

As for Omar's case Other 12 people involved

By Mohammed Bin Sallam
Yemen Times Staff

SANA'A. A petition was filed by assassinated YSP's assistant secretary general Jarallah Omar's family at the latest court session, demanding the court to issue death penalty against 12 people involved in the assassination of Omar last December.

Perpetrator of killing of the three American doctors in Jibla, last January Abed Abdurazaq Kamel is the second perpetrator after Omar's killer Ali Jarallah.

The petition made clear that investigations had confirmed that 12 people were involved in complicity and wickedness, and that killing Omar was carried out in a premeditated way.

The killer of the US doctors in Jibla admitted to political security prison officials of his complicity in crime along with other people. He said he and other accomplices had formed an assassination cell at al-Eman university composed of persons ready to commit assassinations. But this was denied by other defendants.

Many YSP leaders accuse some 35 elements of offering financial support to the killer of Jaralla Omar.

in its session on 29 June the North Sana'a Court postponed considering the case to the 6th of July 2003. Defendant Ali Jarallah demanded at the beginning of the 29 June court session to be given a last opportunity in order to complete pleadings.

The lawyers of other defendants

rejected referring the case to the public prosecution, describing such a move as violating rules of order and demanded their immediate release as they said

the law suit was lacking legal proof. The lawyers excluded defendants Ali Ahmed Jarallah and Abed Abdurazaq al-Kamel from their release demand.



Ali Ahmed Jarallah

Extensive security meeting of military apparatus

By MOHAMED SAEED
ADEN

An extensive meeting for the security and military bodies in Aden, Abyan, and Lahj governorates was held on July 2 in Aden.

The meeting was chaired by Deputy Interior Minister Staff Brigadier Muttahar Rashad al-Masri, Southern Military Zone Commander, Brigadier General Mahdi Maqola and Security Director of Aden, Abyan, and Lahj governorates.

The President's orders and the recent military operations against militant camps in Abyan were discussed during the meeting.

The meeting aimed at basically reviewing the military and security

reinforcement measures and steps taken to track down militant fugitives to have them arrested as soon as possible.

During the recent military operations performed in Huttat area-Abyan governorate, a key mastermind and four more militants were killed.

Twenty persons were detained by the security apparatus in an attempt to tighten the grip on the fugitives.

During the meeting, participants praised citizens' efforts, which had an impact on disclosing and arresting those lawbreakers.

Fruitful decisions have been adopted to update security and military checkpoints according to the military and security experiences in Aden, Abyan, and Lahj governorates.

Promoting Yemen's tourism

A joint committee formed of public and private tourist sector to implement marketing and promoting campaign for the Yemeni tourist product in the European markets.

Forming the committee came as a result of negative indicators of the revenues of Yemeni tourist sector through the first term of this year 2003 and aiming to give the Yemeni tourism the trust again.

The committee will inform the representatives of the authorized diplomatic European institutions in Yemen

about the tourist stable and safe atmosphere as well as the tourist facilities and programs that the official authorities offer to the foreign tourists.

The committee also prefers to gain the trust of the diplomatic authorities to encourage travelling to Yemen and provide a safety for them and reconsider the previous advice that harm the Yemeni tourist revenues to at least 5%.

The committee will contact the Yemeni embassies in the European countries to stimulate the tourist groups to visit Yemen.

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 believe that Yemeni-Saudi relations could one day return to their status prior to the 1990 gulf war?

- Never.
- Yes, it will happen soon.
- Yes, it will happen, but after many years.
- It depends on the two countries, let's just wait and see.

LAST WEEK'S QUESTION:

Do think Iraqi resistance may result in another Vietnam for the Americans?

- Yes, it will be another Vietnam. 49.1%
- Let's wait and see. 29.9%
- No, everything will be much better. 20.8%

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

Yemen & Saudi Arabia \$2 million assistance to Yemen

MOHAMMED BIN SALLAM
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

The Military Hospital Director, Brigadier General, Ali Mohammed Naji has expressed his appreciation to His Highness Prince Sultan Bin Abdulaziz, the Saudi defense minister, the Second Deputy Premier for being a philanthropist in erecting the Surgical Prince Sultan Center at the Military Hospital in Sana'a.

Director of the hospital has told Yemen Times that Prince Sultan's donation of USD 2 million is a generous gesture towards the Yemeni people and confirmation of deep relations of the two peoples.

The newly-built health center will be of great importance to thousands of Yemeni civilian and military patients.

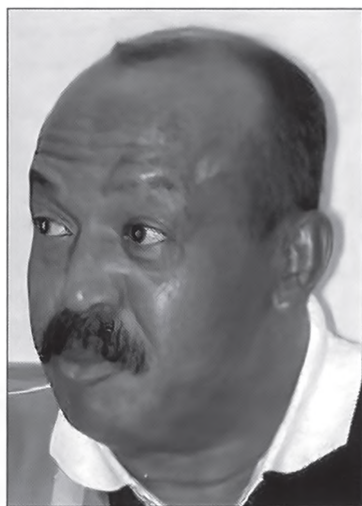
A number of major and minor surgical operations are to be performed in the hospital after completing furnishing equipment of the hospital, especially cases used to be sent abroad.

On the other hand, the Military Medical Services Director, Brigadier General Hashem Ahmed Abdullah said the center is in need of a qualified medical cadre and professional practitioners. It also needs nurses and assistant doctors. This will enable doctors to perform their duties fully. "I hope that the concerned bodies will entrust a specialized medical company to run the hospital properly," Mr. Hashem said.

The Surgical Prince Sultan Center consists of ground floor, and six floors with a total area estimated at 8564 square km and with a capacity of 310 beds.



Ali Mohammed Naji



Hashem Ahmed Abdullah

Aden Chamber of Commerce Industrial constituents with international development expert discussed

Deputy chairman of Aden chamber of commerce and industry Sheikh Abdulla Salem Al-Rammah has expressed optimism for the appointment of Dr Yahya Mohammed al-Shuaibi governor of Aden succeeding Mr Taha Ahmed Ghanim who had offered good services to the governorate. Sheikh al-Rammah pointed that the meeting organized by the Chamber, in cooperation with the new governor Dr al-Shuaibi, and included various relevant sides, was devoted to discuss constituents and concerns of industry. He stressed that he had found serious desire for offering more for this governorate promising prosperity to Yemen in general.

