60 Yemeni and Arab intellectuals and thinkers, representing different political and human rights institutions, attended the symposium.

Head of Human Rights Information and Training Center Ezz Addin Al-Asbahi pointed out that this symposium comes within the frame of democratic dialogue supervised and organized by his center. The program is mainly meant for creating dialogue channels among representatives of societies, whether civil society organizations, political parties, Members of Parliament, or media men.

Al-Asbahi added that the symposium aimed at restoring the leading role of intellectuals who can set a vision for leading people out of democracy crisis because intellectuals are able to see the future and provide the solutions to people's problems.

One of the participants of the symposium, which connected three sectors including official parties, civil society organizations and Parliament, dealt with the role of intellectuals and the obstacles that stand before him in his try to per-

form his own role.

Moreover, in their papers presented during the first session, Qadri Ahmed Haider and Ahmed Al-Aswadi discussed the obstacles that hinder Yemeni intellectuals from contributing to the enhancement of the democratic tendencies.

In the second session, which addressed the role to be played by civil society organizations as to boosting the democratic transfer in Yemen, different papers were presented by Abdulbari Taher, Ahmed Naji Ahmed, Ali Al-Sarari and Mubark Salmeen, who dealt with the experiences of some institutions aiming to enrich the society's thinking and reinforce the democratic practices.

At its conclusion, the participants stressed the importance of adopting dialogue and spreading civil society culture among intellectuals and people in order to ensure a suiting atmosphere for achieving the democratic reforms.

They also issued a statement in solidarity with Palestinian thinker Azmi Bisharah who was sent by Israeli authorities to life-time term in prison, asking the international community, United Nations, and Arab regimes to stand against the suppressive practices of Israel.

The challenges before the democratic

transformation were included under three headings: challenges facing intellectuals, challenges facing civil society organizations, and challenges of societal environment.

As to those challenges facing intellectuals, the list included the complexity of today's life which forces most intellectuals to busy themselves with their issues and forego about democracy issues. Further, some intellectuals do not join political parties under the pretext that the political environment is not prepared yet.

Civil society organizations suffer the lack of democratic practices together with the spread of fanaticism and the lack of communications between leaders and society's affiliates. They also lack technical expertise and strategic visions, together with the absence of permanent financial resources.

Regarding the societal environment, the participants believe that an individual is a reflection of his society and the tribe is more powerful than state. Further, people suffers the lack of awareness with dominance of illiteracy, that hinders the democratic transformation. Poverty is another factor before the democratic transformation as most Yemeni citizens are hunting after their living.

Magnificent summer festival expected Mukalla

MUKALLA, May, 15 — In a press conference held last week, the governor of Hadramout, Mr.Taha Abdullah Hajir launched officially the Fourth Summer Al-Baladah Festival which will commence in 19 July this year .The Governor called upon all businessmen to sponsor the festival which will promote the tourism in Hadramout. The logo of the festival is "Mukalla is a city of all and sundry"

The forthcoming festival was prepared early to guarantee its success. The Local Authority of Hadramout empowered Gulf Stars for Festivals and Exhibition (GSFE) to organize the festival.

Mr.Khalid Al-Nahdi,the Chairman of GSFE, promised that the festival will be hundred times better than the previous festivals "I assure everyone that the festival will be exceptional because of the early planning and the media campaign"

he told journalists. He also added that after five years the festival will be an international festival giving an example of successful festival like Dubai and Salah.

The other speakers were Mr.Salem Abdulhag, the General Manger of Mukalla, and Mr.Anwar Abdul Aziz, the Manager of the Festival, in which they emphasized the importance of uncovering immense long-established heritage of Mukalla City.

The festival will be sponsored by many corporations from Hadramout like Saleh Bajaesh, Al-Muhdhr, Balhamedh and Bala'ajam. Each of them gave \$50,000 for the festival which will include entertainment shows, like swimming races, artists, cultural exhibitions.. etc.

The organizers said that there are many reasons for organizing the tourist festival. First, displaying the deep-seated

culture of Mukalla as one of the best tourist resorts for Yemenis and Arab tourists if it was given the deserved attention. Second,boosting the commercial activities through shopping centers, which will give a lot of opportunities to the supplying companies. Third, establishing the cultural activities through lectures, competitions, and night time concert.

They also assert that the festival is expected to revive the commercial activities in Mukalla in particular and Hadramout Governorate in general and will provide the jobless people with temporary jobs. It also expected to revive the tourism within the governorate and attract the Gulf and Arab tourists.

Meanwhile, the coast of Mukalla witnesses a weird and wonderful phenomenon in which the sea becomes cold in the torrid heat of July and the weather temperature reaches 17 Celsius.

Scholar connects cardiac problems to faith

SANA'A, May 20 — For the first time in Yemen, health problems are discussed along with related spiritual issues emphasizing the strong relationship between the person's physical health and importance of spirituality that brings about peace of mind. This came during a symposium sponsored by NATCO, sole agent in Yemen for Bayer Health Care Company, last Saturday in Sana'a.

During the symposium Dr. Khalid Al-Aghbari, cardiologist, and Sheikh Wajdi Ghunaim, the prominent religious scholar, presented the major problems

that infect heart both physically and spiritually.

Al-Aghbari listed the major cardiac health problems such as rheumatic fever, hypertension, and heart attacks. Also, he mentioned the causes of these problems and the ways that should be followed to prevent their occurrence as well as how to deal with them if they occur.

Al-Aghbari maintained also that patients who have already undergone any cardiac problems or those who have any symptoms should use Aspirin because it prevents blood clotting and consequently decreases the potential of

the infection.

After that, sheikh Wajdi Ghunaim delivered a lecture highlighting the islamic teachings that keeps people's hearts (in the spritual sense of the word) safe from any problems. He also emphasized on the imporantnce of the ideal dealing and intimacy between husbands and thier wives in Islam as taught by the prophet Mohammed (PBUH). According to Ghunaim, a good relationship between a husband and his wife is of a great significance because it helps prevent any problems that may affect both of them physically or mentally.

Yemen to follow up the Yemeni expatriates' cases

SANA'A, May 19 — The Ministry of Immigrants' Affairs is to contact some international lawyers to follow up the Yemeni expatriates' cases abroad. Saleh Same'a, Minister of Immigrants' Affairs, indicated that his ministry arranges to contact lawyers' offices in five countries ; Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Qatar Britain, and the US. Further, he pointed out that his ministry is to select a group of lawyers to follow the immigrants' issues through international offices.

After launching the Yemeni expatriates insurance system, the ministry plans to reform its legislations and form a specialized committee to apply the new change in the ministry, according to Same'a's statement.

It is worth mentioning that the Ministry has an intention to establish

an information center and a solving-problem department for receiving the Yemeni expatriates' complaints. In fact, it is an important step to open a communicative channel among the expatriates, their country, and families as well, Same'a ensured.

Minister of Civil Service and Social Security, Hamoud al-Soufi, focused on the importance of applying the insurance system as a human and social issue and a right for Yemenis inside and outside Yemen. In addition, there are many merits of the insurance system for the expatriates such as giving pensions before the retirement period.

However, some Yemeni expatriates view that the Yemeni government is not serious about applying such system, especially in the western countries. For instance, Ali Muhia Al-Deen, a Yemeni

expatriate in U.S, said that there is a gap between the Yemeni expatriates and the government. He predicated that the insurance system will not be successful because the Yemeni expatriates don't trust the government and they prefer to follow the insurance system of the countries they live in, he added.

The general assembly for investments makes many facilities for Yemeni and non Yemeni investors through its laws. There are many incentives for investors to be encouraged to invest in Yemen and enhance the Yemeni economy. In addition, the insurance system gives financial and banking guarantees for investors through establishing financial system and opening private account for Yemeni expatriates in the Yemeni central bank.

Over 600 foreigners involved in criminal acts

SANA'A, May 20 — About 630 Arab and non-Arab foreigners including 74 ladies were involved in different criminal acts in Yemen over the year of 2006.

According to 26 September website, the organ of the Yemeni Armed Forces, 405 Arabs including 51 ladies and 224 non-Arabs including 23 ladies were involved in criminal acts registered in Yemen during the last year. Those crimes include theft, robbery, cheating, drugs, and forgery.

The source further indicated that 273

Arabs and non-Arabs were involved in robbery crimes mounting to 8900 crimes in total, including 577 car-theft crimes, 477 home-robbery cases, 932 shop burglaries, and 480 cheating. Over 25 individuals were involved in drugs, killings, or killing attempts.

It added that the total number of Arabs and non-Arabs involved in crimes that violate the effective Yemeni laws concerning settlement, passports, and nationality reached around 13,143 people, including 3,676 ladies, in 2006.

Yemen's Reunification Symposium at Ibb University

By: Sameer Al-Nuzaili

For the Yemen Times

IBB, May 18 — As a part of the 17th Yemen Reunification anniversary celebrations, due to be staged in Ibb city on May 22, Ibb University held a symposium themed "Yemen's Reunification and the Third Millennium. The symposium was conducted over the period May 15 — 17, 2007 and it was attended by university educators, staff, and those interested.

Many papers by numerous Yemeni university teachers and researchers were presented during the symposium, addressing the history of Yemen and the attempts made in preparation of its reunification as well as the current challenges.

The symposium focused on four aspects concerning unity historical path, the developments achieved thus far, the regional and international transformations, and the challenges ahead.

Ibb University Staffers and employees held recently a conference to announce the establishment of two res-

idential associations: one for staff members and the other for the university employees of the university.

The conference, attended by representatives of Social Fund for Development, Social Affairs Office, Arab Bank and Endowments Office, addressed the facilities and the challenges that may stand in the way of this project implementation.

Ibb University Rictor Ahmed Shuga' Addin delivered a speech in which he stressed the importance of following the previous experiences of other Yemeni universities as to the residential associations. Later on, the members conducted elections for selecting the administrative and the executive staff of both associations.

Deputy-chairman of Employees Residential Association, Hashim Alawi, indicated that the association is going to play an important role to develop and upgrade the situation of Ibb University employees and work on providing a safe and ample residence, as well as facilitate the access to loans for the society affiliates.

Continued from page 1

Ibb celebrates

Projects include construction and road maintenance, education services and institutions and agricultural projects, among others, with more than YR 6.5 billion worth of projects in the health sector alone.

An addition of 44 health establishments is being created, as well as complete restoration and furnishing of the city's two main hospitals, which proved inadequate during last year's stadium catastrophe and couldn't handle all of the patients.

According to Minister of Health Abdulkarim

Rasa', 688 new jobs have been created in Ibb's health sector because of these new projects.

Despite heavy security measures in Ibb due to its proximity to the northern Sa'ada governorate, where conflict has been occurring for more than a year, numerous dignitaries and high-level personalities will attend tomorrow's celebration.

Media personnel will be based approximately two hours' drive from Ibb in Taiz and will commute to the event location.

War in Sa'ada

He further called on all members of society, topped by political parties and civil society organizations, to join and support the campaign in order to reach the desired goals.

During a May 15-17 conference organized by the Yemeni government, religious scholars called on Abdulmalik Al-Houthi, as a last chance, to cease fighting and surrender, warning that his non-response will force the state to fight him and his followers. They asserted that all Yemenis should stand as one and that it's forbidden to provide any type of assistance to Houthis.

The scholars, who are close to the authority, issued a statement at the end of the conference wherein they assured that what's occurring in Sa'ada is armed rebellion against the state, as well as all national and religious standards, as Houthis adhere to ideas alien to Yemeni Islamic society.

Libya's stance on Sa'ada

Libyan President Moammar Al-Qaddafi recently sent Suleiman Al-Shahwmi, secretary-general of foreign affairs in Libya's Parliament, to Yemen to deliver a letter to President Ali Abdullah Saleh. The visit came as a denial of accusations by some Yemeni parties that Libya is supporting the Houthi rebellion in Sa'ada. Tripoli describes such allegations as irresponsible.

At the end of his visit, Al-Shahwmi assured his nation's support for Yemen's stability and the Yemeni regime led by President Saleh against any sectarian revolt. He further pointed out that Yemeni-Libyan relations remain firm and can't be affected by something so short-lived.

Al-Shahwmi stressed that Libya always stands by Yemen and that it was and still is a supporter of Yemeni unity, as evidenced by its statement issued following Yemen's 1990 reunification. He further noted that Yemeni-Libyan relations date back to the Libyan Revolution, which took place at the dawn of September 1969.

Earlier, Libyan Foreign Minister Abdurrahman Shalgam denied any Libyan role in the Houthi revolt, declaring that "Libya has no link with Al-Houthi and it is known about Yemen's stability and peace." He accused unnamed parties of attempting to poison the two countries' relations.

The Libyan president announced at the

beginning of last month that his country isn't providing any support to Houthis; rather, it's simply mediating between both sides at President Saleh's request.

Media blackout

Yemen's Telecommunications Ministry has blocked the Socialist Party-affiliated Aleshteraki.net web site. Media sources reveal that the site was blocked for addressing the Sa'ada events and recently publishing live photos of the bloody clashes between the Yemeni army and Houthi followers, along with the destruction left behind.

From the war's beginning in late January, official authorities imposed a media blackout and prevented any coverage of the events, as well as disconnected mobile and fixed telecommunications and internet services in the Sa'ada area.

Additionally, the Popular Forces Union Party's Al-Shoura.net was blocked for publishing the Sa'ada events and considered pro-Houthi.

Field confrontations

Most Sa'ada areas east of Kahlan area facing Al-Ghail Valley, as well as areas in northern Al-Safra district have been witnessing fierce clashes between Yemeni army forces and Houthi loyalists.

Similar clashes occurred between the warring sides on Qahrat Al-Dheeb Mountain near Al-Safra district's Qahlah Mountain after the Yemeni army attacked Houthi followers positioned there.

Battles continue to rage in Dhahian city, 8 km. north of Sa'ada, where the Yemeni army is attempting to penetrate the city. Other battles are being fought on southern fronts, including Bani Mu'ath, Nashour and Al-Saifi areas.

Likewise, fierce confrontations have continued since last week in Al-Mudawarah, Al-Sama', Al-Shulail, Al-Hamra and Magz areas, with sources mentioning that victims are in the hundreds on both sides, but exact numbers are unknown due to the imposed media blackout.

On the western front, government forces continue attacking Ghamer and Qataber districts and attempting to seize Al-Qa'ah, the center of Razih district. However, despite being supported by tanks and air fighters, the army's attempts have failed due to the roughness of the area.

Student union

The Sana'a University Staff Members Syndicate further accused university leaders of politicizing academic and administrative positions and linking appointments to political affiliation rather than capability and eligibility.

Additionally, Masoud denied reports on the ruling party web site

alotamar.net that he attacked Al-Ba'adani.

The web site reported Thursday that Masoud attacked Al-Ba'adani, a member of the ruling party, at Sana'a University and that the student union's executive office had decided to suspend Masoud as a result.

Freedom in the world 2007:

Freedom stagnation amid pushback against democracy

The year 2006 saw the emergence of a series of worrisome trends that together present potentially serious threats to the stability of new democracies as well as obstacles to political reform in societies under authoritarian rule. These trends were among the principal findings of Freedom in the World 2007, Freedom House's annual survey of political rights and civil liberties worldwide. The survey findings note that the percentage of countries designated as Free has failed to increase for nearly a decade and suggest that these trends may be contributing to a developing "freedom stagnation." Major findings also include a setback for freedom in a number of countries in the Asia-Pacific region, a more modest decline in Africa, and an entrenchment of authoritarian rule in the majority of countries of the former Soviet Union.



By: Arch Puddington

One of the most troubling developments identified is a growing "pushback" against organizations, movements, and media that monitor human rights or advocate for the expansion of democratic freedoms. A systematic effort to weaken or eliminate pro-democracy forces is most prevalent among authoritarian regimes in the former Soviet Union. But governments in Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America have also taken steps to diminish freedom of assembly, smother civil society, and silence critics.

Thus far, this campaign to stifle civil society and squeeze potential sources of pro-democracy activism has mainly played out in those societies already under dictatorial rule, such as Belarus and Uzbekistan, and those clearly moving in an authoritarian direction, such as Russia and Venezuela. The pushback against democracy therefore poses a much greater threat to the spread of freedom in authoritarian settings than to those societies where a strong measure of democratic liberties has been achieved. Significantly, the past year saw modest declines in such key authoritarian states as Iran and Zimbabwe.

Forty-five countries were judged Not Free, representing 23 percent of the total polities. The number of people living under Not Free conditions stood at 2,448,600,000—37 percent of the world—although it is important to note that about one half of this number lives in just one country: China. The number of Not Free countries did not change from 2005.

In the longer established democracies of North America, Western Europe, and the South Pacific, lively debate continued about whether laws enacted to combat terrorism following 9/11, and other policies pursued by governments, constitute serious infringements on civil liberties. In many instances, concerns focused on the heightened scrutiny being given to certain minorities and immigrant communities in these countries.

On a global scale, the state of freedom in 2006 differs little from that of 2005.

The number of countries judged by Freedom in the World as Free in 2006 stood at 90, representing 47 percent of the world's 193 polities and 3,004,990,000 people—46 percent of the global population. The number of Free countries increased by one since the previous survey for the year 2005.

The number of countries qualifying as Partly Free stood at 58, or 30 percent of all countries assessed by the survey, with 1,083,000,000 people liv-

ing in Partly Free societies, 17 percent of the world's total. The number of Partly Free countries did not change from the previous year.

Forty-five countries were judged Not Free, representing 23 percent of the total polities. The number of people living under Not Free conditions stood at 2,448,600,000—37 percent of the world—although it is important to note that about one half of this number lives in just one country: China. The number of Not Free countries did not change from 2005.

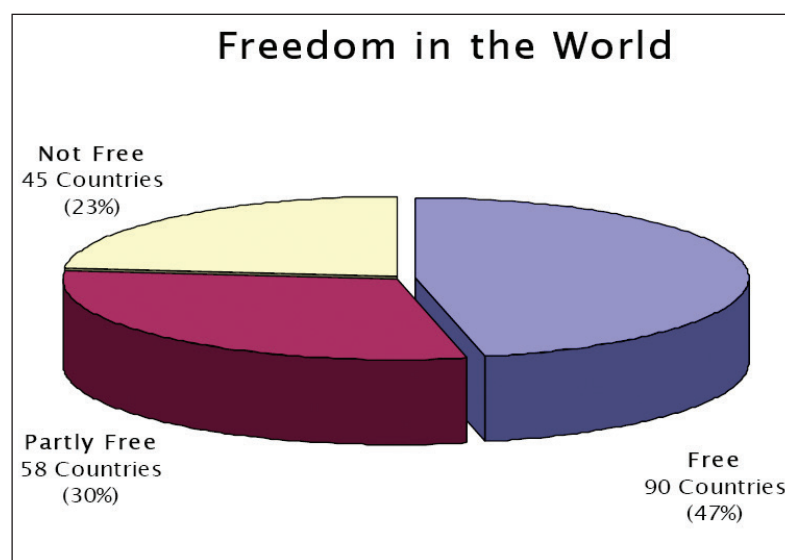
The number of electoral democracies remained unchanged at 123. Three countries joined the ranks: Haiti, Zambia, and Montenegro, the last of which is a new country to the survey. Developments in three countries—Nigeria, Thailand, and the Solomon Islands—disqualified them from the electoral democracy list.

Three countries experienced positive status changes: Guyana moved from Partly Free to Free, and Haiti and Nepal moved from Not Free to Partly Free. Two countries experienced negative status changes: both Thailand and Congo (Brazzaville) moved from Partly Free to Not Free.

At the same time, the number of countries that experienced negative changes in freedom without meriting a status change outweighed those that received positive changes: 33 countries underwent negative changes, as opposed to a mere 18 with positive changes.

Several of the countries that showed declines during the year are those already counted among the world's most repressive states: Burma, Zimbabwe, Somalia, Eritrea, and Iran. Yet declines were also noted in a number of countries rated Free or Partly Free, but whose democratic institutions remain unformed or fragile, as well as in societies that had previously demonstrated a strong measure of democratic stability: South Africa, Kenya, Taiwan, Philippines, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, and Hungary.

In 2006, Freedom House began publishing a more detailed set of data for the countries assessed by Freedom in the World. In addition to the overall political rights and civil liberties ratings that have traditionally been made public, for the first time, Freedom House released each country's scores in the seven subcategories that determine our ratings: political process, political pluralism and participation, functioning of government (including corruption and transparency), freedom of expression and belief, associational



and organizational rights, rule of law, and personal autonomy and individual rights. This move toward greater transparency in our ratings goes further to convey the "whys" that drive broader country ratings shifts, both positive and negative. Moreover, closer attention to Freedom in the World's sub-scores allows for a more precise analysis of global and regional trends in freedom. For policy makers and scholars, this has meant a clearer and more detailed window into individual country performance, trajectory, and the underlying reasons for political change. While this additional set of scores will be released later this year, a preliminary assessment points to several discernible trends that affected a substantial number of countries or presented particular problems in certain regions:

1. A decline in freedom of expression and freedom of the press. Although a decline in press freedom affected both democracies and authoritarian states, it was a particular problem in countries where authoritarian-minded leaders are moving to eliminate or marginalize independent voices. Emblematic of this trend is the announcement at year's end that Venezuela leader Hugo Chavez intends to deny a license renewal to a television station that has been critical of his policies.

2. A weakness in the rule of law. This was reflected in part in an upsurge in violence, street crime, and policing failures, especially in Latin America, as well as in seriously flawed judicial systems in a number of African countries.

3. Pervasive corruption and a lack of government transparency. These problems, deeply rooted in many cases, ranked as a crucial impediment to democratic governance across many parts of the world, especially Africa, the Middle East, the former Soviet Union, and Latin America.

Middle East: change at a glacial pace

The Middle East/North Africa region saw little change over the past year. The civil liberties ratings of both Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates increased as a result of improvements in freedom of assembly, while Syria's rating gained due to a small improvement in greater personal autonomy. Modest declines were registered in Egypt for repression of the political opposition and in Bahrain and Iran for the curtailment of freedom of assem-

bly.

While the Middle East continues to lag behind other regions in the development of free institutions, the fact that progress has been made since the September 11, 2001 attacks gives some cause for optimism. In 2000, the region had 1 Free country (Israel), 3 Partly Free countries (Jordan, Morocco, and Kuwait), and 14 Not Free countries. By 2006, the number of Partly Free countries and territories had risen to seven with the addition of Bahrain, Lebanon, Yemen, and the Palestinian Authority. In the latter, the hopes that competitive elections would lead to steps forward were dashed as a result of incursions by Israeli military forces, as well as the continued operation of militias engaged in violence against Israel and their own political rivals.

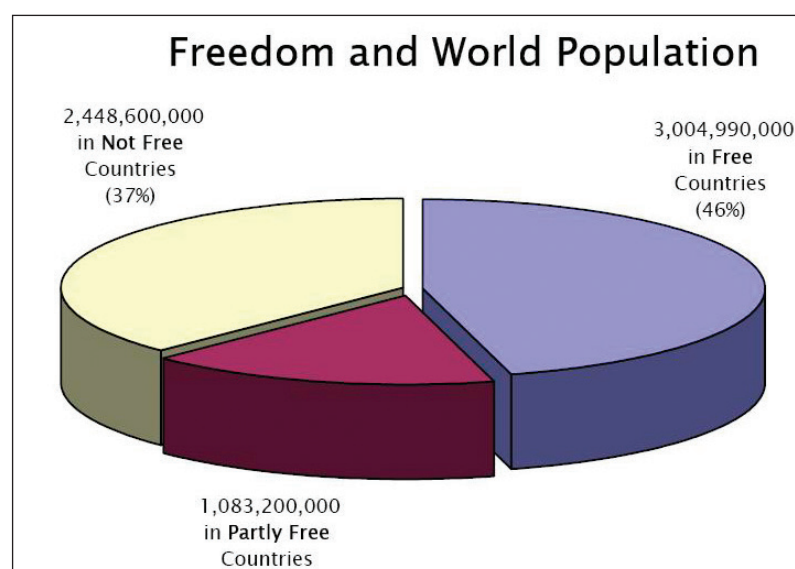
Worth noting is the fact that this progress was made under difficult circumstances: the invasion and occupation of Iraq, ongoing conflict between Israel and the Palestinians, the rise of radical Islamism, increased terrorism, Iran and Syria's encouragement of anti-democratic forces, and generally poor economic records by non-oil-producing states.

