

About last week's Arab conference held in Sana'a:

Arab solidarity needed urgently

By Mohammed Bin Sallam
Yemen Times Staff

SANA'A- The 14th Arab National Conference concluded its activities on June 26 in Sana'a at the Sheraton Hotel with a strong final declaration.

The final declaration of the conference focused on the pathetic situation of the Arab world, and in particular the situation in Palestine and Iraq. The 'Road Map' was totally rejected in the declaration issued by the 14th Arab National participants. The Palestinian military resistance was also hailed by the participants. The statement put great emphasis on the significance of Iraqi resistance against Anglo-American presence on Iraqi soil.

The statement also demanded that occupation forces in Iraq leave and allow Iraqis to rule their land in a united country.

"Iraqis are entitled to rule their country without external interference. Iraqis' properties and national wealth should be at their own disposal," the statement said.

The statement dealt with the need to democratize the Arab world as well.

During the closing ceremony, Mr. Ma'an Bashor was appointed as secretary-general of the conference in place of Mr. Dha'uddin Dawood.

He got 113 votes out of 172, while his contestant Mohammed Abdulhakim Diab got only 59.

Yemen Times met with some of the Arab representatives, who gave the following statements.

Mr. Mustafa Yousef, Hamas organization affiliate in Palestine said, "This Arab National Conference is not formal, and hence it is in dire need of mechanisms that could enable it to implement its plans and programs.

However, the conference was able to expose the Arab nation's fear and sufferings...

Without doubt, this conference is not different from the one that preceded it. We think that this conference would be capable of translating what has been adopted, particularly with respect to the Iraqi and Palestinian issues."



Arab participants during the Arab National Conference held last week in Sana'a

Mr. Zouhair Khatib, the General Coordinator of the Social and Economical Forum and member of the Arab National Conference, Lebanon, said: "Undoubtedly, the 14th Arab National Conference has come in unusual circumstances, when Arab nations are going through tremendous difficulties.

This has manifested itself in the Zionist-American aggression, which has led to Iraq's occupation. We along with all Arabs attending the 14th Arab National Conference have fully realized the difficulties we are facing.

Those new trends make it necessary and even essential to renew the way we think and try and change our way of dealing with issues.

The recommendations that have been made are practical and reasonable and can indeed be implemented.

The new general authority elections and electing the new secretary-general of the 14th Arab National Conference is a distinguished democratic experience.

All candidates have shown adherence to work in order translate words into action.

The conference is considered a mass conference and as a result, any recommendations made in relation to policies and trends of the Arab regimes, should be taken seriously by Arab leaders. Regimes have to be held accountable for the dangers that surround Arab nations.

Democracy is the solution for our problems. There should be room for opinions and counter-opinions without ignoring national values."

Mr. Nasr Shali, the former Media Institute Director in Syria and now a member at of the Arab National Conference said, "In order to review or assess the conference's results, first, we have to mention that its structure consists of a wide political, cultural and juristic spectrum in the Arab world. Each member in this conference represents his own country in his own arena.

People have attended the conference with their personal opinions, while in reality, they represent different social and political congregations, as they are actually of partisan political, juristic or independent personalities. They have their own contributions in their societies.

tual reference for the Arab nations and all activists in national issues."

The conference has gathered intellectuals, practical-thinkers, opinion-makers. It has united people with solid stances, with others who believe in practice and application.

Accordingly, the conference has to be enlarged and renewed to accept new ideas and thoughts presented.

First of all, the political speech has to be changed along with its method and implementation. In order to make contacts with the masses, the conference should be developed into a distinguished institution. This establishment should include all members of Arab vocational, cultural and youth syndicate organizations.

In other words, the conference will be more effective and successful if Arab students, laborers, women, engineers, doctors, and lawyers join it.

Contacts can be made among those who always showed interest of the future and present of this nation and what has been achieved in reality.

The future and the presence of the nation are in danger. All nationalists have to be aware of this danger. They should show an adherence to this nation in order to activate their ideas and defend their land in Palestine, Iraq and must also protect their Islamic and Arab identity.

M. Ashraf El-Bayoumi, (Ph. D), Physical Chemistry, said, "It has been a good conference, which came at a very critical moment, especially after the fall of Iraq and asserted and reasserted our determination to liberate Iraq from American occupation and also Palestine from the hands of Zionists. It is true that our situation is very bad. At the same time, this occupation of Iraq has brought opportunity for a widened struggle against the imperialist powers of the world.

In fact, the task ahead of us is heavy and enormous. We are determined, however, to follow the path to liberate ourselves from internal oppression as well as from external occupation and to maintain our own sovereignty."

The 14th Arab National Conference by itself predominated all different political movements such as, liberalism, Marxism or Islamism.

In order to be successful in including this wide political spectrum, the conference has taken keen interest to unite participants and create common grounds.

Consequently, when talking about the conference's results, its structure has to be taken into considerations.

We are ambitious to adopt at least what have been agreed upon. If little understanding has been achieved among those people and those individuals enthusiastically showed commitment to the results of the conference, no splits will erupt.

In order to continue hold such useful meetings with an active participation of all sides in the Arab world, flexibility and tolerance are essential."

Mr. Ahmed al-Kahlawi, the Chairman of the National Organization for Defending Iraq and Palestine and an activist in national issues said, "I want to remind you here that the founders of this conference used to say that the 14th Arab National Conference will be "an intellec-

Course on means for protection from radiation

A course on radiation and precautionary measures towards it organized by the Atomic Energy National Committee at Al-Thowra Hospital was concluded last Wednesday in Sana'a.

Dr. Mustafa Buhran, the President's Science and Technology Advisor and Head of the Committee emphasized the workshop's importance in helping educate and train men on proper applications regarding atomic energy. He said that the purpose of this workshop is to educate people working in the

field of radiation about the dangers of rays in general and rays used in the medical field in particular and how to deal with them and prevent damage.

In his speech conclusion, he praised the International Agency for Atomic Energy's support to our country in raising awareness about means for protection from radiation, especially when taking into account that there are 16 ongoing projects regarding the establishment of radiotherapy cancer treatment centers in the country.

USAID: Building bridges between Americans & Yemenis

BY YASSER AL-MAYYASI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

USAID representative in Yemen confirmed last Monday, 23 June in a press conference that the main aim of USAID in Yemen is to support the partnership between USA and Yemen and enhance relations between people of the two countries.

In a statement, USAID said that the activities of agency will cover the fields of elementary education, eradicating illiteracy, population cases, productive health, motherhood and childhood, supporting agriculture and trade through improving job opportunities and enhancing democratic institutions. USAID representatives confirmed that assistance to Yemen will be focused on improving human resources and infrastructure services, and also building bridges of understanding and friendship between Americans and Yemenis.

Readers' Voice

Yemen Times is reintroducing a popular feature "Readers' Voice" - formerly known as YT Opinion Poll.

This is your opportunity to have a say on world and local affairs.

THIS WEEK'S QUESTION:

Do you think that Bush and Blair could win the second term in office:

- None of them will
- George Bush will, but Blair will not.
- Blair will and Bush will not.
- Both of them will win

LAST WEEK'S QUESTION:

For how long do you think the American forces will stay in Iraq?

- Between one and five years. 36.7%
- Forever. 32.4%
- More than five years. 26.4%
- Less than a year. 4.3%

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Yemeni journalists to cover Kuwaiti elections

A Yemeni press delegation is heading today Monday June 30 to the State of Kuwait in order to cover the elections of the Kuwaiti Nation's (Umma) Council which is to be held on July 5.

It is worthwhile mentioning that the democratic experience in Kuwait has started in the 1920s when the Constituent Assembly was first established.

The Kuwaiti Nation's Council has 50 members representing 25 electoral constituencies.

No political parties have been yet proclaimed, but there are political blocs practicing their political freedom openly in Kuwait.

On his part, Kuwaiti Ambassador to Yemen, H.E. Yousef al-Onaizi emphasized the role journalists play in bringing a true image of the democratic experience in Kuwait and witnessing the election process openly with no restrictions whatsoever. The ambassador expressed his hope in a successful coverage of elections by the Yemeni journalists.



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Continued from page 1

Military forces victorious

The battle between security forces and the Islamic militants ended last Friday with the defeat of the militant group after its leader, Khaled Abdulnabi, was killed during a massive assault by the military forces against the few dozen militants, who were hiding in the Hattat mountainous area in the southern province of Abyan.

The confrontation between the two sides has hence reached its end at least in the time being until the militants start regrouping again.

Military forces are still, however, chasing several militants still hiding in the vast mountains of Abyan.

The forces were able on Thursday to reach the hideouts of the leaders of the group and were able to collect the artillery left behind by the escaped militants, who are expected to be moving from one place to another in the Makr mountain in Hattat valley in the district of Sarar of Abyan province. The forces realized they have taken control of the region after concluding that there was no more resistance in response to their fire. The area where the escapees are at is quite vast with mountains extending from Sirar district, which is connected to the Yaramis region in the east with the Bana and Radfan valleys of Lahj province in the west.

The military forces that surrounded the area from the north and south at Makram found a vehicle belonging to the escapees. The vehicle had Rocket Propelled Grenade equipment along

with live ammunition and several light machineguns plus first aid and medical equipment.

A military source that requested anonymity said that the assault on the militants led to killing and injuring 20 of them and arresting more than 25. The attacking military units also suffered a few deaths and injuries.

Meanwhile, Major General Abdullah Alewa, Minister of Defense along with the southern region's commander and commanders of other participating military units led the operations that took place on Thursday and Friday at Makr Mountain region.

Several villagers in the area expressed their appreciation to the military forces for clearing the area from militant groups that caused them sleepless nights in the last few weeks.

Military units have started their withdrawal from the area after the successful operation as eyewitnesses have seen military convoys and trucks leaving the area towards Aden. Other military units remained in the area to hunt down the rest of the militants who are wanted by the law. The search for bodies or injured are continuing throughout the area in an effort to control all areas including Khalha, Haswa, and along the valley of Huttat until Al-Bark mountain and the mountain series reaching up to the Al-Sahib Al-Maqbara Amsdarat Al-Rakb, and Dhi Tha'ab so as to strictly control the circumference of the region and preventing the militants from escaping.

Calls to extradite Abu Hamza renewed

British officials said that "It is standard practice never to confirm whether a request has been received."

As a general rule, requests linked to charges which might lead to capital punishment are accepted only if a written assurance is given by the country involved that the death penalty will not be imposed. It is believed that the Yemeni paperwork issued yesterday in the capital Sana'a has not yet been received in the UK.

Attempts to deport radical Muslim cleric Abu Hamza will take "months not weeks" to push through the courts, a Home Office source has admitted.

The proceedings to have the controversial cleric removed from Britain comes under new powers which came into effect earlier this week.

The Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act allows the Government to remove the UK citizenship of a holder of joint citizenship if it is believed their activities threaten the national interests of the country.

Mr. Blunkett confirmed he had sent Abu Hamza a letter informing him of the decision and indicated that security and intelligence information had persuaded him to use the Act for the first time.

But the Home Office privately admitted that the test case for Hamza's removal would not be resolved in a matter of weeks.

An initial 10-day appeal period is likely to be extended as his lawyers attempt to "throw every available spanner in the works".

Sources at the Home Office also confirmed privately that they were clear Hamza's nationality was Egyptian, an issue of intense debate in recent months.

His nationality had been looked into carefully before the process to strip him of his British citizenship had begun, the sources said.

Announcing his decision Mr Blunkett said the action against Hamza did not herald a series of expulsions of radical Islamists.

Asked if he planned to strip any other radical Islamists of their citizenship, he said: "I am certainly not speculating on that. We are not starting a hunt for people with dual citizenship."

Mr Blunkett insisted that the action against the one-eyed 44-year-old was due to his having urged followers to attack British interests abroad, and not simply because he was an outspoken critic of the UK Government.

"We are not talking about a big-mouth shouting off," he said. "Irritating though that is, they have the right to do so."

He added: "The evidence that would have to be adduced if this man appeals and his lawyers decide to challenge us would be about the way in which people are encouraged to take part in jihad and are encouraged to fight us overseas and issues of that sort."

"If you encourage, support, advise, help people to take up training, if you facilitate them, then of course that takes you right over the boundary."

Yemen discusses refugee affairs in Addis Ababa

Yemen along with 13 other countries and more than 16 international and regional organizations attended the conference of the international immigration policies that was held in the Ethiopian capital Addis Ababa last week. A number of prominent international experts have also participated in the activities of the conference.

In his speech on this occasion, Deputy Interior Minister General Rasheed Jurhoom talked about various issues concerning Yemen's refugee problems, especially those concerning Somali refugees and others coming from the Horn of Africa.

He also gave a statement about the projects that Yemen implemented since the Nairobi conference held in May 2002, which was an opportunity to exploit the possibilities to reform Yemeni refugee and immigration laws and procedures.

The chairman of the conference considered Yemen's working paper submitted during the event a major document of the conference as it served as an example and case study of means and possibilities on how to improve standards and legislations to protect rights of refugees and immigrants.

American NGO supports Yemeni professor

One of the world's largest medical non-governmental organizations, American Heart Association (AHA) has expressed in supporting scientific research and programs in the Republic of Yemen. Among the programs that AHA will support is a 3-year scientific program currently being carried out by Yemeni professor Mustafa al-Absi.

The scientific program of the Yemeni professor would focus on the effect of biological and behavioral factors along with psychological stress on heart diseases and the role of chemical

elements in causing severe psychological stress especially after having certain drugs.

The scientific program of Prof. al-Absi will help uncover new information that would enable doctors to identify those who are likely to have heart diseases.

The program started after Prof. Al-Absi and his team carried out several researches and studies in the USA and Germany, resulting in fascinating outcomes that helped discover those who are exposed to coronary heart diseases.

Yemen hosts Gulf tourists

The culture and tourism ministry is preparing to implement a program for the summer vacation to receive a group of Gulf countries and Yemeni immigrants.

The tourist sector in the culture ministry is expecting a dramatic number of tourists this year.

The tourist sector assured that the coordination between several authorities is set up to facilitate receiving the tourists and returnees.

The coordination represents in the inlets and the offices of the culture and tourism ministry in the governorates as well as the tourist and traveling agencies for diverse tourist programs.

It is worthwhile to mention that Yemen received last summer more than 40 thousands from GCC and immigrants.

Adil Imam to produce and act in it:

Refugee in Yemen in a movie

Adil Imam, the famous Egyptian actor, who is also ambassador of good will at the UNHCR said in statement on Thursday 24 June in press conference held at the UNHCR office in Cairo that he will produce Arabic film about refugees, and how they suffer throughout the world. Adil Imam added that the movie would also feature Somali refugees who fled to Yemen.

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Awareness workshop for journalists

The Women's Forum for Researches and Training (WFRT) in cooperation with Frederic Ebert Stiftung (FES) is to organize a workshop for journalists on gender issues and the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). The workshop is planned to start from the 29th of June and will last until the 3rd of July at Sana'a International Hotel.

The workshop aims at developing journalists' skills and abilities to deal with issues regarding gender and discrimination against women and to provide journalists with accurate information and training to take up such topics in a professional manner.

It is worth noting that this is WFRT's third course with media representatives as it holds an annual training workshop for journalists on such important issues.

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Yemen Times sales set to record high!

It is also worth noting that advertisers have realized that the step taken to become a semiweekly has brought to their advertisements in the paper (whether on Monday or Thursday) more publicity and exposure.

In the meantime, bookstores and newsstands confirmed that sales have increased greatly due to the fact that readers started shifting from reading other newspapers that come out during the weekend to reading Yemen Times Thursday edition because of its credibility, variety, and high standards.

"That is not all! We still have plenty of wonderful surprises ahead. Some of them would be pioneering, and others would simply be unmatch-

able." Al-Saqqaf added.

It is worth noting that Yemen Times is Yemen's most widely read English newspaper. With a readership covering all segments of the intelligentsia community, Yemen Times has become an essential source of news for hundreds of thousands of Yemenis and foreigners in Yemen and abroad. According to a recent survey derived from sales of the hard copy in the market in the capital and other cities in the country, almost 90% of readers purchasing English-language publications at newsstands and bookstores purchase Yemen Times, while 10 to 20% percent buy other English-language publications instead.

Latest attack on Islamic Jihad group in Abyan is a clear example

Yemen's anti-terrorism efforts continue

BY YASSER AL-MAYYASI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

SANAA - The militant attack on a military-medical convoy more than a week ago injuring seven people, was indeed the start of a violent confrontation between an Islamic militant group calling itself Islamic Jihad -formerly known as Aden-Abyan Islamic Army- and security forces. A few days ago a bloody conflict between the two sides in Abyan led to the arrest and killing of most of the group's members, probably resulting in tremendous damage to the group's foundation.

However, the attack against the doctors was not the first by the said militant group. In December 1998, the same group started its violent activities by kidnapping several foreign tourists under the direct orders and supervision of the group's leader then, Abulhassan Al-Mihdhar. A failed rescue attempt carried out by security forces resulted in an upsetting massacre killing four of the tourists and several injuries. The group's leader was then arrested and a few months later sentenced to death and executed in 1999.

Despite the claims of the government that the organization collapsed after the execution of its leader, the group seemed to be reorganizing itself and launching yet other attacks such as those carried out against certain tourist facilities in Aden and elsewhere. Even though the group was not directly linked to the USS Cole attack in 2000, which is thought to be solely arranged by Al-Qaeda, others insist that some of the group's members had something to do with the implementation of the attack.

As if that was not enough, the September 2001 attack in the USA and the October 2002 Limburg attack both took place in a time Yemen was hoping to reduce tensions within its borders.

Ever since then, the Yemeni govern-

ment was exposed to tremendous international pressure to crack down on terrorists and the government realized that it needed to shed the image of Yemen as a haven for extremists. The authorities did not leave any stone unturned, but there continued to be so many difficulties hindering their progress. It seemed that Yemen needed more skills, equipment, and training to fight this phenomenon, which took its toll and affected Yemen's international diplomatic and trade relations.