In a meeting with the international expert in development and environment the engineer Dr Ahmed Othman al-Khouli Tuesday 1 July, the Shiekh pointed out that the trilateral industrial sites of Aden, Lahj, and Abyan are of great industrial importance and one of the mainstay of the Yemen's economy.

my.

Great efforts have been underway to urge Arab as well as foreign investors to make use of those three governorates.

Sheikh Al-Rammah Chamber said "I hope that the concerned bodies at the government and the local authority at the governorate would be able to mobilize their efforts in order to provide the essential services such as, electricity, water and telecommunications. Prices of those services have to be taken into consideration."

The vice-chairman of the chamber of commerce and industry concluded by reviewing what had been achieved in the Aden Free Zone, especially regarding prices of pieces of land and the warehouse area. Containers number received at the port in 2000 reached about half a million but that number has receded now and we hope the activity to return with better momentum in the near future, he concluded.

Natural plantation site established

The general body for research and agricultural counseling established a plantation for natural plants in the regional station for the central hills' research of Dhamar. The plantation is two hectares in area and contains a number of wild, medical, fragrance plants and trees. It also contains a variety of fruits, vegetables and cereals so as to protect these kinds of plants.

Dr. Abdullah Mahram head of the regional station for the central hills' research said to Saba News agency that explorative trips had been conducted since mid 2001 for the collection of different kinds of plants from mountainous areas and these plants were brought to the station as seeds or transplants after preparing a suitable environment for their growth. Islands of different soils were managed for those plants, which

were protected from cold and heat through palm leaves.

The collection contains more than 50 types of plants belonging to 17 tree plant families and all data regarding those plants had been recorded by a number of specialized researchers.

Dr. Mahram added that they are intending to establish similar plantations along the coastal area and the eastern plateau, and to establish an inheritance compound for palm trees in Sayoon, and another for falling fruits in the body's branch in the northern heights.

All these efforts are carried in order to preserve natural life in our country and recording of those plants would give Yemen the credit for possessing those plants and hence utilizing them for further needs and protection from assault.



The newly-built hospital

Apollo's Al-Jazeera IT Exhibition concluded: JITCOM 2003 remarkably successful

BY YEMEN TIMES STAFF

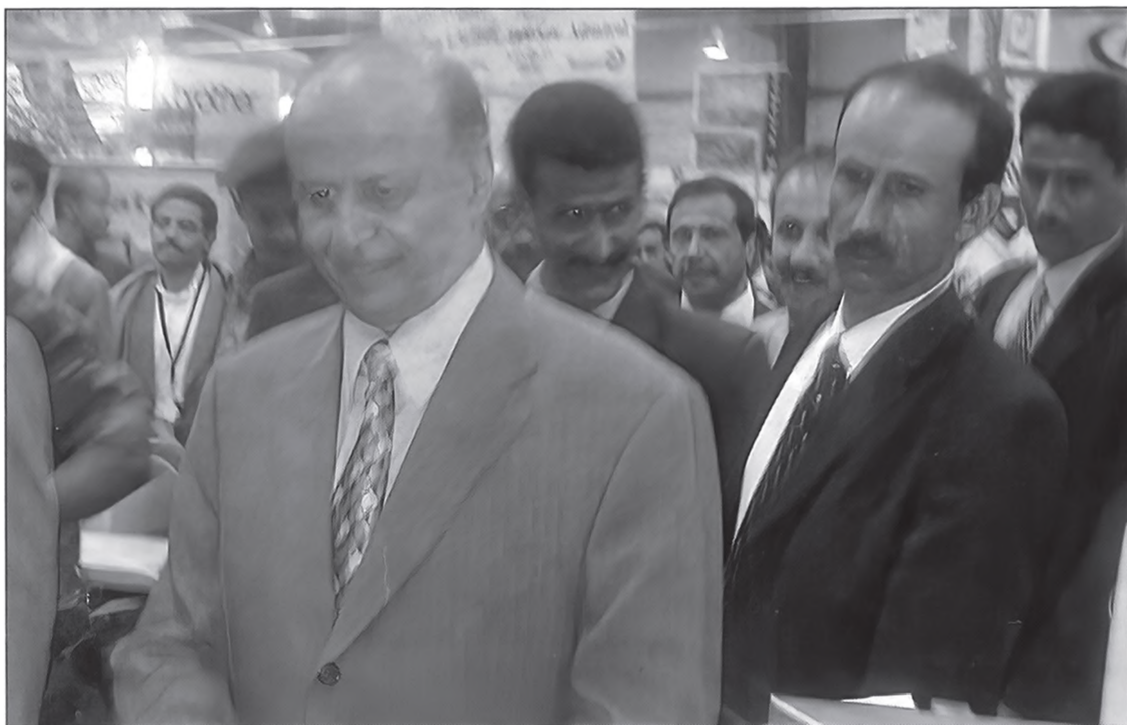
Under the auspice of President Ali Abdullah Aaleh, the Apollo Company for International Exhibitions concluded on Sunday the 5-day JITCOM 2003 exhibition that was held this month for the fifth successive year, and was considered the biggest exhibition of its kind in Yemen so far.

JITCOM 2003 was inaugurated by H.E. Mr. Abdu Rabo Mansour Hadi, Vice President on Thursday 3 July. The Minister of Communications Mr. Abdulmalik al-Mualami, the Minister of Industry and Commerce Mr. Khalid Rajah Sheik, and Chairman of the National Information Center Mr. Abdulkareem Shamsan have attended the opening ceremony.

The exhibition was held in collaboration with the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology along with the Yemeni Association of Industrialists, the National Information Center and the Sanaa Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Mr. Omar al-Nehmi, Apollo Marketing Manager said, "The exhibition has come in harmony with the steps taken by our government to seriously consider adopting more IT schemes and launching huge and great development schemes in the field of computers and IT. I would especially like to mention the step to exempt import of computers from taxes and customs.