Unfortunately, a confluence of these negative trends poses a powerful threat to the gains for freedom in Lebanon. The promising achievements of the Cedar Revolution were seriously jeopardized by the conflict with Israel that erupted as a result of the actions of the Hezbollah militia's capture of an Israeli serviceman, followed by Hezbollah's efforts to bring down the elected government, and especially by Syria and Iran's ongoing campaigns to destroy the country's democracy.

Conclusion: A looming freedom stagnation?

Freedom House began publishing its annual index of global freedom in 1972. By any standard, the expansion of political democracy, personal liberties, and good government practices over the ensuing years has been nothing short of remarkable. A quarter century ago, in 1981, Freedom in the World designated 54 countries, 33 percent of the world's total at the time, as Free. In 2006, 90 countries were judged Free, or 47 percent of all countries. Even more striking is the shift in the number of countries designated as Not Free: 39 percent of the world's countries held the status of Not Free in 1981, whereas 23 percent stand as Not Free in 2006.

Freedom's expansion has touched every region, with substantial shifts in the formerly Communist countries of Central and Eastern Europe, as well as in Latin America, where juntas and strongmen gave way to democratically elected governments. In 1981, huge swathes of the globe seemed mired in despotism and dictatorship: the Soviet Union, China, much of Africa, and practically every country of the Middle East. The year 1981 marked the culmination of a period in which Marxist-Leninist movements appeared to have scored impressive gains in Southeast Asia, Africa and, to a lesser extent, Central America and the Caribbean. Right-wing strongmen maintained a firm grip on power in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Indonesia, South Korea,



SANA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL



PROVIDING A HIGH QUALITY EDUCATION FOR 35 YEARS

A TRADITION OF EXCELLENCE

Beautiful purpose-built facilities on a spacious 34 acre site in a countryside setting. Sports facilities include soccer and softball fields, basketball and tennis courts. Large indoor multi-purpose area for volleyball, basketball, badminton, gymnastics, table tennis, musical and dramatic productions. Bus service available.

Main Campus

- Performance-Based curriculum for 5 years of age through secondary school
- Personalized education/small class sizes run by highly qualified & experienced teachers
- Over 40 computers available for student use, and computer instruction for all ages
- Extensive after school activity program involving music, art, craft, drama, & sports
- Advanced Placement (AP) college level courses available for qualified students
- Graduates attend American, Canadian, European, and Middle Eastern universities

SIS Pre-School

- Specific age appropriate experiences for 2, 3 and 4 year olds
- Attractive premises near the French Embassy including a garden and play area
- Certified experienced British teacher assisted by paraprofessionals
- School hours are from 7:55 a.m. to 12:00 noon (Saturday through Wednesday)
- Arabic program from 12:00 noon - 2:30 p.m.

Box 2002, Sanaa, Yemen Phone: 370 191-2 Fax: 370 193
Email: gordonblackie@qsi.org Web site: http://yem.qsi.org



Accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools (MSA)
Member of Quality Schools International

and the Philippines, while South Africa remained tightly controlled by the apartheid regime.

The past quarter century has thus produced unprecedented gains for political freedom. As we acknowledge this particular record of progress, we must also take a hard look at freedom's more recent trajectory. And here, the record gives serious cause for concern.

For the past nine years, since 1998, the proportion of countries designated as Free has remained essentially unchanged at 46 percent. To be sure, this period has seen a number of key countries—Mexico, India, Indonesia, Ukraine, and several countries of the former Yugoslavia—progress. It has also seen significant setbacks, however, most notably in Russia, Venezuela, and Pakistan. China's continued resistance to allowing its citizens to exercise their essential political rights and civil liberties has meant that over 2 billion people continue to live in a Not Free society. While some countries of the Arab Middle East have made progress over the past decade, change for the region overall continues to move at a glacial pace; it still suffers from a "freedom deficit." Globally, there is a discernible trend whereby countries achieve a modest level of freedom—these are the Partly Free countries of the survey—and then experience a failure to move forward to liberal democracy. Does this apparent halt in progress suggest that we are facing a period of freedom stagnation?

As frequently pointed out, many of freedom's gains during the final years of the Cold War and the immediate post-Soviet period occurred in what might be considered the easiest cases: Central European countries with historic ties to the democratic world, Latin American countries with (inconsistent) democratic histories, and Asian countries with strong economies and close ties to the United States and Europe.

Yet, consider the arguments of many scholars and regional experts made not so long ago: that democracy was not the natural state of affairs in Central Europe and especially in the Balkans; that Catholic (and Orthodox) societies were destined to an autocratic fate; that personal freedom was alien to Asian culture; and even that Third World societies generally needed the firm hand of authoritarianism, as opposed to the messiness of democracy, in order to secure development for their populations. These arguments have been discredited as the citizens of these countries have asserted their right to universally recognized political freedoms. The gains have been achieved in such diverse settings as El Salvador, Slovakia, Indonesia, and Ghana, suggesting that relatively recent histories of dictatorship, civil conflict, and weak democratic institutions do not necessarily prohibit progress.

Indeed, while elections themselves are not sufficient, the ability to elect—and remove—one's leaders is a fundamental mechanism of democratic accountability. One of the most important achievements of the modern democracy movement is the expansion in the number of countries that regularly conduct fair and competitive elections. As noted above, successful elections were conducted throughout South and Central America during the past year, despite an alarming surge of criminal violence, political polarization, and dissatisfaction with economic globalization. Not so long ago, coups were the normal state of affairs in various regions. Today, the significance of the coup in Thailand is magnified by the fact that the event is so rare.

That elections have become the norm in some two-thirds of the world's countries is due, in part, to the interna-

While the Middle East continues to lag behind other regions in the development of free institutions, the fact that progress has been made since the September 11, 2001 attacks gives some cause for optimism.

tional norms that have been established and to the willingness of the international community to apply these norms. Numerous private and quasi-government entities monitor elections and publicize violations of accepted polling standards. The EU insists on fair and competitive elections as a requirement for membership, and the Commonwealth and the Organization of American States emphasize elections in their charters and monitoring activities.

Meanwhile, a growing number of organizations monitor and comment on their specific dimensions of freedom: corruption and transparency, minority rights, press freedom, religious freedom, academic freedom, worker's rights, and women's equality. Offenders worldwide may very well be paying more attention as a number of governments and transnational organizations have incorporated assessment of freedom indicators into their foreign-assistance allocation processes.

These initiatives should be strengthened and expanded if we are to avoid the consolidation of a freedom stagnation or even a reversal of recent gains. At the same time, it is essential to identify and protest against the tactics employed by those currently driving the pushback against democracy. That those countries responsible for this campaign against freedom's expansion include some of the largest and most powerful in the world make a redoubled effort all the more important.



Yemeni Nationals Only

Canadian Nexen Petroleum Yemen announces the following vacancy:

Process Plant & Power Plant Operators

CPF

Minimum Requirements:

- High school diploma (preferred).
- Adequate skills in writing, communicating work procedures for the plant with minimal supervision.
- Adequate knowledge of English both written and oral.
- Skills, and experience in the operations of a large electrical generation facility or Oil Processing Facility. (Preferred).

For further information or to apply for this position please visit our website:

<http://www.nexeninc.com/Careers/Yemen/>

Application Criteria:

- All applications **must be submitted** through our online application system.
- Online Applications must be submitted **NO later than June 16th, 2007.**
- A member of our recruitment team will call you if you are selected for a test and interview.
- Selection will be based on the most qualified applicants.
- Applicants can check the status of their application online using the above URL.
- Please make sure that your Application contains all the needed personal, **contact** and **qualification** information.
- Faxed or Handed In CV's will **NOT be considered.**

INTERNATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN



بنك اليمن الدولي

Phone Banking Services

At home,
at work, or
on the way

You Can use IBY phone banking to get

- * Check up-to-the-minute account balances
- * Check your last 5 transactions
- * Request a Statement of Account
- * Transfer Funds from one account to another
- * Pay your bills
- * Change your Access Code
- * Change your PIN
- * Order cheque Books

For our Phone banking Service 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
From anywhere

01 407070



01 265821

For information or subscription please call us on 01- 407030 or visit our website : www.ibyemen.com



NEW YORK. 4 TIMES A WEEK.

STARTING 26th JUNE 2007.

Awarded the prestigious 5-star status by Skytrax,
Qatar Airways flies to over 80 destinations worldwide.

For more information please contact your local travel
agent or Qatar Airways office in Sana'a +967 1 506030-32
Aden +967 2 245606 or Riyan +967 5 314650

Book online at www.qatarairways.com



QATAR AIRWAYS القطرية

SHARK
ENERGY DRINK

الطاقة التي تحتاجها
تجعلك في قمة النشاط والحيوية



الطاقة الحقيقية



www.metcotrading.com

Australian Qaeda supporter home from Guantanamo

By: Marie McInerney

ADELAIDE (Reuters) - The first Guantanamo Bay inmate convicted of supporting terrorism by a U.S. military court returned to Australia on Sunday "elated" to serve out his remaining sentence at home.

A government-chartered executive jet bringing David Hicks from the U.S. enclave prison in Cuba landed at an Australian military base in Adelaide, where a convoy of elite police whisked him off to jail in a windowless police van.

"He's very, very glad to be back on Australian soil," his Australian lawyer David McLeod said.

His return comes after an intense public campaign damaged the government ahead of an election due later this year.

Polls this year showed slipping support for Prime Minister John Howard, who has been accused of indifference over Hicks's case, despite a five-year struggle by family, friends and the public to bring him home.

Hicks's wife sped past the media and into Yatala Prison, where he will spend the next seven months after he pleaded guilty to providing material support to Osama bin Laden's al Qaeda network. "He was visibly elated when we touched down, and he'll be very glad to see his family," said McLeod, who accompanied Hicks on the flight with police, prison guards and a medical officer on the private jet, a Gulfstream V.

Hicks, 31, was captured in Afghanistan in late 2001 and spent five years in Guantanamo before he was sentenced in March to seven years' jail.

Under a deal with U.S. prosecutors, most of his sentence was suspended and he will be free on December 29, 2007.

Hicks was the first person convicted by a U.S. war crimes tribunal since World War Two and the first of hun-

dreds of foreign captives held at the Guantanamo Bay to face a military trial.

McLeod said security at Guantanamo was at "fever pitch" on Hicks's departure and the former kangaroo skinner was restrained in his seat during the 24-hour flight via Tahiti.

The lawyer said Hicks was able to watch a movie and enjoy his "first small taste of freedom" for five-and-a-half years.

Australia's government defended the A\$500,000 (209,000 pounds) cost to bring Hicks home, with Foreign Minister Alexander Downer saying Hicks was unable to fly commercially "because of the security issues".

PROTESTS

McLeod said Hicks had suffered some physical ill-effects as a result of his years in Guantanamo Bay, but bigger fears were held for his mental health.

"In the western world's most notorious prison, he's become institutionalised," he said without elaborating.

A small group of protesters outside jail carried placards in support of Hicks. But Downer said he should not be treated as some kind of hero.

"You are dealing with somebody who is a criminal here and somebody who has been involved in several terrorist organisations, in particular, al Qaeda," Downer said.

Hicks has been placed in the high-security 24-cell G-division at Yatala, alongside Australia's worst serial killers, two men who murdered 11 people and disposed of many of the bodies in barrels hidden in a disused bank vault.

A prison source said Hicks would have no contact with other inmates, but would be able to meet his lawyers and family. Visits would be non-contact and his telephone conversations monitored.

At his trial, Hicks acknowledged he trained with al Qaeda. He fought U.S.



Australia's David Hicks poses in this undated handout file photo. Hicks, the first Guantanamo Bay inmate convicted of supporting terrorism by a U.S. military court returned to Australia on Sunday "elated" to serve out his remaining sentence at home. REUTERS

allies in Afghanistan in late 2001 for two hours, then sold his gun for cash and tried to flee to neighbouring Pakistan by taxi, being picked up by pro-U.S. forces on the way.

He also acknowledged he met bin Laden, the accused mastermind of the September 11 airline attacks in the United States, but denied advance knowledge of the attacks.

McLeod said Hicks wanted to put the past behind him and would respect a U.S. gag stopping him speaking to the media for a year after his March conviction.

"He wants to get on with his education and, if possible, go to university," McLeod said. "He's not proud of his notoriety and he simply wants to get on and move on."

Lebanon army battles militants at Palestinian camp

TRIPOLI, Lebanon (Reuters) — Lebanese troops battled militants linked to al Qaeda at a Palestinian refugee camp in northern Lebanon on Sunday and at least three soldiers were killed, security sources said.

At least four more soldiers were wounded in the clashes with militant group Fatah al-Islam at the Nahr al-Bared camp near the northern port city of Tripoli, the sources said.

There were also casualties among the militants, witnesses said. Lebanese television station LBC said three militants were killed in the fighting that started before dawn.

Fatah al-Islam gunmen also attacked a Lebanese army vehicle on patrol in the Koura region of northern Lebanon, wounding some soldiers, security sources said.

Witnesses said the rattle of assault rifles and machine guns could be heard, and thuds from explosions rocked the Nahr al-Bared area. A military source said the clashes began after an army post on the outskirts of the camp came under fire from Fatah al-Islam gunmen.

Security forces also clashed with gunmen in Tripoli itself while trying to arrest suspects in a bank robbery, security sources said. Four members of the



Palestinian fighters of the Fatah al-Islam group are shown undergoing military training in Nahr al-Bared refugee camp in northern Lebanon, in this March 23, 2007 file photo. Lebanese troops battled the militants linked to al Qaeda at the camp on Sunday, security sources and witnesses said. REUTERS

security forces were wounded.

The Lebanese army cannot enter Palestinian refugee camps in line with a 38-year-old agreement but it had tightened its grip around the camp since authorities charged members of the group with carrying out a twin bus bombings in a Christian area near Beirut that killed three civilians in February.

Fatah al-Islam was formed last year by fighters who broke off from the pro-Syrian Fatah Uprising group.

Lebanese officials say the group is merely a front for Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, something both the group and Syria deny. Fatah al-Islam statements have appeared on Islamist Web sites known to publish al Qaeda statements.

Bush wants immigration battle resolved

By: Steve Holland

CRAWFORD, Texas (Reuters) — President George W. Bush on Saturday acknowledged lawmakers' doubts about a U.S. immigration proposal, but argued it will help resolve the status of 12 million illegal immigrants in the United States.

With the proposal taking fire from Republicans and Democrats, the Senate was expected to start debate on immigration on Monday.

Bush used his weekly radio address to open what is likely to be an intense effort to persuade Americans to support a comprehensive approach to long-simmering U.S. immigration problems.

"It will help us resolve the status of millions of illegal immigrants who are here already, without animosity and without amnesty," said Bush, who is spending the weekend at his Texas ranch.

The president, in need of a victory to brighten a second term dominated by the chaos in Iraq, wants to resolve the immigration battle before it gets swept up by the presidential campaign to replace him next year.

The immigration deal was reached on Thursday between senators from both political parties and backed by Bush. Democratic Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid of Nevada has

called it a first step, but has also raised concerns about it.

The legislation will have to navigate some perilous shoals if it is to become law. Even if it gets through the Senate, the outlook is also unclear in the House of Representatives.

Conservative Republicans fear it would lead to an amnesty for illegal immigrants whom they say are already weighing heavily on America's social fabric.

At the same time, many Democrats think the elements of the worker program are too tough on immigrants. Labor unions fear the deal will drive down wages.

Strong words in negotiating room

"I realize that many hold strong convictions on this issue, and reaching an agreement was not easy," Bush said.

The Washington Post reported on Saturday that Arizona Republican Sen. John McCain got in a shouting match with Texas Republican Sen. John Cornyn in talks that led to the deal.

The Post, citing unnamed Republican and Democratic sources, said words were exchanged when Cornyn voiced concerns about the number of judicial appeals that illegal immigrants could receive, and that it got really heated when Cornyn accused McCain of being too busy running for

president to take part in the immigration negotiations.

"Wait a second here," Cornyn said to McCain, according to The Post. "I've been sitting in here for all of these negotiations and you just parachute in here on the last day. You're out of line."

McCain was said to have used an expletive and shouted at Cornyn, "I know more about this than anyone else in the room."

McCain's presidential campaign spokesman Brian Jones denied his boss claimed to know more about the bill, but acknowledged to the Post that "there was a spirited exchange" in the talks.

Bush has come under pressure from Mexican President Felipe Calderon, who says he has relatives working in the United States, to convince Congress to ease U.S. immigration laws.

In his radio address, the Republican president sought to reassure conservatives who stymied an immigration push last year by fighting for tougher border security measures.

He said the immigration proposal would require that strong border security and enforcement benchmarks -- such as doubling the number of Border Patrol agents on the U.S.-Mexico border -- be met before a temporary worker program and other pieces of the legislation would be implemented.

No names yet for World Bank chief: Kimmitt

By: Glenn Somerville

POTSDAM, Germany (Reuters) — U.S. Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson is consulting European colleagues on a new World Bank chief but is not shopping specific names, according to his top aide who said on Saturday he was "flattered" to hear himself speculated about as a candidate.

Deputy Treasury Secretary Robert Kimmitt, who stood in for Paulson at a G8 finance ministers meeting, hastily added that he already has a job but seemed to enjoy the attention his name has drawn as one on a list of potential candidates to take over from Paul Wolfowitz, who quit this week under fire.

"I'm flattered to be associated with an institution like the World Bank," Kimmitt said.

"I have a day job as Deputy Secretary of the Treasury. I'm going to continue to do that as best I can," he added at a press conference where he was peppered with questions on whether he wanted the job and whether it was time to scrap a 60-year-old convention of having an American head the global lender.

"The custom and tradition of an American serving as head of the World Bank has served the world well," Kimmitt said. "We don't see any reason why that should change and indeed I believe it remains important that the bank continue to be run by an American."

Earlier, German Finance Minister Peer Steinbrueck who chaired the Group of Eight finance ministers meeting that Paulson skipped effectively endorsed Washington's right to choose the World Bank leader, just as Europe selects the head of sister institution, the International Monetary Fund.

"The (German) federal government continues to support the notion that the Americans have the right of first suggestion and nomination," Steinbrueck said in response to a question.

Kimmitt is just one on a list of possible candidates that includes Commerce Secretary Carlos Gutierrez



U.S. Deputy Secretary of the Treasury Robert M. Kimmitt smiles during a meeting of the G8 finance ministers in the town of Werder west of Berlin May 19, 2007. The U.S. economy will regain its vigor after a weak first quarter as a shaky housing sector begins stabilizing, Kimmitt told finance ministers from other G8 nations on Saturday. REUTERS

and former U.S. Trade Representative Robert Zoellick, among others.

While it is known that the Bush administration wants a successor named quickly who will be appealing for Europeans who effectively forced Wolfowitz out, Kimmitt insisted it was premature yet to think that Paulson has a candidate in mind.

"He is not at this time talking names of people but how best to run the process to end up with the best person to run this important institution," he said.

Wolfowitz was controversial from the start because of his neoconservative past and role as a principal architect of the U.S. decision to enter the increasingly unpopular war with Iraq.

Kimmitt said he told finance ministers from the G8 -- the U.S., Britain, France, Canada, Germany, Italy, Japan and Russia -- that the U.S. economy should start to grow more rapidly as a battered housing sector recovers.

"We see evidence that housing is stabilizing and that rising delinquencies in the subprime mortgage market have not spread more generally," Kimmitt said, referring to a spate of companies that specialize in making mortgage

loans to people with poor credit histories that have been driven out of business by soaring foreclosures and losses.

The meeting, at a lakeside resort near Potsdam was to set an agenda for a summit of political leaders on June 6-8, which will take place in the German Baltic coast resort of Heiligendamm.

The only specific initiative from the Potsdam meeting that Kimmitt cited was agreement on an action plan to help emerging-market countries develop bond markets needed to generate the capital they need to invest for expansion.

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Post Title: *Manager of the Amraan Water Basin Pilot*
Duration: *7 months initially (renewable)*
Responsibilities:

Under the management of the Chief Technical Advisor of the DLDSP and in direct coordination with the National Water Resource Authority and the GTZ Integrated Water Resource Management Project in Amraan and with the technical supervision of the Dry Land Development Center (DDC) Team Leader, the Advisor will conduct the following tasks:

- Work closely with the relevant counterparts from the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) and its Authorities and Corporations particularly the National Water Resource Authority (NAWRA) and under the guidance of Ministry Of Local Administration (MOLA)-DLDSP & DDC to develop coherent functional assignments for the various levels of governance for Water Resource management within a single Basin (water shed) system in the Amraan Governorate. Work closely and coordinate activities with the GTZ Integrated Water Resource Management Project on all components of this effort.
- Engage the governorate local authority and support the creation and activation of a Water Technical Unit - Governorate (WTU-G) within the governorate structure to functions as a counterpart to NAWRA and to ensure that substantive knowledge of water issues and water use guidelines and policies are incorporated in the actions of the governorate.
- Identify and work closely with donors engaged in supporting water resource management related activities within the target basin and ensure the harmonization of their interventions with the objectives of the pilot.
- Support the efforts that aim to create and support the functions of community based water user groups and associations and ensure their incorporation into the institutional set-up of the pilot
- Report regularly to DLDSP and DDC on progress achieved.

Qualification:

- The incumbent shall be a holder of a graduate degree in the environmental or natural resource management field.
- Shall have over 7 years of demonstrated experience in water scarce/arid regions.
- In addition to her/his experience and qualification in the area of water resource management, the incumbent must also have a significant level of expertise in dealing with and developing institutional structures that are tasked with natural/water resource management responsibilities and preferably at a decentralized level.
- The incumbent must have effective communication and negotiation skills.
- Must have full command of the Arabic and English languages.
- Must be fully capable of using the set of relevant software for this role.

Interested candidates are requested to visit our website at: <http://www.undp.org/ye/undp-vacancies.htm> for detailed terms of reference of the positions and may submit their applications indicating the title of the post applied for by mail to Human Resources Unit and response will only be made to short listed candidates.

UNDP, P.O.Box 551 Sana'a/Fax: 448892/E-mail: hr.ye@undp.org

The deadline for receiving applications is Thursday, 31 May 2007

UNDP is an equal opportunity organization and qualified female candidates are strongly encouraged to apply.



VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) invites Yemeni Nationals to apply for the following position with its Department United Nation Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS)

Post Title: *Radio Operator*

Responsibilities:

- Daily monitoring of Radio Calls (Listening and replying per policy)
- Stay in contact with local police control room.
- Daily activities report (fill reports Forms accordingly)
- Occasional dispatching and giving location directions etc.
- Stay in contact with other commercial and Diplomatic entities such as Nexen Oil, Safer Oil.
- Monitor TV, news papers for Security related matters.
- Report Breaking Security related News to UN-DSS Office.
- Prepare a situation Report for Owen shift.
- Tracking of all missions within, and outside Sana'a.
- Generate a timely report about the tracking of all missions who have been granted Security clearance.
- Perform any other assigned tasks by the Security Adviser.