The awaited assistance came from the USA as security cooperation agreements were signed between the two countries to fight terrorism.

A government report was presented on 30 December 2002 to the parliament on 'terrorism in Yemen' to start a hard-line approach against all those suspected terrorists and others who may cause harm to Yemen's internal security. The report brought forward a complete summary of the terrorist attacks launched throughout the country since the mid-1990s and proposed measures and solutions to fight back and work on extinguishing terrorism in the country.

The report unveiled a conclusion that all those terrorist attacks are not the product of a small single group and is definitely not of individual nature, but rather of an organized terrorist network that needs to be identified and destroyed. The government said that many of those terrorist masterminds were from other countries. The discovery of such a terrorist cell in 1997 was one of the major achievements of the government then. The cell was found to be led by Babil Nankli, a Spaniard who operated in Yemen. Ten persons of British and French nationalities were also arrested in Aden and Shabwa governorates and were found to be planning violent attacks in certain areas using sophisticated equipment and machinery that were alleged-

ly sent to them from Abu Hamza Al-Masri, a Briton Islamic scholar living in the UK. The report clearly mentioned that most of the money obtained for those potential terrorist activities came from certain Islamic charities and prominent international personalities.

It is clear that Yemen suffered economically, politically, and even socially from those terrorist attacks as the country is still seen worldwide as a haven for terrorists. Today, the economic activity in the country has deteriorated to an unprecedented level. The tourism industry alone loses tens of millions of US dollars every year because of the situation caused by those attacks.

More than one million US dollars were spent only on cleaning the remains of the 150 tons of crude oil spilled over 500 kilometers of coastline as a result of the attack against the French Limburg supertanker near the shore of Hadhramout last year. The attack also resulted in raising insurance costs of sea shipments to Yemen to an unprecedented level.

Similarly, the number of containers arriving at the Aden Free Zone has also decreased. For example the number of containers arriving to Aden dropped from 4,300 containers in September 2002 to 3,000 in November 2002. The continuous loss in Aden Free Zone because of terrorism is estimated at USD 15 million monthly resulting in the delay and sometimes cancellation of certain projects of investors in the zone because of investors' concerns as they have been discouraged from starting new projects.

There is no doubt that Yemen will continue its stiff stance against any militant groups, who may be seen as potential terrorist organizations that could result in further damage to an economy that has already suffered enough in the last few years.



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Yemeni women's status greatly deteriorated

BY HASSAN AL-ZAIDI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

The status of women in Yemen is deteriorating in correlation with the decline in overall development. The role of women in society continues to be blurred. This topic has become a common ground for debate among political parties, especially during elections seasons as a kind of overbidding for gaining their votes. Prior to the general elections, there was a significant debate regarding the role and responsibilities that women have. But the debate came to a halt following the elections.

Soon after, awareness of the subject seemed to disappear among the public and the media. As for the population of Yemen the number of women exceeds that of men, nevertheless, the role of women in Yemeni society as depicted in programs and mechanisms the government implements and the kind of contribution to enable the woman to play her role in Yemen life remains very weak.

Normally, the status of women is solely discussed in relation to her role in a political life. During the 2003 elections, observers correctly noted that women registration for the elections has increased drastically. The overall number of registered voters was 8,097,162 million in 2003, and of that 3,415,114 were women, therefore 42% of voters were women. However, there is still a space for effecting improvement. During the same April 2003 elections, only one woman was elected to Parliament. In other words, out of a total of 301 members of Parliament, only one woman has managed to win a seat at the parliament.

It is evident that the issue of woman needs cultural and environmental consolidation in order to enable her play the role she is supposed to. The Yemeni woman image is still confused and her educational, health and social situation is in a continual deterioration. Attaining real development in Yemen is linked to the woman role in this regard and to her position in development especially in the rural areas. Most Yemeni intellectuals believe that Islam has accorded women certain rights and privileges. They also believe that if we adopt a stance towards women consistent with these rights and privileges and never to undermine or override them, most of problems the Yemeni woman is suffering from could have been overcome.

By applying true Islamic principles, we would be able to convince even those who may have a narrow view of

the role of women. By following and implementing the teachings of Islam, we can clarify the relationship between the man and the woman. That allows us to see clearly the privileges and rights that Islam has accorded on women. The Islamic philosopher and thinker, Dr. Mohammed Amara has written many articles on the legitimate role and status of women. According to Dr. Amara, Islam doesn't prevent women from assuming any official position. Dr. Amara states that the Prophet Mohammed appointed Shifa Bint Abulla in a post similar to the post of finance minister nowadays. She was in charge of supervising markets trade movement in them.

Dr. Amara also refers to the a Prophetic tradition which explains that no people or nation would succeed if they let a woman rule them, clarifying that this Hadith does not apply to assuming official posts. Rather the Hadith was pronounced for a specific occasion when a Persian man told the Prophet that a woman was in charge in Persia. The Prophet responded by telling the Persian that his country will collapse in view of these irregularities and injustice and corruption in Persia and that the woman had nothing to do with that. Dr. Amara adds that the Quran has mentioned about the rule of Queen Bilquis, the Queen of Sheba.

Dr. Amara also discusses the argument that women are deficient mentally and religiously. He recounted the circumstances when the Prophet Mohammed met some women on an Eid occasion and told them that sentimentality in women could be indeed a virtue as it allows them to perform harsh duties that men would definitely fail to do. Thus, sentimentality is a virtue and is very important and pivotal. As an example, women's role in children rearing and as household managers.

As to being religiously deficient, Dr. Amara explained that the reference is to the biological conditions of women whereby women could not perform religious duties under certain circumstances.

Misguided cultural viewpoints and some Parliamentary attitudes that are explained by some as they want on Islam's viewpoint about woman and the shortcomings in the government programs and mechanisms with regard to women have created a wrong impression about women.

The positive and enlightened clarification would certainly enhance the case of women participation. We find that the image of women in Yemen is distorted. We also find that women's educational, health and social conditions continue to deteriorate. However, we must realize that a true economic and social development in Yemen requires and necessitates that abolishment of hard conditions under which women find themselves in Yemen, particularly in the rural areas.

Accordingly, more and more intellectuals in Yemen believe that women's issue will be solved, if we based our viewpoints and standards of women on the rights Islam has granted to women.

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Riyadh confirms bombing suspect held

RIYADH, June 27 (Reuters) - Saudi Arabia confirmed on Friday that one of the top suspects in the May 12 bombings in Riyadh which killed 35 people had been taken into custody in Saudi Arabia.

An Interior Ministry source told Reuters Ali Abdulrahman Saeed al-Faqa'asi al-Ghamdi gave himself up voluntarily to Deputy Interior Minister Prince Mohammad bin Nayef at the minister's house in the Red Sea city of Jeddah on Thursday morning.

"He made the right decision," the source said.

He said no deal had been made with Ghamdi but that under Sharia Islamic law someone who admits what they have done is treated differently in court to someone who refuses to confess.



File photo of Saudi national Fahad al-Bahli, detained for alleged al-Qaeda link

He also recalled that earlier in the week the government issued an appeal to people to surrender and promised them better treatment if they did.

The source described Ghamdi as an explosives expert and one of the two top people on a wanted list of 19 suspected al-Qaeda militants issued a few days before the May 12 bombings. The other was named as Turki Nasser Mishaal al-Dandani. Both are Saudi nationals.

In Washington, a U.S. official and a source close to the Saudi Embassy described Ghamdi as the mastermind behind the bombings.

The U.S. official, who also spoke on condition of anonymity, challenged the Saudi account of a surrender, saying the suspect had been caught.

Two missing U.S. soldiers in Iraq found dead

BAGHDAD, June 28 (Reuters) - Two U.S. soldiers, missing with a Humvee vehicle since Wednesday, have been found dead, the U.S. military said on Saturday.

It gave no details on how the two soldiers died.

The discovery comes just hours after one U.S. soldier was killed and four others were wounded in the latest in a spate of guerrilla-style attacks as occupation forces struggle to impose peace. At least 22 Americans have been killed by hostile fire in Iraq since major combat operations were declared over on May 1.

"Coalition forces today recovered the remains of two U.S. Army soldiers missing since June 25. The soldiers were recovered approximately 20 miles (30 kms) northwest of Baghdad and have been positively identified," U.S. Central Command said in a statement on its website.

A senior U.S. military officer in Iraq attributed the recent attacks to die-hard loyalists of ousted leader Saddam Hussein and militants linked to his outlawed Baath Party, but grenade launchers and AK-47 assault rifles are common Iraqi accessories.

"The first clear message that we have to take out of here is that this war is not over. I think that is pretty clear to all of us," the senior officer told reporters.

U.S. President W. Bush declared major combat over in Iraq on May 1, when the United States enjoyed more widespread public support for toppling the dictatorship of Saddam, who had been in power since 1979.

Frustrated Iraqis

Increasingly since then, Iraqis have been clamouring for their own government to replace the American authority, which is backed by 156,000 troops, some 53,000 of them in Baghdad alone.

Iraqis remain frustrated by daily power outages and a shortage of drinking water to help them cool off in temperatures soaring well above 40 degrees Celsius (over 100 Fahrenheit) — amid a climate of high crime and unemployment.

Earlier on Friday, another U.S. sol-



A U.S. soldier watches as garbage is burnt in Baghdad June 28. The city services are still scarce despite coalition forces struggle to re-establish the basics like electricity and water since ousting Saddam Hussein's regime. REUTERS

dier was shot in the head and critically wounded while shopping for video disks in Baghdad. On Thursday a motorist on a highway fired rocket-propelled grenades at a convoy of trucks moving heavy equipment.

U.S. officials in Iraq have called the attacks "militarily insignificant" because they do not reduce the capacity of the American force.

As Baghdad fell in April, U.S. officials expressed surprise at how the Iraqi army resistance disappeared. At the time they worried that Saddam loyalists may simply have fled to fight another day.

Two fires, one which destroyed a warehouse storing paper for printing money in Baghdad on Saturday and another still burning after three days at a sulphur plant in northern Iraq have added to the headaches of occu-

pation forces.

Six British troops were shot dead on Tuesday in southern Iraq, but townspeople said it was a relatively spontaneous retaliation for what they considered an intrusive and culturally offensive weapons search by the British troops.

The deaths of British military policemen may aggravate the political fallout from the Iraq war in Britain where a battle between the government and state broadcaster BBC over a report the government exaggerated the case for war gained momentum.

British Prime Minister Tony Blair's press chief appeared on a rival television channel to accuse the British Broadcasting Corporation of "weasel words" and ask it to apologise for claims the government had exaggerated the case for war on Iraq.

Open Invitation

HOPE Forum and Yemen Times would like to invite those interested to attend a lecture by Prof. Mohamed Yahia Al-Sharafi, Founder-Chairman of the HOPE Forum on:

"HOPE is The Only Way to Peace"

to be held at 10:00 am on Thursday, 3 July 2003 at the Yemen Times premises on Haddah St. behind the Palestinian Embassy.

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Islamic Jihad expects truce with Israel in 24 hours

GAZA, June 28 (Reuters) - Three Palestinian militant groups are expected to announce a halt to attacks on Israel within 24 hours, a top Islamic Jihad official said on Saturday.

"We expect to declare the final agreement in the coming 24 hours," said senior Islamic Jihad official Mohammed al-Hindi.

The truce by militants would boost a U.S.-backed peace plan and comes as U.S. national security adviser Condoleezza Rice was due to hold talks at the weekend with Israeli and

Palestinian officials.

The militant group Hamas said earlier that it had decided to suspend attacks on Israel.

Nabil Abu Rdainah, senior adviser to Palestinian President Yasser Arafat and a member of Arafat's Fatah faction that is also involved in negotiating the ceasefire, said a truce announcement was imminent.

A Palestinian source said that key to the truce agreement was a U.S. promise to pressure Israel to stop track-and-kill operations against militants.

The truce, which reportedly will be for three months, is to be announced by Hamas, Islamic Jihad and Fatah's Al Aqsa Martyrs Brigades, which have spearheaded suicide bombings and shooting attacks against Israelis during the 33-month uprising.

Israel and the Palestinians on Friday agreed a deal on an Israeli troop pull-back in Gaza, possibly starting on Monday, in return for Palestinian forces ensuring militants did not attack Israeli targets.



A Palestinian woman holds portraits of her sons, who are being held in Israeli jails, during a protest demanding the release of Palestinian prisoners, in front of Palestinian Prime Minister Mahmoud Abbas' office in the West Bank City of Ramallah June 28. Three Palestinian militant groups are expected to announce a halt to attacks on Israel within 24 hours, a top Islamic Jihad official said. REUTERS

Liberian calls grow for U.S. to intervene

MONROVIA, June 28 (Reuters) - A clamour grew for U.S. intervention in Liberia's war on Saturday as a truce let the capital's displaced thousands hunt for food and survey the wreckage after two failed rebel assaults in 10 days.

This week's sudden rebel grab for Monrovia left hundreds of people dead before President Charles Taylor's forces battled the insurgents back beyond the limits of the steamy city on the West African coast.

Former warlord Taylor remains under intense pressure, with two rebel factions controlling 60 percent of Liberia, an international court after him for war crimes in Sierra Leone and U.S. President George W. Bush urging him to step down.

Many Liberians want Bush to do more and bands of marchers, many driven from their homes by fighting, headed for the U.S. embassy for a third day chanting "We want peace, no more war."

Most eyes turn to the United States because of its historical links with a country founded more than 150 years ago by freed slaves trying to establish a

haven of liberty.

"Do they want all of us to die? They are the people we look up to. We think the Americans must help us," said Rita Younger, one of those heading for the U.S. embassy.

Taylor's commanders said they would silence their guns on Friday after the rebels ordered a ceasefire, but military sources said they kept up a search in Monrovia on Saturday for any rebels cut off in the retreat.

Elsewhere, people emerged to survey the damage and salvage what they could from looted stores. Some traders moved back onto the streets with pepers and bunches of edible leaves.

Worst fighting for years

The fighting in Monrovia was the worst since the 1990s, when corpses lay unburied as tribal factions vied for control. Liberia has known little but violence for nearly 14 years.

Negotiations in Ghana were adjourned for a week on Friday, although both sides said they were committed to talks they began after a ceasefire last week that never really took

hold.

But Liberians have little faith that any of their leaders can bring the peace they crave.

Even Taylor asked for American assistance on Friday, despite Bush's demand a day earlier that he step down to end bloodshed that has also spread violence to all Liberia's neighbours — Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast and Guinea.

Britain has also said it would like to see the United States lead a multinational force into Liberia, but officials in Washington have so far ruled out sending peacekeepers.

Regional diplomats say there is talk that Nigeria might send soldiers to Liberia, as it did during the civil war in the 1990s. That West African force failed to prevent some of the bloodiest episodes of a war that left 200,000 dead.

And for many Liberians, it is only the Americans who could do the job.

"George Bush is the president of the whole world and everyone knows that," said Martin Luther Wessah, demonstrating outside the U.S. mission. "America owns Liberia. That is a fact. We learned it in school."



Liberians demonstrate for peace in the streets of Monrovia June 27. Liberia's latest ceasefire, after two failed rebel attempts to storm the capital in 10 days, revived faint hopes for peace on Saturday as cries grew ever louder for foreign intervention. REUTERS

Pakistan president urges unconditional U.S. aid

By KEVIN KROLICKI

LOS ANGELES, June 27 (Reuters) - Pakistan's President Pervez Musharraf on Friday urged the U.S. Congress to approve a proposed \$3-billion aid package for his nation without attaching conditions for its use.

Musharraf said Pakistan intended to use much of the five-year aid package proposed this week by President George W. Bush to invest in areas such as education and health care and could be trusted not to divert funds for a military buildup against its nuclear-armed rival India.

"Whatever aid one gets, I have told President Bush that we prefer our aid to be free of encumbrances. In other words, please don't do micromanagement," Musharraf told the Los Angeles World Affairs Council on the fourth day of his visit to the United States.

"Our focus is very clear. It is for the economic revival of Pakistan. It is for the social sector of Pakistan. We want to carry the fruits of the economic revival of Pakistan to the people of Pakistan," he said.

Musharraf has been one of Washington's most valuable allies, both against the Taliban in neighboring Afghanistan and against hundreds of members of the al Qaeda guerrilla organization in Pakistan.

Some of the proposed U.S. aid, which still must be approved by Congress, is expected to be used to back an important debt rescheduling for Pakistan.

Musharraf said his government had not set final terms for how it proposed to use the aid package but added that a more detailed announcement would be made shortly.

Musharraf also said Pakistan was

poised to benefit if a more stable government could be brought to outlying areas of Afghanistan and said that an international peacekeeping force should remain there for as long as that took to achieve.

Pakistan stands to attract pipelines and communications lines that would connect the Arabian Sea port of Karachi and a new deep water port in Gwadar to the oil and gas-rich Central Asian republics via Afghanistan, Musharraf said.

"I see this as a future for trade and commercial activity in Central Asian republics," he said.

But at the same time, he said, foreign investment in Pakistan has been scared off in part by the perception that it is a dangerous place, adding he had raised the issue of scaling back U.S. government travel warnings in his meeting with Bush.

Indonesia considers deporting Japanese photographer

JAKARTA, June 28 (Reuters) - Indonesian immigration authorities are considering deporting a Japanese photographer for violating visa regulations in war-torn Aceh province, police said on Saturday.

Takagi Tadamoto arrived in Aceh on a tourist visa on Wednesday and was handed over to police two days later after defying military orders to leave the province.

Officials said Tadamoto, described as a university student by an immigration officer, was taking pictures of refugees for a photo exhibition in Tokyo.

Indonesia is in the midst of its biggest offensive ever to crush separatist Free Aceh Movement (GAM) rebels after peace talks collapsed in May. It recently announced a string of tough, new regulations for foreigners seeking to go there.

North Aceh police chief, Colonel Eko Daniyanto, told Reuters Tadamoto had been taken from Aceh to the North Sumatran capital of Medan early on Saturday for his case to be processed by immigration authorities.