The private sector is an essential part in supporting the economic and technical development in the country and is instrumental in enhancing Yemen's status in the field of IT and communications. By organizing this event, our company seeks to inform the Yemeni public of the latest technological advancements in the field of



Mr. Abdu Rabo Mansour Hadi, during the inaugural ceremony

IT, computers and communications and update the public about the most modern technology available in the world today."

Mr. Omar also disclosed that "the success of this initiative was quite evident in the tremendous participation of tens of companies, which also signals the professional preparations for the event. Over 40 companies representing 350 international companies have participated in JITCOM2003 and that gave this event extra importance."

He also said that the event this year was distinguished by organizing a number of different activities, symposiums and shows in which 450 persons representing different governmental and non-governmental organizations participated.

He concluded "We aimed through this event to raise the public's awareness of the importance of computers and the IT revolution and are trying to find practical solutions and means to improve the performance in all the public and private administrations, establishments and institutions as well as on the personal level."

The most unique feature of the exhibition is the participation of prominent experts and specialists in computers and telecommunications

and meetings between them and representatives of the international companies in Yemen represented by their authorized dealers and agencies.



The exhibition is greatly focused on IT technology and highly sophisticated technological sets,

Continued from page 1

Security tops agenda

Saudi official information media published last Tuesday interviews with some Yemeni citizens who were working in Saudi Arabia and returned home after the Gulf war in 1991. The Saudi media mentioned that most of the interviewed Yemeni citizens had stayed for a long time in the Kingdom and that their interests were badly affected after their return to their country due to unequal job opportunities between their country and the Kingdom that offered them due care. Some of those Yemenis haven't succeeded to get acclimated to the new situation and some of them got bankrupt due to their inability to practice activity with the same atmosphere they used to live in Saudi Arabia.

The Yemen-Saudi Coordination Council was established in 1976 by the two countries with the aim of organizing and coordinating the fields of cooperation and evaluation of projects implementation through its

annual meetings held in rotation in both countries over the period 1976-1989.

The tasks of Yemeni-Saudi Coordination Council had been suspended in 1990, the year Iraqi former regime invaded Kuwait. Consequences and complications that accompanied those events had affected Yemen's relations with some Gulf states, including the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The Council was then revitalized following the signing of a memorandum of understanding by the two brotherly countries at the end of February 1995. The understanding memorandum resulted in forming a joint ministerial commission for developing economic, trade and investment relations between the two countries and led to the signing of an agreement on economic, trade and technical cooperation at the first session of the joint ministerial commission in 1998, endorsed by the Yemeni

government in April 2000. That agreement had paved the way for concluding the Jeddah international border treaty on 12 June 2000.

The first session of the Yemen-Saudi Coordination Council started in December 2000. During the latest three sessions Yemen had received brotherly assistance especially the conclusion of a number of agreements and programs, mainly rescheduling Yemen's debts due to Saudi Arabia for periods extending to more than 30 years. Saudi Arabia has also granted Yemen \$300 million in easy loans. Since the signing of the Jeddah border treaty, the Yemeni-Saudi relations has witnessed an ever-increasing considerable developments in different fields including economy and trade.

The security coordination has been recently reactivated by the sisterly countries specifically during the recent terror attacks in some of the Saudi cities last month.

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Training course organized by UNHCR and Yemen Times:

Status of refugees and their human rights

Sanaa, July 6 (YT) - A two-day training course for journalists on the status of refugees and immigrants and their human rights has started yesterday, 6 July at Yemen Times premises in Sanaa. The event, which is organized by UNHCR in cooperation with Yemen Times focuses on the conventions and protocols related the status of refugees, immigrants and their relation to human rights based on international law.

"The event is considered an attempt to raise the awareness of journalists in Yemen of refugee and immigration issues, and clear any confusion that may still be in the minds of those journalists about the distinction between refugees and immigrants and other issues in relation to the two groups of the community," Mr. Saad Al-Attar,

UNHCR resident representative told Yemen Times.

More than 25 journalists representing various media establishments from Sanaa and Aden will be participating in the course.

The event was inaugurated under the auspices of H.E. Minister of Human Rights, Ms. Amatulaem Al-Susuwa, who has expressed on more than one occasion her commitment to enhancing human rights in Yemen including rights of refugees in the country.

Mr. Khaled Fansa, a UNHCR legal consultant was the trainer in the first day of the event, during which he concentrated on the definition of refugees and gave an overview of the responsibility of the receiving countries according to international conventions. The

issues of migration and immigration and the distinction between them and refugees were also described during the training course.

On the second day of the training course, to be held today Monday 7 July, Mr. Saad Al-Attar, UNHCR representative in Sanaa will be giving a comprehensive lecture on contemporary refugee problems in the Arab world, with Yemen and other neighboring countries as a case study. The issue of asylum seekers will also be discussed.

Finally, Mr. Mohamed Al-Ozair, Head of the Refugee Department at the Immigration Authority is expected to give a brief presentation about issues concerning refugees in Yemen and how they are dealt with based on conventions signed by the Republic of Yemen.



Scholarship Opportunities in the United States

The Public Affairs Section at the American Embassy in Sanaa announces the availability of a limited number of scholarships for Yemenis wishing advanced training, study, lecturing and research opportunities in the United States. Scholarships are as follows:

* The Fulbright Post Doctoral Research Program:

This program is for research and/or university lecturing in the U.S. The requirements are:

- The applicant must be a Ph.D. holder and wish to conduct further research in his/her field; and submit:
- A precise and detailed research proposal for a project that requires being in the U.S.
- Proficiency in English appropriate to the proposed lecturing or research project to be carried out in the United States.

For more information and application forms, please contact the Public Affairs Section at the American Embassy. Telephone # (303-180/81). Deadline: August 15, 2003.

* The Hubert Humphrey Fellowship Program:

This is a one-year fellowship program for professionals in applied fields that combines academic training in an American university (non-degree program) and field experience. Requirements are:

- International TOEFL score of at least 525.
- Five years of work experience in public service fields such as: communications /journalism, natural resources and environmental management, public policy analysis and public administration, economic development, agricultural development/agricultural economics, finance and banking, human resource management, law and human rights, urban and regional planning, technology policy and management, education (including educational planning, educational administration, curriculum development and the teaching of English as a foreign language), and public health policy and management, including HIV/AIDS policy and prevention as well as Drug abuse education, treatment, and prevention.
- A bachelor's degree from an accredited university with an excellent academic record.