Qualification:

- Applicant should hold minimum secondary school.
- Team Player and must be able to work under Emergency situations (Pressure)
- Fluency in English and Arabic (read write)
- Computer literate MS office E-mail Internet (Basic knowledge a must)
- Must be flexible and ready to work different shifts (Day Night, Graveyard, holidays, or weekends if needed. ON CALL
- Must be willing to learn (Self Improvement)

Interested candidates are requested to visit our website at: <http://www.undp.org/ye/undp-vacancies.htm> for detailed terms of reference of the positions and may submit their applications indicating the title of the post applied for by mail to Human Resources Unit and response will only be made to short listed candidates.

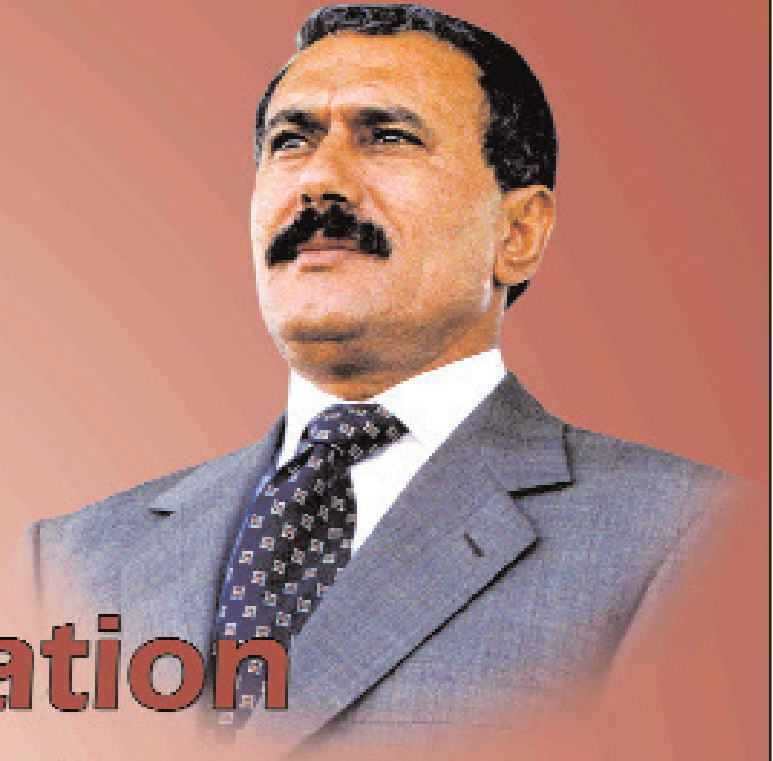
UNDP, P.O.Box 551 Sana'a/Fax: 448892/E-mail: hr.ye@undp.org

The deadline for receiving applications is Thursday, 31 May 2007

UNDP is an equal opportunity organization and qualified female candidates are strongly encouraged to apply.



اليوم 22



Alhuthaily Corporation Logistics & Oilfield Services

Express their best wishes to H.E. President

Ali Abdullah Saleh

And the people of Yemen on the Occasion of the
17th anniversary of the reunification of Yemen

تتقدم

مؤسسة الحثيلي

للنقل وخدمات حقول النفط

بأجمل آيات التهاني والتبريكات

لفخامة الاخ /

علي عبدالله صالح

رئيس الجمهورية

وذلك بمناسبة الذكرى السابع عشر من تحقيق الوحدة الخالدة

و تكافة أبناء الشعب اليمني العريق .

متمنين مزيداً من التقدم و الازدهار في ظل قيادتنا الحكيمة .



الحثيلي
ALHUTHAILY

THE PREFERRED SOURCES

Leader in Crude Oil Hauling
الرائدون في نقل النفط الخام

بمناسبة العيد السابع عشر لتحقيق الوحدة المباركة

يسر

مجموعة هائل سعيد أنعم و شركاه

أن تتقدم بأسمى آيات التهاني وأطيب التبريكات
القلبية إلى فخامة الأخ المشير /

علي عبدالله صالح

رئيس الجمهورية اليمنية

وإلى اللواء الركن /

عبد ربه منصور هادي

نائب رئيس الجمهورية

وإلى رئيس وأعضاء مجلس النواب

وإلى رئيس وأعضاء مجلس الوزراء

وإلى رئيس وأعضاء مجلس الشورى

وإلى محافظي المحافظات والقيادات الأمنية

والعسكرية

وإلى كافة أبناء الشعب اليمني الكريم بهذه

المناسبة الغالية ..

التي نسأل الله أن يعيدها علينا وعلى وطننا الحبيب

بالخير والتقدم والازدهار

وكل عام وشعبنا ووطننا بألف خير

22 May

مجموعة هائل سعيد أنعم و شركاه

عنهم :

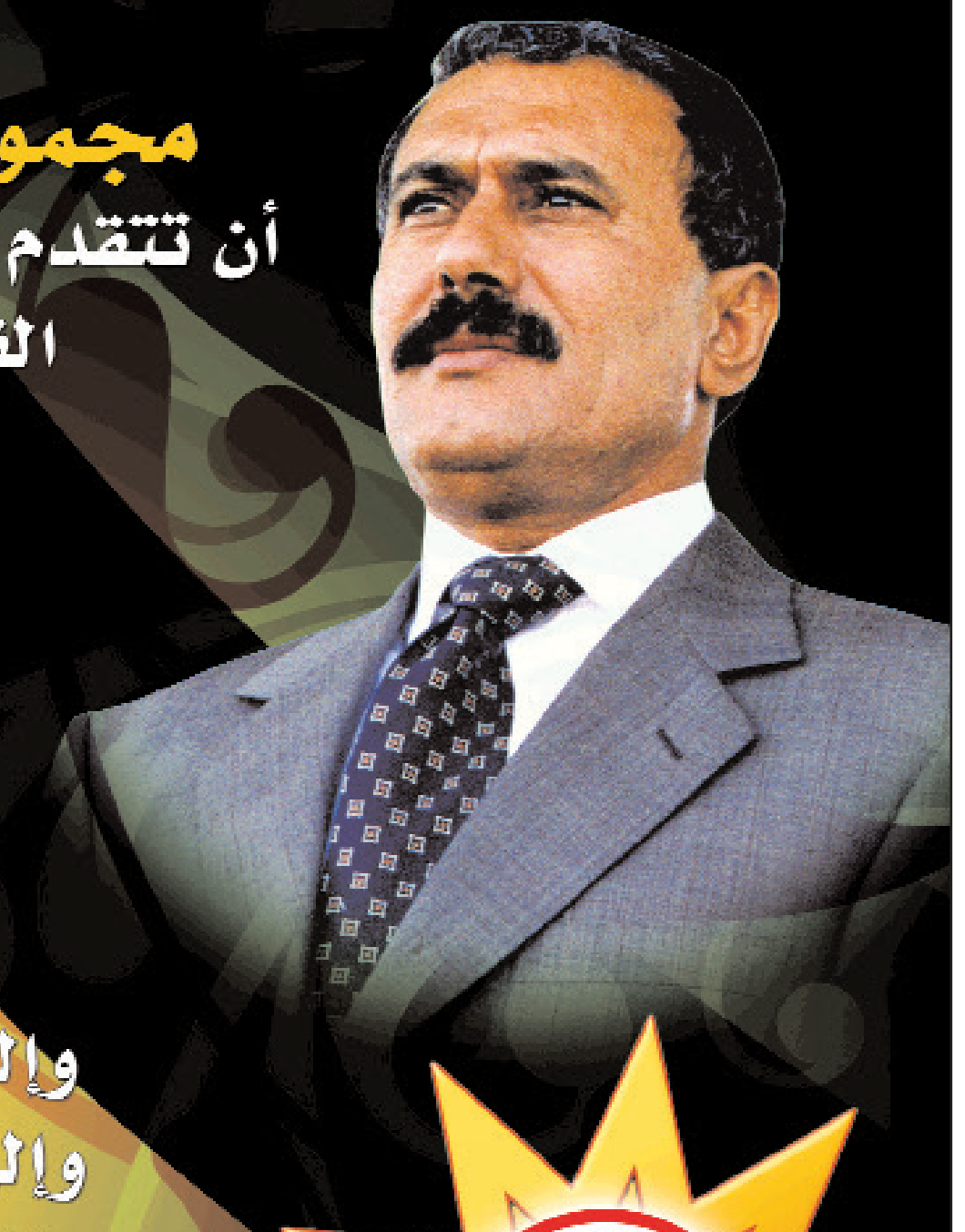
علي محمد سعيد أنعم

رئيس مجلس الإدارة

أحمد هائل سعيد أنعم

نائب رئيس مجلس الإدارة

المدير العام



Words of Wisdom



At this juncture of human history, the lies of politicians have hit record levels. It may be that the lies of politicians have been at about the same level throughout history, but that now we are more aware of them given the extent of information flow. Even if that were the case, I contend that Yemeni politicians are working hard to hit the Guinness Book of Records in this aspect.

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

OUR
OPINIONCelebrating
Yemeni Unity

As a Yemeni citizen, I am proud of the Yemeni Unity as an achievement not only for Yemen but also for all Arabs. And as the anniversary is being celebrated currently, I feel happy recalling this achievement and what it signifies. But as a human being, my happiness is stained because I know that in essence, there hasn't been much to celebrate anyway. The fact that my country is at war makes the celebration incomplete. And the fact that the living standard for my people is deteriorating rapidly is even more heart breaking.

This year the celebration is taking place in a new governorate called "Ibb". It used to be the green valley of Yemen, and still is greener than the rest of the country relatively. I had been in Ibb earlier this month, for the first time, and I am not sure I will be going again any time soon, at least willingly.

Being trapped most of the time in the capital city, despite the huge pollution and massive traffic jams, I still think one can get by from day to day. But when I was in Ibb I remembered how less fortunate the other cities, let alone towns and villages, of Yemen are. Most if not all, of the investment takes place in the capital, and hence the influx of migration from all around the country heading to the capital has never been higher. The idea of celebrating the Yemeni unity every year in a different city is a great one. Especially that a lot of funds and planning is dedicated to these cities on the occasion.

Only to every good story there is a dark side. And unfortunately for this nice gesture there are a million ones. The experience of last year in Hudeidah is still fresh, where many of the projects were not completed on time and many were under financed, despite the allocation of funds from the beginning. The explanation is that a chunk of the dedicated budgets simply disappeared on the way.

If only we can learn from our mistakes and try to save face even once. Some of the projects that were supposed to be completed in Ibb have not been accomplished until now. The pace at which the work was taking place was not adequate and even with less than three weeks to the date, when I was in Ibb, I realized this myself. A fact that made me wonder where the supervisors were and what were they doing while the work was slacking?

But still we celebrate our unity because we want to be united. The Yemeni unity is a good thing, everything else is not.

Nadia Al-Sakkaf
Editor-in-Chief

About intelligence, genius, and future

Hi people! Please come to shift away from political talks and these talks' allegations that bring about trouble, grief, and despair. The subject, which is my main point of interest this week, is a short news story published by an Arab newspaper in counted words under the heading 'Five genius people of the German intelligent population.'

Details of the story come as follows: "The Intelligent People Club in Germany announced that the number of its members increased over the past ten years with the genius people numbering 5,000. As part of the annual conference, the club attributed the increased number of its members to the increasing intelligence rates."

A question raised by such a news story is that "How many intelligent people clubs are there in the Arab



By: Dr. Abdulaziz
Al-Maqaleh

countries? Despite the fact that the answer is 'nothing', other questions are expected to emerge in the same frame such as "Why don't the Arab universities establish similar clubs in their faculties and work on exploring the intelligent students according to the evaluation results?"

Actually, the Arab universities don't care about the talented and intelligent students enrolled in dif-

ferent departments. We are like other human beings. We are not different from them and they are not different from us except for providing facilities and enabling intelligent people to assert themselves and play a prominent role in serving their communities. As Arabs, we ignore the genius and gifted people and let the chance explore them.

The Arab countries are full of intelligent people. Also, throughout history, these nations have been a store to scientific, literary, and artistic geniuses and they only lack organization and concentration on the exploration of talents in different majors.

Through my long experience of teaching at the university, I have been exploring strong talents that need good living and an intelligent people club. If the two things were provided, we would benefit from the available geniuses in various scien-

tific and literary specializations.

I wonder who can change the fate of those genius people and draw their attention from the daily life, as well as exploit their abilities for things other than what the less-gifted ones can do. Is it possible that the Arab states will have a club for genius people in order for these states to benefit from those people in overcoming backwardness and other consequences caused by disasters, catastrophes, wars, and conflicts of the past few years.

I have a question, and hope, that tens and hundreds of those interested in the affairs of Arab states share with me in raising. The question is related with the necessity of work with the aim of changing their poor situations through scientific cognitive approaches, far away from exaggerations, adventures, and exercising the trade of futile and useless slogans, that cannot find their place

even in the market of stupid people.

It is logical that the human intelligence is what made the signs of surprising development experienced by the contemporary life. It is also made us have a breakfast in Sana'a, a lunch in Washington, and a supper in Tokyo or Beijing. Additionally, it supplied us with the facilities that made distances closer to us. Thanks to the clever mind, all the vision barriers were removed via satellites and other means of information technology.

The stupid people are the only ones who attempt to destroy these abilities or exploit them for serving their personal interests and dreams, which are really nightmares standing in the way of kind people.

Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Maqaleh is Yemen's prominent poet and intellectual. He is the director of the Yemeni Center for Studies

Yemen's Darfive crisis

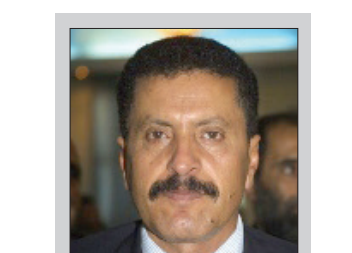
The Darfive problem in Sudan continues to exacerbate with the door ever open to numerous international interventions which has made the fate, sovereignty, and unity of Sudan exposed to many bad possibilities.

Step by step, the Sudanese official insistence turned to approve the legitimacy of international interventions in Darfive's issue while the country's stances became more modest. Instead of sending international troops, the Sudanese government agreed to send troops from the African Union and accepted that these troops receive arms and technical equipment from the European Union countries as well as the United States of America.

Furthermore, instead of handing over the Sudanese officials who are accused of committing war crimes in Darfive to the International Criminal Court, the Sudanese government agreed to refer these suspects to a national tribunal. From time to time, proposals are presented to the International Security Council to impose sanctions on Sudan.

Even the Arab public opinion, which seemed to sympathize with the Sudanese government at the very beginning with the faith that Sudan is a victim of international conspiracies. The Arabs started to perceive the nature of the human tragedy endured by the Daturers and then the legitimacy of international conventions that aim to put an end to the strategy.

In addition, the Sudanese



By: Ali Al-Sarari

authorities lost its credibility for the way it dealt with Darfive's problem. It appealed to the mind that these authorities don't have a sense of the national and human responsibility toward their people while the world public opinion seemed to better understand the reasons and motives of the conflicts among the Sudanese people, which express themselves (the conflicts) in several armed rebellions. There has been no strong reason to necessitate much attention about what had been said regarding the international interests foment conspiracies against the Sudanese regime.

Comparing what has happened in the Yemeni governorate of Sa'ada since 2004 and the renewal of fighting between the military forces and tribal armed groups supporting Hussein Badraddin Al-Houthi, who was killed in September 2004, to the situation in Darfive, it seems that the Yemeni authorities haven't benefited from the Sudanese lesson.

On the contrary, they have taken the same approach followed by Sudan, embodying the same insult of their citizens' rights. Actually, the behavior of the concerned authorities is the main cause of human catastrophes in Sa'ada, where civilians and soldiers pay the price of the war. Besides, cities and villages were destroyed and thousands of families were displaced.

The Yemeni authorities are held accountable for foiling all mediation efforts exerted by religious clerics, tribal, and party leaders. Also, they are held answerable for exercising media blackout in the Sa'ada war, waging fabricated campaigns against Al-Houthi followers, and fomenting different types of animosity. In fact, these authorities don't publish reports about war casualties and destruction, thus disgracing the reactions of those having clear conscience, whether they are inside or outside Yemen.

Attempts by the authorities to exercise intellectual terrorism haven't succeeded to silence the voices opposing Sa'ada war and advocacies for ending the fighting. Additionally, their efforts couldn't

establish regional and international coordination to give a name to the war as "a war on terrorism" once, a war to protect Saudi Arabia from a Libyan conspiracy at another time, a strike on local current supporting Iran at a third time, or a war to protect the Jewish minorities from Al-Houthi at a fourth time.

In response to these allegations, the U.S. authorities refused to name the Sa'ada war 'a war on terrorism' while American diplomats advised the Yemeni authorities to work hard for the sake of reaching a peaceful solution, ending the war and protecting the rights of citizens in Sa'ada. The Saudi authorities don't care about allegations of maintaining its security, considering what is happening in Sa'ada as a Yemeni domestic affair.

For his part, the Libyan leader Muammar Al-Ghadhafi disclosed that his country is not involved in extending assistance to the Houthi followers. He clarified that his contact with the MP Yahya Al-Houthi is for the purpose of mediation to end the fighting upon the request of President Ali Abdullah Saleh.

In the meantime, the Yemeni authorities haven't provided evidence in support of their allegations that Al-Houthi followers receive external support, specifically from Iran. Also, their allegations that the rebellion plans coup against the current regime to restore the monarchy regime are baseless and proofless. Actually, the Yemeni authorities' capability to impose media silencing is not that absolute and its success in fabricating lies and fools on what happens in Sa'ada is impossible to last until the end.

As a matter of fact, the fighting has become a point of interest for the regional and international media and some famous Arab writers, like Dr. Ahmad Al-Rub'ei and Fahmi Howaidi, started to discuss the issue of Sa'ada war through viewpoints, analyses, and advice.

Those interested in the issue expressed curiosity about the Yemeni authorities' invitation to the Arab League to intervene in the fighting and settle the issue before such an issue turns to be the main focus of international conferences, particularly as the war continues to expand and attract different social groups.

Additionally, the war, which might become a complicated issue, has a tendency to last for a longer period of time and reach other governorates. In other words, the Sa'ada war is expected to change

into Yemen's Darfive crisis with the authorities being unable to convince the world not to intervene in its internal affairs and that Yemen has absolute freedom to manipulate its citizens' rights, in

any way it likes.

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

SILVER LINING

When the State abandons
its responsibility

The political regime in Yemen seems to be in hot water with regards to the fighting with al-Houthi rebels in the northern governorate in Sa'ada. It has been trying its best with clerics of the Zaidi sect to issue a statement condemning the war in Sa'ada and calling for rebels confrontation.

It has tried to get Sheikh Abdullah Bin Hussein al-Ahmer involved and pushed him to call the tribes of Sa'ada, according to the accustomed tribal mores, to join hands and fight the insurgents. However, the consequence was terrible as the tribes of Sa'ada put al-Ahmer in a fix and embarrassed him when they said in a letter to him that they would like him to thwart the harassments they are going through at the hands of the government troops and their fellow tribesmen backing them up. This letter shows that it is not only al-Houthi supporters who are fighting against the government troops and that some tribesmen are involved.

Again, last week president Saleh mandated the clerics of Yemen to find a way out for this headache of Sa'ada fighting. But, he failed to get a final religious edict to legitimize a war against al-Houthi rebels based on religious ground. In their statement, the clerics who gathered around in a 2-day conference decided to give al-Houthi fighters another chance to let their arms and live peacefully.

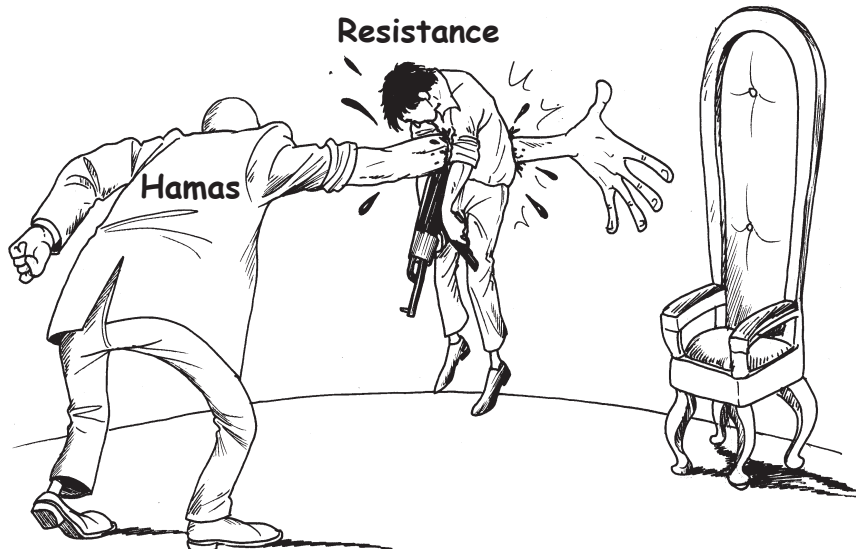
But, it is really dangerous that the state gives the whole responsibility to others to sort out such a serious problem that has been there since 2004. It entails unawareness to the grave consequences of such an unclear policy towards the question of the war in Sa'ada.

I understand there is a tremendous growth and expansion for the Salafia movement and their supporters who are given an official patronage these days; these people are very much radical in their views towards al-Houthis and the Shiite groups at large to the extent they name them in their mosque sermons infidels and are on tenterhooks to have a green light to launch a religious war against these people.

It is really dangerous that the political regime hands such a serious issue to a group of clerics to handle. Some might allege that this is a tactic by which the government then claims it has tried all possible ways to nip this problem at the bud but the rebels gave deaf ears to all initiatives and thus it has the right to crack them down. Such kind of offers by the government to the rebels gives an impression that this is a signal of weakness rather than strength.

I believe rebels have been outlawed and all do oppose their use of arms to the fight the government. Therefore, it is the task of the government and not the clerics or tribesmen to sort out the problem with al-Houthis. It is fine that they can take the advice of the clerics or tribesmen but they can never be the main players. I would prefer that the government has involved also the political parties and civil society organizations in any talk on the problem of Sa'ada to get their feedback on how it can be worked out. It is really dangerous that the state gives up its responsibility to others as this is a signal of its weakness which might incite more tumult here and there.

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

SKETCHED
OPINION

By: Samer

YEMEN
TIMES

www.yementimes.com

First Political bi-weekly English
Newspaper in Yemen. Founded in
1990 by Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

Tel: +967 (1) 268-661

Fax: +967 (1) 268-276

P.O. Box 2579, Sana'a, Yemen

E-mail: editor@yementimes.com

Advertisement: ads@yementimes.com

Letters: letters@yementimes.com

Publisher & Editor-in-Chief
Nadia Abdulaziz Al-Sakkaf

Head of News Dept.
Mohamed bin Sallam

Head of Design Dept.
Ramzy Alawi Al-Saqqaf

Assisting Managing Editor
Amel Al-Ariqi

Editorial Staff

Al-Ajel, Fatima	Al-Najjar Jamal
Al-Ghabri, Ismail	Al-Omari, Moneer
Al-Jabri, Mohammed	Al-Saqqaf, Raidan
Al-Khawlani, Adel	Shadad, Nisreen

Copy Editor

Dana Patterson
Mohialdeen Al-Otumi

Offices

Aden Bureau:
Ridhwan Alawi Ahmed
Tel: +967 (2) 347-057, 346596
Fax: +967 (2) 347056
Email: ytaden@y.net.ye

Taiz Bureau:
Imad Ahmed Abdullah
Tel: +967 (4) 217-156,
Telefax: +967 (4) 217157
P.O.Box: 5086, Taiz
Email: yttaiz@y.net.ye

Hadramout Correspondent:
Saeed Al-Batati
Mobile (+967) 77383733
Email: albatati88@yahoo.com
Fax: +967 (05) 360303

Subscription rates:

Individuals: YR 7,000
Yemeni companies/corporations: YR 8,000
Foreign companies/organizations: \$ 80

Policies:

- All opinion articles that have not been written by Yemen Times staff on the Opinion, Op-Ed and Youth pages do not necessarily represent the newspaper's opinion and hence YT could not be held accountable for their consequences.
- Letters to the Editor must include your name, mailing address, or email address. The editor reserves the right to edit all submissions for clarity, style, and length.
- Submissions will not be returned to the writer under any circumstance.
- For information on advertising, contact the advertising department at any of the Yemen Times' offices

Once upon a time, there was a great queen (Part 3/3)

Passing away at age 92 in Hijra year 532, as per her request, Queen Arwa of Jibla was buried in a small room adjacent to the famous mosque bearing her name, which she built during her lifetime.