When asked whether Tadamoto would be deported, Daniyanto said: "The immigration office in North Aceh has recommended that he should be deported."

"As a foreigner, he had not obtained permission from the foreign ministry," he added. Under regulations announced last week, foreign tourists have been banned from visiting the province.

And on Friday, Indonesia announced tough new curbs on news coverage of the government offensive, confining foreign journalists to key cities and towns in the oil and gas-rich province unless accompanied by soldiers or

police. Rights groups have expressed concern at efforts to restrict foreigners' access to the province, saying abuses could take place.

Security officials estimate about 300 people have been killed and thousands have fled their homes since the offensive began on May 19.

Authorities this week detained an American freelance journalist, William Nessen, who had been travelling with the rebels for more than a month.

Police have accused Nessen, who went to Aceh on a journalist visa, of violating immigration laws. He remains in police custody.

Government troops have been fighting GAM rebels in the province since 1976 in a conflict that has killed more than 10,000 people, most of them civilians.

Displaced people pour back into Congo's Bunia

BUNIA, Congo, June 28 (Reuters) - Hundreds of residents displaced by war flooded home to Congo's battered Bunia town for a second day on Saturday, testing improved security in the ramshackle settlement after French troops imposed a ban on guns.

More than 700 people carrying clothes bundles, pots and pans returned on Friday and hundreds more streamed back on Saturday after Wednesday's expiry of a French ultimatum for gunmen to quit the town, scene of weeks of tribal fighting and massacres.

"There was no food or shelter where we came from. As soon as we learned that the town was secure, we packed whatever we had and left," says Jeanette Bombali, a mother of eight who fled when her husband was killed in Bunia's militia mayhem weeks ago.

Many of the civilians have been living in squalid conditions in villages nearby under makeshift straw shelters and selling whatever they fled with in order to buy food.

"Hundreds came in yesterday, but we've already seen more and expect the influx to continue," said a French soldier manning a checkpoint, as a U.N.

helicopter buzzed overhead.

A French-led multinational force deployed earlier this month under a U.N. mandate to protect Bunia, where fighting between militia linked to the Hema and Lendu tribes has killed hundreds and forced tens of thousands to flee their homes.

The violence in gold- and timber-rich Ituri has repeatedly seen Congolese proxies of regional rivals Uganda and Rwanda battle for control of the town, with Uganda's allies usually backed by Kinshasa government.

The Ituri conflict has cost 50,000 lives since it started four years ago and more than 500 people have been killed since the violence worsened in May after Uganda troops pulled out.

The civilians said they began to return after hearing radio reports that Bunia has been secured by the French, and that armed militia had been asked to leave the town.

"We took whatever we had when we fled — plates, pots and clothes — and



Congolese return home to the town of Bunia after fleeing an attack by hostile gunmen two months ago, June 28. An international force, mainly comprised of French troops, is deployed in Bunia to protect civilians from tribal bloodshed between militia allied to the Hema and Lendu tribes that has already killed hundreds of people. REUTERS/

Kabila's sold them just to be able to afford food. Now we are coming back with nothing," says Rebecca Kwekinay, 26, carrying back a single bundle of clothes.

Most returnees appeared to be going back to the southern part of town, a formerly Lendu area. The town, which normally has a population of 200,000 or more, was captured by the Hema Union of Patriotic Congolese (UPC) militia on May 12. UPC leader Thomas Lubanga said on Thursday that his fighters had complied with the French ultimatum and left earlier in the week.

Re-announcement for Second Time

The Al-Mahra Rural Development Project financed by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) announces its need to fill the following International Post.

Terms of Reference

Project title: Al-Mahra Rural Development Project
Post title: Rural Credit Specialist (International)
Contracted by: PMU
Duration: 6 months
Duty Station: Al-Ghaydah with extensive field travel

Background

The Government of Yemen has received IFAD loan No. 528YE to finance Al-Mahra Rural Development Project and appointed UNOPS as cooperating agency. The overall project goal is to improve the wellbeing of participating smallholder households and rural communities through their engagement in the productive and sustainable use of their natural resource bases. To help achieve this goal, project investment will aim to (a) support the development of more self-reliant communities and strengthen the partnerships between all stakeholders in the economic development of Al-Mahra; (b) strengthen the capacity of male and female farmers and fishermen and their communities, particularly disadvantaged groups, to determine, access and use appropriate resources, technology and rural credit for agriculture, fisheries and livestock development; and (c) to build knowledge and capacity in public and private institutions and enterprises in Al-Mahra to deliver equitable, sustainable and profitable financial and technical services to the rural community. Overall investment will be geared toward ensuring a community and private sector-led primary industries sector in Al-Mahra that understands its natural resource base and uses it profitably and sustainably.

Qualification and experience

- The rural Credit specialist shall have at least a MSc degree (PhD is preferable) in Agriculture Economics, accounting and finance or a related science. He/she will have at least 10 years experience in agricultural development banking with adequate exposure to credit operations; use of financial intermediaries for provision of credit services, particularly to low income households and poor; cooperative grassroots credit institutions; micro-finance systems including group lending technology; institutional development and training systems and designing training programmes. Good communication skills, fluency in Arabic and English and mastery of computer techniques, spreadsheet and database software (in particular MS Excel and MS Access) and good reporting techniques is required. The candidate should be between 35 and 45 years of age, in excellent health and familiar with hot climate.

Duties and Responsibilities

- He or she will be responsible to the Chairman CACB Board of Directors and the director of CACB Al-Mahra branch and will work in close co-ordination with the PMU. The services of an internationally Rural Credit specialist will be provided to the Cooperative and Agricultural Credit Bank Al-Mahra branch (CACB) and Project Management unit (PMU) to operationalise new credit delivery mechanisms involving the use of financial intermediaries, self-help thrift and credit groups of poor and informal credit providers. The consultant shall:
 - Assessment of existing credit operations and suggest any necessary modifications and development according to bank regulations and rules;
 - Prepare a research in the project area regarding Credit.
 - Assist CACB Al-Mahra branch in developing manuals and guidelines to operationalise new credit delivery mechanisms;
 - Prepare training packages and conduct the training programmes;
 - Design training systems for the development of financial intermediaries in associations with local training providers.
 - Any other task required by the Chairman CACB Board of Directors or the director of CACB Al-Mahra branch

Outputs

The basic outputs will include:

- An Inception Report;
- A manual for lending through financial intermediaries for the use of the operating staff of CACB Al-Mahra branch;
- Lending systems and procedures through self-help thrift and credit groups; operating guidelines;
- Linkage banking through traders: guidelines, systems and procedures;
- Use of joint liability groups: guidelines, systems and procedures;
- Training packages and basic training material for the development of financial intermediaries in community banking;
- A community banking blue print for adoption by the proposed financial intermediaries (agriculture/fishery associations and charity or community associations). This would include review of legal provisions;
- The development of training design and a calendar of training activities. In matters of training, the consultant will be assisted by local training providers; and
- Organization of training programmes:
 - To CACB Al-Mahra branch staff in the use of manuals and guidelines referred to under (a) and (b) above;
 - To CACB Al-Mahra branch staff, project community development staff and selected persons of the proposed financial intermediaries on the capacity building of financial intermediaries.
 - He or she will submit work reports to PMU/CACB with a copy of IFAD.

Interested Applicants should submit their CVs plus their proposal for monthly remuneration not later than 45 days from the date of announcement in the newspaper to the following address: Project Director of Al-Mahra Rural Development Project; Headquarter office Al-Ghaydah — Al-Mahra Governorate Tel: 00967-5-611297

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Russian reporter expelled from ex-Soviet Belarus

MINSK, June 28 (Reuters) - Ex-Soviet Belarus expelled a Russian television journalist on Saturday, accusing him of slandering the government in a report on the funeral of Vasil Bykov, a writer and opponent of President Alexander Lukashenko.

Pavel Selin, a correspondent for Russia's NTV, was given 24 hours to leave the country and named persona non grata after Lukashenko ordered an investigation into his television report, Selin and NTV said.

"I am sorry that this is happening against the background of Bykov's death. I am sorry I have been involved in this dance on his grave," Selin said. "I feel sorry for this country."

Selin's report on Bykov's funeral, which brought tens of thousands of mourners onto the streets of Minsk in Wednesday, included an interview with opposition figure Stanislav Shushkevich, post-Soviet Belarus's first head of state.

"I think the main reason behind

this (expulsion) is the interview with Shushkevich, who said Lukashenko was the only person in Belarus not to have read Bykov's books," Selin said.

Lukashenko did not attend the funeral.

Bykov, one of Soviet literature's great figures, won acclaim for novels and stories about ordinary soldiers in World War Two, but both the Communist authorities and Lukashenko criticised his work. His last four years were spent in exile.

Belarus authorities, accused by the opposition of stifling free and independent media, in May suspended the opposition Belarusskaya Delovaya Gazeta. The newspaper was accused of carrying articles insulting the president's honour and dignity.

Lukashenko, who has become increasingly isolated by the West due to his periodic crackdowns on the opposition, is rarely criticised by the press, instead receiving praise for his work.

UK government renews demand for BBC apology

LONDON, June 28 (Reuters) - A war of words between the British government and the BBC over Iraq gained momentum on Saturday after the prime minister's press chief appeared on a rival television channel to renew his demand for an apology.

Alastair Campbell accused the British Broadcasting Corporation of "weasel words" and once again asked it to apologise for claims the government had exaggerated the case for war on Iraq.

"Let them accept for once that they have got it wrong," he told Channel 4 news.

"The BBC should acknowledge they have made a mistake and then should apologise to the government."

The row between the two sides erupted earlier this week after the

BBC, citing an intelligence source, accused Campbell of "sexing up" a September dossier on Iraq's weapons of mass destruction, the government's main justification for war.

Campbell denied the accusations and demanded an immediate apology, but the broadcaster is standing by its story.

The press supremo appeared on Channel 4 news on Friday after receiving a letter from the BBC's news chief accusing him of waging a "personal vendetta".

In a nine-page letter to Campbell, head of BBC News Richard Sambrook wrote: "We have to believe that you are conducting a personal vendetta against a particular journalist whose reports on a number of occasions have caused you dis-

comfort."

But Campbell denied a vendetta, saying: "I have never met the guy...I don't have a vendetta against him."

"This is not a row between me and the BBC. This is an attempt by the government to get the BBC to admit a fundamental attack upon the integrity of the government, the prime minister...the intelligence agencies."

Foreign Secretary Jack Straw became embroiled in the row on Friday after telling a parliamentary committee the war on Iraq was justified even if weapons of mass destruction were never found.

More than two months after the fall of Baghdad, U.S.-led forces have not found any weapons of mass destruction.



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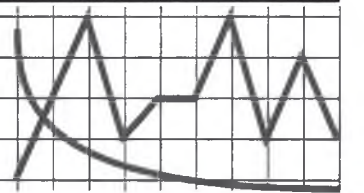
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YT Business



To serve the Yemen electronic Rial,

Financial account needs to be activated

YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Yemeni electronic rial has been designed in a tourist shape. On one part there is a picture of the State Authority for Post and images of tourist landmarks, and on the other part there is a 16-digit serial figure and other data. The electronic rial is in four categories: YR 2000, 1500, 3000, 5000. The first category; 2000 is granted when customer buys for the first time the electronic categories to open the rial account via the net.

The electronic rial service via the internet allows the user to get a financial account on

the server. After payment of the account the user can get information on his/her asset and the financial operations it has gone through. The user can then pay the electricity, telephone and water bills and to make financial transfers and buying postal stamps.

The user can also feed his financial account through buying financial cards bearing a serial number and a secret number to be scratched in order to follow instructions for entering the accounts equal to the value fixed on the purchased cards. The Yemeni electronic rial web site is (www.e-rial.port.ye). Engineer Khalid al-Dhahbani says the site enables its visitors to deal with the rial to complete his dealings



such as financial transfers, and paying bills of government services subscribing to the site. The user enters number of the agreement or the telephone. The whole things demands sending data from those parties to the network. Among the rial services is carrying out money orders inside Yemen. The

most important thing is entering names of beneficiaries' in correct ways and informing people on how to use the computer, the internet and the electronic rial. So far the Yemeni electronic rial has not been developed to be used as a means for shopping and buying on internet.



A man buying e-rial "15000 category" at post office

Yemen banks unified budget increase by 24%

BY YEMEN TIMES STAFF

An official report has mentioned that the volume of the unified budget of Yemeni commercial banks has last year amounted to YR 42 billion against YR 356 billion by the end of 2001, an increase of YR 86 billion equaling 24%.

A recently published report by the Central Bank of Yemen has made it clear that all banks working in Yemen have contributed to paying their dues in the combined budget of the 15 local, Arab and international banks. The national banks' share of the all-out banking

activity till the end of December 2002 was 63% while Arab and foreign banks' share of activity was 37%.

The report said inauguration of Shamel Yemen-Bahrain Bank has contributed to increase the bank's unified budget while the commercial banks have realized rapid rates of growth amounted to 28% whereas the growth rates of Arab banks working in Yemen have not exceeded 19%. The report has also mentioned that the total sums of money available at commercial banks during last year amounted to YR 93 billion wing to a rise in the volume of deposits. The commercial banks have directed their available revenues to many directions and con-

centrated on increasing their assets with external banks and increased their investments in re-purchasing contracts through open market transactions operated by the Central Bank of Yemen. The report has clarified that in the last year the commercial banks deposits rose to YR 189 billion against TR 145 billion in 2001, i.e. at a growth rate of 30%. Deposits in foreign currency rose from \$758 million in 2001 to \$938 million in 2002.

The report affirmed that those figures reflected the continuous growth in banking services offered by commercial banks and an increase in the volume of their contribution to improvement of the economic performance in general.



A building of central bank of Yemen in Sana'a. YT photo

The Road Ahead

Competitive intelligence

BY RAIDAN A. AL-SAQQAF
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"I don't meet competition, I crush it" Charles Revlon, founder of Revlon.

In the last century, competition was one of the biggest concerns for businessmen and managers, especially in the private sector where products which provide the best value for money win, or have a competitive advantage for consumers. Other products would have to put up with severe competition.

Nevertheless, when competition is excessive, this would result in costly mistakes such as bidding too high for contracts comparing to the competition or price wars in the market, benefiting only the customer at the expense of the industry and its growth.

Conversely, A less obvious but increasingly important issue lies in what is the ideal trade-off and cooperation in the competition. This means that players in the market have an understanding of what the competition is doing; their plans, strategies, strengths and weaknesses, and hence the concept of competitive intelligence has emerged.

Competitive Intelligence enables better coordination among industry players, and is an essential ingredient in the smooth functioning of today's 21 century market; because when companies compete without an understanding of the competition, the customer is the only winner. Indeed, there have been several cases where failure to understand the competition has triggered price wars, for example in the personal computers retailing business; where new entrants entered the market with the assumption that the entrenched players will not immediately match their low prices. Yet the impact of this new entrant strategy was at minimal because their sales were low comparing to the entrenched players. In addition to that, it is unusually difficult for the entrenched players to respond to these prices because the discounts impact on their sales revenue would be considerable.

And so, the entrenched players were compelled to respond to these lower prices as customers began to switch to the new entrants in large numbers. Even though the entrenched players can win any price war in the long run because their cost structures were lower than that of the new entrants, profits would be lower for the whole industry but customers will be happy.

On the other hand, companies that have taken the time to study the market and the competition have avoided such costly mistakes. Look at Sabafone and SpaceTel for example, the two GSM providers in Yemen. They have managed to have a mutual understanding that enabled better coordination, especially in the pricing strategies, because they know that the Yemeni market is highly price sensitive and any unanticipated change in their pricing strategies will lead into a price war, none of them wants. This is a good example for competitive intelligence.

Endnote: Competitive Intelligence is about keeping an eye on your competitor, and try to get into an understanding with him so that both of you can be most profitable in the long run.

Words of Wisdom



The new Yemen is not the Yemen of the 1960s, or the 1970s, or even the 1980s. It is a confident country which has taken its decisions in its hands and decided to chart out its course towards a brighter future. There is no returning to the past and its weaknesses.

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



OUR OPINION

Uprooting terrorism needs force and vision

Just yesterday, I heard the news of more attacks against US and other forces in Afghanistan. The attacks continue despite the alleged collapse of the leadership of al-Qaeda's network. Brute force was used against the al-Qaeda and Taliban camps in Afghanistan and elsewhere. Today, we see that the end results in a secure Afghanistan with no or little violence has not been achieved. On the contrary, attacks in large numbers have continued to take place in Indonesia, in Saudi Arabia, in Iraq, in Afghanistan itself, and in many other countries. Hints were given that those may well be part of an enlarged al-Qaeda network still in operation.

Why can't we derive a lesson from what happened in realizing that force alone is not enough. There also needs to be a vision. Vision is important to understand why those elements are carrying out those activities. Those willing to uproot terrorism need to have farsightedness that would allow them to find the root of the problem instead of finding temporary solutions that would only allow the breeding of more terrorists and fundamentalist ideas.

In order to remove an evil tree forever, one needs to pull out its roots from the ground. Trying to chop the tree off and expecting it to die will be in vain because the evil tree will grow again.

Unless the root of the problem is resolved, terrorism will continue to grow and flourish. I am not saying that force is not needed, but forces along with vision are essential for best uprooting of terrorism and ridding the world of it for good.

Similarly, Yemen should also learn from the US experience that uprooting terrorism requires a deep understanding of the motives, ideas, and means of the terrorists when acting in such a fashion.

I admired the step taken by the president in deciding to send scholars to some fundamentalists arrested after being involved in some terrorist organizations. The mission of the scholars was to know how and why they think in the way they do and help rehabilitate them to become less fundamentalist and open their eyes and minds to the world.

The Abyan conflict that occurred last week was an indication that the government is using force alone in trying to destroy this terrorist cell. However, it is also wise to know how this group originated and means to cut off any flow of ideas or finances to such organizations. Only through such wise steps will we be able to uproot terrorism in a correct manner and avoid committing the same mistake of the Americans.