For more information and application forms, please contact the Public Affairs Section at the American Embassy. Sanaa Telephone # (303-180/81). Deadline: August 15, 2003.

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Suspensions about the...

Transparencies of petroleum companies



BY HASSAN AL-ZAIDI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

It seems that a heated debate had taken place among Prime Minister Bajamal government members on the ministry of oil and minerals and the potentials that it could provide for service ministries that may have connection with it.

Officials usually turn their attention to any revenue-yielding institutions for benefiting from it, especially the ministry of oil. Ministry of oil and Minerals supervises revenues of oil and gas the total of which in 2001 has amounted to 70.08% of the total state revenues estimated at 72.04% of revenue-yielding institutions.

The ministry of oil held last week a symposium for explaining activities it is and its installations undertake and invited some ministers to attend proceedings of that meeting.

Dr. Rasheed Saleh Baraba, minister of oil and minerals, said in the symposium opening speech pointed out that the objective of the meeting was to create ties between various ministries particularly those having some direct or indirect common relationship in certain fields.

He mentioned about an existing gap between his ministry and other ministries due to the latter's non-understanding of oil ministry's policy. The main goal of the meeting was to try to bridge that gap and create a form of cooperation with other ministries for solving pending issues or those aroused from time to time.

From the oil minister speech it could be inferred that ministers of the new government are submitting some demands required from his ministry, clarifying that the prime problem is

that they do not understand the ministry's policies especially with regard to investment projects. The main issues are those arising between the ministry of oil and the ministries of finance, electricity, transport, water and environment, labor and vocational training and others. He pointed out that a problem could happen if the ministry of electricity has unilaterally planned building diesel-engine power stations by getting diesel product from the ministry of oil. The diesel produced from oil refineries does not meet but a small quantity of the local; market demand and that is why the ministry is forced to import this product by spending millions of dollars, added to that the loss the state sustains due to subsidizing the diesel.

The minister reviewed in his address the goals of the ministry, mainly to secure maintainable supply of the local market needs of oil products and avoid any shortages. The ministry has to develop outputs of oil refineries and gas fields in a way keeping pace with present and future technology. It has to secure environment safety by producing lead-free benzene of high number octane. In addition, the ministry must build new oil refineries and tanks for oil and other products.

The symposium was also addressed by directors of oil companies. Mr. Nabil al-Qawsi, head of oil explorations and production reviewed the new discoveries of the past year in Malik sector (9) by digging two exploratory wells: (Haswa 2) and (Aqaban 1) from which oil flowed with an average of 750 barrels a day.

Oil was discovered in commercial quantities in sector (81) and preparations are underway to be commercially announced.

On oil discoveries plan for 2003, Eng. Nabil al-Qawsi said, "We have an exploratory working program of drilling 19 wells in a number of governorates. Three-dimension seismic sur-

veys will be implemented in a total area 245 square km as well as two-dimension seismic surveys covering an area of 1600 square km."

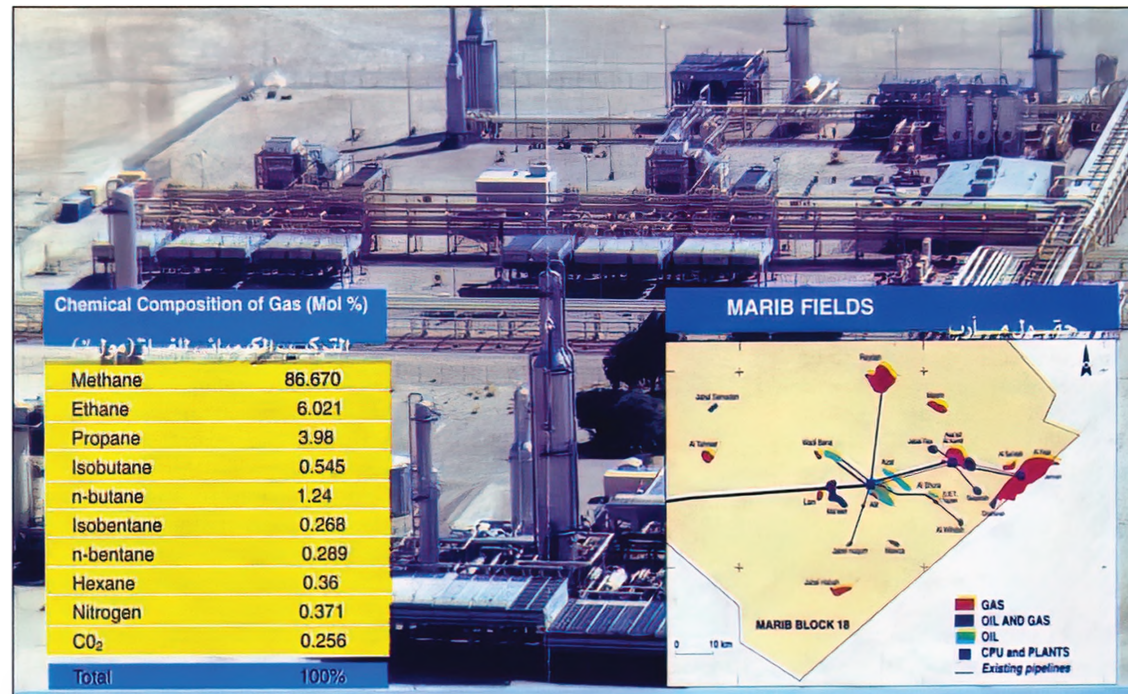
He pointed out that the increase of oil reserves in the seven productive verified oil sectors in 2002 were amounted to 238 million barrels through 2002, adding that they have ambitious plan to raise average of production to more than 500,000 barrels a day during the first half of this year. (And this has not been achieved, as stated in the said plan.)

Mr. Nabil further said that sector (68) had been lately added to the 71 total sectors, of which (7) are productive and (33) exploratory where (20) world oil companies are working. There are 41 sectors open for investment.