Knowing the dispute that might arise from her burial within the mosque area, the queen instructed a parchment buried atop her grave validating her position that it's not forbidden for her grave to be there because it's not directly inside the mosque.

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

Historians narrate that upon seeing her tomb at the mosque, more than one sultan ordered transferring her grave elsewhere, but upon reading the parchment, they left it as is. Thus, not only did she rule during her life, Queen Arwa of Jibla also ruled years after she was gone.

During her 65 years in power, Queen



Queen Arwa created a 1,001 bead rosary made of sandalwood, which is in Queen Arwa Mosque today.

Arwa attempted to make her people happy by ensuring prosperity and development. She sought to develop the nation's economy, working hard to promote agriculture, industry, trade and transportation, among other sectors.

Understanding the link between trade development and a good transportation system, Queen Arwa took great interest in road construction, both paving and repairing them. For example, she constructed a road in three stages from atop Sumara Mountain to Al-Sayani. This road is considered the first agricultural road in Yemen and remains in use today. Additionally, she paved the roads of Jibla, which was the capital at that time, with stone and built five bridges surrounding Jibla.

The queen also gave importance to education, building numerous schools to teach the tenets of Islam, the Qur'an, the Hadith and other sciences, as well as building mosques such as Jibla's Queen Arwa Mosque. Additionally, she granted several areas as an endowment for scholars and the poor and for teaching her people.

At Jibla Mosque, she organized seminars to teach religion, linguistics, astronomy and legal sciences. She also awarded certificates equal to university certificates and endowed areas for writing the Qur'an.

Additionally, if a stranger died in Jibla, she ordered the body



A sample of women's clothing at the time of Queen Arwa.



Queen Arwa took great interest in science and medicine, encouraging and funding projects to create and test equipment by which medicines were created.

washed in a room at the mosque and enshrouded at her expense. She also endowed areas for burying the dead.

Other achievements included bringing water from Jibla's mountains via brooks for drinking and mosques.

Finally, she sought the help of counselors from other nations when she sent a message to the Fatimid Caliph Al-Mostanser in Egypt asking him for counsel.

The queen's last will and testament

A year before her death, Queen Arwa wrote her will, wherein she designated her jewelry and gems, the royal crown and the golden keys be given to the caliph in Egypt. The contents of her will comprised more than 17.5 kilos of gold, an impressive quantity at that time. She wanted the caliph to use the gold for the sake of the poor and the needy and to dedicate it in her name for charity's sake.

As the famed Yemeni historian Sahib Al-Qiyoun narrated about Queen Arwa:

"The free modest queen, the lady of the Yemeni king, brought all of her valuables and asked Sultan Ahmed Bin Al-Sulaihi to be the executor of her will. She wanted him to take all of those things with a trustworthy man to Caliph Al-Mostanser in Egypt after her death and make a document from Al-Mostanser attesting that he received her legacy. She also said, 'May Allah punish and destroy anyone who tries to change anything in it by intention, force or trickery.'"



Job Opportunity

Red Bull Sales Manager

* A minimum of three years "FMCG" related experience

* Willing to live in Yemen

* International College Degree from a reputable learning institution

* Great Leadership skills and ability to manage growing teams

* Fluent in Arabic & English

* Good Computer Skills

* willingness to work very long hours

* Age range 28-38 years

For an excellent opportunity and growth potential

representing international brand

In case you're interested to be the leader of our team

pls send your CV to fax: +9674250042 or

e-mail: arifradmanco@yemen.net.ye

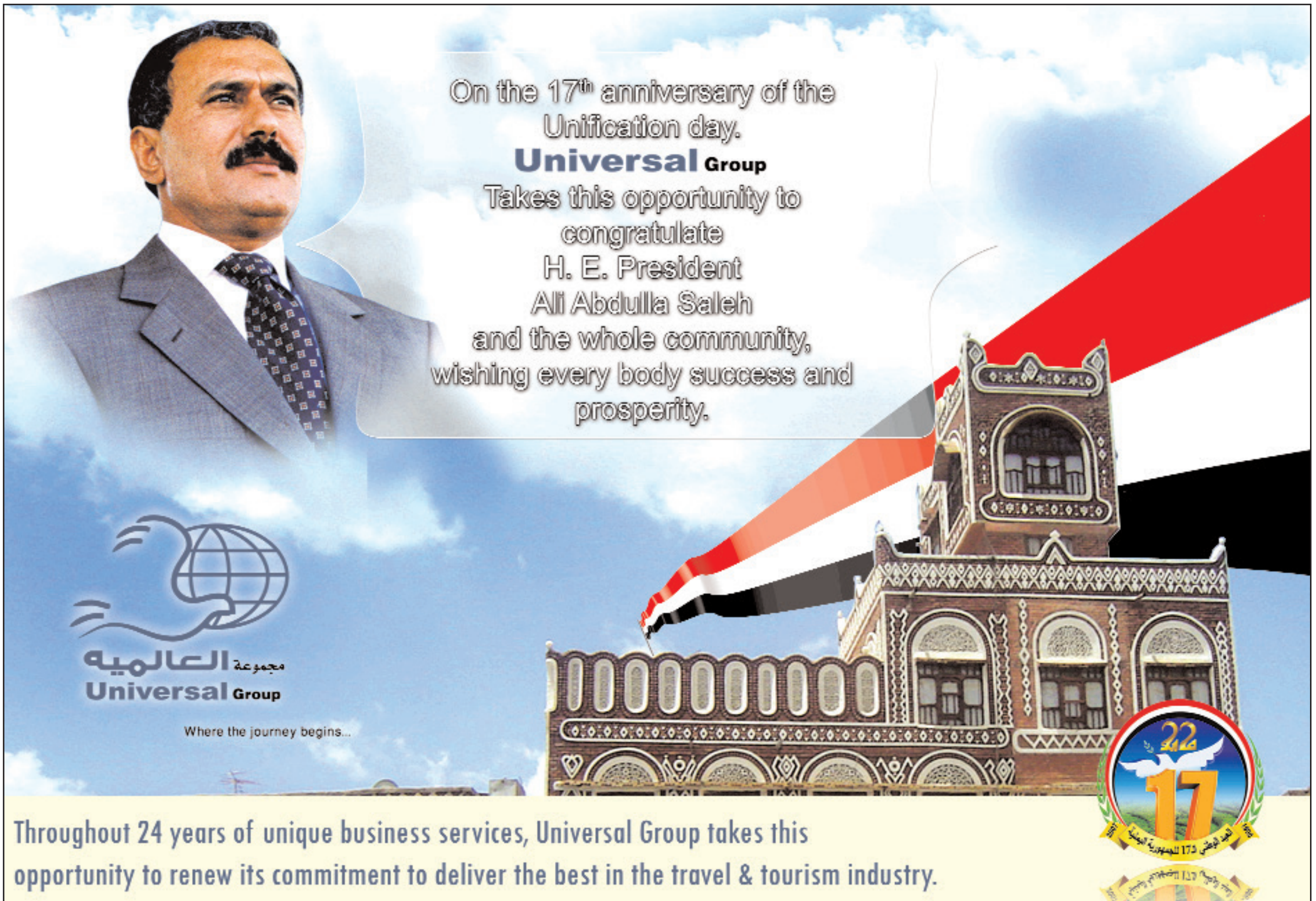
Check-in online.

Camels crossing the volcanic landscape of the Canary Islands can spend hours in a slow moving line. But there's no need to join them. Check-in online at www.emirates.com/ye


An end to standing in line. Fly Emirates. Keep discovering.




emirates.com/ye



On the 17th anniversary of the
Unification day.
Universal Group
Takes this opportunity to
congratulate
H. E. President
Ali Abdulla Saleh
and the whole community,
wishing every body success and
prosperity.


مجموعة العالمية
Universal Group
Where the journey begins...

Throughout 24 years of unique business services, Universal Group takes this opportunity to renew its commitment to deliver the best in the travel & tourism industry.




تتقدم
المؤسسة العامة اليمنية للإذاعة والتلفزيون
بخالص التهاني وأطيب التبريكات
إلى فخامة الاخ /
علي عبدالله صالح
رئيس الجمهورية اليمنية
بمناسبة الذكرى الـ 17 من تحقيق الوحدة اليمنية المباركة
د / عبدالله علي الزلب - المدير العام
وكافة موظفي المؤسسة العامة اليمنية للإذاعة والتلفزيون

22
MAY
٢٢
ماي

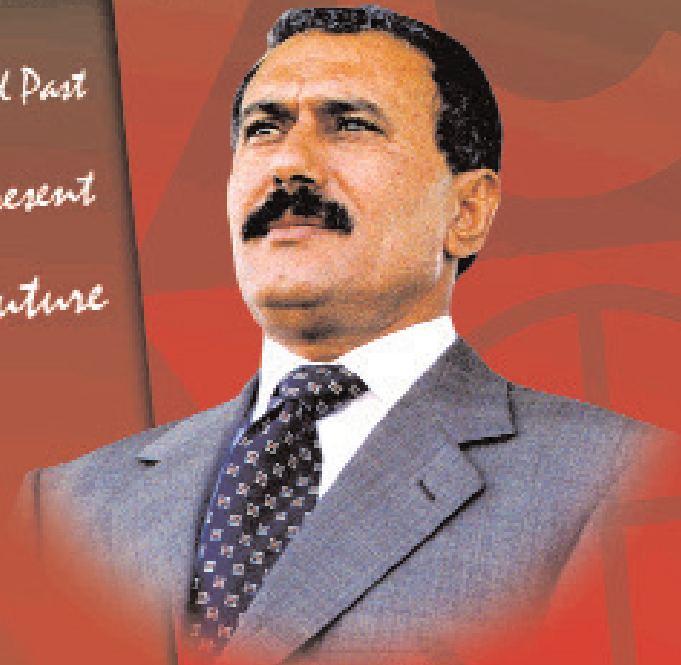


more than HALF A CENTURY OF CONTINUOUS GROWTH

A Proud Past

An Active Present

A Promising Future



Offices of the
Group and its
Subsidiaries/Affiliates

Algeria
Azerbaijan
Bahrain
Botswana
China
Egypt
Equatorial Guinea
Ethiopia
Grenada
Guinea
Iran
Iraq
Italy
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Kenya
Kuwait
Lebanon
Libya
Malawi
Malaysia
Morocco
Namibia
Nigeria
Oman
Pakistan
Palestine
Qatar
Russia
Saint Lucia
Saudi Arabia
Swaziland
Thailand
Tunisia
Turkmenistan
U.A.E.
United Kingdom
U.S.A.
Yemen
Zambia



تتقدم شركة CCC بأجمل التهاني والتبريكات لفخامة الأخ /

علي عبدالله صالح

رئيس الجمهورية اليمنية

والي ابناء الشعب

بمناسبة

العيد السابع عشر لتحقيق الوحدة المباركة

متمنين لهذا الوطن المزيد من التقدم والازدهار

Combining Every Element of Civil, Power, Petrochemical, Industrial & Offshore Contracting and Engineering



قالب
2



Consolidated Contractors

Athens Office

62B Kifissias Avenue • Amaroussion • 151 10 Athens, Greece

Tel: +(30) 210 - 6182 000, +(30) 210 - 6199 200 • Fax: +(30) 210 - 6199 224

www.ccc.gr • E-Mail: cccmo@mail@ccc.gr



Yemen Press Review

By: Adel Al-Khawliani



Al-Sahwa Weekly, Mouthpiece of the Islah Party
Thursday, May 17

Main Headlines

- More than 20 jail inmates suffer in Criminal Investigation Bureau's jail
- Chinese, Austrian and Ethiopian nationals convert to Islam in Sana'a
- National Unity will never grow in bad and faulty atmospheres, says Al-Azab at an Ibb symposium.
- Taiz Woman Forum to honor activists in the governorate
- Joint Meeting Parties in Al-Dhale'e renews rejection of civil service official
- Head of ruling party's parliamentary block undertakes surgery, returns to Sana'a
- Sana'a University Rector accuses authorities of attempting to extort teaching staff benefits

As Sana'a University teaching staff unanimously agreed to continue their strike until the government process all their demands, the university rector Khalid Tamim said that YR300 million has been approved as accommodation allowances for teachers in the state's general budget, the newspaper reported. He lashed out at authorities in the Civil Service Ministry for allegedly attempting to extort the allocations.

At a meeting with the teaching staff, Tamim denounced the oppression exercised on the rights of the dead after they remained in service for a long period of time. Abdulhakim Noraddine, member of the Sana'a

University Teaching Staff Syndicate, blamed the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research for being unserious toward teachers' issues. He insisted on teachers to go on strike and then escalate it into sit-ins and protests to pressure the government meet their demands.



Al-Wahdawi Weekly, Mouthpiece of the Nasserite Unionist Popular Organization
Tuesday, May 15

Main Headlines

- Joint Meeting Parties congratulate Sheikh Al-Ahmar for his recovery
- Numerous attacks and arbitrary practices ahead of the National Unity 17th Anniversary
- NUPO Secretary-General at Hamas Festival: An Arab conspiracy to lift siege on Zionists
- Political Security Organization releases a terror suspect
- Capital East Court convicts owner of Al-Dastour weekly for defaming female journalist
- In charge of collaborating with a journalist, Security authorities arrest a nutrition office at a Taiz hospital
- Fierce Sa'ada clashes leave 60 people dead, other tens injured.

The fighting between the government troops, backed by loyal tribesmen and Al-Houthi followers renewed over the past two days, leaving some 60 people killed on both sides and other dozens injured, the NUPO mouthpiece reported. It quoted a Yemeni government source as saying the military and security troops restored Razeh district and controlled a government facility, which

has been controlled by the Houthi-led rebels for more than one month. The source described the clashes as the fiercest ever since the fourth war erupted in January.

According to the source, what happens in the restive province of Sa'ada is an internal affair hoping that the conflicting parties reach a peaceful solution to the fighting. The newspaper stated that the Libyan Foreign Minister denied that his government has a hand in Sa'ada clashes. This confirmed the Libyan leader's statement to Aljazeera Satellite Channel that he knows nothing about Houthis.



Al-Methaq Weekly, Mouthpiece of the General People Congress
Monday, May 14

Main Headlines

- Joint Meeting Parties suffer fragmentation, Salafis qualified for political party
- General People Congress's Secretary-General insists on party leaders to care about people's issues
- Al-Hikma Society Chairman: We haven't thought about establishing a Salafi party though we are qualified
- Up to 240 thousand sinkholes threaten capital city
- Yemeni ambassadors to Libya and Iran arrives in Sana'a
- Government to expose blacklisted officials

An official source said the government is due to release the names of blacklisted companies and officials involved in corruption cases, the ruling party-affil-

iated weekly reported on its front page. It added that the corruption cases were reported to courts nationwide and that the national reform agenda includes a network for information exchange between various official bodies concerned with public money. The newspaper learned that the parliamentary committee, concerned with verifying credentials of candidates applying for Anti-Corruption Authority seats, received complaints from citizens against some candidates. The complaints demanded the concerned committee to verify all the credentials and bio-data of those included in the list, which parliament forwarded to the Shoura Council.

According to Al-Methaq weekly, the official sources don't rule out that the same list will be forwarded to Parliament although MPs are insisting on the necessity of filling out all the required information and meeting the requirements stipulated by the law.



Al-Tajamu Weekly, Organ of the Yemeni Unionist Congregation Party (YUCP)
Monday, May 14

Main Headlines

- Government, tradesmen threaten citizens' job security
- President Saleh hurries to visit Sheikh Al-Ahmar as he arrives in Sana'a
- Sana'a University teaching staff threaten to go on open strike if demands remain unmet
- Diarrhoea spreads among Al-Mansoura jail inmates in Aden governorate
- 70 oil companies destroy environ-

- ment, kill people
- Two military vehicles attack a man suffering psychological disorder
- Sana'a authorities find large quantities of arms and explosives belonging to Al-Qaeda elements

The security authorities found large quantities of arms, grenades and explosives in a Sana'a house, the YUCP-affiliated weekly reported. It quoted security officials as saying that National Security personnel seized the arms, including explosives, hand grenades and missiles after they raided the house located in Al-Khafiji area, east of Sana'a. According to the newspaper, the National Security recruits arrested the house owner, but the investigations revealed that the arms belong to a tenant, who is now hunted by the police.

The security sources weighed that the seized arms belong to Al-Qaeda Organization operatives in Yemen, pointing out that the raid and arrest operations were conducted after thorough intelligence detections, which continued up for one month.



Al-Balagh Independent Weekly
Tuesday, May 15

Main Headlines

- Increased influence of Muslim Brothers in endowment authorities arouses fears among ruling party leaders
- Yemen asks Interpol to hunt tens of suspects accused of involvement in Sa'ada rebellion
- Authorities seize arm pieces and explosives belonging to Al-Qaeda elements in Sana'a

- A ruling party leader resigns his local council post in protest against disability and ineffectiveness of local councils to resolve issues of the poor
- Industry and Trade Minister to Aljazeera: Joint Meeting parties ignore what happens in Sa'ada, armed forces and loyal tribesmen fiercely battle the rebels
- Prospective collapse of huge forts threatens 4 thousand people in Al-Dhale'e
- Civil community organizations describe U.S. State Department's report on human rights situation in Yemen as bias, lacks objectivity

Many NGOs' and right groups' representatives, who participated in a discussion of a report assessing human rights in Yemen for the year 2006, which was prepared by the U.S. Department of State, said the report lacks neutrality and objectivity. They criticized the U.S. Department of State and Embassy to Yemen for writing the report in a 'soft language', implying it was in line with the policies and wills of the Yemeni regime. They noted the report has ignored several important issues and human right violations. "It was similar to previous human rights reports in Yemen, prepared by the U.S. Department of State in the past few years," they commented. The event was organized by the U.S. Embassy in Sana'a in cooperation with the Yemeni Ministry of Human Rights.

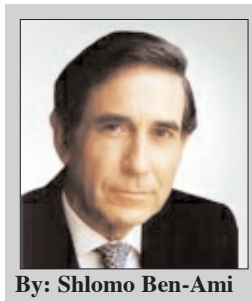
At the discussion, lawyer Jamal Al-Ja'abi clarified that the report has not contained credible information concerning the State-Security Specialized Penal Court, which never provides any guarantees for plaintiffs but deprives them of their basic rights. He said data included in the report are different from what happens in real-life situation.

Regime change in the Arab World

Four years into a disastrous military adventure in Iraq and with the global war on terror against ill-defined forces of darkness still inconclusive, the collapse of America's grand strategy has exposed how ill-conceived was its simplistic recipe for democratic change in the Arab world.

The paradox is that America might be winning the war for Arab democracy, even if by default, but cannot reap the benefits, simply because the emerging pattern of Islamic pluralistic politics does not coincide with the West's brand of secular liberal democracy. The shift of the Arab world's mainstream fundamentalist movements to democratic politics is tantamount to a repudiation of the jihadist project and of al-Qaeda's apocalyptic strategies. The failure of jihadism is paving the way for a potentially promising restructuring of Islamic politics, but the West either doesn't recognize the changes or is hostile to them.

The rise of Islamists throughout the region as the sole power capable of exploiting the opportunities of free



By: Shlomo Ben-Ami

elections - Hamas' victory in Palestine and the Muslim Brotherhood's spectacular gains in the 2005 Egyptian elections are but the most noteworthy - the ascendancy to regional hegemony of Shiite Iran, and the sense among Arab rulers that the embattled Bush administration is running out of steam have all combined to stall the promising drive to political reform in the region. The US retreated from its democratic designs once it realized that Arab democracy is not being identified with the liberal secular opposition, a political force that practically does not exist in the Arab world, but with Islamic rad-

icals that are seek to repudiate America's policies and the cause of reconciliation with Israel. That this should be so has of course much to do with America's traditional policy of sustaining the Arab world's pro-Western dictators.

But the notion that the genie of democratization can now be squeezed back into the bottle is a self-serving fantasy. The move of mainstream Islamists, like the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt, the Islamic Action Front in Jordan, Hamas in Palestine, the Renaissance Party in Tunisia, or the Party of Justice and Development in Morocco, away from jihadism to political participation started well before America's democracy promotion campaign, and is not an attempt to please the West. It is a genuine response to the needs and demands of their supporters.

Extinguishing Arab democracy, as President Mubarak of Egypt is now trying to do through his recent ban on political parties that are based on religion, will bring neither stability nor peace to the Middle East. It will only exacerbate the rage of the masses at the

West's hypocrisy, now expressed in a form of democratic charlatany. The stability of those Arab regimes that are not sustained by a democratic consensus is bound to be fragile and misleading. Just as Islamic democracy is the natural reaction to Arab secular autocracy and to the West's collaboration with it, so will the destruction of political Islam usher in even more extreme options with movements like Hamas going back to social work and terror, and with al-Qaeda making inroads into Islamic societies.

Both the West and the Arab rulers need to realize that the tense equation between the incumbent regimes and political Islam is not necessarily a zero-sum game. This has been learned the hard way by Algerian President Bouteflika who, through his Charter for Peace and National Reconciliation of February 2006, brought an end to a long and bloody civil war, the origins of which lay in the violent cancellation by the military of the Islamist Front's (FIS) electoral victory in 1991.

It is in this context that the historic compromise between the religious

(Hamas) and the secular (Fatah) to form a national unity government for Palestine might have established a new paradigm for the future of regime change in the Arab world. The concept of national unity governments might, indeed, be the formula that makes it possible to hold together the political families in the Arab world. King Muhammad VI of Morocco has already indicated that the Crown would consider a "historic compromise" with the Islamists should they, as predicted, win the elections in June 2007. Such compromises may be the only way to stem the slide to civil war, and possibly also co-opt the Islamists into a settlement with Israel and a rapprochement to the West.

Engaging political Islam will need to be the central part of any successful strategy for the Middle East. Instead of sticking to doomsday prophecies or to categorical perspectives that prevent an understanding of the complex fabric of Islamic movements, the West needs to keep the pressure on the incumbent regimes to stop circumventing political reform.

As Algeria in the 1990's showed, exclusion of the Islamists is a recipe for disaster, while inclusion can breed moderation. The practical necessities of politics are bound to dilute ideological purity. The Mecca agreement that brought forth the unity government in Palestine will inevitably temper Hamas' radicalism, just as the regime's avoidance in Jordan of an "Egyptian solution" to the Islamist challenge allowed the Islamic Action Front to contain within the movement many who would have been otherwise drawn into the jihadist orbit. The challenge is not how to destroy Islamic movements, but how to turn them away from revolutionary to reformist politics by granting them legitimate political space.

Shlomo Ben-Ami is a former Israeli foreign minister who now serves as the vice-president of the Toledo International Centre for Peace. He is the author of Scars of War, Wounds of Peace: The Israeli-Arab Tragedy. Copyright: Project Syndicate, 2007. www.project-syndicate.org

Good governance begins at home

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

There are reports that European leaders have told the US that if they get Wolfowitz to step down quickly and



By: Joseph E. Stiglitz

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

One of the lessons of the Wolfowitz debacle is that it does actually matter how stakeholders and employees feel about the Bank's leadership. The world was prejudiced against him from the start because of his involvement in the Iraq War. But people were willing to give him a chance. Some said that perhaps he would be another Robert McNamara, the US defense secretary who helped mire America in the Vietnam War, but used his service to the Bank as penance.