The Editor



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The corruptive

By HASSAN AL-ZAIDI

A negative impact of acts of violence and terror, which some Islamic groups commit, has become tragic as the image of Islam and Muslims has been terribly damaged.

Consequently there has been a link between Islam and terror and deformation of the actual image of Islamic movements committed to peaceful action. Although those extremist who do not see space for tolerance and do not have the ability for dialogue and negotiation are a minority, the consequence of their actions has affected all Muslims and especially those affiliated to the Sufi sect.

The latest explosions in Riyadh were committed by a small group that did not come from Chechniya or Qandhar, but are natives of Saudi Arabia. It is believed that their thought and culture is derived from the approach that some think that the authority in Saudi Arabia adopts and that approach gives authentication to its ruling. In reply to these assumptions I say how you can explain then the rulers' stance towards such groups and their strong disapproval of Al-Qaeda and its leader Osama bin Laden? Yet in the Saudi society, and like all other Arab and Islamic societies,

the existence and in fact to an extent the public's support for extremists is an obvious phenomenon that cannot be ignored. It is especially the case in the kingdom when in the late seventies a coup was attempted by what was termed as Juhaimeen Movement. Though it had failed, yet it is still being a troubling factor for the rulers.

A seeming assumption through this is as if the royal family is not able to open dialogue with the Salafia sect or to embark on political reform providing freedom of expression and other rights, even if it wanted to.

For this kind of reform, as much as it has become an urgent necessity, especially with the latest events and the realization of the strength of Islamists' influence and religious trends, it has become one of the means used by these groups to express themselves, but violence could not be their means for such expression.

These groups, if they were to review their actions and stances and start a new chapter where dialogue instead of violence was the communication method, would definitely reach a better situation and would not have used violence as an expression of themselves.

The policy pursued by the Islamic group of Jihad in Egypt is very important in the quest to deal with violence and could be a reference for all Islamist

groups, especially for tracing violence causes and restricting its impact. If rights are to be supported and protected in all aspects of life and by all groups, civilized dialogue could have existed and no more explosions and acts of killings would take place in Riyadh and Casablanca or others.

Acts of the extremist Islamic groups have been reflected negatively on Islam and even on other Islamic groups that strive for restoration of their legitimate rights in Palestine by ousting the Zionist occupation. They have affected Islam and Muslims in a negative way. Thus the Israeli government has categorized these struggling Islamic groups as being terrorist that do not differ from Taliban and Al-Qaeda, of course Israel does this to serve its colonialist aims in Palestine. Even the American administration has described these Islamic groups that are fighting for their legitimate rights, as terrorists. The fact is that the American administration likens struggle of these groups to the terrorist acts implemented by elements from al-Qaeda in America and other Arab countries.

It is better for all these extremist groups to abstain from those acts of terror that ruin everything and change the image of Jihad into terrorism threatening all, just like a volcano that when it erupts will destroy everything and everyone on its way.

A world without torture

By YUSRA AL-SATHLI

Torture has been in existence for a long time and it was not until the 18th century that a movement began to eradicate it. It is an inhuman act by which a person is subjected to terrible practices and painful experiences. As a result, the victim of torture suffers from physical and psychological damage. Physical torture may include suspension, beatings, electric shock, deprivation of food and water, sexual abuse and forced ingestion of chemicals. Other types of torture that have primarily psychological effects include solitary confinement, threats, witnessed torture or execution, sham executions, deprivation of sleep, and monopolization of perception. Although the victim may recover from the physical injuries, the psychological effects stay with the victim forever. For example, the victim suffers from psychological symptoms such as lack of sleep, nightmares, and problems with

concentration, anxiety, depression, irritability, adjustment disorders, impotence, and feelings of powerlessness, shame and guilt.

In spite of all the efforts that have been made by the U.N and Human Rights Organizations, torture is still being practiced in many countries. Not only is it practiced in the third world countries, but also in the advanced countries. The victims of torture are men, women and even children. Those victims can't be the same normal people again after they had been tortured because they can't trust anyone anymore. The reason for that is the feeling of fear, which is always with them. Due to the terrible consequences and the negative effects that torture causes to the human soul, the community should work together in order to suppress torture in our world.

The process of repressing torture can be done through a number of procedures; one of them is spreading the human awareness of the seriousness of torture through lectures, internet web-

sites and TV programs that host some people who were tortured or came under inhuman practices. In addition, the U.N should form regional and international organizations as well as domestic supervisory institutions in every country. The function of these organizations is to reveal the inhuman practices in any country and to trace the responsible for these acts. Moreover, these organizations' duty is to defame the authority that uses torture as a means to obtain information or to punish its citizens. Finally, there is a vital need for determined punishments or penalties for the individuals who torture the political detainees or the prisoners of war.

After all, the human soul is too precious and sensitive to be subjected to torture. This is why every one in this world, wherever he/she is from, and whatever he/she believes in and whatever his/her color is, should make every effort to stand against this criminal act and should do every thing to help the victims of torture.

Letters to the Editor

Thanks Yemen Times

First of all allow me to take this opportunity to thank you and indeed all your staff on this excellent enterprise (Yemen Times). I would also like to thank you for publishing my comments. I may have been a bit hasty in my remarks about the respectful editor. I am sure that you can all appreciate the fact that the President's amnesty did stir up painful memories for myself and my family. I may have written the letter at a time when I was feeling particularly outraged about granting such an amnesty. Please accept my apologies if I seemed abrupt. I have found Yemen Times to be the most effective medium for accessing the latest developments in our beloved country, you provide a comprehensive service which is much appreciated by us Yemeni expatriates. Keep up the good work and thank you very much.

Hamza Zabara
Hamza230e@Hotmail.com

Another American against war

I am an American and I am strongly against the war still being waged against Iraq and other countries. I think it is sad to see so many people be so misled about issues such as, the so-called weapons of mass destruction. I would like to think that if they exist like the Bush cartel claims, that they

would have been found by now. The genocide in Israel and in the Democratic Republic of the Congo are an even bigger issues, yet most people either don't take the time to learn about the U.S. covert wars going on there, or they just don't care. I strongly feel that it is time for these people to realize that the United States and Great Britain do not rebuild the countries that they destroy. They instead rape and pillage and leave nothing for the people who live there.

Amy A.
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Carelessness!

I read the topic about the burning of the equipment at the Al-Jumhuriyah Hospital. I was very shocked to hear that the equipment was received in the mid 90's and were not installed since then. I am not well aware of the circumstances that led such a thing to happen, but my first reaction is that "This is absolute carelessness, corruption, mismanagement" whatever you want to call it, it is wrong and bad.

Do the management of the hospital, the ministry of Public health even care about the country's well being and equipment? That is what needs to be answered.

At the end, I am grateful for Yemen Times and their professionalism in deliver-

Letters to the Editor

ing the news, so that everyone that is out of the mother country can follow some of what goes on.

Khalid Alrowaishan
k.alrowaishan@worldnet.att.net

Critical water shortage in Hodeidah

I am living in Hodeidah since a long time. This year we are suffering from shortage of water, which is very essential during the summer. The unavailability of water is due to the fact that underground water has been depleted. We simply have no other source of fresh water any more.

People are not ready to dig any more wells to provide water because of technical and financial constraints. Please pass our suffering to the concerned authorities. I just hope our cries won't fall on deaf ears.

Sayed Ahmed
ngs@y.net.ye, Hodeidah

On Yemen's water shortage

I just finished reading your article on water shortages in Yemen. I am a high school math teacher in the Phoenix, Arizona area of the United States. I am researching a unit on water usage around the globe and would like some information for my students, if possible.

I wonder how common running water in homes is. How people in Yemen wash their clothes, and if they use

"western" toilets, or are out-houses used. It is interesting to know what is life like for the common person, not just the well-to-do?

I hope your readers can understand that both I and my students are not very certain of how everyday life in Yemen is. I hope that by understanding more of how people in other countries live, we in the US will work harder to curtail our excessive lifestyles.

Tina M Halpin
tmr314@juno.com

Dr. Saqqaf will remain in our hearts

I want to congratulate you and Yemen Times staff for this wonderful achievement in becoming a semiweekly. You have exerted and continue to exert great efforts to promote the quality of the media and Yemen Times which was left behind by Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf, may his soul rest in peace.

I would like to frankly say that Dr. al-Saqqaf will always stay in our hearts and minds. I am confident that you will continue your efforts and promote his ideas through this newspaper.

I take this opportunity to thank Fahmiya who continues to support me always. She is a good journalist in Yemen Times. Wishing her and all the staff the very best.

Abdo Alshmaa
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COMMON SENSE

By Hassan Al-Haifi

How much right is right for America?

There is an obvious danger looming in the horizons that the United States is being directed towards a mysterious unpredictable future that could be a dangerous threat not only to the American people, but to the world at large. If the feedback we are getting from readers in the United States, who despite their long diatribes and curses and neo-fascist attitudes, are any indication, than all one can do is pray that the American people realize that what is going on in the United States, would make the McCarthy period seem like child's play. Paul Krugman and Slate Magazine Chatterbox (Slate.com) and many other American writers are beginning to take note of the fact that there is a powerful right wing machinery that has been allowed to hold sway, which will work to destroy anyone that dares dispute any of its orientations to serve the various narrow interests that stand behind this arrogant right wing movement. We understand what this means, because we see this right wing machinery working hard to direct its venomous hate not just against Americans, who rightfully ponder, what is going on in America? Should Americans be deceived and allow this right wing machinery to have its way, without facing any accountability or even questioned about its misdeeds and poor credibility? Yes, the attacks continue to be launched against the Yemen Times and its editors from various sources and different addresses in a well-synchronized effort to discredit this humble paper that seeks to project a fair perspective of all the views on the various issues looming in the world. If Mr. Bush happens to be a serious issue nowadays confronting the whole world, who are these dubious critics that are launching their undisguised hate rhetoric in all directions, to leave "their President alone", as if he stands above criticism and above the law and above the United Nations and against all the world leaders from Nelson Mandela to Jacques Chirac, who we all know are honorable men. This is not to mention the great artists and writers like Harry Belafonte and Truman Capote and journalists like Paul Krugman, and Hamdi Qindeel (of Egypt) and others, who are rightly worried about the trend that is beginning to become prominent in the United States. Who is behind this serious turn in American politics, where there has appeared even calls for one party rule in the United States as noted by Paul Krugman of the New York Times?

We in the Yemen Times, however, find it commendable that this right wing machine in the United States regards us in league with all those who are voicing their opinions, without regard to the ugly prejudices and hate venom set loose against not just the Yemen Times, but the entire Arab and Moslem Nation. This only confirms that the right wing machine in America has found comfort in aligning itself with the international Zionist establishment, and accordingly has demanded to dictate to the whole world how to conduct national foreign policies, with the only criteria being that it must be favorable to this Zionist establishment. Otherwise the American powerful right wing machinery will unleash its diatribe against French Champagne and will suggest to you that even their closest ally, the United Kingdom is being bribed by Iran (D. Lynch letter dated July 24, 2003). Now it is becoming ever so clear that if it does not conform to the wishes of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai Brith or the United Jewish Appeal, than be ready for the threats from Colin Powell, Condolena Rice and D. Lynch and co. It is indeed an ugly machinery that seeks to enforce its will upon not only the American people, but the world at large.

We in the Yemen Times are going to remain oblivious to these ugly, but still manageable attacks, by people who have many free hours to while away writing long letters of non-sense that only reflect in live form the kind of ugly rhetoric, which this powerful right wing machinery, as Paul Krugman of the New York Times calls it, has decided to unjustly leash against our humble paper, as we are sure it is doing against all those, who wish to have the truth prevail and ensure that freedom remain a God-given right that no one can take away from man, even if they claim to be siding "with the Chosen People of God", and expect by this to be rewarded for their Godless reaping of chaos and havoc throughout the world.

We are sure that these long letters are well paid for, either politically or financially, so if we have helped in this regard than we have indeed served your purposes well.

Honest journalists throughout the world are expressing their right to speak on behalf of free public opinion and not the kind of guided hate attacks that we have been getting in a well-coordinated effort to discredit our print as fiction, when in fact it is this powerful right wing machinery that has been producing all the fiction the world has been getting and they themselves have proven are nothing but lies, lies and more lies.

After the impact

September 11 in relation to the Islamic community

HABIB MOHAMMED ABBAS
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It all started all of a sudden. On the 11th of September 2001, an airplane crashed into one of the World Trade Center buildings in New York. Then, another one crashed into different buildings in New York and Washington, D.C. The whole world turned to be all eyes and ears to watch and listen to the media, which were reporting the catastrophe. Everybody was astonished as they saw what happened. It seemed like one of those Hollywood movies that we enjoy everyday. However, what happened in September 11 was unfortunately real. At that time the world including all Islamic and Arab countries started to look for someone to blame. Those who have been holding hatred against Islam started to play their role then. A prejudice that has been held for hundreds of years against Islam started to appear. In spite of the fact that Islamic and Arab countries were among the first countries that hurried to condemn what happened on Sept.11, they were the first ones who found all accusing fingers were pointing towards.

It is a very hard feeling when you know that you are being targeted. Muslims started to have that feeling after Sept.11. Some of them were killed for no reason. Others were either attacked or exposed to bad situations in which they were insulted or made fun of. There were even non-Muslim people who were exposed to such situations only because they had Muslim-like appearance.

But why only Muslims in particular were being blamed? After a short time of investigation, America announced Osama Bin Laden, a radical Muslim person, as the first suspicious person behind the attack. It was not sure then Osama was the person behind the attack. However, the media in the first place hurried up to report Osama as a representative of Islam. People usually tend to believe what they see or hear on the news. As soon as they started to hear some relationship of Islam to the attack, they started to hold more and more prejudice against Islam while I can swear most of them don't know anything at all about Islam.

The media have never been fair with Islam before or after Sept 11. Although Islam is the second religion in the United States and the whole world, the media hardly reports anything truthful about Islam. However, as soon as a radical person, who pretends to be a Muslim while he doesn't represent Islam at all, does an illegal or inhuman act, the media rapidly move to make big stories out of that and show that person as a representative of the entire Muslim world. Religious scholar, Karen Armstrong related in her article titled "Introduction to Mohamed: A Biography of the Prophet" the ignorance of most Westerners about Islam to the mass media which do not help people get the right picture of Islam. Although Armstrong is not a Muslim, her research about Islam and the whole truth about this religion led her to appreciate Islam as an International religion that is characterized by monotheism and concern for justice, decency, compassion, and respect for humanity. The media never go in depth to explore Islam and give the correct image of the religion to their audience. After the attack of Sept.11, many of the American broadcasting companies kept repeating a picture of some people in Palestine who went out to the streets smiling and clapping happily after they heard news of the attack.

Imagine how hatred would increase in the hearts of Americans after they saw that view of those happy people in Palestine. Palestinians were thought of as people who hate America and get happy when a catastrophe happens to the American people. However, the fact is completely different. The Palestinians were not happy because America was in a danger. They were happy because now America knows what it means to be terrorized. The Palestinians seemed to say that the terrorism that you have experienced in one day have been practiced against us by your best ally Israel for more than sixty years and we are glad now this will make you stop your support for Israel.

However, all expectations of the Palestinians were wrong. Different countries including Israel stated to take advantage of Sept.11 to kill Muslims under the name of fighting terrorism. Israel was able to deceive America and started to kill Palestinians and destroy their lands. They practiced and still practicing all kinds of terrorism against Palestinian children, women, and men without any mercy, pretending that they are protecting themselves against those defenseless Muslims and whose land was taken by force.

Inside the United States, the country of freedom, Muslims have been exposed to many forms of discrimination. Discrimination has been practiced against Muslims by either the USA government or some private companies such as airline companies. The number of Muslim people who got either fired or laid off was huge. The number of Muslims who were offended or insulted was huge too. Arabs and Muslims started to be careful about every word they say for they might get arrested any time for reason or for no reason.

Muslims, however, were not the first community who experienced discrimination inside the United States. There were the African-Americans who have been treated lowly for many years. After the Sept.11 attack, Arab-Americans started to feel the discrimination and racial profiling those African-Americans have been suffering from for decades, and both communities are showing a strong coalition these days to express their refusal of alleged civil liberties violations.

Abroad the USA, there were millions of Muslims all over the world being treated inhumanely in their own lands. The USA leadership started looking bloodily towards the Middle East. They thought that they can fulfill many of their illegal desires through attacking those small weak countries pretending that they are fighting terrorism. They started with Afghanistan which they are controlling now as if it was their own country.