On his part Mr. Lutf Abdulnoor, the executive manager of the Yemeni Petroleum Company, hinted that the drop in diesel price has encouraged citizens to buy and use electric generators to make for electricity outages. He pointed out that the company was distributing about 170 thousand tons of oil products totaling 31,052-622 barrels, providing the state with about \$700 million a year.

Thae company offers subsidies worth YR70 billion for diesel and it is going to build a supply station in al-Ghaida, a fuel station for planes in Socotra, extinguishing networks in Hudeida and Makha and increasing the number of diesel-supplying stations. The company employs 5247 Yemeni personnel.

Eng. Anwar Salem Hassan, the executive manager of the company, gave a lecture on the company's activities, announcing that total estimates of gas reserves are about 14 trillion cubic feet. The reserves of petroleum and liquefied gas are estimated at 31million metric tons. The gas produced from Marib-Jannah fields is mixed with oil and degasified at Marib



Stages of LG production, storage and distribution

installations. The daily production of gas is estimated at about 2.75 billion cubic feet. Presently an amount of about 2.5 billion cubic feet is returned daily to the fields.

The operations of degasification and processing produce about 1950 tons of liquefied gas allocated to local consumption which is estimated at 1300 tons per day. Out of 60 liquefied gas stations, the public sector possesses 7 stations and the rest is owned by the private sector.

The executive manager of the Yemeni company for oil investments, one of the companies sharing in oil production in 5 oil fields, Mohammed Hussein al-Haj mentioned that production of oil fields reached 70 thousand barrels a day, adding that poor operation of these fields and the objective of gaining rapid profits led to drop in pro-

duction by 42%.

Efforts are directed to development of the fields to keep up the quantity of production but more development operations are needed to try to raise production to 55 thousand barrels per day.

Mr. Musa'd al-Subari, manager of the Yemeni Company for oil refineries clarified that the company had reduced costs of refining from \$ 5. 73 to \$ 0.69 for a barrel.

"We contribute to the state annual budget with RY400 million. We have been working for replacing foreign cadre by the local. We have a contract with Japanese firms to modernize Marib refinery that would produce 25 thousand barrels a day. The company has future projects such as al-Dhaba refinery in Hadramout, with a productive capacity of 25 thousand barrels a

day to be pumped from al-Maseela field. The other project is Ras Issa refinery with a production capacity of 45 thousand barrels a day to be supplied with crude oil from Marib oil-fields. Nevertheless the company assumed the necessity of modernization for obtaining good quality oil products.

In his lecture on activities of activities of crude oil marketing, Dr. Khalid Mohsen, the head of the department said the state's annual share is almost equal to production of Saudi Kingdom per day. The state's share from Ras Issa port goes to local consumption, i.e. 35% and 65% is exported to major markets like China, India and Thailand.

The manager of oil marketing authority did not disclose the real figures of quantities or percentages of crude oil exported via the three main ports or price difference caused by rise and drop of prices on world markets or on quality of oil products.

Our conclusion after reviewing the activities and achievements of the companies in that symposium is that the meeting did not publish accurate statistical figures on averages of spending and revenues. He meeting did not clarify the mistakes that can be made by some of the companies and how they are being tackled whether by the ministry or the companies themselves. This gives a skeptical impression on the extent of transparency of these companies' performance.



Dr. Rasheed Saleh Baraba



Eng. Nabil al-Qawsi said



Eng. Anwar Salem Hassan



Mr. Musa'd al-Subari



Dr. Khalid Mohsen

Al-Noor Center's Exhibition for blind and handicapped, IGNORED

SALEH AL-BASHA
AL-MOKALLA

What is a nobler mission than to care for and train a disabled person in order to arm him with tools and skills he needs to become a productive independent person?

In developed countries the handicapped and unfortunate people receive special care and it is on the governments agenda to care for such minorities. Our country as well started working on this line, though slowly and not with the required stamina. Yet one of the good tendencies of the president's policies is to take care of the disabled people in the country and provide them with training and rehabilitate them in order to qualify them to become productive citizens.

However, some of the efficient hard-working centers in this field invariably are ignored and excluded in the state's budget, leaving them unrecognized and without official funding.

Al-Noor center in Al-Mukalla is one of those deprived institutions. It provides its services in three regions; Hadramout, Shabwa and Al-Muhra. In spite of the fact that the center is ignored in the government's plan, it still persists and is working, thanks to the aid it gets from here and there.

In celebration of the end of the school year 2002/2003, the center organized a handicraft and artistic exhibition which reflected the students' skills and excellent talents in various fields. The students and administration wanted this exhibition to be one of the best even worldwide so they put in giant efforts hoping by this to attract the authorities

attention and to find a place in the government's budget especially that the timing coincided with the president's visit to Al-Mukalla. However, only disappointment was there to greet the administration of the center and the students who were enthusiastically ready to present their works before president of republic and gift him their modest souvenir they made especially for him.

Not only was the center excluded from the President's tour of Al-Mukalla, also the governor was away all during the exhibition and hence did not visit them. Most of the authorities in the area also did not visit the exhibition which also was not given the deserved attention from the media either.

Fortunately, Yemen Times went to meet the general manager of Al-Noor Center Mr. Saeed Abdullah Bathaqelal who said:

"Al-Noor center for the blind was established in 1970, and was renovated and enlarged after the Unity in 1990. A new activity was added then as to care for the deaf and dumb hence the center renaming as "Al-Noor Center for the Blind and training the disabled." Today the center contains 92 students out of whom 25 are females. It consists of two sections; educational section where classes for teaching from first and up to 9th grade, and the technical section where professions like carpentry, electrical connections, conditioning mechanics, tailoring, embroidery, and computers are being taught."

And as per the difficulties which the center is facing, Mr. Bathaqelal explained that of the most difficulties is that the center is not supported with the government's budget and it depends on teachers and trainers seconded by other

institutions. "We receive support from the governor and from the Social Fund for Development which bought furniture and arranged three courses in sign language for the teachers. The Canadian Program for development in Yemen also assisted the center as it donated a number of computers, stitching machines and nursery equipment. It also equipped the center with a complete library from furniture to books and presented the center with various sport instruments. Friends of Hadramout Society in Britain also help as it practically supports the blinds' section. UNECF recently checked 80 students in Taiz to see if hearing aid would have helped them but unfortunately the result was negative, yet we hope the organization would continue its support for the center in this project or others." He commented.