At first, there was reason for hope: Wolfowitz was forceful in arguing for debt forgiveness and an end to agricultural subsidies. But he also hired old friends and political allies - many of whom did not have experience in development - and sealed himself off from his staff, alienating the very people whose support he needed. As we

learned from the case of Larry Summers at Harvard, relationships inside institutions (not just with donors and funders) matter. In this respect, Wolfowitz, while by all accounts an intelligent and pleasant person, did not do himself any favors.

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

As the World Bank's Chief Economist under Wolfensohn, I had argued that failing to deal with corruption risked undermining growth and poverty alleviation. By the time I left the Bank, these ideas were widely accepted, and I was pleased that Wolfowitz supported continuing the Bank's efforts. But the fight against

corruption was always to be only one part of a more comprehensive development agenda that was required. Indeed, aid effectiveness could be undermined just as much by incompetence as by corruption.

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

The World Bank, in its efforts to support democracy and good governance, must insist on the highest standards of due process: charges of corruption should be treated seriously, and the evi-

dence turned over to national authorities for use in open, transparent, and independent proceedings. This is something for Wolfowitz's successor to bear in mind. If anti-corruption campaigns are to be seen as effective, they must be fair and transparent.

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

Joseph Stiglitz is a Nobel laureate in economics. His latest book is Making Globalization Work. Copyright: Project Syndicate, 2007. www.project-syndicate.org

SUZUKI
Way of Life!

المكلا

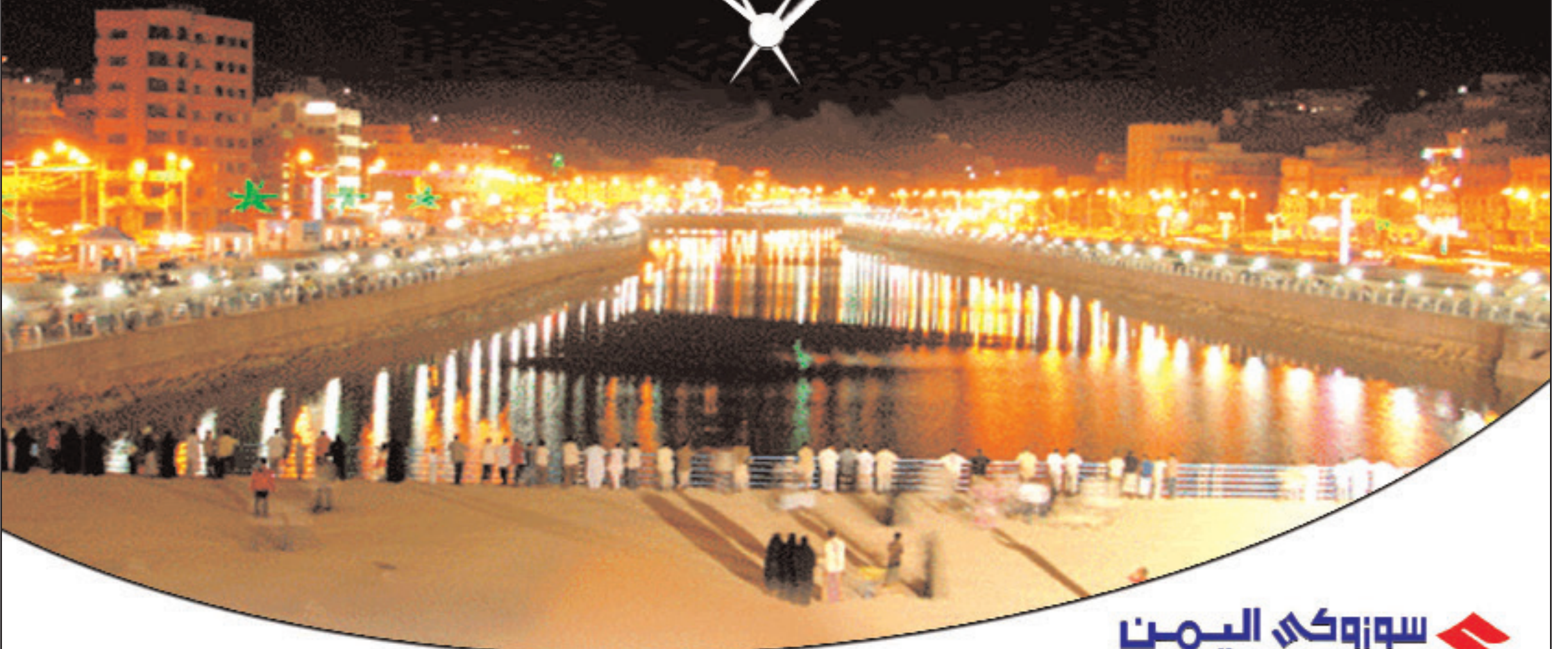
عدن



بسوزوكي المكلا انطلقنا نسبق الريح

في القوة والحياة والسفر السريع

وانتجنا المشوار



سوزوكي اليمن
عضو مجموعة بامعروف

تلفون: 05-314614/5 - فاكس: 05-314616 فوة - غرب دار الضيافة - الشارع العام - المكلا
البريد الإلكتروني: suzuki-yemen@y.net.ye



Calyon Corporate and Investment Bank

Financial Statement for the year ended 31 December 2006



KPMG
 Meqan, Hazem Hassan & Co.
 Public Accountants
 100, Al-Balad Street, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen
 P.O. Box 2021
 Telephone: +967 (11) 662 8119
 Fax: +967 (11) 208 120
 Email: yemengroup@kpmg.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
 TO THE MANAGEMENT OF CALYON CORPORATE AND INVESTMENT BANK - YEMEN BRANCH
 (Branch of a Foreign Bank)
 SANA'A, REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

Report on the Financial Statements
 We have audited the accompanying financial statements of CALYON Corporate and Investment Bank - Yemen Branch (the Bank), which comprise the balance sheet as at December 31, 2006, and the income statement, statement of changes in head office equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements
 Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and prevailing local laws and regulations. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility
 Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements
 We have obtained from management the information and clarifications that we deemed necessary for our audit. The Branch keeps proper books of account, and the accompanying financial statements are in agreement with these books.

M. Zuhbi Mejjani
 Associated Accountant

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2006

	2006	2005
	YR 000s	YR 000s
ASSETS		
Cash on hand and reserve balances with Central Bank of Yemen	5	12,288,842
Due from banks	6	29,189,061
Treasury bills (net)	3678	74,814,163
Treasury bills with repurchase obligation	3678	5,777,953
Central Bank of Yemen certificates of deposit	3678	18,900,000
Loans and advances to customers (net)	3678	8,951,485
Debt securities and other assets	13	720,118
Property and equipment (net)	3678	270,193
TOTAL ASSETS	83,322,023	64,884,962
LIABILITIES AND HEAD OFFICE EQUITY		
LIABILITIES		
Due to banks	15	634,004
Customers' deposits	16	75,615,155
Credit balances and other liabilities	17	1,492,887
Other provisions	3678	209,721
TOTAL LIABILITIES	78,952,767	60,412,674
HEAD OFFICE EQUITY		
Paid-up capital	194	3,182,715
Statutory reserve	194	980,533
Retained earnings		1,116,010
TOTAL HEAD OFFICE EQUITY	5,279,258	5,279,258
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND HEAD OFFICE EQUITY	83,322,023	64,884,962
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS (NET)	3678	14,315,119

(The accompanying notes from 1 to 34 form part of these financial statements)

Robin de Mussy
 General Manager
Jean Marie Carrier
 Chief Operating Officer
M. Zuhbi Mejjani
 (KPMG Mejjani, Hazem Hassan & Co.)

Calyon Corporate and Investment Bank
 Sana'a Head Office:
 Zubeyr street - PO Box: 651 - Sana'a Tel: 274371 Fax: 274501
 Sana'a Branch:
 Zubeyr Street Tel: 274 372 Fax: 274367
 Aden Branch:
 Maa'la Road Tel: 247402 Fax: 247282
 Hodeidah Branch:
 26 September street 219506 Fax: 219581
 Taiz Branch:
 Almagamma Street Tel: 210568 Fax: 212336
 Mukallah Branch:
 Hay Addis Main Street Tel: 307475 Fax: 354124
 www.calyon.com calyonyemen@y.net.ye

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

	2006	2005
	YR 000s	YR 000s
Interest on loans and due from banks	21	2,513,452
Interest on treasury bills and certificates of deposit	22	4,193,750
Less: cost of deposits and borrowings		(4,072,750)
Net interest income		2,634,452
Commissions and fee income on banking services	23	421,325
Gain from foreign currency transactions	24	221,200
Other operating income		277,688
Net operating income		3,554,665
Less: Commissions and fees expenses on banking services	25	(47,368)
Allowances provided	26	(130,856)
General and administrative expenses and depreciation	27	(1,470,932)
Other operating expenses	28	(97,540)
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR BEFORE TAX	1,903,099	1,309,223
Less: Income tax for the year	3)	(666,085)
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	1,237,014	643,138

(The accompanying notes from 1 to 34 form part of these financial statements)

Robin de Mussy
 General Manager
Jean Marie Carrier
 Chief Operating Officer
M. Zuhbi Mejjani
 (KPMG Mejjani, Hazem Hassan & Co.)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN HEAD OFFICE EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

	2006	2005
	YR 000s	YR 000s
Balance at 1/1/2006	2,243,620	794,981
Transferred to Head Office		(430,644)
Increase of paid-up capital	939,095	(939,095)
Net profit for the year		1,237,014
Transferred to statutory reserve		(185,552)
Balance at 31/12/2006	3,182,715	1,116,010
Balance at 1/1/2005	1,304,525	665,788
Transferred to Head Office		(430,644)
Increase of paid-up capital	939,095	(939,095)
Net profit for the year		643,138
Transferred to statutory reserve		(129,193)
Balance at 31/12/2005	2,243,620	794,981

(The accompanying notes from 1 to 34 form part of these financial statements)

Robin de Mussy
 General Manager
Jean Marie Carrier
 Chief Operating Officer
M. Zuhbi Mejjani
 (KPMG Mejjani, Hazem Hassan & Co.)

CASH FLOWS STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

	2006	2005
	YR 000s	YR 000s
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net profit for the year before tax	1,903,099	1,309,223
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to cash flows from operating activities:		
Depreciation	14	55,499
Allowances provided	26	100,856
Allowance reversed	11	(3,197)
Allowance reversed	11	(91,750)
Transfers of differences on allowance balances in foreign currencies	1118	10,890
Income tax paid		(335,261)
Net increase/decrease in cash		999,864
Net decrease/increase in assets:		
Mandatory reserve with Central Bank of Yemen	534,783	(2,889,265)
Loans and advances	1,227,740	(2,737,606)
Debt balances and other assets	(37,198)	(44,957)
Net increase/decrease in liabilities:		
Customers' deposits	638,448	(3,991)
Credit balances and other liabilities	16,632,715	(980,213)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	20,605,644	(5,542,973)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Payments to purchase fixed assets	14	(66,881)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		37
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(66,364)	(30,702)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Yearly profit transferred to Head Office		(430,644)
Net cash (used in) financing activities		(430,644)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		20,108,636
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year		41,533,433
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year		61,642,069
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Cash on hand	758,902	1,021,191
Due from banks	29,189,061	15,971,883
Treasury bills maturing in 3 months or less	7,434,153	17,739,841
Treasury bills maturing in 3 months or less	5,377,953	4,084,816
Central Bank of Yemen certificates of deposit	18,900,000	18,900,000
Loans and advances to customers	8,951,485	8,951,485
Certificates of deposit maturing in 3 months or less	4,166,602	41,511,413

(The accompanying notes from 1 to 34 form part of these financial statements)

Robin de Mussy
 General Manager
Jean Marie Carrier
 Chief Operating Officer
M. Zuhbi Mejjani
 (KPMG Mejjani, Hazem Hassan & Co.)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION
 CALYON Corporate and Investment Bank - Yemen Branch (the Bank) is a branch of CALYON Corporate and Investment Bank, whose head office is in Paris, France, and is wholly owned by Credit Agricole SA - France (CA SA). The Bank is licensed and operates in the Republic of Yemen as a branch of a foreign bank in terms of the Bank's Law no. 38 of 1998. The Bank is engaged in commercial banking through its Head Office in Sana'a and four other branches in Hodeidah, Aden, Taiz and Mukalla.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and prevailing local laws and regulations, including rules and instructions issued by the Central Bank of Yemen (CBY).
 The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.
 Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.
 In order to comply with local regulations, the items listed below are not presented in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards:
 - Loan allowances are calculated using minimum fixed percentages in accordance with CBY circular no. 6 of 1996 and no. 5 of 1998.
 - The allowance for general risks calculated on contingent liabilities and commitments is included in provisions, and not in Head Office equity.
 - The allowance for general risks calculated on performing loans is included in allowances and provisions for credit facilities, not in Head Office equity.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Translation of foreign currencies
 The Bank maintains its records in Yemeni Rial (its functional currency). Transactions in other currencies are recorded during the financial year at the prevailing exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Balances of monetary assets and liabilities in other currencies at the end of the financial year are translated at the exchange rates on that date. Gains or losses resulting from translation are taken to the income statement.
b. Revenue recognition
 Revenues are recognized on the accrual basis. However, in order to comply with the requirements of CBY circular no. 6 of 1996, the Bank does not accrue interest on non-performing loans and credit facilities. When an account is treated as non-performing loan, all uncollected interest relating to the three months prior to categorizing the loan as non-performing is reversed from income and transferred to uncollected interest.
c. Treasury bills and Central Bank of Yemen certificates of deposit
 Treasury bills are presented in the balance sheet at face value less the balance of unearned discount outstanding at the balance sheet date.
 Treasury bills with repurchase obligation are presented in the balance sheet at cost at the balance sheet date. The related accrued interest is included in interest receivable.

d. Allowances and provisions for loans and contingent liabilities

In order to comply with CBY circulars no. 6 of 1996 and no. 5 of 1998, allowances and provisions are made for specific loans, overdrafts and contingent liabilities, in addition to a percentage for general risks calculated on the total of other loans, overdrafts and contingent liabilities, after deducting specific allowances and bank guarantees issued by worthy banks. Allowance is determined based on periodical comprehensive reviews of the credit portfolio and contingent liabilities. Accordingly, allowances are provided in accordance with the following minimum rates:
 Performing loans and contingent liabilities (including special attention) 1%
 Non-performing loans:
 Substandard loans 15%
 Doubtful loans 45%
 Bad debts 100%
 Loans are written off by debiting the allowance if procedures taken towards their collection prove useless, or if directed by CBY examiners upon review of the portfolio.
 Loans to customers and banks are presented in the balance sheet at amortized cost net of uncollected interest, specific and general allowances for uncollectibility.
e. Contingent liabilities and commitments
 Contingent liabilities and commitments to which the Bank is a party are presented off-balance sheet, net of any margin held from the customers, under appropriate provisions and commitments, as they do not represent actual assets or liabilities at the balance sheet date.
f. Cash and cash equivalents
 For the purpose of preparing the cash flows statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, cash balances with CBY other than reserve balances, demand deposits with other banks, and investment in treasury bills that are due within three months of the issuance date.
g. Impairment of assets
 The Bank reviews the carrying amounts of the assets according to their materiality at the balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the assets' recoverable amount is estimated and compared with the carrying amount and any excess in the carrying amount is charged to the income statement.
 Any increase in the value of assets is also recognized in the income statement, provided that the increase does not exceed the original recoverable value of the asset before impairment.

h. Property, equipment and depreciation

Property and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Depreciation is charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of items of property and equipment. The depreciation method, useful lives and residual values, if any, are reassessed annually by the bank management. The estimated useful lives are as follows:
 Details Years
 Computers 5
 Equipment and furniture 10-50
 Motor vehicles 5
 Improvements and renovation expenses of the Bank's rented branches are amortized over the lesser of their useful lives, or the period of the lease of the branch.
i. Taxation
 Corporate tax due is calculated in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations in the Republic of Yemen.
 A provision is provided for tax liabilities after appropriate review of tax assessments received. Due to the nature of Yemeni tax accounting, provision is provided for tax liabilities relating to deferred tax. If deferred tax assets exist, their clearance is not usually definite in the foreseeable future. Accordingly, such assets are not recorded.
k. End of service benefit
 End of service benefit is calculated on a basis of one month basic salary for each completed year of service, or any parts thereof.

4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND MANAGING THEIR RELATED RISKS

4.1 Financial Instruments
 The Bank's financial instruments consist of financial assets and liabilities. Financial assets include cash, deposits with banks, treasury bills, certificates of deposit, loans to customers, debt balances and other assets. Financial liabilities include customers' deposits, due to banks, credit balances and other liabilities. Financial instruments also include rights and obligations in the form of contingent liabilities and commitments.
 Note 3 to the financial statements indicates significant accounting policies applied for recognition and measurement of these financial instruments and their related revenues and expenses.
a. Fair value of financial instruments
 Applying the valuation bases for the Bank's assets and liabilities stated in the notes to the financial statements, the fair value of recognized financial instruments does not differ significantly from their book values at the balance sheet date.

b. Forward contracts

The Bank does not engage in forward contracts to meet its obligations in foreign currencies, nor does it engage in foreign exchange contracts to cover the risk of future settlement in foreign currencies.

4.2 Managing related risks

a. Interest rate risk
 Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect the value of financial instruments. The Bank performs a number of procedures to limit the effect of such risk to the minimal level such as:
 • Correlating interest rates on borrowing with interest rates on lending,
 • Considering the discount rates for different currencies when determining interest rates, and
 • Controlling the matching of maturity dates of financial assets and liabilities.
 Notes 29 and 30 to the financial statements state the maturity dates of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities and their related average interest rates applied by the Bank during the year respectively.

b. Credit risk

Loans and credit facilities to customers and banks, current accounts and deposits with banks and rights and obligations from others are considered as financial assets exposed to credit risk. Credit risk represents the inability of these parties to meet their obligations when they fall due. In order to comply with CBY circular no. 10 of 1997 regarding credit risk exposure, the Bank adheres to certain minimum standards in order to properly manage its credit risk, including:
 • Preparing credit studies of customers and banks before dealing with them and determining the related credit risk rates,
 • Obtaining sufficient collateral to minimize credit risk exposure which may result from financial problems of customers or banks,
 • Follow-up and periodical reviews of customers and banks in order to evaluate their financial positions, credit rating and the required provision for non-performing loans, and
 • Distributing the credit portfolio and balances with banks over diversified sectors to minimize concentrations of credit risk.
 Note 31 to the financial statements indicates the sectorial distribution of the credit portfolio.
c. Exchange rate risk
 Due to the nature of the Bank's activity, the Bank deals in a number of foreign currencies, hence it is exposed to exchange rate risk. In order to minimize the exposure to exchange rate risk, the Bank attempts to maintain balanced foreign currencies positions, by matching assets and liabilities in currency with CBY instructions and the requirements of CBY circular no. 6 of 1996, which specifies that individual net foreign currency positions should not exceed 15% of the Bank's capital and reserves, and that the aggregate net position for all foreign currencies should not exceed 25% of the Bank's capital and reserves.
 Note 32 to the financial statements indicates the significant foreign currency positions at the balance sheet date. The Bank has no significant exposure to highly inflationary foreign currencies.

5. CASH ON HAND AND RESERVE BALANCES WITH CBY

	2006	2005
	YR 000s	YR 000s
Cash on hand	752,692	1,020,944
Mandatory reserve at CBY	11,729,940	12,264,723
Other cash balances	6,210	247
	12,488,842	13,285,914
Mandatory reserves at CBY represent reserves required by regulations. These balances are not available for the Bank's daily business.		

6. DUE FROM BANKS

	2006	2005
	YR 000s	YR 000s
Central Bank of Yemen Current accounts	2,144,628	2,004,013
Foreign banks Current accounts	4,069,049	1,566,952
Time deposits	22,275,384	12,400,620
	28,489,061	15,971,585

7. TREASURY BILLS (NET)

	2006	2005
	YR 000s	YR 000s
Treasury bills due within 90 days	7,576,450	17,700,000
Less: Unearned discount	(142,297)	(326,159)
	7,434,153	17,373,841

8. TREASURY BILLS WITH REPURCHASE OBLIGATION

	2006	2005
	YR 000s	YR 000s
Treasury bills with repurchase obligation within 90 days	5,377,953	4,084,816

9. CENTRAL BANK OF YEMEN CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

	2006	2005
	YR 000s	YR 000s
CBY certificates of deposit due within 90 days	18,900,000	18,900,000

10. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS (NET)

	2006	2005
	YR 000s	YR 000s
Temporary overdrafts	142,595	1,217,512
Overdrafts	6,332,802	5,999,538
Import bills negotiated under LCs	2,514,622	3,222,625
Discounted commercial papers	454,708	338,316
Loans	74,770	51,300
Staff loans	92,848	247,284
	9,849,345	11,077,087
Less: Allowance for loans and advances	11	(697,092)
Uncollected interest	12	(200,848)
	8,951,406	10,179,149

11. ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT FACILITIES

	2006	2005
	YR 000s	YR 000s
Balance at beginning of the year	722,131	55,412
Provided during the year	760	760
Allowances reversed	(91,750)	(91,750)
Translation difference on allowance balances	10,439	-
	10,439	10,539
Balance at the end of the year	641,680	67,542

	2006	2005
	YR 000s	YR 000s

Rheumatic fever leads to cardiac risks, doctors say

Compiled by: Jamal Al-Najjar

According to Yemen's Ministry of Public Health and Population, rheumatic fever has become a major health problem in Yemen, aggravating one year after another. Although it can infect both children and adults, children are more subjected to the disease, which, if left untreated, brings about one of the most severe cardiac diseases called rheumatic heart disease.

Rheumatic fever develops in children and adolescents following Group A beta hemolytic streptococcal pharyngitis (i.e., Streptococcus pyogenes, tonsillitis is part of pharyngitis). The organisms attach to the epithelial cells of the upper respiratory tract and produce a battery of enzymes allowing them to damage and invade human tissue.

After an incubation period of two to four days, the invading organisms elicit an acute inflammatory response, with three to five days of sore throat, fever, malaise, headache and an elevated leukocyte count. Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease occur in children from ages 5 to 15 and kill approximately 90,000 patients worldwide every year.

Infection leads to rheumatic fever several weeks after the sore throat has resolved. Only infections of the pharynx initiate or reactivate rheumatic fever.

Direct contact with oral or respiratory secretions transmits the organism, with crowding enhancing such transmission. Patients remain infected for weeks after symptomatic resolution of pharyngitis and may serve as a reservoir for infecting others. Penicillin treatment shortens the clinical course of streptococcal pharyngitis and, more importantly, prevents major sequelae (complications from streptococci bacteria).

Acute rheumatic heart disease often produces pancarditis (inflammation of the whole heart). Endocarditis is manifested as mitral and aortic valve insufficiency. The mitral valve is most commonly and severely affected (65-70 percent of patients) and the aortic valve is second in frequency (25 percent). The tricuspid valve is deformed in only 10 percent of patients and almost always associated with mitral and aortic lesions, while the pulmonary valve rarely is affected. Severe valve insufficiency during the acute phase may result in congestive heart failure and even death in 1 percent of patients.

Chronic manifestations due to residual and progressive valve deformity occur in between 9 and 39 percent of adults with previous rheumatic heart disease. Fusion of valve apparatus resulting in stenosis (narrowing of the valve) or a combination of stenosis and insufficiency develops two to 10 years after an episode of acute rheumatic fever, with recurring episodes possibly causing progressive damage to the valves. Fusion occurs at the level of valve commissures (bands of fibers that join symmetrical parts), cusps, chordal attachments or any combination thereof.