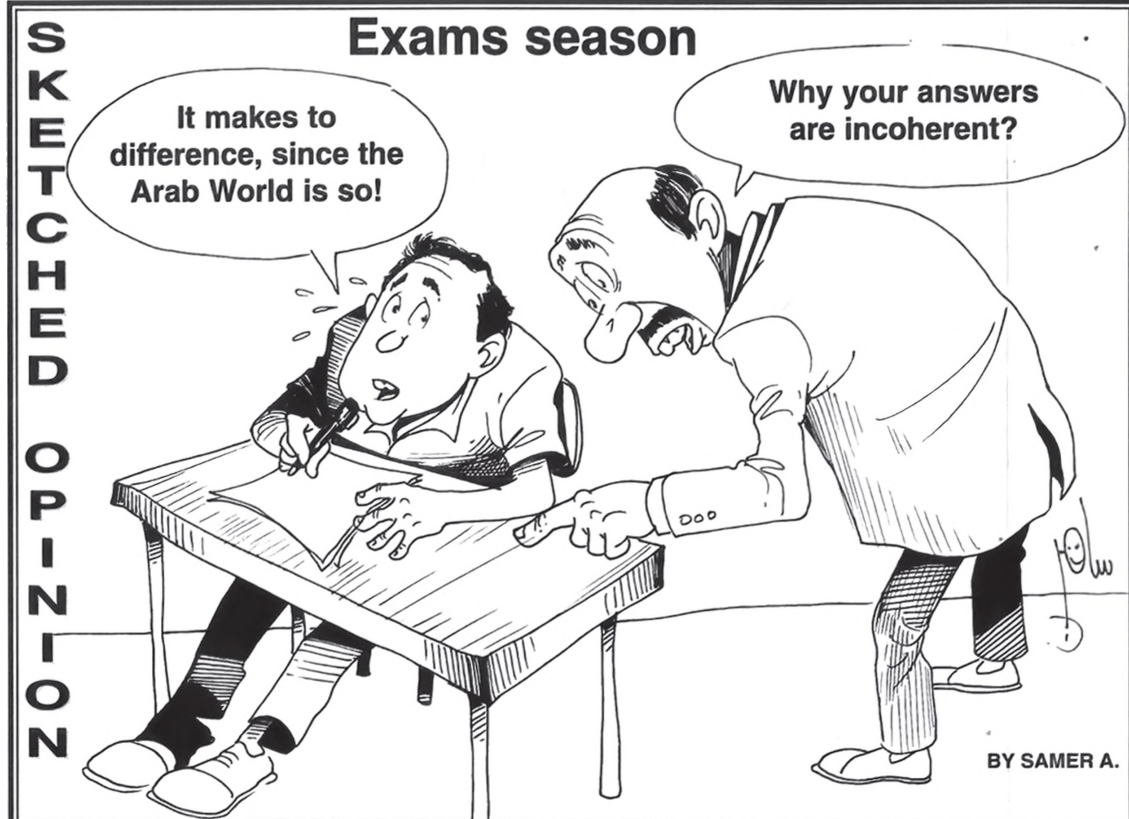
The next Islamic country that has been targeted is Iraq. The excuse behind the attack on Iraq was Saddam and weapons of mass destruction (WMD) which they insist on their existence in Iraq. Eventually, the whole world found out that WMD were not more than a big lie. Saddam Hussein could have been removed from the Iraqi leadership long time ago in the first Gulf war in 1990. However, the USA didn't like to get rid of Saddam as he would be the excuse that will explain the American presence in the Gulf States. Now after the Sept.11 attack, and the weak economy, the USA has been suffering from since then, the American government found it for its own benefit to attack Iraq to achieve many goals. Some of these goals are the control of Iraqi oil, confirming their presence in the Middle

East, suppressing the Arabic and Islamic culture.

In my opinion, Americans should not have concentrated their interest after Sept.11 in following whom they suspected as terrorists and kill many innocent people in Afghanistan and Iraq. America should have concentrated its interest in trying to know the reason that made the people who adopted the Sept.11 attack to hold such a huge prejudice that made them push themselves to death. If we look closely through what is going on internationally, we will find that there is imperfection in the USA foreign policy. The USA foreign policy has been unfair when dealing with other countries, especially the Arab ones which have the majority of Muslims. What is going on in Palestine is the best example that proves the failure of the US foreign policy. Israel, which is America's best ally now, can possess any kind of destroying weapons they need. They get a full support and a green light from the USA to kill Muslims in a merciless way. However, when a young Palestinian, who sees his land being taken and his relatives and friends being killed and his house being destroyed, goes to do a suicidal bombing, he gets called a terrorist and the whole Muslim community gets blamed for that. As a great country that claims it supports for human rights, the US should review its foreign policy so that human rights in other countries should be respected. Howard Zinn explained in his historical book named A People's History of the United States how the foreign policy of the United States does not have a fair basis when dealing with foreign issues: "Clinton's foreign policy had very much the traditional bipartisan emphasis on maintaining friendly relations with whatever governments were in power and promoting profitable trade arrangements with them, whatever their records in protecting human rights" (630).

Sept.11 came to show how Islam is being a hateful religion in the West. It is not fully the fault of the Western common people, for the media and prejudice are directing these people's minds. Religious scholar, Karen Armstrong, thinks Islam has been excluded from the current climate of goodwill. She explained that there has been an environment of hatred of Islam in the West that continues to flourish until our present day. But why all that prejudice is being held towards Islam? Armstrong said that she can fully understand the reason of that hatred: "The hostility is understandable, because until the rise of the Soviet Union in our own century, no policy or ideology posed such a continuous challenge to the West as Islam" (337).

Finally, I would like to send a message to the American people in particular and the whole world in general. Please, try to understand what Islam means. Do not just listen to the mass media and those who hate Islam and believe them. Understanding the right Islam is a very important issue that everybody should be aware of. Islam is really distinguished from terrorism and has nothing to do with it. Seeing a bad person who is an abnormal member of community does not necessary mean the whole community is bad. Islam is the religion of peace, justice, and mercy. As a Muslim proud of my religion, I feel very sorry when I see how distorted the picture of Islam is in the West. I would like to shout at the top of my voice and tell the whole world to please stop being unfair to the religion that was brought to you from Allah (God) in order to lighten the material and spiritual life of humanity.



Tehran couldn't make 'the bomb' even if it wanted to

BY THOMAS STAUFFE AND
WILLIAM O. BEEMAN
THE DAILY STAR

US President George W. Bush declared recently that he "will not tolerate" a nuclear-armed Iran. However, these are pointless words. There simply exists no evidence of a nuclear weapons program in Iran.

Iran is building a 1,000-Megawatt nuclear power plant in Bushehr with Russian help. The site is common knowledge. It has been under construction for over three decades, since before the founding of the Islamic Republic. Two other nuclear research facilities, now under development, have also come to light: a uranium enrichment plant in the city of Natanz and a deuterium (heavy water) facility in the city of Arak. The only question of consequence is whether these facilities offer a plausible route to the production of plutonium-based nuclear weapons, and the short answer is they do not.

The Bushehr plant is only part of the argument that Iran has embarked on a nuclear weapons program, but it is the part that can readily be analyzed. Accusations of Iranian intentions for the Natanz and Arak facilities, presented as evidence by the Bush administration, remain a patchwork of untestable, murky assertions from dubious sources, including the People's Mujahideen, which the United States identifies as a terrorist organization.

They assert or infer that there are centrifuges for enriching uranium - an alternative to fission plutonium for bombs - or covert facilities for extracting plutonium. Neither of these claims - nor Iran's denials, for that matter - are especially credible, since the sources are either unidentified or are the same channels which disseminated the stories about Iraq's nonconventional weapons or the so-called chemical and biological weapons plant in Khartoum.

The part of the claim that can be tested - that the Bushehr reactor is a proliferation threat - is demonstrably false. There are several reasons, some technical, some institutional.

The Iranian reactor yields the wrong kind of plutonium for making bombs, and the spent fuel pins in the Iranian reactor would, in any case, be too dangerous to handle for weapons manufacture.

Any attempt to divert fuel from the Iranian plant will be detectable. The Russian partners in the Bushehr project have stipulated that the fuel pins must be returned, as has been their practice worldwide for other export reactors. And just as there are many different kinds of nuclear reactors, there are different forms of plutonium, distinctions

which are frequently never made in public discussions of nuclear proliferation.

There are two different kinds of reactors, heavy water or graphite-moderated reactors; and pressurized, or "light water" reactors (PWR's). The Dimona nuclear power plant in Israel is an example of the former. The Bushehr plant is the latter.

The Israeli plant is ideal for yielding the desirable isotope of plutonium (Pu239) necessary for making bombs. The Iranian plant will produce plutonium, but the wrong kind. It will produce the heavier isotopes, Pu240, Pu241 and Pu242 - which actually detract from its use in bombs.

Crucial to extracting weapons-grade plutonium is the type of reactor and the mode in which it is operated. The Israeli-type plant can be refueled while "online," without shutting down. Thus high-grade plutonium can be obtained covertly and continuously. In the Iranian plant, the entire reactor will have to be shut down - a step which cannot be concealed - in order to permit the extraction of even a single fuel pin. In the Israeli reactor, the fuel is recycled every few weeks, or at most every couple of months. This maximizes the yield of the highest-quality weapons-grade plutonium. In the Iranian-type reactor, the core is exchanged only every 30-40 months - the longer the fuel cycle, the better for the production of power.

For the Iranian reactor at Bushehr any effort to divert fuel will be transparent because a shutdown will be immediately noticeable. In the Israeli plant the procedure is clandestine, and only sophisticated surveillance aircraft can detect the production of bomb-grade plutonium. No cases of production of bomb-grade material from fuel from an Iranian-type plant have ever been reported.

Some Bush administration officials claim that Iran's nuclear energy program is unnecessary given its oil reserves, therefore it must exist for weapons production. Ex-CIA director James Woolsey claimed in an interview on PBS' Frontline, on Feb. 23: "There is no underlying (reason) for one of the greatest oil producers in the world to need to get into the nuclear (energy) business."

That reasoning is essentially fallacious - nuclear power can make sense in a country with vast amounts of gas, particularly given the unusual circumstances in the Iranian hydrocarbon industry. There are needs for gas in Iran which command much higher priorities than power plants. First, more and more gas is vitally needed for reinjection into existing oil reservoirs (repressurizing). This is indispensable for maintaining oil output levels, as well as for increasing overall, long-

term recovery of oil.

Second, gas is needed for growing domestic uses where it can free up oil for more profitable export - substitution and new uses such as bus and taxi fleets. Third, gas exports - via pipelines to Turkey or in liquefied form to the subcontinent - set an attractive minimum value for any available natural gas. Fourth, the economics of gas production in Iran are almost backward, certainly counter-intuitive. Much of Iran's gas is "rich" - it contains valuable by-products (liquid petroleum gas and light condensates).

However, since Iran abides by OPEC production quotas, and since the quotas de facto recognize total output of both crude oil and gas-derived condensates, the rich gas actually displaces crude oil within the quota. That crude oil is cheaper to produce. Hence, the usual by-product credit, familiar elsewhere in the industry, is very much smaller than one might expect.

Overall, as illustrated by more comprehensive financial analysis, it can reasonably be argued that gas in Iran has economic uses which are superior to power generation, despite Iran's much-touted gas reserves. The economic rationale is therefore plausible - the costs of gas versus nuclear power generation are sufficiently close that the choice is a stand-off.

The Shah's original plan, articulated in the 1970s, foresaw a dozen or more nuclear reactors. The scheme then was pure chutzpah. In those years natural gas was a by-product and was being burned off. Today, given the costs versus values of gas, and given the reported bargain price for the Russian reactor, the economics of nuclear power, in an ostensibly gas-rich state such as Iran, are paradoxically plausible.

Even if Iran proves to have ambitions for developing nuclear weapons, any actual production is years, perhaps decades, away. Moreover, Iran has fully acquiesced to the international inspections process. Iran is a signatory to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. On June 22, the head of the Iranian Atomic Energy Organization, Gholam-Reza Aghazadeh reiterated that all of Iran's nuclear facilities are open for inspections in compliance with treaty guarantees.

Whether Iran has substantive "nuclear" ambitions is not knowable from credible sources. But references to the Bushehr reactor and research facilities as evidence of such ambitions are, at best disingenuous and uninformed, if not disinformation.

Thomas Stauffer is a former nuclear engineer, and a specialist in Middle Eastern energy economics. William O. Beeman is director of Middle East Studies at Brown University.

Reflections

The result of an illegitimate marriage

BY SADAF SHAH
FOR THE YEMEN TIMES

In a remote village of Yemen, a young woman committed suicide by shooting herself. She was a young girl married just recently to a man who already had two wives prior to her. Whatever made this girl to take her own life, how desperate she may have felt to entertain such an idea in her mind, and then the will to act upon that idea, all of these questions we may never know the answers to. We are not allowed to ask, to investigate, or write about. That is why I am not stating exactly which village it was where this unfortunate incident took place. I do not wish to add insult to injury for that girl's family is already suffering enough from her death. I only wish to dignify her death. Many people are saying she committed suicide as a result of her weakness of faith. I ask such people, did you educate her about her faith? I believe that girl was not educated at all, who can she be held responsible for her ignorance? Was she allowed to attend school? Was she encouraged to read, ask questions, or express herself? Maybe she was married without her consent, or maybe her husband was a ruthless man. We do not have the right to judge as we do not have at our disposal all the relevant facts to draw a sound conclusion.

However, I do not want to draw any sound conclusions. I am a patient woman, ever striving to be steadfast, but I can not accept the death of that young girl whom I knew not, and yet, feel so close to. It is not so because she was a woman. No, I mourn for her death for she was an innocent human being who



"They are able to 'buy' these young girls from their parents who 'sell' them for the dowry."

recognized an injustice, but did not know how to overcome it. This is the result of illiteracy, of ignorance, of oppression. She was married without her consent. Most people in rural Yemen are extremely illiterate in secular and religious matters. Their source of ocular knowledge, the little that they possess, is limited to their everyday life, rearing goats, fetching water, etc. the source of their religious knowledge is either a preacher at a local mosque, for men, or the dominate male figure in the family, often the father. They do not even know how to read the Holy Qur'an.

Among the rich men in rural areas, polygamy is so widespread. It is consid-

ered the norm, even "masculine" to have a number of wives. Lucky man, they say. Pathetic man, I say. Polygamy is the subject of much criticism against Islam. It is practiced among the illiterate elite of rural Yemen. And of course many other men in the Muslim community who, by their misunderstanding of the Holy Qur'an, distort the perfect teaching of Islam. Polygamy is not obligatory upon every Muslim man! Rather, it is a concession in special circumstances only. Those circumstances maybe the death of a former wife, an ill wife or one who can not bear children, and marriage to a widow with children who can not support herself. Polygamy is also allowed to

help prevent the spread of promiscuity, which may result in illegitimate births. Such instances leave a woman and her child without any legal right to support. With marriage, Islam places a responsibility upon the man to give the woman her proper position in society as his wife, and safeguards her right to his property, wealth, and name for her child. Moreover, polygamy places a greater responsibility on the husband with respect to the way he is allowed to treat his wife. He must treat all of them equally. Economically and personally, which is extremely difficult, so men are not encouraged to marry freely.

However, this beautiful system to uphold a righteous society is being abused by some men who regard a young girl their right to own. They are able to "buy" these young girls from their parents who "sell" them for the dowry. Their ignorance has no boundaries, for they do not even know that Islam has enjoined upon every man to pay the dowry to his wife alone. She may choose to do with it as she wishes. The dowry is a debt a husband must pay his wife, and not her family. In fact, a woman acquires wealth from her husband, her parents, and the dowry in Islam. Strangely enough, she has no liabilities. All of these straightforward facts are conveniently forgotten in the selfish pursuit of wealth by parents.

Concerned more about the dowry than the well being of their daughters, young girls are married off to any rich man, young or old. Most often, the father makes the decision on his own without consulting with his wife or daughter who is to be married. Couples are not allowed to meet or even see each other until the wedding day. There will be a big feast on the wedding day, many goats will be slaughtered, many people invited from all the surrounding village. There is a lot of singing and dancing among the women, while the bride sits obediently with her face covered. At the end of the day, she is all dressed up in gold, and delivered to her husband. This is the culmination of a typical wedding in rural Yemen.

Of course weddings are beautiful if they are a celebration of the mutual consent of the couples to be married. If couples are forced to marry without their will, then weddings take the form of oppression. And the results of oppression are deadly, as was the case with the most recent suicide of that innocent girl we are not allowed to know the name of. May her soul rest in peace, and may her death be a constant reminder of the tragedy of illegitimate marriages. That is the name that I have chosen to give such outdated practices that Islam had abolished fourteen hundred years ago.

I have spoken, though I know I have not been heard, for who can read English in rural Yemen where such practices are an every day phenomenon? However, to speak is my right, and I have used my god-given right to inform. That was my only purpose, to inform, at least for now.

Biography & selections from Mohammed Al-Sharafi poetry

SELECTED BY ISMAEL AL-GHABRI

Al-Sharafi was born in 1940 in Al-Shahel Mountain, Al-Mahabisha, and Hajja governorate in Yemen.

About his conception of poetry, Al-Sharafi found it difficult to formulate a definite conception of poetry, which he could call his own. In his opinion, poetry is either a gift or a talent. It is a special energy or power that is different from that of ordinary people. There are other factors such as the poet's culture, emotions, imagination, and power of depiction. For him, poetry is a powerful intuition, a far-reaching fancy, and a lofty imagination. Poetic creation occurs only to talented men who are born to be poets. Any person can write versified language, but this is not poetry. Concerning form, Al-Sharafi does not distinguish between one kind of poetry and another. For him, poetry is poetry. He says that when we read a good poem, we feel that we are before a real poet has succeeded in putting us in a unique mood of artistic ecstasy. Perhaps we may not understand everything the poet says, but we feel that we are changed after reading or listening to a great poem. In actual poetic creation, Al-Sharafi has more than one kind of experience.

As for the actual composition of his poems, Al-Sharafi used to write in all kinds of places: at home, in the street, in the bathroom, or even in a coffee-house. He first composes his poems in his mind, and then he puts them on paper. As for the time of writing poetry, he has written poems at all times, even while in bed; when a poem comes to his mind, he turns on the light and starts writing it.