We also met with Mr. Faraj Saeed Mahboob head of the school in the center who talked about the exhibition saying:

"Since the beginning of the year the students have started working for the exhibition. They were divided into groups according to their skills and abilities. The exhibition consisted of an artistic section, tailoring and embroidery section, electricity section, conditioning section, carpentry section, and finally handicrafts and mud works. All these sections reflected the students' dedication and talents. Both students and teachers worked together to make this event a success.

As for the summer courses, the center intends to organize three workshops for the parents to teach them how to deal with their disabled children and learning sign language.

Developing journalistic skills in gender awareness, another step in line

NADIA AL-SAKKAF
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

It is said that the most important change agents in any society are media people. And this is quite true because their authority stands above anyone – or so should be the case – and their job is to monitor, investigate, comment and bring to attention. Probably they don't have any execution power as such, but they surely have a pressuring power that could embarrass or even expose anyone or any issue they put in mind.

However, the case could be completely reversed if the very change agents had the wrong ideas or conceptions in mind. This way their sense of wrong and right may not be the required ones and hence instead of leading the society forward, because of the disorientation they might lead it unfortunately, backward. This very point was understood by many NGOs and hence they continuously make it a point to connect with the journalists so as to try as much as possible through workshops, seminars and training courses, give them something to build on and make them more aware. And since gender is one of the critical issues our country is going through, and a conflicting issue that is, it has become more than urgent to try and educate journalists with the basic information and give them something to present forward to the people.

The Women's Forum for Researchers and Training funded by the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) and in cooperation with the Arab Office for Law in Egypt represented by Lawyer Yasser Abd El-Gawad organized a journalists awareness workshop. The workshop lasted for five days between the 29th of June to the 3rd of July and it included more than 30 candidates from various newspapers on gender and the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). This is not a report regarding the workshop activities as much as it is fulfilling of the actual purpose of the workshop even if partially. Because I have been there, I saw, heard and this is what I understood:

Concept of Gender

The term gender refers to culturally based expectations of the roles and behaviors of males and females. The term distinguishes the socially constructed from the biologically determined aspects of being male and female. Unlike the biology of sex, gender roles and behaviors can change historically but because the religious or cultural traditions define and justify the expected behaviors change in the gender system is rather difficult and takes a long time.

Hence, the basics that gender study depends on could be summarized as

following:

- study and analysis of the different relations between males and females
- analysis of the reasons causing the unbalance in relations
- treating those reasons in a strategic and efficient way in order to establish equity between the two sexes in the light of natural needs

through cultural concepts a narrow classification is imposed by the society and culture that determines what a man can do and what a women can do

Gender Roles

The traditional way of seeing things in regards to men and women's duties and responsibilities is that man is responsible for the outside domain and women for the inside domain. This is an inherited concept that has become so deep-rooted in the culture of most societies. Yes there are basic jobs that are imposed by the sex of the person such as pregnancy and conception because those are naturally divided abilities. But it so happens that through cultural concepts a more narrow classification is imposed by the society and culture that determines what a man can do and what a woman can do, although the ability to do is a very personal thing that depends on the person in the first place and on the available opportunities second. For example if a woman is to work as a driver there is no biological or natural obstacle that stops her from doing so, yet there maybe in some societies cultural difficulties because it is predefined as a gender role that a woman does not drive. And so goes for a man who wants to work as a baby sitter or a cook for example.

Broadly there are four types of roles in life; Production role, reproductive role, community management role and political role. The production role is determined by the production that takes place in the society through paid work, such as manufacturing and industrial work; even agricultural tasks are included in this field. The reproductive role relates to having children

starting from the conception and pregnancy and going through the family raising and maintaining of family stability and continuity. The social or community role regards the social responsibilities towards the larger community through voluntarily work and the like. The political role is the political participation through the parliament, and other policy making authorities.

From the above definition it so happens that the social norms have decided that women's participation is limited to the reproductive role and very less in the reproductive role through limited fields such as education and medicine. Although the natural way of defining this and which is also very much supported by the Holy Quran and the Islamic teachings as well as by the Yemeni Constitution and the relevant International agreements is that both men and women should share responsibilities in all roles.

In the workshop, a very nice exercise was made; participants took four cases of different family types in Yemen, an urban nucleus family, an urban extended family, a rural nucleus family and an extended rural family. Then the number of working hours for the main man and woman in each family were determined keeping in mind that domestic work is counted. It was found out that in all cases invariably the number of hours women work is much more than that of men, sometimes reaching double. And yet, in spite of this it so happens that very less credit is given to them. Something that made most participants in the workshop reconsider their thoughts and try to think how roles in the society are so

any kind of change requires both Practical and strategic types of needs together

unfair for women.

Social Change and Gender Needs

Since culture is something that is very difficult to change, it is obvious that trying to change the gender concepts in the Yemeni culture is a very tedious and difficult task. So the gender needs were divided into two parts; practical gender needs and strategic gender needs. The first type concerns the immediate actions taken in order to solve an urgent problem in a way that does not clash with the concepts or



Mr. Yasser lecturing the journalists

needs of the society. And this type of needs is generally related with the natural needs such as need for food, education transport and so on. The second type of needs is what is concerned with the mental education of the people because it aims at improving the status of people on the long term. This obviously requires time and persistence because it generally goes against inherited beliefs and deep rooted cultural beliefs.

It was understood that any kind of change requires both types of needs together, for example if we are to take girls education in the suburbs as a problem, we find out that one of the main issues is that the families do not want to send their girls to co-ed schools firstly because they don't believe in the importance of educating girls and secondly because of the cultural issue of separating boys from girls. So the practical need could be to build girls schools near in accessible areas and the strategic need is to work on the concept that girls should not be educated and that the girls' participation in life through education and working with men is not a shameful thing as long as practical respectable

some of the laws in our legislation are not in terms of the Islamic ruling nor with the international conventions that our country had ratified

environments are provided.