Associated atrial fibrillation or left atrial thrombus formation from chronic mitral valve involvement and atrial enlargement may be observed.

Rheumatic heart disease is the major cause of morbidity from rheumatic fever and the major cause of mitral insufficiency and stenosis in the world. Variables correlating to valve disease severity include the number of previous

attacks of rheumatic fever, the length of time between the disease's onset and the initiation of therapy, and gender, as the disease is more severe in females than in males. Insufficiency from acute rheumatic valve disease resolves in 70 to 80 percent of patients who adhere to antibiotic prophylaxis.

Tonsillitis, which causes rheumatic fever, is contagious, usually spreading by contact with the throat or nasal fluids of one already infected. Be sure to keep sick children's drinking glasses and eating utensils separate and wash them in hot, soapy water. Additionally, all family members should wash their hands frequently. After a bout of tonsillitis caused by strep bacteria, throw away the sick child's toothbrush and replace it with a new one.

Because 3 percent of patients infected with tonsillitis are prone to rheumatic fever and, subsequently, rheumatic heart disease, great attention should be paid to how people can deal with tonsillitis in order to prevent it and its complications.

Tonsillitis is an inflammation of the tonsils in the mouth, often, but not necessarily, causing sore throat and fever. Symptoms also may include pain in the tonsil area, inability to swallow and/or painful swallowing. White spots also may appear on the tonsils. These white spots may be raised and they can't be scraped off.

Tonsillitis is caused by a virus, as well as by streptococci bacteria, such as the one that also causes strep throat (a bacterial infection of the tissues in the back of the throat). In rare instances, fungi or parasites also can cause tonsillitis.

Tonsillitis has three main types: acute, sub-acute and chronic. Acute tonsillitis can be either bacterial or viral in origin. Sub-acute tonsillitis, which can last between three weeks and three months, is caused by the bacterium *Actinomyces*. Chronic tonsillitis, which can last for long periods if untreated, is almost always bacterial.

The main symptom of tonsillitis is a sore throat, which usually appears red and inflamed, along with the tonsils. Tonsils may have spots on them or pus covering them in patches or entirely. Fever also is common.

When a sore throat due to infection of the tonsils is associated with cold-like symptoms, such as a runny nose, nasal congestion, sneezing or coughing, a virus most likely is the cause. When the sore throat is accompanied by a sudden and severe fever and swollen lymph nodes, the infection more likely is bacterial. If you have these symptoms, you should see a health professional to be tested for strep throat. Abdominal pain and headache also can indicate a bacterial infection.

A rapid strep test can be conducted in a doctor's office along with a throat culture to determine whether the tonsillitis is caused by streptococcus bacteria. If the patient has symptoms characteristic of strep throat (sore throat, fever and swollen lymph nodes), he or she should be tested for strep. An accurate history of throat infections is necessary to determine whether the tonsillitis is chronic, which affects the choice of appropriate treatment.

Generally, tonsillitis usually will go away on its own if left untreated. If the infection is viral, treatment focuses on managing symptoms. Gargling with salt water, drinking warm tea and other home remedies can help relieve discomfort. Non-prescription pain relievers like acetaminophen (Tylenol) also may be given to adults and children 6



The bacteria that cause rheumatic fever can be simply treated by penicillin especially if bacteria are still in the tonsils

months or older. Aspirin shouldn't be given to anyone age 20 or below due to its link to Reye's syndrome.

If tonsillitis is determined to be caused by strep throat bacterium, the patient then will require antibiotic medication.

Additionally, surgical removal of the tonsils (a tonsillectomy) is generally only recommended as a treatment when a child has serious complications, recurrent infections or chronic infections that don't respond to treatment and interfere with daily functioning. However, a tonsillectomy should only be performed after careful consideration of the child's medical history and overall health by the child's doctor.

The immune system's role in fighting tonsil bacteria

The immune system is the body's natural defense system to help fight infections. It's composed of antibodies, white blood cells and other chemicals and proteins that attack and destroy substances like bacteria and viruses that they recognize as foreign and different from the body's normal healthy tissues.

The immune system also is responsible for allergic reactions and allergies, which may occur when the system incorrectly identifies a substance (an allergen), such as pollen, mold, chemicals, plants or medications, as harmful.

Sometimes the immune system also mistakenly attacks the body's own cells, which is known as an autoimmune disease.

Strep throat is a bacterial infection of the tissues in the back of the throat (pharynx) and the tonsils or adenoids. Tissues become irritated and inflamed, causing a sudden, severe sore throat.

Strep throat symptoms include a sore throat accompanied by:

- A fever of 38.5°C (101°F) or higher
 - Pain or difficulty swallowing
 - White or yellow spots or coating on the throat and tonsils
 - Swollen lymph nodes in the neck
- In children, strep throat also may produce body aches, headache, stom-

achache, nausea, vomiting or listlessness. However, strep throat doesn't occur with cold symptoms, such as sneezing, a runny or stuffy nose or coughing.

While strep throat usually resolves itself within a few days, it is treated with antibiotics to prevent complications, such as rheumatic fever, from occurring.

Complications from tonsillitis

In chronic or recurrent cases of tonsillitis (generally defined as seven instances of tonsillitis within the preceding year, five instances in each of the preceding two years or three instances in each of the preceding three years), or in acute cases where the palatine tonsils become so swollen that swallowing is impaired, a tonsillectomy can be performed to remove the tonsils. Patients whose tonsils have been removed still are protected from infection by the rest of their immune system.

Bacteria feeding on mucus accumulating in pits (referred to as "crypts") in the tonsils produce whitish-yellow deposits known as tonsilloliths. These "tonsil stones" emit a very pungent odor due to the presence of volatile sulfur compounds.

Tonsilloliths occurring in the crypts of the tonsils may only be cured completely by a tonsillectomy or by resurfacing the tonsil with a laser, but practicing good oral hygiene and using a

water pick may help lessen the symptoms. However, it's still possible to get tonsilloliths after removing the tonsils unless a complete tonsillectomy is performed.

In very rare cases, diseases like rheumatic fever can occur. Such complications are extremely rare in developed nations, but remain a significant problem in poorer nations.

If you get tonsillitis, here are some tips that can help you feel better:

- Drink plenty of fluids
- Eat smooth foods, including flavored gelatin, soups, ice pops and applesauce
- Avoid hard, crunchy or spicy foods
- Use a cool-mist vaporizer or humidifier in the room where you spend the most time

Caring for a child with tonsillitis

A child with tonsillitis needs plenty of nourishment and rest. If your child finds swallowing so painful that eating is difficult, try serving liquids and soft foods such as nutritious soups, milkshakes, smoothies, popsicles or ice cream.

Make sure that your child drinks lots of fluids and gets plenty of rest, and take his or her temperature regularly. Give a nonprescription pain reliever, such as acetaminophen or ibuprofen, for throat pain.

Sources: www.emedicine.com, Yahoo Health and Wikipedia.

Due to malnutrition, anemia threatens maternal health in Yemen

By: Yemen Times Staff

Although there are various factors in the high mortality rate among Yemeni mothers, anemia is responsible for a considerable percentage. The major cause of anemia is malnutrition resulting from either shortage of essential vitamins or nutritional imbalance. Women are more subject to the disease than men due to menstruation and losing large quantities of iron during pregnancy.

Gynecologist Aziza Al-Mashreqi confirms that nutritional imbalance leads to a deficiency of major vitamins such as vitamin D and B-12, as well as iron deficiency, thus causing malnutrition followed by anemia. "Some people, especially mothers, concentrate on certain types of food while neglecting others. Also, some mothers buy expensive medicine thinking that it will compensate for a shortage of vitamins and minerals; however, this method of nutrition is wrong. There are many kinds of food that are

important for the body. They are available nearly everywhere and are cheap," she explains.

Al-Mashreqi points out that anemia begins when the body's hemoglobin is less than 9 and reaches the degree of risk when it becomes less than 7. She also maintains that salads, fruits, dates and honey are important foods for people in general and mothers in particular.

"Foods rich in carbohydrates and fat, such as meat, rice and potatoes, don't increase red blood cells in the body. Rather, they bring about obesity, as we sometimes see that some women are fat but anemic at the same time," she revealed.

Anemia has several symptoms, such as lack of energy and vitality, fatigue, insomnia, yellow skin color and difficulty concentrating. Due to increased iron deficiency, other symptoms appear, such as dizziness, high heart palpation, loss of appetite and menstrual disorders. In case of vitamin B-12 deficiency, other symptoms arise in the tongue and stomach, with changes in skin color and mental abilities also

affected.

Doctors affirm that mothers should practice proper nutrition, especially during pregnancy, in order to ensure better health for both themselves and the baby. Pregnant women need an adequate quantity of folic acid, iron and calcium in order to be safe during pregnancy and delivery. Because they prevent anemia, these substances are necessary for all women, but particularly for mothers to help them provide the fetus proper nutrition, as well as protect infants from serious birth defects.

Women need 50 percent more iron during pregnancy in order to avoid anemia. The proper quantity also is important for the formation of hemoglobin, the oxygen-carrying protein in red blood cells. Some studies prove that iron deficiency anemia in mothers is linked to low birth weights and iron-deficient infants.

Calcium is also of vital importance for both mothers and their infants. If women don't consume enough calcium, their bodies will take it from their bones, thus decreasing bone mass and increasing the risk of osteoporosis.

One Group - 1037112222

جنايرال GENERAL

The intelligent choice in comfort

Penguin life..

سحب الغبار
تبريد الهواء
توفير الطاقة
توفير المساحة
توفير الضوضاء

Sole Agent: Al-Hajj / Mohammed A. Sowaid & Sons
Head Office: West ring road - UN St. - Tel: 471951/2/3
Sana'a - Tel: 201115 Aden: 260951 Hud: 201394 - Al Mukalla: 317060

الوكلاء: الوحيديون، الحاج / محمد علي سويد وأولاده
الإدارة العامة: النادي القروي شارع الأمم المتحدة ب: 471951/2/3
فروع: صنعاء - تلفون: 201115 - عدن: 260951 - Hud: 201394 - الكلا: 317060

Surprise

AL-Mutahar

Iranian Carpet Silk Wool Hand Made

Handmade carpets

Carpets Wool

Pure Silk

Iran St., branching From Haddah St. In Front of Al-Jandool Supermarket.
Tel: 425945 Mobil: 733208065 - 77208065

Professionalism in Yemeni Sport Clubs

By: Ismail Al-Ghabri

Professionalism in Yemeni sport clubs started to take a different course among sportsmen who criticize the regulations of Yemeni Football Federation and the non-commitment of Yemeni football clubs to these regulations and bylaws.

Most sport analysts and critics believe that professionalism has not been regulated and it does not follow the order that is pursued in other countries across the globe.

Mid-fielder of Yemeni National Team, Ali Al-Umaqi, assures that there is no real professionalism in Yemen and the lack of it has contributed in deteriorating the performance of players, clubs, and teams.

Al-Umaqi is questioning why we bring in professional players who are below the level and why Yemeni player's level has come down. He further asks why Yemeni national teams have become the weakest team in all international championships.

He also wishes the interference of

those concerned in order to protect Yemeni players from the random professional athleticism in Yemen. He also thinks that a Yemeni player has the right to avail himself of the support and benefits enjoyed by professional players brought from outside the country.

Yemeni sport analyst Mohammed Al-Awlaqi asserts that a Yemeni player should not be looked at as an amateur player. Furthermore, he believes that Yemeni sport suffers a lot of shortcomings and lacks in many regulations and rules adopted internationally.

Al-Awlaqi further stresses that professionalism doors have been wide open before clubs; however, the requirements of brining in professional players are not adequately understood.

He also criticizes the hunting of some clubs after African professional players, noting that they are to do nothing in the absence of national players.

Others see that there is no committee for observing and regulating sport clubs,

which are still searching for professional players though they are not to the level of national players.

Salim Audh, a Yemeni goalkeeper, states that professionalism was reversely understood and there is blind imitation of others and without any scientific or practical study. He added that seeking help of professional players should be made according to a need and a real study in order to develop the national championship and benefit from others.

Others think that professionalism should not be confined to just receiving the salary by the end of the month, but should also be an integrated system which aims at keeping up both player's health and performance.

They further demand that Yemeni Football Federation should set strict regulations and rules for professionalism in a way that serves and regulates Yemeni sport, as well as saving the rights of the Yemeni professional players, who are not less than their foreign counterparts.

Alfredsson a deserving hero

By: Wayne Scanlan
The Ottawa Citizen

BUFFALO, May 20 — The Ottawa Senators will be travelling light to the Stanley Cup final; they just shed 10 years of baggage.

In a decade of playoff participation and heartbreak, Senators fans have learned to keep a lid on their passion, burned once too often, afraid to get hurt again.

Shortly after 5 p.m. last yesterday, they had cause to cut loose. The noisy celebration in the nation's capital-people marching en masse to Parliament Hill - could almost be heard hundreds of kilometres away on a Buffalo ice rink after the Senators defeated the Sabres 3-2 in overtime to earn a berth in the Stanley Cup final.

"Right now, it's kind of surreal," Senators captain Daniel Alfredsson said, serving poetic justice by scoring the overtime winner.

Alfredsson was victimized by an overtime winner by Jason Pominville in a second-round series against Buffalo a year ago, a clip that has been shown endlessly on sports highlight shows. Will Alfredsson's overtime winner now get all the air time, Alfredsson was asked?

"In Ottawa, for a few days, anyway," Alfredsson said. More likely it will be shown for many years, depending on how the Cup final turns out.

On national television, Alfredsson called Ottawa the "best hockey community in the world," vowing to make the city his permanent home.

The only Senator to have played in every playoff game, Alfredsson said he never lost the dream of winning a Stanley Cup with this team.

"That's what makes you get through the summer workouts, your dreams," Alfredsson said. "You think about what you would do with the Cup for a day."

The Senators took the Eastern Conference final 4-1, avenging three previous playoff defeats at the hands of the Sabres, including a sweep in

1999.

Ottawa is playing in the championship series for the first time in the modern history of the franchise. The Senators rejoined the NHL in 1992 after a 58-year absence; the original Senators last won the Stanley Cup in 1927, 80 years ago this spring.

So the mirror image of last season is complete, with the Senators taking Game 5 on the road, as the Sabres did in Ottawa last spring by this same overtime score. All that was missing was Alfredsson skating around Pominville, to return the favour. Pominville was on the ice when Alfredsson skated in on a harmless looking rush - one Senator on three Sabres - and snapped a wrist shot past Ryan Miller.

"Before the playoffs started," Senators defenceman Chris Phillips said, "everyone was talking about THE GOAL and unfairly put it all on Alfie. Having to go through that, he deserves to be the hero."

Reaching the final brings vindication on a number fronts: For the Senators organization, which fought through the early years as a league laughingstock, a bankruptcy, and a decade of playoff frustration.

For Alfredsson, unfairly maligned for this team's shortcomings, Alfredsson becomes the first European captain to qualify for a Stanley Cup final. (He could be joined by fellow Swede Nicklas Lidstrom if the Detroit Red Wings prevail in the western final against the Anaheim Ducks).

For head coach Bryan Murray, entering his first Cup final as a coach after 16 seasons behind NHL benches. He has been twice as a GM. Murray was on the firing line when the club struggled in October.

Though he has changed the style of the Senators from an offensive machine to a two-way team, it's Murray's emotional spark that has transformed the team's persona.

The community has long imagined witnessing this scene. In 2003, the Senators reached the conference final

against the New Jersey Devils only to lose Game 7 in Ottawa.

In other seasons, hearts were broken in earlier playoff rounds, most often by the Toronto Maple Leafs. Those Senators teams were loaded with skill, but didn't have the will of a legitimate Cup contender. This group of players is showing the sort of grit and determination to make old hearts proud and get young fans hooked.

Last year, these Sabres stunned the Senators.

"Because of last year, it just didn't feel right," Senators goaltender Ray Emery said. "There was definitely a pride factor when we played that team."

For three rounds, the Senators have been making whatever sacrifice was necessary for the greater cause. So there was Dany Heatley, a two-time 50-goal scorer, hustling on the back check. Yesterday, it was a defensive play by Heatley in his own end that led to Ottawa's second goal, by Spezza on a beautiful feed from Alfredsson. There was Spezza, the former one-way superstar, throwing checks and blocking shots.

"Sometimes you have to do a little more," said Phillips, one of the leaders of a defensive committee that has dominated three eastern rivals in succession. "You maybe have to do things that are uncharacteristic for you." Again yesterday, small sacrifices added up to an historic result. Heroic penalty killing by Ottawa kept the game tied in the third period after the Sabres finally scored the equalizer midway through the period.

The Sabres had five power play chances in the third period, including a 5-on-3 for one and a half minutes. The Senators took their first lead of the game, with 38.2 seconds left in the second period, adding to the Sabres' pain.

The pain worsened in overtime.

Cheer up, Sabre Fan. As the Senators have demonstrated, there has to be no small amount of suffering before salvation.

Curlin comeback is a classic

By: Vic Ziegel - Daily News

BALTIMORE, May 20 - The plan this time for Curlin, who caught the last train in the Kentucky Derby and finished an uninteresting third, was to get him out of the starting gate in a hurry and stay closer to the field. So the gate opened and Curlin's first step was a stumble.

Street Sense, the Derby winner, cleared the Preakness field in mid-stretch. All alone, two lengths in front, another eighth of a mile to cover and he'd flash past the wire, one race away from taking his shot at the Triple Crown. His trainer, Carl Nafzger, assured the horse's owner, "We're home free." And then he saw Curlin moving closer, too close. "I said, 'Wait a minute ...'"

Forty yards from the finish, the race was starting over.

And now Curlin was just to the outside of Street Sense, jockey Robby Albarado whipping him righthanded, nonstop. Street Sense was feeling the steady left-handed whip of Calvin Borel. The Preakness hasn't had a finish this thrilling in a decade. A step before it ended, Curlin inched into the lead. "He beat us at the wire," Nafzger said, "and that's where they take the picture."

The photo showed Curlin a short head in front. Seemed a lot closer.

At the Derby, Street Sense was the slimmest of favorites, a short dime better than Curlin. He won it that day, putting away the pacesetter, the stubborn Hard Spun, by just over two lengths. People were convinced he was a special horse - they always are after the roses come out - and he went off here at 6-5. Curlin was 3-1, and Hard Spun, who ran a tough third yesterday, was 4-1.

The crowd of partners that owns Curlin bought him for an estimated \$3 million after he won his first race by 12 lengths. That was the first week in February. His next two races, at Oaklawn Park, he won by a combined 15 lengths. He hadn't run as a 2-year-old and no horse has skipped that rookie season and won the Derby since 1882. They probably didn't have rookies back then.

Anyway, go back to the beginning, and Curlin's bobble. "He stumbled pretty bad leaving the gate," Albarado said. "Obviously, I had to go to Plan B. I had to use him a little more than I wanted to, under the wire the first time, to keep him in contention."

And maybe that early urging was the difference for Curlin. In the Derby, the

chestnut colt who always won by as much as he liked, was running a sad 14th, and couldn't avoid a few trouble spots. He made up a good amount of ground late in the race but not many noticed.

"I have always had plenty of questions about his inexperience," his jockey said yesterday, "but his talent overcomes anything."

At the final turn here, Curlin was near the front of the pack when Street Sense made a dramatic move - a winning move, you had to think - to split the horses in front of him, Hard Spun and Curlin. A few strides later, he was in front.

Just before Street Sense drove past Curlin, Borel was one confident rider. Albarado, he knew, was urging his horse, "and I was sitting. So I thought he was finished. I thought (Street Sense) was just going to gallop." The easiest kind of win, he meant. That was before he looked under his shoulder, "and saw him." Curlin, it turned out, was about to make this a Preakness for the ages.

Street Sense is one of those horses who gets to the lead and thinks his work is done, thank you. "He gets that lead, he backs up just a hair," Nafzger said. Borel put it this way: "He just got to gawking 40 yards from home and he just got outrun."

REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

MINISTRY OF WATER AND INVIROMENT

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

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

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

IPAC- Irrigation Specialist

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

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

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

Qualifications and Experience

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

Duration of assignment:

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

REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT

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

VACACY ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Procurement Assistant

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

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

Qualifications and Experience

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

Duration of assignment

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

مايو
22



شركة صناعة السجائر والكبريت الوطنية المحدودة

ممثلة برئيس مجلس الادارة التنفيذي الشيخ / صالح سالم باثواب

وجميع موظفيها وعمالها

تتقدم بأطيب التهاني والتبريكات إلى قائد النهضة وباني اليمن الحديث الأخ

علي عبدالله صالح - رئيس الجمهورية

وإلى أبناء الشعب اليمني العظيم

بمناسبة العيد الوطني السابع عشر لتحقيق الوحدة المباركة

في الثاني والعشرين من مايو. سائلين المولى عز وجل لهذا الوطن الحبيب

الخير والبركات ومزيدا من المنجزات والمكاسب في ظل قيادته الحكيمة. وكل عام والجميع بخير

THE NATIONAL CIGARETTES & MATCHES INDUSTRIES LTD.

Represented by the Chairman Executive,

Sheikh Saleh Salem Bathawab,

and all its employees and workers

presents its heartfelt congratulations to the maker of Yemen's development

His Excellency President of the Republic

Ali Abdullah Saleh

On the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the

Reunification Day, 22nd of May

Praying to God to bless this beloved country with prosperity, welfare and further development under the wise leadership. Many happy returns



May 22

United Oil Services Company (UNICO)
Present their heartiest congratulations to
H.E. ALI ABDULLAH SALEH
President of the Republic of Yemen

and the Yemeni people on the occasion of the
17th Anniversary of the Yemeni Reunification Day - (May 22nd)
wishing Yemen and its wise leadership more prosperity,
progress and achievements.

Eng. Ibrahim Khidr, Chairman
Eng. Ahmed Tariq, General Manager
and all employees in Yemen branch

تتقدم
الشركة المتحدة لخدمات البترول
بأحر التهاني القلبية إلى فخامة الأخ /
علي عبد الله صالح
رئيس الجمهورية اليمنية
وإلى جميع أبناء الشعب اليمني بمناسبة
العيد السابع عشر لإعادة تحقيق الوحدة اليمنية المباركة
متمنين للجمهورية اليمنية وقيادتها الحكيمة المزيد من
الإنجازات والتقدم والرخاء

م / إبراهيم خضر - رئيس مجلس الإدارة
م / أحمد طارق - المدير العام
وكافة العاملين في فرع اليمن

Unico
United Oil Company

1990 2007
العيد الوطني 17^ل للجمهورية اليمنية

ترفع

شركة أسماك اليمن المحدودة

أسمى آيات التهاني والتبريكات إلى فخامة الأخ /

علي عبدالله صالح

رئيس الجمهورية اليمنية

بمناسبة الذكرى السابعة عشر

من تحقيق الوحدة المباركة

في 22 مايو 1990م

ولكافة أبناء الشعب اليمني متمنين دوام التقدم و الازدهار

للوطن في ظل قيادته الحكيمة

المهندس عبدالله أحمد بقشان

رئيس مجلس الإدارة

شركة أسماك اليمن المحدودة

Yemeni Fish

extends its heart-felt congratulations and
best wishes to His Excellency

Ali Abdullah Saleh

President of the Republic

and to the Yemeni people

on the 17th anniversary of 22 MAY.Wishing our homeland continued
advancement and prosperity under its
wise leadership.