Asked about his poetry, Al-Sharafi said that his first book was Tears of Al-Sharafi (Al-Sharafi is the traditional black head to toe robe used by women in Yemen, especially in Sana'a), the book produced a tempestuous social and religious reaction. The poet believed that only the male in Yemeni society was everything: the soldier, the factory worker, and the merchant. As for the female, she had no acknowledged entity. Because he wrote the book after the September Revolution of 1962, he felt that the Revolution had brought a complete change in people's attitude and had created a firm belief in the emancipation of the Yemeni individual, male or female. Finding that the Yemeni women after the Revolution still had no place in the new revolutionary society, Al-Sharafi felt that she ought to be emancipated. So he began to write his poems about women, and he believes that this was the first time for a Yemeni poet to speak about Al-Sharafi, for even talking about it was blasphemy. After Tears of Al-Sharafi the second book, Songs on the Long Road was written before the September Revolution of 1962. The songs are mainly sung for the Revolution. His next book, To Her I Sing, written in Cairo, is similar to the Tears with the only difference that its poems are free from traditional poetic patterns and meters. "For Her" was also written in Cairo. Though it is about Yemeni women, it is a step forward as it is a more developed book than the Tears. "With Her For Ever" is, as Al-Sharafi says, not a new book; it is a selection of poems from previous works. His attitude towards women in this volume has developed greatly. In his early books, woman was Sharshafed; but in the present book, she has developed through the language he uses, through the aim of his writing, and through poetic symbols. In From Her and To Her, Yemeni women have acquired larger connotations: they have become the entire motherland, the revolution, the people, the earth, and finally the symbol of unity. After From Her and To Her, he addresses everything: the revolution and the earth, as if he were addressing a woman. His poetry about the Yemeni woman has always been developing; it did not stop, as some people think, after the Tears. His next book, Love is My Vocation, marks a further development. As a work of art it is, as Al-Sharafi says, more profound than the

previous books, in language, images, and symbols. His last book, Love is Tears; love is a Revolution is, in the poet's opinion, his most daring work in its images and poetic vision. The book is, in Al-Sharafi's words, extremely controversial.

In the temple of love

I love you
With all my heart,
You, who have full control of it,
I wish you know
How long I pray
That you would remain all my life
beside me
How my heart aches
If I find you not
Beside me
Take my heart;
Even if you ask for my dearest thing,
I will never refuse
I gave all my love
I didn't keep any thing
I didn't hide anything
Whatever you expect from love
You'll not know such love as mine
Water my thirsty wounds
And satisfy my thirst
And barrenness
I am the flame of desires
Amidst the dryness of love
You're my liquor and you're my cup
Without your love
My plant will droop
All my roses and weeds will wither
A traveler I am throughout this life
And you are my wings and my road
My dear beloved
If I have a god or a faith
If I have a sin
That you have forgiveness
Or if I had an ailment
That you have cured
You are my ailment and my cure
However much you gave me
I'll ask for more
Never in my life will I say enough

Rebuke to a Sharshaf

And she walks like a mass of coal
Like a sad monticule of coal
In her black submissive Sharshaf
Piled in it and rolled,
Like the night of sorrows encircling a prison
Do I see a woman?
Or a mass
Of sorrow revealing the treachery of years?
She stretches her steps
Like the shadows of cursed fear
Falling upon the night
No breast to echo sweet songs
No eyelid
To flutter the magic of the eyes
No glances
To excite every one around
And no glimpses of tender smiles
My girl
Who wants your youth to be buried?
Behind this shameful blackness
And be separated from
The wisdom of life,
And the beatings of love
And desire?
Like others, you are
A human being
Who has what we have of love and passion?
To love beauty
And its blossoms
And to adore the draw of longings and attractions
I love you, my girl, as I love the flowers;
I gratify my eyes all the time by their sight
Let me alone
If you adore nothing but
The night as the bat does
Let me alone
If you adore nothing but
The night as the bat does
Let me alone
I...
I do not like wandering in the dark
But I enjoy
The beauty of the true morning
When will the adoring lover enjoy?
A hidden face
And an imprisoned body?
My girl...
I love you
But without,
Without
Al-Sharshaf insensitive to our love

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Mobil

The Ministry of Water and Environment and the Implementation of the Water Law no (33) for 2002.

Understanding water laws in Yemen



AWADH A. BAHAMISH
ADVOCATE AND LEGAL
CONSULTANT

According to Article (31) of the cabinet law no (20) of 1991. The naming of members of the government in the Republican Decree shall be considered as establishment of such ministries. So, a new ministry of water and environment is established. Also, according to article (33) ministries shall be regulated through the issuance and enactment of a Republican Decree specifying the legal framework of the ministry and its functions and responsibilities as well as determining the administrative and legal relationship between the ministry and its branches and the corporations and authorities that follow the ministry.

Therefore the regulatory framework and the executive regulation of the ministry of water shall be issued by a Republican Decree whereby legislative amendments to the establishment decrees of the authorities are necessary.

On 12/6/2003, parliament approved the government programme whereby the ministry of water and environment is responsible to undertake the following: -

- 1) Preparation of the executive regulation of the Water Law and to implement it firmly and strongly and make public awareness campaigns of its importance so that to limit random drilling and to rationalize the use of water resources.
- 2) Updating and modernizing the National Water strategy and to carry out policies and preparation of national water plan and plans on the level of basins with concentration on the critical ones of the basins as first stage.
- 3) Preparation and implementation of plan to guide how water facilities and structures to be established to enhance ground water.
- 4) To continue in the policy of

decentralization in the management of water facilities in the urban and rural areas and to strengthen the local authorities partnership and the water users and beneficiaries to establish and manage such facilities.

The government programme used the word (firmly strongly) for the implementation of the Water Law. This is important because it is expected that some resistance by rural landowners and ground water owners and water rights holders might occur due to lack of awareness of the provisions of the Water Law.

The Ministry of Water and Environment can not implement the Water Law alone, unless other ministries and concerned parties cooperate with it in this respect, e.g. ministry of interior to enforce the law against violators, the ministry of information to start with public awareness campaigns of the Water Law. Also the local councils in the governorates and the districts in accordance with the local authority law no (4) of 2000. As well as the agricultural co-operative societies and other civil society organizations.

Disputes over water are not uncommon in Yemen and therefore machinery to resolve conflict on the basis of the Water Law and its provisions as well as the local authority law should be established since the law sets the rules and regulations for water usage and defines specific rights and penalties. The basins committees, the water users associations and the local councils shall have an important role to resolve conflicts and disputes of water rights instead of the judiciary system.

The entire country have now been divided into (14) water management zones based on hydro-geological criteria providing the foundation for water resources management planning on catchments and basins basis. Therefore the water ministry shall have offices in such basins to play the role of adopting the principle of management through partnership on the level of the basins and to coordinate with the water users associations and

beneficiaries and the local councils in accordance with the provisions of the Water Law and local Authority Law.

The water Law no (33) of 2002 was at last issued on 31/8/2002 where parliament amended many articles especially articles (25) and (27) where parliament insisted that management of the water resources should be decentralized to comply with the local authority law. So now the legal framework as a result of the new water law is for development of regulations and by-laws to govern various aspects of water including assignment and delegation of functions and responsibilities of the Ministry of Water and its Corporations and Authorities to their branches in the governorates or other entities as basin committees and local councils, as well as establishment of mechanisms for operation of WUGs and installation and empowerment of decentralized water management institutions. It is the legal duty of the Ministry to strengthen its branches for the purpose to achieve successful water management. The exact nature of management of water at wadi, sub-basin or basin level and the role and responsibilities of district and local authorities in water management are crystal clear in the water law and local authority law as explained above. The legal status and operating rules of Wu groups and associations should be provided for in the executive regulation of the water law.

According to the Law on Local Authorities, the local authorities system "is based on the principle of administrative and financial decentralization" and on a wide participation of the public in decision-making and in the management of matters of local concern (Article 4). Under article 19, the Governorate Local Councils are responsible, amongst other things, for the preparation of plans and supervision of their implementation, for the supervision and control of the implementation of water policies, laws and regulations within the governorates, and for the protection of basins against over-exploitation and pollution, in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations in force and with the directives issued by the central authorities, in addition the councils are to promote the establishment of cooperatives and associations, and to coordinate their plans and programmes. The local District Councils are responsible for the promotion of water resources development within the Districts, through the construction of dams and weirs and for the protection of water against depletion and pollution. The District Councils, also, are to supervise the implementation of environmental policies and legislation, and to supervise and coordinate the activities of cooperatives and associations, and to promote their establishment (Article 61). Furthermore, both the Governorate and District Councils are entitled to propose principles guiding the determination of contributions by citizens to the operation and maintenance of projects for the delivery of essential services, such as water supply, and the supervision of project implementation by the people themselves. The involvement of the councils through the setting of principles and guidelines may provide a guarantee of equitable water distribution at the local level. Thus, the local authorities have a role to play in the administration of the Water Law. The Law on Local authorities allows offices and branches of ministries and authorities to become part of the administrative structure of the local authorities, i.e.,

to become executive organs thereof (Article 2). Under Article 14, "the executive organs of the administrative units [of the local authorities] are deemed to be local organs." Thus, they are part of the local-Governorate and District-administrations, although they perform, each within its own sphere of competence, the functions of central ministries and authorities within the Governorate and the District, respectively. The central ministries and authorities retain the power to formulate general policies, carry out technical supervision and implement national projects, or project that, due to their nature, are difficult to implement at the local level. Administratively, the executive organs are supervised by the local authorities' councils. In this context, the Ministry of Water will delegate functions that are difficult to perform at the central level to the level of the local authorities. Qualified staff will have to be made available at this level. A pre-condition for this arrangement to be workable is that the capacity to implement Water Law is built, first at the central level and then at that of local administrations. The law introduces new instruments, such as water resources planning and the licensing and recognition of water rights, which should be well understood by water administrators for the law to be effectively implemented. The approach to be taken with regard



to delegation should be gradual, starting with a determination of the functions that should be delegated as a matter of priority. Some of these functions are indicated in the Law on Local Authorities and in its imple-

menting regulations, such as in the case of the licensing of well drilling. As second step, a plan for function delegation should be prepared, which indicates the basins-or aquifers-that require attention first.

THE TEHAMA TRADING COMPANY, HODEIDAH

Application are invited for following clerical staff for our new project at Aden Free Zone, Aden:

1) WAREHOUSE SUPERVISOR - ONE

The candidate should have minimum high school education with reasonably good communication skill both in spoken & written English and should have a minimum of 10 years experience in heavy equipment spare parts warehouse operations including receipt, binning, issues, kardex postings, statistics etc. He should be PC literate and should be able to use industry-standard applications. Age around 35 years.

2) WAREHOUSE HELPERS - TWO

The candidate will assist the warehouse supervisor in in-house stores activities of spare parts and should have minimum high school education with skill to read and write part numbers and part names in English. He should have worked in a similar capacity in any engineering stores for at least 5 years and should be capable of identifying parts. Age around 35 years.

3) AUTO SALESMAN - ONE

The candidate should be a graduate in any discipline and is familiar with Japanese/European automobiles in general. Should have worked in similar capacity for at least 5 years and should be able to communicate in English and should be able to understand/explain features and benefits of products. Must have a presentable personality. Age around 30 years.

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Local Press

Prepared by Mohammed Khidhr



Al-Sahwa weekly, 26 June 2003.

Main headlines

- Islah shoura holds its 2nd session
- Arab national conference in Sana'a wagers on peoples

Columnist Zaid al-Shami says in his article the Americans have been very clear when they have announced that Israel's security is their strategic aim and their relations with the Arabs and Muslims are based on protecting interests of Israel even if they contradict the American interests. In this context was the second Gulf war and then came the war on Iraq and occupying it in order to secure Israel's security and supporting its economy in addition Iraq's oil flow to it. Despite all this the Arab regimes do not want to believe this reality or to see the fact. Many of them are still insisting that America is a mediator for peace. The revenge campaign the U.S. is leading under the allegation of fighting terror must not change the wrong to right and must not make us submit to extortion. If the Arab regimes have offered many concessions they should realize that their concessions would be responded to with more ridicule and humiliation. These regimes have nothing but to stick to and stand by the Palestinian people right to resistance and defense of sanctities.

The Palestinian leadership has to stand by its people and support their resistance and defend their rights.



Al-Wahda weekly, 25 June 2003.

Main headlines:

- President holds official talks with German officials
- Siege tightened against Abyan extremists, some surrendered
- Four inlets on Yemeni-Saudi border ready
- Forming GPC parliamentary bloc ruled out

\$200 million to get rid of poisons
Columnist Taha al-Ameri thinks that entire Arab homeland and all its cantons has become alternative for the Latin American banana republics that submitted for long decades to control of American food companies that alone were owning the destinies of those peoples. The banana republics have liberated themselves from serfdom and intimidation and colonialist control. They managed to unchain themselves to be replaced by the Arab homeland, whose fate has become hostage of America whether at the hands of its companies or through the military bases present in many areas of the Arab land. The 11 September events in America have forces the Arab countries to surrender their will to the American decision because the Arab system did not live to the level of challenges of developments. In its general policy the Arab system was not reflecting aspirations of the nation and the peoples. Meanwhile the Arab system failed to give a definition to terror or to impose such a definition on Bush's administration or the world in order to differentiate between the terror practiced in the streets of American cities and the legitimate resistance that is guaranteed by all laws and legislation. The Americans have resisted for their independence and for their unity and they are proud of that resistance which the Bush administration now sees as acts of terror. It is not because America believes in what it says but because it believes in what it wants from the Arab land which it wants to be rendered into its backyard and a mine to get supplied with energy and a market for its goods.



Al-Thawri weekly, organ of the YSP, 26 June 2003.

Main headlines:

- Jaralla Omer assassination case postponed
- Aden did not become free, no

Main headlines

- Military operations against extremists in Hattat mount
- Al-Mouyad oppressed, the Germans know that
- Government approves education development strategy
- Islamic world league adopts definition of terror
- YSP political office head: Amnesty decision incomplete
- Arab National conference rejects road map, stresses Iraq's unity

longer safeguarded

- Attempted assassination against a YSP leader
- Jaralla Omar killer: I told al-Sarami and Maharam on my intention to kill Jaralla Omar

The writer Anees Abdulla Awshan says it can be said that corruption that affects societies is not at the same level. It can be divided theoretically into three levels. I insist on the theoretical term because practically it is difficult to draw a dividing line between the three levels of corruption. The first of these levels is the partial one that we have to expect its presence in all societies and is chased by he state's monitoring apparatuses. It is dealt with by judiciary and is considered a negative value. The one who

adopts it tries to hide it from the society. The second level of corruption is that which is widespread in the society as a phenomenon and strong presence. There is no need for hiding because it competes with fairness and decency. There is no real shame of it when someone is discovered to be affiliated to the camp of corruption, and thus the effort for fighting corruption is very slow. The reasons either because of the influence of the corrupt status and large number or because of the huge volume of corruption issues and shortage in the human capability to fight it. The third category of corruption is that which is an adopted policy, which is the most dangerous level of corruption. This kind of corruption flourishes when the authorities themselves adopt it for

tackling some political and social phenomena. At this point fighting of corruption by the state becomes in itself corruption. Here the individual corruption is the necessary condition for him to assume senior political and administrative posts in the state and its institutions.



Al-Ummah weekly, 26 June 2003.

Main headlines:

- Aden-Abyan army resumes its activity, America buys Yemenis' weapons
- Dhamar governor gives directives to arrest a group illusively recruits people

The newspaper's political editor says we are certainly part of the present Arab deteriorated reality. We are coming under a ferocious attack aiming at the Arab man, history and both present and future.

The Arab homeland in under regime whose only concern is to preserve their posts and seats while their peoples are leading the oppression of the kin and the foreign. There is no freedom, no democracy but corruption prevalent everywhere in addition to poverty and hunger. after fifty years of lamentation over Palestine we have begun now to weep over Iraq following the American occupation. The painful thing is that some have till now not lost hope in the awakening of our rulers and regimes, expecting they would shoulder their responsibility.



Al-Isbou weekly, 26 June 2003.

Main headlines,

- Hattat terrorist; 6 killed, 11 wounded
 - Ma'n Bashour elected secretary general of the Arab national conference
- Columnist Hassan Mahjoub confirms in his article that the road map is

in fact a labyrinth the American administration has counted on for realizing a kind of peace that resembles a pipe dream because what is required from the Palestinian leadership is unbearable. the "map" demands from the Palestinian prime minister Abu Mazin to liquidate comrades of struggle who have baptized their road with blood of martyrs and sacrifices. He has to foster an alliance against the sons of his people the interest of Sharon. The road map does not bear any name but points to a spacious horizon with many roads. It is without a mechanism making it a policy good for the future, but nevertheless the Palestinian government has accepted it and sustained a campaign of suspicions and accusations. What is required fro America is to search for the core of it s policy based on siding with the Israeli side. The American policy was in the past biased to Israel and some had then ascribed it to the cold war and conflict of the two poles. Nowadays the same of those people say the same allegations but under a new term, that is terror.



26 September weekly, organ of Yemen Armed Forces 26 June 2003.

Main headlines:

- Yemeni-German summit emphasizes on depth of the relations of friendship and cooperation
- German attorney general promises to improve al-Mouyad's detention conditions

The newspaper's editorial has been devoted to the visit of president Ali Abdulla Saleh to each of Germany and France. The editorial attributed the president's successful trip to the Yemeni internal successes in political, economic and social fields. The success is surely because of the Yemeni distinguished role at both regional and Arab levels.

World Press

Major news items in leading international newspapers *Provided by Xinhua*

Egypt

Al Ahram

Arab ministers of culture started to arrive in Cairo to participate in a joint meeting of Arab information and culture ministers which kicks off Saturday to discuss issues related to media and culture policies in the Arab countries.

Akhbar El-Yom

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak on Saturday will receive Chief of the US forces in the Gulf region Tommy Franks, who is on a Middle East tour before his retirement in early July.

Al Gomhuria

A high-level Egyptian delegation on Friday met US Secretary of State Colin Powell on the Middle East peace process, especially the Palestinian-Israeli track, said Egyptian presidential adviser Osama Al-Baz.

Egyptian Mail

Egyptian Foreign Minister Ahmed Maher will lead a delegation to Maputo, Mozambique, on July 7 to attend an African Union (AU) foreign ministerial meeting in preparation for the second AU summit on July 10.

Britain

Financial Times

Expectations of a cut in interest rates in Britain were fueled on Friday by the weakest growth figures for more than a decade following an unexpected revision by government statisticians.

The Times

Fourteen lesbian women have become pregnant with the help of a British company that sells sperm for profit over the Internet.

The Daily Telegraph

The cost of calling a mobile phone from a British Telecom fixed line will fall by about 15 percent from the end of next month as a result of a High Court ruling on

Friday.