Women in the Law

Of the most important and interesting sessions in the workshop was studying women's status in the Yemeni law and studying the CEDAW convention. I was appalled to say the least with some of the laws in our legislation that are not in terms of the Islamic ruling let away with the international conventions that our country had ratified and consequently is responsible in implementing. Discrimination against women was clearly screaming in our faces while we studied some examples such as the penalty law, the personal status and nationality laws.

What next?

Next is to work on the information

we received and try as much as possible to make a change in the society, all in their place and with his or her abilities. But in any case a change must be done in order to make life better for both Yemeni man and Yemeni women. If we to ignore half of the society and turn a deaf ear to the needs of our women under the excuses of culture and traditions not only will we not improve but we would even retard. Gender equality is an issue of development that is basic in our religion and not an exported concept from the west as many perceive. Evidence is seen that when enhancing women's status strategically the well-being of men, women and children is ensured. Let us work together for our own sake, and let us work wisely.



Part of the group sessions working on a case study

Car accidents become norm in our society!

IAYAN MOHAMMED
FOR THE YEMEN TIMES

Two years driving experience, outstanding sense of confidence, and a hot ride to accompany this geyser of adrenaline.

Speeding, doing hundred and twenty kilometers per hour, with sound system to rival a rock concert and a pair of sunglasses at 8:30 in the evening. Then, a shriek, a shock and a near heart attack later, Mr. I've-Got-It-Going-On crashed into a taxi.

Now this is nothing special, you don't need to buy a newspaper to read this, you've probably heard this from your friends, colleagues and family. Our society doesn't see car accidents as horrific events, they don't praise them either, but our society has become indifferent to a car accident. A car accident has become as mundane as picking up your laundry or going to a qat chew-

ing gathering. Has a car accident become a norm of our modern Yemeni society?

As a driver of 2 years, I have had five car accidents, which is a reasonable number. However, one should take into account that I live in England, I come to Yemen for holidays, spending an average of 3 to 4 months in Yemen. However, I can claim an eclectic mix, from hitting a parked car to being part to a car flipping over into a ditch. Now, if I decided to tell the stories of my car accidents to people in England, disbelief is the common reaction. Many claimed me insane, brave, but a concrete reaction is that I am an awful driver. However, when I tell the events of each of my car accidents, they don't create any commotion, almost immediately, a few people have stories to top mine, and make my car stories look like losing my milk teeth. My car accidents are scary, terrifying and traumatic experience within themselves, but they

are nothing special, normal. Many can claim insecurity on my part for not having my voice heard, but this doesn't apply to me only. Out of many of my friends and acquaintances that I have, few of their car accidents amount to anything special. Just going to a list of possible and frequent car accidents, like hitting a taxi or dabbab or a Hilux, have happened to us all. So, what merits damage, fear and dread in car accidents?

Overall, any life lost in a car accident generates fear. If two cars collide, and a life is lost it is a petrifying and heart-breaking event. Yet, what gets the people's attention and creates the buzz that gets everyone talking in fear and sadness, this divides into two occurrences. The first is if the car flips over. The chance of a death is at highest when a car flips over, and it is the most costly to recover. Stories about car flipping over in accidents tender to cover to a life lost or a broken arm to a pierced

eye. Besides, most cars in Yemen are four wheel drives, and are at a higher risk of flipping over. The second occurrence is if you run over someone, especially if it is a kid. Many people are injured or killed by, in most often cases, a reckless, speedy driver.

It is inarguable that car accident is tragic. Most people realize that it is indeed a scary thing, however, we don't live in a country where it is

rare. We live in a country that when parents give their children the car keys they strongly believe that there is a chance that their children will die.

We live in a country where traffic regulation is weak, and is regularly challenged. So accidents have become a norm in our society and seem that's how we deal with them. If we lingered on each accident, we'd never be able to drive, we'd never be able to walk in the streets. If we didn't adapt we might as well destroy cars altogether because that would be the only fastest solution.

Vacancy

The Mideast Shipping Company Ltd. announces the following position.

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The interested applicants should forward their CVs and certificates to the company's headquarters in Hodiedah, behind the Yemen Construction and Development Bank, Attahreer Square.

Tel: 03-203977.

Palestinian killed in Gaza blast

GAZA, July 5 (Reuters) - An explosive device planted near an Israeli army checkpoint in the Gaza Strip killed at least one Palestinian but caused no Israeli casualties on Saturday in another blow to a ceasefire vital to a U.S.-backed peace plan.

Palestinian security officials said two other Palestinians were wounded in the blast. It was not immediately clear if the men caught up in the explosion had planted the bomb or were

passersby.

"An explosive device was detonated towards an Israeli force moving north of the Sufa checkpoint," an Israeli army spokesman said about the incident in the southern Gaza Strip. "No Israelis were hurt."

There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the blast, which the spokesman said followed incidents overnight in which Palestinians fired several anti-tank missiles and two

mortar bombs at Jewish settlements and soldiers in Gaza, causing no damage or casualties.

On Friday, militants urged Israel to free all Palestinian prisoners or risk the collapse of the truce declared six days ago.

But the militants have signalled a possible flexibility. Islamic Jihad said after confidence-building talks with Prime Minister Mahmoud Abbas that it and other militant groups would

"prioritise" prisoners they want released.

Israel has pulled back from parts of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank city of Bethlehem and freed some prisoners under the peace plan launched last month, and Palestinian police rounded up some militants suspected of violating the ceasefire.

Militants preparing prisoner list

Mohammed al-Hindi, an Islamic Jihad leader, said after talks with Abbas that a list would be compiled of prisoners whose release is considered a top priority, including those who have already served long sentences, women, minors, the elderly and the infirm.

"Regarding the issue of prisoners it was agreed that there will be certain criteria agreed upon by all factions," Hindi told reporters in Gaza.

Israel is to consider releasing hundreds of prisoners on Sunday, political sources said. But with an estimated 5,900 to 8,000 Palestinians in Israeli custody, that would do little to mollify militants waging a 33-month-old uprising for statehood.

Islamic Jihad and Hamas, groups that have killed hundreds of Israelis in suicide bombings and other attacks, dismissed the release of 53 prisoners on Thursday as cosmetic, demanding across-the-board amnesty.