Many Happy Returns

Eng. Abdullah Ahmed Buqshan

Chairman of Board of Directors

Yemeni Fish



Yemeni Fish
The quality fresh fishery of Yemen



22



Mr. Alistair Mooney, President & General Manager
&
Mr. Ali Sohaiki, Executive Director
Of
Canadian Nexen Petroleum Yemen-Masila Block 14
&

Canadian Nexen Petroleum East Al Hajr
Ltd. - Block 51

As well as the Management Teams & All staff of
both blocks, present their warmest
Congratulations to

H.E. Ali Abdullah Saleh
President of the Republic

On the occasion of the 17th Anniversary of the
Re-unification Day
(May 22nd)

يتقدم كل من السيد / أليستر موني الرئيس والمدير العام
و
الأستاذ / علي السحيقي المدير التنفيذي

لشركة كينديان نكسن بتروليم يمن - قطاع المسيلة "14"
وشركة كينديان نكسن بتروليم شرق الحجر المحدودة - قطاع "51"
والإدارة العليا وجميع موظفي القطاعين
بأحر التهاني والتبريكات إلى

فخامة الأخ / علي عبدالله صالح حفظه الله
رئيس الجمهورية
بمناسبة الذكرى الـ 17 لعيد الوحدة المجيد
(22 مايو)

Canadian Nexen Petroleum
Yemen and its Masila Block
"14" partners

كينديان نكسن بتروليم يمن وشركاؤها في
قطاع المسيلة "14"

CANADIAN
nexen

Canadian Nexen Petroleum East
Al Hajr Ltd.
Block "51"

كينديان نكسن بتروليم شرق الحجر المحدودة
قطاع شرق الحجر "51"



The 320 km pipeline from Marib to Balhaf in Shabwa



Overview of the LNG Plant Construction in Balhaf, Shabwa



كل عام وانتم خير

ON THE OCCASION OF THE 17TH ANNIVERSARY OF
YEMEN UNIFICATION DAY,

22ND MAY 1990

THE EMPLOYEES OF YEMEN LNG COMPANY SEND
THEIR WARMEST CONGRATULATIONS TO
H.E. ALI ABDULLAH SALEHI
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF YEMEN
WISHING THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF YEMEN
MORE SUCCESS AND PROSPERITY

YEMEN LNG COMPANY LTD.



Antiquities smuggling plunders Yemen's heritage

Smuggling antiquities has become widespread nowadays, as the lengthy process of evaluating their authenticity, coupled with weak surveillance, has pushed many to become smugglers.

Most smugglers interviewed were simple people owning antiquities of their own; however, because they are jobless and needy, they sought to sell them to Yemen's General Organization of Antiquities, Museums and Manuscripts first. Some waited a long time and then finally received their money, while others got nothing. Because of the lengthy and boring evaluation period, as many described, still others shortened the process and dealt immediately with smugglers. Many of these three types of individuals, particularly those who are jobless, became smugglers.

By: Nisreen Shadad and Saddam Al-Ashmori

Reasons for smuggling

As Abdullah Bawazeer, head of the antiquities organization, explains, "The main factor behind antiquities smuggling is Yemen's extensive borders, which provide more opportunities for smugglers. Additionally, the absence of local authorities and security bodies, which are supposed to control smugglers, particularly in Marib and Al-Jawf, also plays a vital role in creating more smugglers."

Smuggling penalties differ from one individual to another, according to the crime. "When apprehending a smuggler, the General Organization of Antiquities confiscates the antiquities and the smuggler is submitted to prosecution, with each smuggler punished according to the crime," Bawazeer noted.

Yet, such penalties don't make a big difference or produce any significant change, not because the Yemeni govern-

ment is lenient with them, but because smugglers have organizations, gangs and sometimes protectors to compel the government to free them, according to Bawazeer.

"To protect our heritage, the most important thing we can do to limit such a phenomenon is cultivate within Yemenis the importance of preserving their heritage. Ancient artifacts and manuscripts are the heritage of all Yemenis, neither owned by one particular individual nor a particular generation; therefore, it's illegal to sell something we don't own ourselves," Bawazeer continued.

Mohammed Abdul Raqeb, a specialist in museum administration, agrees with Bawazeer about the importance of citizens' awareness about the value of their heritage. "The reason for smuggling is public ignorance about the importance of such antiquities to the nation as a whole, since ancient artifacts reflect Yemenis' history and civilization."

Ahmed Shuja'a Al-Deen, general director of the museum in Sana'a, considers the system of receiving antiquities

from the public as destructive. "The process we follow within the antiquities organization is the main reason creating smugglers. We first receive ancient antiquities and manuscripts, and then we attempt to define and describe them. After that, we form a union to present them and consequently, decide whether they're real or fake. The union also determines a suitable price for each piece."

As Al-Deen described, this process takes a long time, so citizens may spend more money during this transaction period than the price of the antiquity. "A man from Raymah received YR 10,000 for his piece; however, he spent much more than that during the transaction," he pointed out.

To clarify this idea, Al-Deen recounted an occurrence last year. "A union must be formed at the beginning of each year; however, it never happens. For example, in 2006, after five months, the union decided to meet and after another five months, it held a meeting.

administrations have no work, not because of a lack of jobs, but because of overlapping," he explained.

One of the biggest reasons for antiquities smuggling is the existence of antiquities traders at Al-Melh Souq in Sana'a. Yemeni citizens possessing antiquities often seek a souq to sell their pieces because they prefer the easiest, as well as the more profitable method, according to Al-Deen.

"Moreover, the penalty is lenient, so that upon leaving prison or paying the fine, they continue smuggling," he observed.

While some authorities doubt work by foreign delegations, Bawazeer affirmed their cooperation in protecting Yemeni heritage. "Delegations working in Yemen submit to numerous rules that systemize their work and after making an agreement with them, they receive authorization to work in Yemen. We request such delegations provide a preparatory report, followed by a detailed report about their work after five or six months," Bawazeer explained.

Inventory and documentation

The Yemeni government is interested in annually taking stock of simple things at the General Organization of Antiquities, such as armchairs in the office, while museums, which are considered Yemen's heritage, are neglected and have no an annual inventory, according to Al-Deen.

Documentation is an important way to protect Yemeni antiques. "We just finished documenting Bayhan Museum. There were many missing pieces, and due to poor previous documentation, we didn't know the exact description of the piece or even what it looked like," Al-Deen recalled.

Such documentation can assist the Yemeni government in finding any antiquities missing from Bayhan Museum because each piece and manuscript is provided a complete description and a picture.

Smugglers' stories

One smuggler related his reason for smuggling, recounting, "I lived in an area full of antiquities. My father collected them as a hobby and decorated our home. After his death, my family moved to Sana'a, but life there is more difficult than in the village. Due to spending more in Sana'a, I began thinking about selling one of our antiquities, so I took one of the manuscripts and went to the General Organization of Antiquities to sell it officially. However, those in charge of ancient antiquities told me to wait until

they have their annual meeting. Weeks and months passed, but I heard nothing about my piece."

He then got to know several antiquities sellers (smugglers) who offered him a lot of money for his artifacts. "After I got to know such people, I worked with them. We usually go to those locations that are famed for ancient antiquities, then to villagers to buy their pieces and consequently, sell them," he explained.

"I became a smuggler because I'm jobless. Moreover, official channels procrastinate in paying us. I have many artifacts, as well as the fact that I live in an ancient area," he added.

"We smuggle antiquities to countries near Yemen, as well as those far away. However, it's easier for us to smuggle pieces to countries near Yemen because we can contact those smugglers easily and meet them at the borders, as we have certain places to meet each other," he noted.

He continued, explaining, "We hide small pieces in our clothes and bags. The best things to smuggle are bronze or marble pieces because the airport apparatus can't define it."



Ghasham calls on UNESCO to protect Maqwala Museum.



With no room to keep large ancient antiquities, they are left at the General Organization of Antiquities' door for months until the specialists in this organization held a meeting to decide upon their authenticity.

Antiquities seized in Yemen:

Location of seizure	Smuggler	Antiquity seized
Political Security	From Iraq	872 ancient pieces
Sana'a Airport	—	676 ancient pieces
Fight Terrorism organization	From Jordan	856 gm. of gold & numerous beads
Criminal investigation	Al-Atari (name)	8 manuscripts
Ibb prosecution	—	5 ancient pieces
General prosecution	Amin Al-Hamami	73 ancient pieces
Central Security in Haradh	—	2 ancient pieces
Majzar Security, Marib	—	2 ancient pieces & 2 mummies
Antiquities prosecution	Adnan Saleh	4 ancient pieces
Antiquities prosecution	A citizen from Al-Jawf	Gold necklace
Criminal investigation	Abdu Al-Haymi	Numerous ancient pieces & a mummy
Al-Rabee Security/Taiz	Nuh Al-Yemeni	55 manuscripts
Political Security	Several cases	718 ancient pieces

Yemeni museums that have suffered theft:

Museum	Governorate	Year	Type of antiquity stolen
Lahj Museum store	Lahj	2004	Rifles
Hadramout	Hadramout	1994	Some of sultans' heritage
Radfan	Al-Dhale'	1994	Everything
Taiz	Taiz	2003	Islamic & Hebrew manuscripts
Ataq	Shabwa	1994	Unique pieces
Bayhan	Shabwa	1994	Unique pieces
Abyan	Abyan	1994	Unique pieces
National Museum	Sana'a	1997	Unique pieces
Folklore Heritage	Sana'a	2002	Jambiyas
Aden	Aden	1994	Ancient pieces
The General Diwan	Sana'a	1997	Ancient pieces

Source: Al-Ghad newspaper, issue 3. 2007



"We finished documenting Bayhan Museum and we hope to inventory the museum, which is as important as documentation," according to Shuja'a Al-Deen.

ment is lenient with them, but because smugglers have organizations, gangs and sometimes protectors to compel the government to free them, according to Bawazeer.

"To protect our heritage, the most important thing we can do to limit such a phenomenon is cultivate within Yemenis the importance of preserving their heritage. Ancient artifacts and manuscripts are the heritage of all Yemenis, neither owned by one particular individual nor a particular generation; therefore, it's illegal to sell something we don't own ourselves," Bawazeer continued.

Mohammed Abdul Raqeb, a specialist in museum administration, agrees with Bawazeer about the importance of citizens' awareness about the value of their heritage. "The reason for smuggling is public ignorance about the importance of such antiquities to the nation as a whole, since ancient artifacts reflect Yemenis' history and civilization."

Ahmed Shuja'a Al-Deen, general director of the museum in Sana'a, considers the system of receiving antiquities

from the public as destructive. "The process we follow within the antiquities organization is the main reason creating smugglers. We first receive ancient antiquities and manuscripts, and then we attempt to define and describe them. After that, we form a union to present them and consequently, decide whether they're real or fake. The union also determines a suitable price for each piece."

As Al-Deen described, this process takes a long time, so citizens may spend more money during this transaction period than the price of the antiquity. "A man from Raymah received YR 10,000 for his piece; however, he spent much more than that during the transaction," he pointed out.

To clarify this idea, Al-Deen recounted an occurrence last year. "A union must be formed at the beginning of each year; however, it never happens. For example, in 2006, after five months, the union decided to meet and after another five months, it held a meeting.

administrations have no work, not because of a lack of jobs, but because of overlapping," he explained.

One of the biggest reasons for antiquities smuggling is the existence of antiquities traders at Al-Melh Souq in Sana'a. Yemeni citizens possessing antiquities often seek a souq to sell their pieces because they prefer the easiest, as well as the more profitable method, according to Al-Deen.

"Moreover, the penalty is lenient, so that upon leaving prison or paying the fine, they continue smuggling," he observed.

While some authorities doubt work by foreign delegations, Bawazeer affirmed their cooperation in protecting Yemeni heritage. "Delegations working in Yemen submit to numerous rules that systemize their work and after making an agreement with them, they receive authorization to work in Yemen. We request such delegations provide a preparatory report, followed by a detailed report about their work after five or six months," Bawazeer explained.

Inventory and documentation

The Yemeni government is interested in annually taking stock of simple things at the General Organization of Antiquities, such as armchairs in the office, while museums, which are considered Yemen's heritage, are neglected and have no an annual inventory, according to Al-Deen.

Documentation is an important way to protect Yemeni antiques. "We just finished documenting Bayhan Museum. There were many missing pieces, and due to poor previous documentation, we didn't know the exact description of the piece or even what it looked like," Al-Deen recalled.

Such documentation can assist the Yemeni government in finding any antiquities missing from Bayhan Museum because each piece and manuscript is provided a complete description and a picture.

Smugglers' stories

One smuggler related his reason for smuggling, recounting, "I lived in an area full of antiquities. My father collected them as a hobby and decorated our home. After his death, my family moved to Sana'a, but life there is more difficult than in the village. Due to spending more in Sana'a, I began thinking about selling one of our antiquities, so I took one of the manuscripts and went to the General Organization of Antiquities to sell it officially. However, those in charge of ancient antiquities told me to wait until

they have their annual meeting. Weeks and months passed, but I heard nothing about my piece."

He then got to know several antiquities sellers (smugglers) who offered him a lot of money for his artifacts. "After I got to know such people, I worked with them. We usually go to those locations that are famed for ancient antiquities, then to villagers to buy their pieces and consequently, sell them," he explained.

"I became a smuggler because I'm jobless. Moreover, official channels procrastinate in paying us. I have many artifacts, as well as the fact that I live in an ancient area," he added.

"We smuggle antiquities to countries near Yemen, as well as those far away. However, it's easier for us to smuggle pieces to countries near Yemen because we can contact those smugglers easily and meet them at the borders, as we have certain places to meet each other," he noted.

He continued, explaining, "We hide small pieces in our clothes and bags. The best things to smuggle are bronze or marble pieces because the airport apparatus can't define it."

"If the government cared about Yemen's ancient antiquities, it would deal with us transparently," he concluded.

Another smuggler justified his reason for smuggling: "The reason for my work in this field is because of the seductive sums of money offered to antiquities smugglers."

He began working in this field after discovering in his village a bronze sculpture of a man with one hand on his breast and the other extended with a gold bracelet around it. "The sculpture seemed priceless, but when I went to the General Organization of Antiquities to tell them about it, they showed no interest in it. I couldn't trust them, so I left."

"After a long time, someone told me about men who pass through ancient Yemeni areas seeking to buy artifacts. I followed their trail until I found them and sold my piece for YR 5,000, although it deserved more. The Yemeni government is lethargic, while others work daily to buy our pieces," he observed sadly.

"After working as a middle-man, I searched for precious antiquities and then presented them to antiquities traders," he added.

"Antiquities traders usually are those interested in antiquities, as well as operating antique stores, and such people usually have foreign customers. For many years, numerous foreigners came to Yemen and wanted to see antique stores, where they saw and bought them," he recounted.

Nevertheless, some Yemeni citizens prefer to keep their antiquities in their home rather than sell them. "Because I live in an ancient area, I've found numer-

ous antiquities near my house. While digging to widen my yard, I found a small bronze sculpture and other antiquities used for drinking," explained one anonymous citizen.

"I went to the official channels because I heard that whoever gives them such items will be rewarded. I went to the General Organization of Antiquities, but I didn't bring my pieces with me. I met a man there, who advised me to find somewhere else to sell my pieces. He told me, 'Yes, they'll receive them from you, but you'll run after them for your money year after year - and Allah only knows whether you'll get it or not!'" he continued.

"My home is the best museum for these antiquities," he concluded.

ous antiquities near my house. While digging to widen my yard, I found a small bronze sculpture and other antiquities used for drinking," explained one anonymous citizen.

"I went to the official channels because I heard that whoever gives them such items will be rewarded. I went to the General Organization of Antiquities, but I didn't bring my pieces with me. I met a man there, who advised me to find somewhere else to sell my pieces. He told me, 'Yes, they'll receive them from you, but you'll run after them for your money year after year - and Allah only knows whether you'll get it or not!'" he continued.

"My home is the best museum for these antiquities," he concluded.

Maqwala, a historical area with a neglected museum

Maqwala is a historical area located in Sanhan village approximately 15 km. from Sana'a. Its ancient antiquities reflect the history of Maqwala's settlement (the period between the ends of the fourth millennium B.C. until the second half of the first millennium). Upon viewing this land, one feels as if he's living thousands of years ago.

For four years, Abdulqader Ghasham has struggled to keep Maqwala Museum

open. He's also its founder. "I discovered all of the manuscripts and ancient artifacts in a well beside my house. I informed the government about the well in order for it to dig in it and remove all of the antiquities; however, my call fell on deaf ears."

"Therefore, I dug in the well myself, removed our nation's heritage and designated part of my house in which to display them. Many smugglers were ready to buy them for millions and surely, in a very short time, I could be a millionaire, but I can't sell Yemen's heritage."

Ghasham now has spent up to YR 6 million to save the antiquities. Additionally, he's stopped anyone from digging in Maqwala and removing artifacts so as not to give them a chance to sell Yemen's heritage.

However, Ghasham complains that he can't obtain his rights. "The head of the General Organization of Antiquities is very helpful; however, there are many who refused to grant me my rights."

Victims of journalistic articles

Some refused to speak about corruption within the General Organization of Antiquities, as they described, because they spoke to journalists before and then were penalized. "You write, but we'll receive the punishment," one anonymous individual commented.



Ancient pieces smuggled out of Yemen never return. Antiquities sell for \$10,000, while a manuscript of the Qur'an sells for \$3,000.



"A golden bull's head is one important finding, in addition to a piece made of alabaster ornamented shaped like a lion with wings." The two-winged lion is a symbol of strength of the Sheban kingdom, according to Ghasham.





شركة صافر

تتقدم بأجمل آيات التهاني والتبريكات إلى القائد الرمزي اليمني الحديث
وحامي وحدته فخامة الاخ /



علي عبدالله صالح

رئيس الجمهورية



وذلك بمناسبة الذكرى السابعة عشر لتحقيق الوحدة المباركة
والى كافة أبناء شعبنا الابطى الذي دافع عن مكاسب و أحلام هذا الوطن الاناني
متمنين مزوداً من التقدم و الازدهار في ظل قيادته الحكيمة

وكل عام و الجميع بألف خير
شركة صافر لعمليات الاستكشاف والاكتاف
المدير التنفيذي ونائبه
وجميع موظفي وعمال الشركة

2007

Safer Exploration and Production Operations Company (SEPOC)
presents hearty our coatulations and complements to the builder
of modern Yemen and its unity protector
His Excellency President

Ali Abdullah Saleh

on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of Yemen's Reunification
and to all Yemeni people who defended the achievements and
dreams of our dear country

Wishing more progress and prosperity under his wise leadership

Many Happy Returns

Executive Manager
Deputy Executive Manager and
the Company's employees.



SAFER

شركة صافر لعمليات الاستكشاف و الإنتاج
Safer Exploration and Production
Operations Company (SEPOC)

Muslims in Germany: Obstacles prevent integration

In the past few years, European countries have stepped up efforts to more fully integrate their expanding Muslim populations. Germany is one European nation where Muslim integration has become a crucial demand, particularly with the government's initiative of granting foreigners extensive social and civil rights.

In an effort to highlight Germany's Islamic community, the German Foreign Ministry, in association with the Goethe Institute, organized a field visit to Germany for Arab journalists to meet Muslims, German officials and religious figures. This reporter was among them and returned with a different outlook on the obstacles facing Germany's Muslims.

By: Amel Al-Ariqi
amel11ariqi@yahoo.com

Some 450,000 of the 3.5 million Muslims living in Germany, two-thirds of which are Turkish, have German citizenship. However, this community, which comprises 3 percent of Germany's population, is struggling to integrate into German society.

The German government recently adopted dialogue with Islamic organizations in Germany; however, such dialogue has raised a debate about the Muslim community's readiness to follow the values of a secular society, while at the same time questioning German society's willingness to truly and comprehensively recognize Islam.

Dr. Johannes Urban, an official at Germany's Federal Ministry of the Interior, stressed the German government's will for Muslim integration into German society, but he sees some obstacles retarding such integration.

For example, the rate of Muslim women attending school is less than non-Muslim women. Also, most young Muslims don't speak German, which means they can't find a job easily. Urban also referred to discussions about the choice of most Muslim parents to prevent their daughters from participating in swimming classes, sex education classes and camping trips.

However, he emphasized the importance of solving such problems by opening dialogue with the Islamic community and viewing a May 2 conference on Islam in Berlin as a good chance for Islamic organizations and the German government to meet and exchange views.

Unlike Urban, the German media and some Muslim residents in Germany criticized the conference, alleging that the Islamic association and organizations participating in the conference didn't represent all Muslims in German society and therefore, didn't achieve the conference's common goal of establishing a centralized Islamic organization to dialogue with the German federal government on matters concerning Islam, including the Muslim community's religious, social and political interests.



Muslims in Germany want to instill their Islamic cultural values in their everyday life.

Historical and societal factors

"It's not only Muslim attitudes and practices that make their integration into German society difficult," says Lina Ganamah of the Arab Women's Forum in Berlin, explaining that historical and social reasons also contribute to Muslims' isolation.

In the 1960s, Germany opened its doors to immigrants to address an acute labor shortage during a period of rapid economic development by inviting "guest workers" from less developed countries to do jobs for which Germans were unavailable. Under agreements with foreign governments, these workers were expected to stay for a fixed term and leave when their services no longer were needed.

Many of the original guest workers (Italians, Greeks and other southern Europeans) did return to their native countries; however, subsequent groups of guest workers, mostly Muslim Yugoslavs, Turks and North Africans, stayed and eventually brought their families to join them.

However, they and their children remained largely segregated from German society, living in their own communities and sometimes having little contact with their host society. "Now, there's the fourth generation of these immigrants, but most of them don't speak German and most are jobless," Ganamah noted.

Regarding the German education system, she says the Muslim community has difficulty adapting to such a system and compared to their non-Muslim classmates, Muslim students' marks aren't good. "In fact, most Muslim parents don't push their children to acquire further education or knowledge because they themselves lack education," Ganamah says.

She points out that many parents want to instill their Islamic and cultural values in their children, but think certain classes, such as sex education or sports classes for girls, may impact their children's attitudes toward those values.

"After Sept. 11, many things changed. Islam and Muslims came under focus as the German government wanted to know more about the community. Germans are only just beginning to realize that many of the Muslims who came here as 'temporary' guest workers have put down roots and are here to stay. For too long, Germany denied that it was an immigration destination with no proper integration programs in place," Ganamah added.

Islamic religious education

While Germany's Constitution stipulates that religious education must be standard in public schools, the rule thus far has been applied regarding only the Catholic and Protestant majorities. Recent support for Islamic education announced by both Christian Democrats and Liberal Social Democrats has marked a decisive shift; however, Islam still isn't being provided as a standard part of the German curriculum. Nevertheless, education experts stress the importance of the subject in shaping Muslims' identity as well as intercultural dialogue.

Islamic Academy manager Hayrettin Aydin highlighted this point when mentioning the German government's discussion in the past five years about the ability to provide Islamic education in the German language to approxi-



Muslims are gathered in this small basement for Friday ceremony and prayer.

mately 350,000 Muslim students in its public schools.

Introducing Islamic education under state supervision already has confronted a particularly difficult obstacle, according to Aydin, who says the main problem is identifying an educational authority that can fairly represent the many expressions of Islam.

To offer the subject in the same way as is done for Catholics and Protestants, government authorities need an Islamic religious community to serve as a representative organization. However, unlike Christian churches, which have fairly well defined membership structures, no one entity can claim to represent the majority of Germany's Muslims.

Negative images promote fear

Last year, on July 31, German surveillance cameras in a Cologne train station filmed several suspects as they wheeled suitcases into the station. The suspects, who were from Lebanon, were arrested on charges of planting crude bombs on two trains at the station.

The bombs, found later that day on trains at Koblenz and Dortmund stations, failed to explode due to faulty detonators. This incident and others that have occurred in European countries, such as in London in 2005, has created a social fear among Germans, who link such terrorist acts with Muslim residents in their country.

"Our problem isn't with the German Constitution; on the contrary, the constitution insures religious freedom. Rather, our problem is the societal fear of Muslims, but such fear can be dispelled by dialogue," proposes Abdulkader Azrak, a member of the Islamic Central Committee in Germany.