The Independent

Connex, the operator of Britain's second-busiest commuter rail network, became the first company to be stripped of its franchise since the railways were privatized in the mid-1990s.

The Guardian

Downing Street was embroiled in a full scale war on Friday night with the BBC after the corporation accused the No. 10 communications chief, Alastair Campbell, of intimidatory tactics and of pursuing a "personal vendetta" against its defense correspondent.

France

Le Figaro

Premier Jean-Pierre Raffarin on Friday unveiled plans to attract foreign investment into France. The measures included fiscal and social incentives for foreign executives, graduate students and researchers.

Liberation

The "Gay Pride" demonstration on Saturday will be a witness of the institutionalization of the homosexual

Germany

Die Welt

The magnetic hovering railway between Duesseldorf and Dortmund will not be built.

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung

The states governed by SPD react differently to advanced

Nigeria

The Guardian

The Nigerian federal government on Friday secured the injunction of a Lagos State High Court, restraining the Nigeria Labor Congress (NLC) from going ahead with its nationwide strike scheduled for Monday over the hike in the prices of petroleum products.

This Day

Nigerian President Olusegun Obasanjo in his first public statement on the latest increase in the pump prices of petroleum products has said

ual cause.

Le Monde

President Jacques Chirac called on the Corsicans to vote in favor of a local reform plan for the Mediterranean island. If approved, the plan will simplify regional administration by setting up a single executive council and assembly and give Corsica greater control of energy policy, transport and the disbursement of regional aid money.

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This Day

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there was no going back on the hike. "No matter the threats from anybody, the price increase has come to stay," he said.

Weekend Vanguard

The Petroleum and Natural Gas Senior Staff Association of Nigeria has directed all its members who are not directly involved in the processes of production, transportation and refining of crude oil to proceed on an indefinite nationwide strike from Monday to answer the call of the Nigeria Labor Congress.

India

The Hindustan Times

For the first time in many years, separatists and mainstream political leaders of the India-controlled Kashmir area will put their heads together at a round table conference in Srinagar to debate and discuss their role in improving Indo-Pak relations.

The Times of India

The United States is now looking to India to alleviate its shortage for nurses as Indian schools are churning out professionals matching American standards.

The Hindu

The outgoing American envoy in India Robert Blackwill may not be returning to Harvard after all. There may be a detour for some Iraq-related work.

Japan

Yomiuri

A panel of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) is to propose having armed forces for national defense.

Asahi

Some 20 medical facilities across Japan will begin clinical trial to treat breast cancer without surgery.

Mainichi

Number of Japan's internet broadband subscribers tops 10 million.

Pakistan

Dawn

Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf Thursday in Washington said there is no threat to democracy in his country as the government has the simple majority and the business of the government is being carried out.

The News

President Pervez Musharraf Friday told the Washington Times during his visit to the United States that he hoped Washington to sell unmanned Predator surveillance drones to his armed forces, which he said are needed to track down al-Qaeda terror suspects, a report said Friday.

The Nation

Pakistan's 342-seat National Assembly meets Saturday to takeup non-confidence motion against its Speaker Chaudhry Hussain as the combined opposition accused him of being partial toward the members.

Kenya

Kenya Times

Terrorists have targeted Kenya and the East Africa region because it has more American and British installations than other African countries. Kenyan Minister for Tourism and Information Raphael Tuju said Friday.

Daily Nation

Senior Kenyan government officials gathered in the capital Nairobi on Friday to find ways of reducing wastage of public funds in the country.

Improve Your English



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I. What to say

Situations and expressions (53): Protests and warning

In the event of being convinced that what someone has done is not right or just when we want to express our feeling of disapproved opposition or objection, we use a rather strong disapproval. Such statements of strong affirmation are protests. Warning, on the other hand, is a kind of advance information of possible unpleasant consequences arising out of an undesirable event or a series of events. Often warning forms a sequel to protest. Let's browse through a few expressions signalling protests and warnings:

- I protest against being called an old fool.
- I vouchsafe that all the charges against me are baseless false and motivated.
- I register my strong protest that I had never been near the scene of the crime.
- Down with the war!
- You have had enough of the cacophony. No more of it.
- Unless our outstanding dues are paid to us, we would be constrained to cease work and the authorities would be fully responsible for any unpleasant consequences.
- Despite repeated reminders if things don't improve, you would face the music.
- It's high time that he mended his ways; otherwise the repercussions may be serious.
- The last date for the payment of the dues is the 1st of July, failing which punitive measure as deemed fit would be initiated against you.
- Unless your explanation, if any, reaches the undersigned within a week of the receipt of this notice, it will be construed that you have nothing to say in your defence and the case will be disposed on merit.
- You are warned of dire consequences if you violate the provisions of the law.
- We are not prepared to put up with such acts of stupidity any longer. Stern action against the offenders are overdue
- It's about time he abandoned the 'holier-than-thou' attitude or else he is likely to be ostracised.
- You are being warned that the authorities would be forced to take stringent action against you if you continue to maintain such uncivilised conduct and imprudent behaviour.
- No one is prepared to believe your cock-and-bull story. You are warned against committing perjury.
- Restricted entry. Trespassors are liable to be prosecuted.
- Look before you leap. You may have to blame only yourself for any undesirable consequences.
- As you sow, so you reap. You should be cautious about your actions.
- I will not protect you any longer. You are simply incorrigible.
- Deceiving you will be deceived.
- If you hoodwink the law, you will be behind the bars.
- You can't escape punishment if you commit a crime.
- Mind your language, other wise you would be in the soup.
- This is the last chance for you to redeem yourself.
- I am not prepared to hear any cock and bull story.
- I warrant you to be more polite and courteous to the visitors.
- It's really strange that you forget others convenience when parking your car.
- If the factory doesn't stop polluting the local river, there will be no choice than to withdraw its licence.

II. How to say it correctly

Correct errors, if any, in the following sentences

- The bell rang in two o'clock.
- The weather gets hot through summer.
- Abdu is leaving in next Monday.
- He will be there before an hour.
- You should be at the guesthouse for 6 o'clock.

Suggested answers to last week's questions

- Ahmed sees the film now.
Note: sensory verbs such as see, taste, smell can't be used in the continuous form.
- She is cleaning the house now.
- The building where she lives is very old.
- I was born in 1947.
- Summer comes between spring and autumn.

III. Increase your word power

(a) How to express it in one word

- Person or thing that discourages and makes dull or sad
- A person who is brave but not properly careful
- A person in a competition who surprises others by winning
- Something that will never end or go out of date
- A line in a new paper that gives its date and place of origin

Suggested answers to last week's questions

- Series of events taking place in a regularly repeated order: **cycle** (n)
- A very violent wind moving in a circle: **cyclone** (n.)
- Somebody that draws everybody's attention: **cynosure** (n.)
- The scientific study of cells: **cytology**
- Something bad that may happen at anytime: **sword of Damocles**

(b) Foreign phrases and expressions

Give the English equivalents of the following expressions:

- canto;
- carol;
- catastrophe;
- catharsis;
- Cliché

Suggested answers to last week's questions

- bibliotaph** (Gk.): A concealer and hoarder of books.
- bibliography** (Gk.): A list of books, essays and monographs on a subject.
- cacophony** (Gk.): A mixture of unpleasant and usually loud sounds which are out of tune.
- caesura** (Gk.): A break or pause in a line of poetry.
- calendar** (Lat.): A table giving the divisions of a year.

(c) Words commonly confused

Bring out the meaning differences in the following pairs of words:

- all round, all-round;
- born, borne;
- aid, aide;
- ail, ale;
- ague, argue

Suggested answers to last week's questions

- alysium** (n.) (a type of low growing plant with white or yellow flowers): The field wears a colorful look due to a host of alyssum plants.
asylum (n.) (a place of refuge or safety): The lunatic was sent to the asylum.
- alumna** (n. pl. -nae.) (girl or woman who was student of a school, college or university): She prides herself in having been an alumna of Oxford university.
alumina (n.) (a silver white metal): Most household things at present are made of alumina.
- altitude** (n.) (height above sea-level): One often experiences breathing difficulties in Sana'a because of its high altitude.
attitude (n.) (a way of feeling, thinking or behaving): We should cultivate a positive attitude to life.
- already** (adv.) (by or before a stated or suggested time): The train has already arrived.

- all ready:** We are all ready for the exam.
- almost, nearly, practically** (adv.): We can use any of them before 'all', 'every', 'always'.
Ex: That is a mistake he almost/nearly/practically always makes.
But **nearly** cannot be used before negative words such as 'no', 'none', 'nothing', 'never'.

(d) Idioms and phrases

Use the following phrases in sentences

- an avowed enemy;
- rude awakening;
- in attendance;
- attain to;
- attach importance to

IV. Grammar and composition

(a) Grammar

Rewrite the following sentences according to the instruction given in the brackets:

- If you had come one hour earlier, you..... the match
(Fill in the blank with the correct tense form of 'witness')
- Do you remember.....(meet) him at the station?
(Use the right form of the verb)
- The government has *established* a school in our village.
(Replace the word in italics by a suitable phrasal verb)
- The teacher said: "Man is mortal"
(Change into indirect speech)
- Your future depends..... your success in the exam
(Use an appropriate preposition)

Suggested answers to last week's questions

- When the tractor faces an **obstacle**, it looks like a living creature
- The Rector asked the Dean to **look into** the matter
- The accused was **convicted** of lying
- When animals sensed danger, they began to **run away**
- She couldn't **convince** her father that she was telling the truth

(b) Composition: Paragraph writing

Expand the idea contained in the maxim:

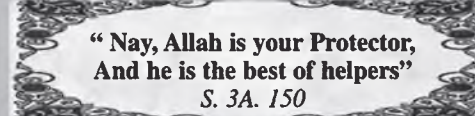
23. HASTE IS WASTE

Last week's topic:

HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY

It is an undeniable fact that honesty is a commendable virtue. An honest man inspires trust and confidence in those who deal with him as well as in those with whom he deals. Moreover, honesty ensures safety. The man who is honest has nothing to fear or be anxious about. He has least chances of making enemies. He only makes friends who are sure to stand by him in hours of need. His actions are open and above board. So no one has any possibility of suspecting his intentions or actions. On the other hand, a dishonest man doesn't enjoy peace of mind. People around him treat him with distrust and suspicion. Sooner or later his dubious intentions and shady deals are exposed. He earns distrust and hatred of his friends and gets little sympathy in times of trouble. Therefore, it is rightly said, "knarey may serve a turn, but honesty is the best in the end".

V. Pearls from the Holy Quran



"Nay, Allah is your Protector,
And he is the best of helpers"
S. 3A. 150

VI. Words of Wisdom

"How far that little candle throws its beams!
So shines a good deed in a naughty world"

—Shakespeare

Language and Literature: A symbiotic relationship

Teaching language through literature: Problems and Principles (PART 4)



DR. DAMODAR THAKUR
PROFESSOR AND CHAIRMAN
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH,
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UNIVERSITY OF SANA'A

The Current Practice of Teaching Literature

3. Another feature of these literature courses is that they are often teacher-centered instead of being student-centered. When discussing the text in the class, the teacher supplies ready-made opinions about the plot, the characters and the like; the student makes a note of the teacher's opinions unquestionably, memorizes the teacher's evaluative remarks about the text and vomits them out in the examination in an undigested and often in an incoherent form. The students who get good grades are usually those who are good at making a note of what the teacher said in the class and reproducing them accurately in the examination. In some cases, the opinions that the teacher expresses in the class are not his; he only collects them from histories of literature, books of criticism and even bazaar notes. Someone once jocularly defined notes as things which pass from the notebook of a teacher to the notebook of a student without passing through the mind of either. This witty and jocular statement may sound to be an obsessively aggressive generalization and an unjustifiably harsh criticism of the way things are; but it does draw our attention to what is essentially true in the case of many teachers in the third world. The point that needs to be emphasized here is that instead of encouraging students to form their own opinions on the basis of an in-depth reading of the text, the teacher makes them dependent on him for comments on the text. The result is that teaching becomes transmissive in its orientation and fails in the expected task of stimulating the students to go and read more widely and intensively and then to form their own judgments. In their review of the current practice of literature teaching, Carter and Long (1991:4) say that literature teaching being the way it is in most cases, for evaluating a literary text, students mistakenly "rely on authorities outside themselves." My assessment of the situation is that in the large majority of cases, this outside authority is unfortunately only the teacher teaching the course.

4. Both linguists and literary scholars seem to be in agreement about the importance of language in literature. Coleridge, for example, defined prose as words in their best order and poetry as the best words in the best order, the focus of the two definitions being on words, i.e., on the use of language. By way of defining literature, Ezra Pound (1931) also said "Great literature is simply language charged with meaning to the utmost possible degree."3 David Lodge (1966:ix) made a similar remark about the importance of language in fiction and observed, "The novelists' medium is language: whatever he does *qua* novelist, he does in and through language." But in actual practice, literature is generally taught solely for its content, with little attention to the use of language in the literary text being taught. The learner's linguistic ability at the end of the course is, therefore, no better than what it was at the beginning. By the end of the course, students acquire some superficial knowledge of the ideational content of literature, no doubt, but this knowledge of literature only disguises their poor attainments in language "the maxi-coat of literature hiding the mini-skirt of language."

It may be pointed out here, however, that the imaginative energy in the use of one's language can seldom be achieved by a clever and yet barren and sterile use of rhetorical devices. Enduring vitality in the use of one's language can only come out of strong emotions, strongly experienced ideas. A person who is emotionally deaf, imaginatively blind and experientially imbecile can never acquire the magic in the use of words characteristic of great writers and speakers. Wordsworth's well-known description of poetry as an overflow of powerful feelings is in a way a true description of all powerful acts of communication. Our ideas and experiences have to be powerful enough to flow into powerful words. An intensive reading of literature not only adds vigor to one's communicative ability; it also fertilizes the ground which leads to a fragrant flowering of that ability. These two aims of reading literature mentioned above are, therefore, not two separate and unrelated aims.

To be concluded next week

Where are we going?

The first of these three questions asks for the clarity of objectives. Why do we teach English literature in the third world, in Yemen, India and Africa, for example? In my view, the two aims of teaching English literature in the third world should be (i) to strengthen the learner's feel for the language and ultimately to enable him to use it with force and effectiveness and (ii) to enrich and energize his inner sense of being. The first of these two aims has been discussed in some detail earlier, but the second one needs to be elaborated. During the last few centuries, the English-speaking world has attained greater intellectual heights than the others. These intellectual attainments have manifested themselves not only in philosophy and in scientific fields like astrophysics, space technology, information technology and genetic engineering but also in the daring emotive, imaginative and experiential adventures of the human psyche in poetry, drama and fiction. In my view, the English speaking world has explored greater territories of the ideational and attitudinal universe during the last few centuries than the rest of the world. These explorations include not only the literary achievements of authors like Shakespeare, Wordsworth, Shaw, Eliot, Beckett, Frost and Hemingway but also authors from the outer circle, i.e. authors like Tagore, Chinua Achebe and Naipaul. Shelley described poetry as "the record of the best and happiest moments of the happiest and best minds." It would be an act of oversimplification to say that poetry is always a record of the "happiest" moments of our life. It may well be a record of what Shelley himself described elsewhere as "saddest thought."4 But nobody would ever disagree that when reading the great works of literature in English we come in contact with some of the best and most perceptive minds in human history. When we read their writings, we feel ideationally elevated, emotively and imaginatively augmented and experientially enriched. To keep ourselves away from their writings would mean retreating into a world of isolation. It would mean keeping ourselves away from the opportunity of enriching our inner being and feeling elevated thereby. As Northrop Frye (1964:129) once said, the ultimate aim of literature is not "simply the admiration of literature; it's something more like the transfer of imaginative energy from literature to the students."

Looking ahead
Thinking creatively about the future, I would like to share with you my understanding of a fairy tale meant for children. The story begins with the mention of a fairy taking the child with her to a land of previously unknown charm and beauty. On the way the child puts the following three questions to the fairy.

- Where am I going?
- How shall I get there?
- How shall I know that I have arrived?

We need to have a clear answer to these three questions if we want our

WONDERWORD

by DAVID OUELLET

HOW TO PLAY: First read the list of words, then look at the puzzle. The words are in all directions — vertically, horizontally, diagonally, backward. Circle each letter of a word found and strike it off the list. The letters are often used more than once, so do not cross them out. It is best to find the big words first. When you find all the words listed in the clues, you'll have a number of letters left over that spell the Wonderword.