He stresses the role of Islamic establishments in Germany, saying, "We think Islamic associations and mosques should try to explain that immigrants in any country must respect that country's laws."

However, such fears won't be dismissed easily, particularly given the negative image of Muslims in the media, Aydin says, noting that the German media essentially focuses on negative news from the Muslim world and ignores the positive aspects.

These images impact Muslims' integration in Germany, as they repeatedly must declare their commitment to the German Constitution, non-violence and the equality of men and women. Such pressure to justify their actions shows that Muslims still are considered backward and a threat to Western social order.

Tuncay Ozdamar of Westdeutschen Radio admits that German media aren't objective in reporting Islamic world news, focusing only on negative aspects, which leads the public to form wrong and negative views of Muslims.

He further notes that German media

have failed to attract immigrants' attention, especially Turks who still watch Turkish channels, which affects their ability to learn the German language.

Where are the mosques?

Nezar Ahmed, a second generation Muslim in Germany, mentioned his frustration at not being able to pray in a "real" mosque. According to him, most Muslims in Germany pray in mosques hidden from view in old factory buildings and basements. "Most Germans wouldn't accept a more traditional looking mosque in their neighborhood," he said, noting that building traditional mosques often is controversial.

Aydin agrees that there are controver-

representing Germany's Muslims have strongly criticized the proposed ban, arguing that the right to wear hijab is a question of religious freedom.

The proposal follows a controversial ruling last September by Germany's highest court, stating that it is entitled to ban teachers from wearing hijab.

Teacher Fereshte Ludin, who was denied a job in Baden-Wuerttemberg in 1998 because she wore a hijab at school, went to court arguing that the German Constitution guarantees her religious freedom. The Federal Constitutional Court ruled that, under current law, she could wear the hijab, but it also said individual states could pass new laws banning the practice

studied in their schools, I married a German guy... I do whatever I can to increase my ability to be treated as a German citizen," she explains, pointing out that despite these efforts, she still suffers as a Muslim in a secular community.

"When I was 18, I decided to wear the hijab, but I then noticed Germans looking at me for being different." Her friend Hueyla, also wearing hijab, stresses that their insistence upon wearing it is the reason for not being employed in many occupations, although they are qualified.

Religious dialogue

pastor Beate Schreiter admits that certain obstacles can prevent Muslims' integration into German society, but she believes



Muslim women believe that wearing hijab is part of their religious freedom.

sies in some German states related to building mosques. "However, today, more and more mosques are being built in Germany in the classic Oriental style. In German cities like Cologne, a muezzin calls devout Muslims to prayer, at least in those neighborhoods where people aren't bothered by the loudspeaker."

Hijab difficulties

Some German states like Baden-Wuerttemberg have given initial approval for a law to stop teachers from wearing the hijab or headscarf. The state's education ministry wants to ban any public display of religion or politics, which could endanger the neutrality of the state education system.

Civil rights organizations and groups

Sabiha Al-Zayat, who works at the Islamic Women's Center for Research and Encouragement, commented, "In the past, maybe five years ago, wearing the hijab wasn't a big deal, but nowadays, wearing the hijab has become a serious issue discussed in Parliament." She adds that nearly 30 Muslim teachers have left their jobs due to insisting upon wearing hijab.

The hijab controversy can create other problems delaying Muslims' integration. Sema Tozoglee, 24, immigrated with her Turkish parents to Germany when she was only a year old. She now lives in Bonne with her Muslim German husband.

"I'm doing my best to integrate into German society. I speak their language, I

such obstacles can be solved by dialogue and exchanging experiences. She adds that there are concerns among Germans regarding Islam, as well as Muslim concerns regarding how they can retain their identity in a secular community like Germany.

"Our method of dialogue should change according to the reality in which we live today. In the past, we dealt with Muslims as temporary immigrants, but today, fourth and fifth generation Muslim immigrants live in Germany, so we should deal with them not as workers, but as citizens. According to a study, Muslims will comprise 20 percent of Germany's population by 2030, so such dialogue is very important," Schreiter concluded.

Al-Zahra Stationery

For School & Office Supplies
ALL YOUR NEEDS UNDER ONE ROOF.

Hadda Str. Sana'a Infront of Yemenia Airline,
Tel: 240207 Fax: 268041, E-mail: ALZAHRA@Y.NET.YE

مكتبة الزهراء

لبيع الأدوات المكتبية القرطاسية، الهندسية، ولوازم المكاتب.
كل ما تحتاجونه، تحت سقف واحد..
شارع حدة، امام الخطوط الجوية اليمنية
ت: ٢٤٠٢٠٧ - فاكس: ٢٦٨٠٤١

شركة التمر للتجارة الدولية

وعبر مكاتبها .. أن تصومكم
وإرسالكم على ركاب أسطرها المديت ورمالها المنظمة وعلى
سباط الرافعة ندعوكم الى رماننا لشهد الرجال معا صياها وسها، إنداء، من:
طنفا، الفيض - الكلا - عدن - نهر - والمكس
الفيض - الكلا - عدن - نهر - والمكس

صنعاء الإدارة العامة، ٢٦١١٥٧ - ٤٨٠٤٣١
الفيضة، ٠٥/٦١٠٠٣٩ - المكلا ٠٥/٣٠٧٨٠٦٢٠٣٩ - سيئون، ٠٥/٤٠٨٣٤٢ - شبوة، (صنع) ٠٥/٢٠٠٧٥٧

Ahmed Muraisi Real Estate Rentals

Real Estate Rentals
Tel: 733802855
Hadda and Diplomatic Areas

What A Gardens...Breath Taking..
It is "Very Rare" in Sana'a as real estate rental Al Market, such gardens become available.

1-"Mini Rose-garden". two story villa Located near Italian Embassy with excellent finishings. APX. 7 ROOMS, 4bths, kitchen. Two long terraces" up N down" over-looking the "mini Rose-garden" APX. Green area 1000 M.SQ. fruit-full trees, large lawn"GRASS", plants N flowers 3 car covered garage, APX. Paved area 200 M.SQ.
Asking Monthly rent only \$ 2,000.00

2- For those who prefer Al Asbahi area. Two story" Al Asbahi" fully renovated new tiles, doors, kitchen, bath rms. Large garden APX. 600 M.SQ green area. Monthly rent \$ 1,250.00

Travels

Al-Nasim Travel & Tourism. For domestic & international air tickets with price busters all airlines.
Tel: 219890/ 270750
Alkumaim Trading Center Hadda st.

مطعم ومخبازة الشيباني

AI-SHAIBANI RESTAURANT SUPER DELUX
باسم محمد عبده الشيباني

Hadda st. infront of Al-Komaim Center أمام مركز الكيميم التجاري
تلفون: ٢٦٦١٣٧٥ - ٥٠٥٢٩٠
فاكس: ٢٦٦١٩٠
ص.ب: ٥٤٦٥
P.O Box: 5465
Email: shaibani@yemen.net.ye

الشامي للتجارة العامة والخدمات النفطية

AL-SHAMMI For General Trading & Oil Services
معدات صناعية أدوات ورش هواء بناء، وأدوات الكهرباء، وأدوات السلامة

جلال علي محسن الشامي
مدير المبيعات
صنعاء - الجمهورية اليمنية - شارع تعز - أمام مستشفى الهلال الأبيض
تلفون (516299 / 267571) فاكس (248620) - سيار، 777267571 / 711826066
E-mail: shamifortrading@yahoo.com

Cargo

M&M Logistics & Aviation Services.
International Freight Forwarding (Air/Sea/Land)
International Packing Standard Warehousing (The biggest in Sana'a)
International Worldwide Door to Door Services.
Customs Clearance (Airports/Ports/Border)
Arranging of Exemptions.
Over flying & Technical stops for aircrafts at all Yemen Airports.

Tel: 01-531221/531231
Fax: 01-531130
Hot line: 73303062 (24 Hours)
Address: 36 Amman St, Sana'a - Republic Of Yemen.
P.O. Box 15053, Sana'a - Republic Of Yemen.
E-Mail: m&mlogistics@yemen.net.ye
Website: www.mlogisticsyemen.com

language teachers to and roads survey many other home
teach English engineer is seeking for appliances.
Educationally construction. Contact: 711998995
qualified ones are Contact: 733 65 00 90
preferable. Please English teacher with 2
submit, email or fax Koshafah, English years of experience, he
CVs to the following teacher for seven years, wants to work as a
address: Ictech, Hadda private translator or giving lessons,
St., Sana'a, fax (+967- working in external correspondence
1-265537) through internet.
Are you creative give private lessons or Contact: 733297325
designer? teach foreign students the Arabic language.
send us the best 3 ■Saddam Ahmed, English teacher with 4
works of yours.. Contact: 712 75 91 45
cva@snono.com ■Naji Khamis,
www.snono.com Bachelor degree in
English teacher Chemical Engineer, diploma in computer &
required - Must be English language, working in external
native speaker. Seven Years experience correspondence
Contact: 733700975 in Administration. through internet.
Mukalla - Hadramut Contact: 711830385
Business ■Naji Musid,
negotiations & Transport supervisor for 14 years.
commercial ■ He has a good Contact: 733478750
experience in office works, good English school graduate,
corresponding, public language, good skills in Sana'a
relations more than 5 diploma / pharmacy, university(Commerce)
years. BA/chemistry, Contact: 777 24 48 24
diploma in computer. ■ A b d u r r a h i m
Mohammed, Bachelor
degree in accounting, ■ Mohammed Al- degree in English
diploma in computer language, diploma in
Science - specialized computer.
in YemenSoft Contact: 711660730-
accounting system - 733042689
English (S.R.W) good. ■ Faiz Ali Ahmed,
Accountant with 6 technician, can fix
years of experience. conditioners, fridges,
Contact: 733236746 ■ School furniture,
A land, buildings, mattresses, crockey, and
laundry machines and some electronic

Daily flight to New York via Cairo

رحلة يومية إلى نيويورك عبر القاهرة
مصر للطيران EGYPTAIR
Tel: 273452 - 275061

Cargo

Trans Global Logistics & Services Ltd.
We bring your World Closer
Air/Sea/Land forwarding.
Packing/Land Transportation.
International door to door services.
Warehousing /Logistical planning.
Customs clearance/Local Visa/Documentation handling.
Real Estate Services.
Ticking Reservations & General Tourism Services.
Courier Services.

Tel: 967-1-444226/440460
Fax: 967-1-445696
P.O.Box 16884, Sana'a Rep.of Yemen
Email: transglobal@yemen.net.ye
Email: transglobal2@yemen.net.ye
Website: www.transglobalyemen.com

gadgets are available Monthly rent 450 \$. setting rooms. Kitchen,
for auction in Pakistan Contact: 77740 87 11 Car park - Suitable for
school Sana'a's ■Spacious Flat for a family or 3-4 friends -
premise. rent (preferably for Friendly atmosphere,
Contact: 01-266978, foreigners) - walking available now, Call
Tele fax-243673 distance from Tahrir 733825231
For rent (only for Square (city center). 4
foreigners), A Bedrooms, 2
furnished house bathrooms, 2 spacious
consists of 3 rooms, 1
bath room, kitchen and
garage for 1 car, near to
Tahrir (city center).

Relax-Inn ريلاكس إن

Luxury Furnished Apartments
أجنحة وشقق عائلية مفروشة
يومي . إسبوعي . شهري . سنوي
The best place for you and your family
★★ R ★★
المكان الأفضل لك ولعائلتك
صنعاء - حدة - الحي السياسي
Diplomatic Area-Hadda - Sana'a
Mobile: 711941279 سيار،
Tel: 449871 ت:

الإعلاناتكم يرجى التواصل مع قسم الإعلانات والتسويق على رقم 268661 جوية 211

Cargo شحن

Al-Nasim Cargo Forwarders for packing, customs clearance, domestic & international forwarding air & sea.
Contact: Al-Nasim cargo forwarder. Al-Zubairi St Sanaa. Tel: 275903 / 216048 / 407905

Real Estate & Furniture

School furniture, mattresses, crockey, and some electronic

Situation Vacant

Ictech is looking for senior female English

Vehicles

Benz 220E CDI Diesel, 1998, 190000 KM,
For sale: Ford Grey color, Leather Mustang 2002, his Seat, Sunroof, Good 59000 Miles, Grey condition, color. nonnegotiable price: \$ 16,000 Dollars. 13,500\$
Contact: 711283601 Contact: 777447595
For sale, Mercedes Adel

Coupon for Free Classified Ads. (All Personal Ads - All Free of Cost)

For Sale Required Available For Lease For Hire/Rent
Job Require Situation Vacant Others

Details:

Contact Address:

Please cut this coupon and send it to Yemen Times fax: 268276 or P.O. Box 2579 - Sana'a
For more info. contact: 268661/2/3

أرقام مهمة

IMPORTANT Numbers

- Electricity problems 177, Emergency Police 199, Fire Brigade 191, Water Problems 171, Telephone enquires 118, Accident (Traffic) 194, Foreign Affairs, 202544/7, Interior Affairs 252701/7, Immigration 250761/3, Inter-City Bus Co. 262111/3, Ministry of Communication 325110/1/2/3, Radio Station 282061, Tourism 254032, TV Station 332001/2, Red Crescent 203131/3, Tel-Yemen 7522202, Y.net 7522227
- ### AIRLINES
- Continental Airlin 278668/283082
Egypt Air 273452/275061
Gulf Air 440922
Lufthansa 213400/219252
Qatar Air ways Fax: 506038, Tel:506030/5
- ### BANKS
- Yemen Gulf Bank Fax:260824 Tel:967-1-260823 Aden: tel / 02 - 237829 Fax: 237824
- Shamil Bank of Yemen & Bahrain Tel. 264775 264702. Fax. 264703
- Yemeni Banks:
Central Bank 274314/1
Yemen Commercial Bank Tel: 01 277224 Fax: 277291
Tel: 01 407030
Arab Bank Tel: 01 276585/2
CAC Bank Tel: 01 563813
- ### BUDGET
- 264703,503350
International Bank of Yemen
Arab Bank
CAC Bank
- ### HOTELS
- Versailles Hotel Tel: 01 425970/1/2
Sheraton Hotel Tel: 01 237500
Movenpick Hotel Tel: 01 546666 Fax: 01 546000
Taj Sheba Hotel Tel: 01 272372
Relax-Inn Hotel Tel: 01 449871
- ### INSURANCE COMPANIES
- Al-Watania Insurance (Y.S.C.)
Sana'a 27213/874 Aden: 243490-242476
Hodeidah 219941/406
Taiz: 250029
Marib Insurance Sana'a: 206129/8/13
Aden: 255668
Taiz: 240927/34

- ### CAR SHOWROOMS & SPARE PARTS
- FORM/HYUNDAI 267791
MERCEDES-BENZ 01 - 330080
NISSAN Hodeidah: 200150/49, Sana'a: 400269
OPEL / GM 203075
SUZUKI 02 - 346000
TOYOTA 445362/3
- ### COMPUTER EDUCATION AND INSTITUTES
- Computer Education Aden: 02-237199
Infinit Education Tel:444553
NIT Quality
Computer Education Tel. 445518/7-442073
The British Institute for Languages 440719/415812
- British Institute for languages & Computer
Tel: 266222-Fax: 514755
- ### COURIERS
- FedEx Sana'a: 440170, Aden: 248177
Hodeidah:234982, Ibb:411988
Mukalla 302641, Suwayn: 402469
- ### FREIGHT FORWARDERS
- M&M Logistics & Aviation Services
Tel: 01 531221/531231
Al-Nasim Cargo Forwarders 407905
World Link Tel: 01 444550/441935
- ### HOSPITALS
- Modern German Hospital Tel. 600000/602008
E-mail:felixpene@hotmail.com Fax. 601889
Al-Jumhuri Hospital Tel: 01 274286/87
Hadda Hospital Tel: 01 412981
Al-Thawra Hospital Tel: 01 246967/66

- Hodeidah: 219545/8
Yemen Islamic Insurance Co. Sana'a 284193, 5 lines, Taiz: 258881, Aden: 244280
Yemen Insurance company Sana'a: 272806/272962/43, Aden: 247617 Taiz: 250345
Mukalla: 304292, Hodeidah: 261839/17
- ### RESTAURANT
- Al-shaibani restaurant super delux
Tel: 266375 - 505290 Fax: 267619
- ### SCHOOLS
- Sana'a International School Tel: 01 370191/2 Fax 370193
Rainbow Pre-School 414-026/424-433
International Turkish Schools Sana'a 448258/9
Taiz 205593
Al-Majd Yemen School Tel: 206159
- ### Supermarket
- AL-JANDUL Supermarket. Tel: 01-422610
- ### Translations
- Urwa Wautqa Int. Auth. Trans. Arabic-English-
French -German-Russian-Italian- Spanish-Polish-
Dutch- Iranian-Turkish-Eriterea-Amharic.
Tel: 01-240515
- ### TRAVEL
- Falcon Holidays Tel: 444118
Al-Nasim Travel Tel: 270750
Universal Business Travel Center Tel: 441158/9/60
- ### UNIVERSITIES
- American World University, Rep. by IS academy
Tel. 01 - 417441 Fax: 412039
University of Applied and Social Science
Sana'a: 412442 Fax: 412441
Aden: 234533 / 234960
Queen Arwa University Tel: 449971/2
Sana'a University Tel: 250553/4/5
Alandalus University Tel:675567, Fax:675885
- To participate contact: 71200540



Yemen's first and most widely-read English-language newspaper

Soon

WHITE & BRIGHT

وسائل تعليمية ومكتبية

KALBOARD®

شاشات عرض بوجكتر كهربائية

The Military Museum (Part 3 of 3)

Yemen's great history and heritage

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

By: Fatima Al-Ajel
fatimafnr@yahoo.com

Imam Ahmad bin Yahya and his people called him the devil, "Iblis," because whenever the imam imprisoned him – which he did several times – he would suddenly disappear. Sa'eed Hassen Faria' is one of Yemen's freedom fighters who tried to assassinate Imam Ahmad in Lahj governorate's Al-



In the middle of the September 26 Revolution Hall is a statue regarding the joining of the Yemeni and Egyptian armies to fight the Imamate rule in Yemen.

Sakhina region. He was clever at planning plots to kill the imam and when caught by the imam's soldiers, he easily escaped and continued his activities against the Imamate rule.

The new Free Yemeni Movement was established to oppose the Imamate rule via demonstrations and distributing pamphlets. In 1961, a group of Yemeni freedom fighters showered Imam Ahmad with gunfire, injuring him seriously. After this incident, he was bedridden for eight months until he died.

September 26 Revolution Hall

The fifth hall, known as the September 26 Revolution Hall, depicts the combining of the Yemeni and Egyptian armies to fight Yemen's Imamate rulers. Many Egyptian soldiers made lofty sacrifices to usher in the Yemeni Revolution on Sept. 26, 1962 in North Yemen. A Yemeni and Egyptian statue and a photo of Egyptian President Gamal Abdul Nasser's visit to Yemen are some of the evidences displayed in the hall regarding Yemen's strong relations with Egypt at that time.

Just a year after the September 26 Revolution in 1962, Yemeni freedom fighters in South Yemen waged the October 14 Revolution in 1963 against British occupation there. At that time, South Yemen was divided into independent kingdoms.

There are photos of suppressive acts by the British against Yemenis during their occupation of the south; however, centered atop Radfan and Sarah Mountains and in several other regions, the Yemeni army forced the British out of Yemen.

The 70-day Siege Hall

Returning to North Yemen, there was a 70-day siege in Sana'a after establishing the republic system in Yemen. Several leaders from the areas around Sana'a kingdoms attacked Sana'a in an attempted coup to topple the authority. In the museum's seventh hall is a map describing all of the fighting in Sana'a during this siege.

During this difficult period, both the Yemeni nation in the north Yemen and their armies united to fight the kingdom



The barrel and border used to divide North and South Yemen. Today they are a symbol of the period of Yemen's separation.

leaders' attack and after 70 days, they broke the leaders' blockade of Sana'a.

May 22 Hall

The eighth hall, known as May 22 Hall, depicts Yemen's modern history, featuring its most important and greatest event – the reunification of North and South Yemen.

Many ancient narratives assert that Yemen was united long ago before it ever split into North and South; it previously had been one nation long ago. However, for historical reasons, it divided into two parts. Fortunately, on May 22, 1990 North and South Yemen reunited for the second time.

Numerous agreements were inked outside of Yemen between the two leaders of the two Yemens. Agreeing to merge their two armies, they finally signed a unification document on May 22 and the flag of united Yemen rose high over all Yemeni skies.

A barrel that had been used as a road-block and a border between North and South Yemen was removed that day and families in the both parts gathered

again.

Four years later, dissenters attempted to sever this unity by inciting secession; however, Yemeni citizens were determined to maintain their unity at any cost. The eighth hall regarding Yemeni reunification displays several photos from the miserable events of this 1994 Civil War, as well as the Yemeni nation's participation with the army to bring food to armed forces during the war.

In this final installment of this series, there are three more halls in the museum specialize in depicting the development of the Yemeni army, the Ministry of Interior and the Special Forces, as well as gifts President Ali Abdullah Saleh, ministers of defense and army leaders have received from both Arab and foreign world leaders.

CAC BANK

بنك الائحة التعاونية والزراعية
Cooperative & Agricultural Credit Bank

السرعة للمحالات

السرعة للمحالات

SPEED

يُغني المسافات

www.cacbank.com.ye
Tel: 01 560031

CONSOLIDATED CONTRACTORS INTERNATIONAL COMPANY - SAL

CONSTRUCTION OF MECHANICAL AND HEAVY CIVIL PROJECTS

- Petrochemical plants, refineries.
- Heavy, light industrial plants.
- Power and desalination plants.
- Fuel and water storage tanks.
- Oil fields ancillary installations.
- Air purification for industry.
- Marine docks, harbours, deep sea berths & refinery terminals.
- Offshore structures and underwater works.
- Pipelines construction and maintenance.
- Prefabricated accommodation & office facilities.
- Sewage treatment plants & collection networks.
- Airports, roads, highways, bridges & fly-overs.
- High quality buildings & sports complexes.
- Water treatment plants, reservoirs & distribution systems.

Sanaa
Tel: (967-1) 441638
Fax: (967-1) 441630
E-Mail: ccc@cccyemen.com

Aden
Tel: (967-2) 377328
Fax: (967-2) 377716
E-Mail: cccaden@y.net.ye

With the lowest Charges

You get your money at your bank account in India, with very good INR Rates.

TRANSFER YOUR MONEY THROUGH
YEMEN GULF BANK
01-260823 EXT 140

بنك اليمن والخليج
Yemen Gulf Bank

Building a better future
Global Leader

HYUNDAI
HEAVY INDUSTRIES CO., LTD.

Heavy Duty Machinery
Built for Maximum Power, Performance, Reliability.

شركة زَبَيْن للتجارة والصناعة
zubayen Trading & Industry Company
Sana'a (441575/571) - Fax : 441579 - E-mail: zubayen1@y.net.ye
Aden (205060/1/2) - Fax : 205063 - E-mail : zubayena@y.net.ye

ZTCO

NOKIA
Connecting People

Simply Beautiful

NOKIA 6300 ماجدو

- Compact modern design featuring sophisticated stainless-steel covers, glossy black finish, and rounded edges.
- Catch and keep those treasured moments with the 2 megapixel camera with 8x digital zoom.
- Get entertainment when you want it with the music player, FM stereo radio, and video plays.
- See more at a glance with the 240 x 320 resolution screen with up to 16 million true colors.
- Store music, videos, and photos with up to 2GB expandable memory.

733 1133 55
المعارض : الزبيري - 275105 - الفيادة - 561700 - مركز صنعاء البحري - 448504 - جدة - 513900 - عسبر - 289447