CLUES

- | | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| Album | Classic | Help | Newspaper | Study |
| Article | Club | Hobby | Novel | Subscription |
| Arts | Code | Home | Page | Surf |
| Atlas | Collection | Hope | Parchment | Suspense |
| Audiovisual | College | Image | Pass | Take |
| Bestseller | Cover | Index | Past | Tale |
| Bible | Dark | Issue | Poem | Tape |
| Biography | Dated | Journal | Public | Technical |
| Boards | Days | Know | Quiet | Test |
| Book | Desk | Languages | Read | Text |
| Borrow | Drama | Learn | Return | Theme |
| Buying | Edition | Left | Rows | Thesaurus |
| Call | Extras | Lend | Rule | Thesis |
| Card | Fame | Line | School | Title |
| Cartoon | Fantasy | Loan | Silence | Topic |
| Catalog | Fiction | Locate | Special | University |
| Category | File | Logs | Stack | Volume |
| Chair | Free | Neat | Students | Writer |

ANSWER NEXT WEEK

Last Week's Answer: Pomeranians

LET'S PROMOTE LIBRARIES

Solution: 10 letters

L	B	U	I	N	G	E	P	A	E	C	I	S	S	A	L	C	K	E	
S	A	L	T	A	P	P	O	E	M	M	F	C	A	T	A	L	O	G	Y
U	Y	U	I	A	A	F	R	U	S	R	A	E	Y	I	A	O	L	E	H
R	B	E	S	T	S	E	L	L	E	R	M	R	C	I	B	K	L	S	P
U	B	S	R	I	N	O	E	E	O	E	O	E	D	P	N	B	E	A	A
A	O	I	E	O	V	L	N	E	H	G	P	P	A	U	I	D	G	R	R
S	H	S	V	T	I	O	D	T	E	S	S	A	Y	B	R	W	E	T	G
E	E	E	I	F	N	O	I	T	C	I	F	P	S	L	R	O	F	X	O
H	L	H	N	E	C	H	A	D	L	E	I	S	S	I	O	R	A	E	I
T	P	T	U	L	A	C	D	E	U	W	C	W	T	C	L	R	N	J	B
E	E	E	I	L	R	S	N	S	D	A	O	E	A	O	S	O	T	O	C
C	G	I	B	T	D	C	S	K	R	I	R	N	C	I	T	B	A	U	O
H	A	U	Y	A	E	I	W	T	E	X	T	A	K	N	U	R	S	R	L
N	M	Q	T	D	C	P	O	A	F	S	T	I	E	L	D	R	Y	N	L
I	I	E	E	B	U	O	R	T	A	E	N	M	O	S	E	I	S	A	E
C	D	G	L	U	N	T	V	E	M	O	H	E	T	N	N	A	T	L	C
A	R	A	U	L	I	A	S	E	E	C	H	O	P	E	T	H	R	I	T
L	E	P	R	C	A	L	L	N	R	U	T	E	R	S	S	C	A	N	I
N	A	O	L	K	S	E	G	A	U	G	N	A	L	C	U	T	A	E	O
L	D	E	N	O	I	T	P	I	R	C	S	B	U	S	T	S	A	P	N

2003 **National**

عيد وطن الصيف المذهلة

من ٢٥ يونيو حتى ٣١ أغسطس

هدايا فورية عند الشراء

السحب الكبير على الجائزة الكبرى

خلال فترة المهرجان سحب أسبوعي على ١٠٠ جائزة جودة عاليه ... اسعار لا تقارن

ALFA

صنعاء - عصر تلفون ٢١٢٢٢٢/٥/٦ فاكس ٢٠٧٢٢٢
 عدن تلفون ٢٤٧٥٦/١/٢ فاكس ٢٤١٧٧٥
 الحديدة تلفون ٢٠٥٨٥٥ فاكس ٢٠٥٨٥٥
 المكلا تلفون ٢٠٢٩٢٢ فاكس ٢٠٢٩٢٢

Cameroon to play Cup final in Foe's honor

<NONE>BY TREVOR HUGGINS

LYON, France (Reuters) - Stunned Cameroon players have resolved to play the Confederations Cup final against France on Sunday in honour of Marc-Vivien Foe.

The 28-year-old Foe collapsed during Cameroon's 1-0 semi-final win over Colombia on Thursday and died shortly after the match.

FIFA President Sepp Blatter travelled to Lyon on Friday to console Foe's family and members of the Cameroon squad, who told him they would go ahead with the final in Paris.

"I know you are sad, stunned and shocked by what happened to Marc-Vivien Foe yesterday," Blatter said in an emotional address to the players. "We have to face the situation. There's sadness, yes, but hope also. We can keep a vision for the future."

"He has left us but his memory continues to live with you, with us and in the world of football."

An autopsy on Friday shed no immediate light on the cause of Foe's death but ruled out a stroke. Further tests will be carried out which are expected to be made public in the next few days.

Stomach disorder

Foe was taking medication for a stomach disorder in the days leading up to the match, FIFA said, but ruled that out as a possible cause of his death.

Plans for a national day of mourning in Cameroon were announced and world soccer's ruling body is to consider renaming the next Confederations Cup in the midfielder's honour.

"I have learned that you have taken the decision to play in this final and that's great," Blatter told the Cameroon players.

"It's great because you are going to play in the memory of someone who not only was your team mate but also your friend. He was a Cameroon football legend."

"He was big and strong, the type who sets examples, the prow of the ship."

Blatter also met Foe's widow, who lives in Lyon with her three children,



Marc Vivien Foe of Cameroon is stretchered off during his semi-final Confederations Cup match at Gerland stadium in Lyon, central France, June 26. Vivien Foe died on Thursday after his country's Confederations Cup semi-final against Colombia. REUTERS/Robert Pratta

the youngest of whom is two months old.

He said FIFA would consider a suggestion to rename the next Confederations Cup tournament in the player's honour.

"I think it is an excellent idea," he said. "I will raise the matter."

Glowing tributes

The news stunned the world of football, with many leading figures paying glowing tributes to the midfielder.

English premier league club Manchester City, for whom Foe played last season on loan, were swamped with tributes for the midfielder who had quickly become a crowd favourite.

City said they would retire the number 23 shirt which Foe wore last season when he scored nine goals in 38 matches.

They were hoping to sign Foe permanently, although several other clubs were interested in buying him from French champions Olympique Lyon, who issued a statement on their website.

"We are left with a memory of a charming boy, the embodiment of a

love of life," the statement said.

"We will keep the memories of his bursts of laughter, the music which came from his dressing room and his kindness off the field."

Perhaps the most eloquent tribute came from France striker Thierry Henry, who pointed to the sky after scoring in his team's 3-2 win over Turkey in the other semi-final on Thursday and dedicated the goal to Foe.

In Cameroon's capital Yaounde, celebrations after the game were abruptly halted as fans learned the news. Several people collapsed and were taken to hospital, and bars emptied rapidly.

"A national day of mourning will be made to remember this player of ours," Prince Noki Nukete, assistant general secretary of the Cameroon Football Association, told Britain's Sky Sports television.

"But we're already mourning for a player fighting for the national colours."

Foe played for Cameroon in two World Cups and helped his country win two African Nations Cups in nearly 10 years in the team.

7-Day Weather Forecast

Sana'a			Aden		
Day	Hi	Lo	Day	Hi	Lo
Mon	30	14	Mon	41	28
Tue	30	14	Tue	39	28
Wed	30	14	Wed	39	28
Thu	30	14	Thu	39	27
Fri	31	14	Fri	39	27
Sat	31	14	Sat	39	28
Sun	31	14	Sun	39	28



THE LAST WORD IN ASTROLOGY BY Eugenia



Aries
(Mar 21 - Apr 19)
Personal changes are in order. If you aren't happy with your current situation, do something about it. Take steps now to rectify any existing problems.



Taurus
(Apr 20 - May 20)
Doing extra activities with your colleagues or friends will ensure that you build a solid foundation with the people who can make a difference in your life. Focus on your future.



Gemini
(May 21 - Jun 20)
This can be a day of opportunity. Pick up on anything offered that will increase your earning potential. You can make money on the side if you put your mind to it.



Cancer
(Jun 21 - Jul 22)
If you've been having some personal problems, take time off to sort through your troubles. Resolve the issues and you will be able to make progress again.



Leo
(Jul 23 - Aug 22)
Focus on your own investments. A little nurturing can go a long way where money matters are concerned. You don't want to miss an opportunity to make a financial gain.



Virgo
(Aug 23 - Sep 22)
Stop being so hard on yourself. Do things with those you enjoy spending time with. Forget any problems that have been worrying you.



Libra
(Sept 23 - Oct 22)
Don't spend too much time talking to your colleagues today. Rumors are likely to fly. Focus on your job and you will avoid conflict.



Scorpio
(Oct 23 - Nov 21)
Think carefully about your dreams, hopes and wishes. If you aren't working toward them, make some adjustments.



Sagittarius
(Nov 22 - Dec 21)
Someone who is dependent on you will run you ragged. Get organized and don't let this person rule your world.



Capricorn
(Dec 22 - Jan 19)
You will be up and down emotionally today. You are likely to change your mind several times, so refrain from sharing your thoughts or intentions.



Aquarius
(Jan 20 - Feb 18)
Take care of your own needs today, but don't leave someone who is counting on you out in the cold. If you made a promise, keep it.



Pisces
(Feb 19 - Mar 20)
You will get some creative ideas if you communicate with people that you don't get to talk to often. The news you hear will be important to your future direction.



DHL Yemen Ltd. commences its re-branding campaign with the international staff launch of the new corporate colours

DHL gets redressed



Phil Couchman, DHL Middle East Area Director



Alwan Al-Shaibani, DHL Yemen Chairman



Omar M. Omar, DHL Yemen General Manager



About DHL

DHL is the world's leading express and logistics company offering customers innovative and customised solutions from a single source. With global expertise in solutions, express, air and ocean freight and overland transport DHL combines worldwide coverage with an in depth understanding of local markets. DHL's harmonised international network links more than 220 countries and territories worldwide. DHL continues to be at the forefront of technology and, with more than 150,000 dedicated employees, guarantees fast and reliable services aimed at exceeding customers' expectations. Based in Brussels, Belgium, DHL is 100% owned by Deutsche Post World Net.



Following the universal re-branding campaign currently being embarked upon by DHL Express, the global leader in express and logistics services based in Brussels, the DHL Yemen Ltd. recently revealed their new corporate colours to their staff during an internal launch held at the Taj Sheba Hotel.

The launch event was attended by over 50 DHL staff and members of the management team who together, dressed in the new corporate colours, celebrated the revelation of the dramatic new red and yellow DHL logo and were briefed on the significance of the re-branding campaign

both on a local as well as a regional level.

"The new corporate branding takes the traditional red DHL logo and sets it against a new yellow background which creates a very immediate impact of change and we are confident that our regional customers will be captured by the new look as it conveys the feeling of strength and global unity," explained Phil Couchman, Middle East Area Director - DHL. "The new DHL Express logo was introduced earlier this year to deliver a very visual representation of the new DHL, which combines the forces of all Deutsche Post World Net express and logistics activities, making the DHL brand the strongest, most

dominant express and logistics solution provider in the global industry" continued Couchman.

"Our re-branding campaign is also a visual statement of our new organisational focus which revolves around the concept of having "MORE" and conveys the message of DHL having more capabilities, more flexibility, more solutions, more speed, more people, more coverage, more reach, all of which translate into having MORE POWER to serve our customers and provide better tools and environment for our people" further explained Couchman.

"The campaign will be rolling throughout the Middle East over the coming months and our regional clients will be increasingly witnessing the new colour schemes of red and yellow being implemented on our vehicle and air fleet, our offices, our air express centres, our staff uniforms and stationery," explained Ali Sarrafzadeh, Area Marketing Manager of DHL Middle East. "We would like to assure our current and potential clients that this change in our



Dr. Mansoor Ali Mohammad Al-Absi, Yemen Country Manager



Ali Sarrafzadeh, DHL Middle East Area Commercial Director



Bachi Spiga, DHL Middle East Area Services Manager

corporate look reiterates our commitment to providing them with even greater excellence in service as DHL will develop a broader range of services to meet its customers' needs by using the skills, strengths and know-how of our partners within Deutsche Post World Net Group" continued Sarrafzadeh.

DHL Yemen management also conveyed its appreciation to the staff for their loyalty, support and

exemplary customer service throughout the years and explained that the new DHL brand will create greater opportunities for internal career development as the company grows in size and strength.

The Country Manager, Dr. Mansoor Al-Absi seized the occasion to thank the DHL staff for their commitment to the company and ensure them that they will be greatly benefiting from this strategic progress in terms

of career prospects and professional development and assured the current and potential clients that the new DHL will provide them with greater excellence and developed services.

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Wanted Secretary: excellent communication skills Arabic and English, Typing Arabic and English, Good knowledge of internet, must have at least 3 years of experience in commercial field. Computer literate. Tel. 01-467831/2/3/4, Fax: 647835.

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قرطاسيات

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شارع حدة، أمام الخطوط الجوية اليمنية
ت: ٢٤٠٢٠٧ - فاكس: ٢٦٨٠٤١

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Toshiba P4 2.66 MHz
صنعاء - مقديشوت - ٢٠٠٨ - ٢٠٠٥ - ٢٠٠٤ - ٢٠٠٣ - ٢٠٠٢ - ٢٠٠١ - ٢٠٠٠ - ١٩٩٩ - ١٩٩٨ - ١٩٩٧ - ١٩٩٦ - ١٩٩٥ - ١٩٩٤ - ١٩٩٣ - ١٩٩٢ - ١٩٩١ - ١٩٩٠ - ١٩٨٩ - ١٩٨٨ - ١٩٨٧ - ١٩٨٦ - ١٩٨٥ - ١٩٨٤ - ١٩٨٣ - ١٩٨٢ - ١٩٨١ - ١٩٨٠ - ١٩٧٩ - ١٩٧٨ - ١٩٧٧ - ١٩٧٦ - ١٩٧٥ - ١٩٧٤ - ١٩٧٣ - ١٩٧٢ - ١٩٧١ - ١٩٧٠ - ١٩٦٩ - ١٩٦٨ - ١٩٦٧ - ١٩٦٦ - ١٩٦٥ - ١٩٦٤ - ١٩٦٣ - ١٩٦٢ - ١٩٦١ - ١٩٦٠ - ١٩٥٩ - ١٩٥٨ - ١٩٥٧ - ١٩٥٦ - ١٩٥٥ - ١٩٥٤ - ١٩٥٣ - ١٩٥٢ - ١٩٥١ - ١٩٥٠ - ١٩٤٩ - ١٩٤٨ - ١٩٤٧ - ١٩٤٦ - ١٩٤٥ - ١٩٤٤ - ١٩٤٣ - ١٩٤٢ - ١٩٤١ - ١٩٤٠ - ١٩٣٩ - ١٩٣٨ - ١٩٣٧ - ١٩٣٦ - ١٩٣٥ - ١٩٣٤ - ١٩٣٣ - ١٩٣٢ - ١٩٣١ - ١٩٣٠ - ١٩٢٩ - ١٩٢٨ - ١٩٢٧ - ١٩٢٦ - ١٩٢٥ - ١٩٢٤ - ١٩٢٣ - ١٩٢٢ - ١٩٢١ - ١٩٢٠ - ١٩١٩ - ١٩١٨ - ١٩١٧ - ١٩١٦ - ١٩١٥ - ١٩١٤ - ١٩١٣ - ١٩١٢ - ١٩١١ - ١٩١٠ - ١٩٠٩ - ١٩٠٨ - ١٩٠٧ - ١٩٠٦ - ١٩٠٥ - ١٩٠٤ - ١٩٠٣ - ١٩٠٢ - ١٩٠١ - ١٩٠٠ - ١٨٩٩ - ١٨٩٨ - ١٨٩٧ - ١٨٩٦ - ١٨٩٥ - ١٨٩٤ - ١٨٩٣ - ١٨٩٢ - ١٨٩١ - ١٨٩٠ - ١٨٨٩ - ١٨٨٨ - ١٨٨٧ - ١٨٨٦ - ١٨٨٥ - ١٨٨٤ - ١٨٨٣ - ١٨٨٢ - ١٨٨١ - ١٨٨٠ - ١٨٧٩ - ١٨٧٨ - ١٨٧٧ - ١٨٧٦ - ١٨٧٥ - ١٨٧٤ - ١٨٧٣ - ١٨٧٢ - ١٨٧١ - ١٨٧٠ - ١٨٦٩ - ١٨٦٨ - ١٨٦٧ - ١٨٦٦ - 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A Great Yemeni Singer

Balfaqih honored

By Yasser al-Mayyasi
Yemen Times Staff

The vigorous and glorious period Aden had witnessed in the 1950s and 1960s, made it a torch for thought, culture and politics. This is not restricted to Yemen alone, it extended over to the whole Peninsula and Gulf countries.

Of these eminent and creative Yemeni talents is the Yemeni and Gulf singer Abu Bakr Balfaqih who we will shed some light on in this article.

Before a couple of days, the Yemeni well-known singer, Abu Bakr was invited for a visit to Yemen by the Hadramout governor. He visited his own hometown, Tarim and then other governorates in the republic. He is one of the most well-known singers in the Arab world. He could achieve multi-dimensional success of the Yemeni as well as the Arab songs.

He started in this lovely and artistic city. He was born in Tarim, Sayoun district, Hadramout. His family is known for learning and literature. He was the only son for his father, Salem Bin Zaid. His father died, when he was several months of age. He grew up with his grandfather, his uncles, and his mother. When he went to Saudi Arabia, he married another woman and had their child, Aseel.

During the beginnings of his life, the journey of Abu Bakr was a different one. He devoted most of his life to songs. Tarim was also famous for the Islamic studies as well as for its original Hadrami arts.

In mid of 1950s Abu Bakr moved to Aden as a promising talent. He adopted education career and started teaching Arabic in al-Hundool, located in Alrazmain, Crater zone. Then he got

married to sheikh Arfan's daughter from Hadramout. He had three children from her: Angham, Alhan and Adeeb. His father-in-law was a strong supporter of arts. He was well-connected to many famous singers.

Abu Bakr was at the time 20 years old. He started his artistic career as a background music player. He worked in company with Mohammed Sa'ad Abdullah, Awad al-Maslahi, etc. He was also an associate to the late Anwar Ahmad Kasem as a lute player at the beginning of his artistic career.

He continued like that till the end of 1950s.

As he could not achieve the popularity he was aspiring for, he sought for another environment where he can realize success and fame and aspiration.

He went to Jeddah in Saudi Arabia in 1963 where the Hadrami community was most concentrated. Before he left Aden he met with the great late poet Hussain Abu Bakr al-Mehdar who introduced some lovely poems to him.

Ever since they maintained contact and were a marvelous couple: one composes poems and the other sings them. During his stay in Jeddah he spread the Hadrami songs in special sessions and parties which he used to be received in audience of Emirs and high Hadrami personalities. He then went to Lebanon to record songs he had already recorded in Aden like "rasoli, qal al-muana, etc. He presented a copy of these songs as a gift to Aden TV when he visited Aden during 1965-1966. Therefore, Abu Bakr has been very influential in spreading the Hadrami songs making them prosper.

His marvelous and unique voice was a clear reason behind his success. He could achieve what many Yemeni singers could not achieve.



The great Yemeni artist Mr. Abu Bakr Salem Balfaqih



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