Israeli officials have hinted at early release for long-term inmates and those accused of minor offences, but insist Palestinians "with blood on their hands" — involved in lethal attacks on Israelis — will stay locked up.

Abbas told Reuters in an interview this week he was seeking the release of thousands, a move which he sees as crucial for the success of the three-month ceasefire and the peace plan, known as the "road map", which both sides have accepted.



Palestinian boys shout Islamic slogans during a religious summer school held by the militant Islamic group Hamas in a mosque in Gaza City July 5. Palestinian militants urged Israel on Friday to free all Palestinian prisoners or risk the collapse of a ceasefire that is vital to the success of a U.S.-backed "road map" to peace. REUTERS

Bahrain adjourns journalists' trial to September

MANAMA, July 5 (Reuters) - A Bahraini court on Saturday adjourned the trial of a group of journalists and intellectuals, charged with defaming Islamic judges — the second such case in the conservative Gulf Arab state in recent months.

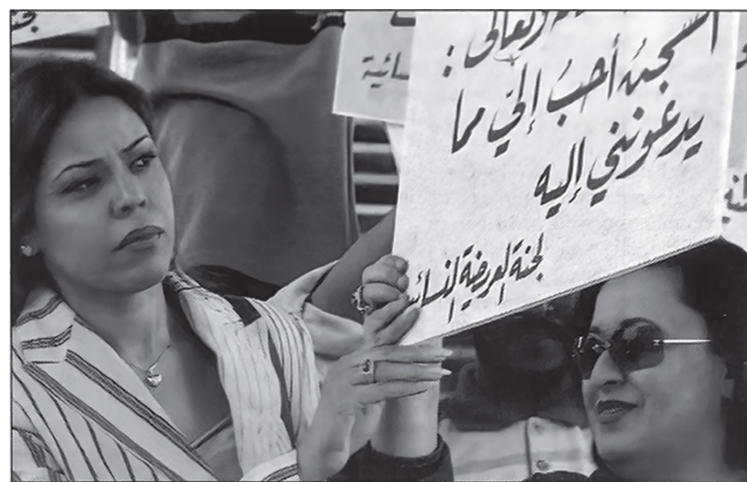
The case against Anwar Abdulrahman, editor-in-chief of Akhbar al-Khaleej; a reporter, two lawyers and three activists was adjourned to September 23 to give lawyers more time to prepare, lawyers said.

The 10 sharia judges accuse the men of "tainting their reputation" in newspaper reports on a mother who went on a

hunger strike to protest against a ruling that gave her husband custody of her two young daughters.

The trial was the second that involved journalists since the Gulf Arab state issued a law last year to safeguard press freedom as part of political reforms.

In another case, the editor-in-chief of Alwasat newspaper, Mansoor al-Jamri, and a reporter at the daily, Hussain Khalaf, faced a criminal court last week on charges of breaking a prosecutor's ban on publishing information about a suspected "terror" cell. That trial was also postponed to September.



Fathima al-Hawaj (L) and Ghada Jamsheer hold protest banners in front of the Bahraini court in Manama July 5. The court on Saturday adjourned the trial of a group of journalists and intellectuals, charged with defaming Islamic judges — the second such case in the conservative Gulf Arab state in recent months. REUTERS

Blast kills Iraqi recruits to U.S.-backed police



Arrested Iraqis, picked up for curfew or weapons violations, sit masked in a guarded compound as one is brought to be checked for illness at a U.S. Army base in the Iraqi capital of Baghdad July. REUTERS

RAMADI, Iraq, July 5 (Reuters) - At least seven recruits to a new, U.S.-backed Iraqi police force were killed and dozens wounded on Saturday in an explosion outside a police station in a town west of Baghdad, policemen and residents said.

They said the apparent attack happened as about 80 recruits were training on a main street in Ramadi, 100 km (60 miles) west of the capital. Some said the blast was a result of a roadside bomb while others said it was a rocket-propelled grenade.

"We were marching in a file as part of our training when a roadside bomb exploded," Ahmad Hammad, a wounded recruit, told Reuters. "There were seven dead and 74 wounded."

A senior police officer gave the same death toll.

The attack came a day after al Jazeera television broadcast an audio tape purporting to be ousted leader Saddam Hussein speaking from hiding in Iraq and urging his countrymen not to help the "infidel invaders" who overthrew him three months ago.

Pools of blood on the street and on the pavement could still be seen in Ramadi hours after Saturday's late morning attack.

Torn shoes were strewn in the street. The U.S. military's central press office in Baghdad said it had not yet received reports of the incident.

U.S. occupation forces have been recruiting and training local police forces in an attempt to end nearly three months of lawlessness since the fall of Saddam Hussein in April.

Twenty-six U.S. and six British soldiers have been killed since U.S. President George W. Bush declared major combat over in Iraq on May 1 after the war that ousted Saddam.

U.S. officials blame isolated Saddam loyalists for the guerrilla attacks. But some Iraqis say the violence reflects more widespread discontent with their U.S.-led occupiers.

Ramadi is in a mainly Sunni Muslim region north and west of Baghdad which was long a bastion of support for Saddam, himself a Sunni. It has been the scene of many of the recent attacks.

Kuwaitis go to polls amid calls for reform

KUWAIT, July 5 (Reuters) - Kuwaitis went to the polls on Saturday to elect an all-male parliament amid calls for democratic reforms in the pro-Western oil-rich state.

Many of the candidates see Iraqi president Saddam Hussein's removal from power by U.S.-led forces this year as their first chance in 12 years to call on Kuwait's ruling al Sabah family to institute political reforms and share power with parliament.

Analysts said they do not expect the election to shake up the political scene, dominated by the al-Sabah family, but they hoped the new parliament would be given enough leeway to implement the sought-after reforms.

Many Kuwaitis, both Islamists and liberals, see Saddam's ousting after 24 years, and the U.S. call for change

in the region as an opportunity to push for greater democracy.

The liberals, mainly intellectuals and big merchant families, seek Western-style governance, while Islamists want a return to their tribal and religious roots.

Some 250 hopefuls are running for 50 seats in the tiny state's assembly after months of a noisy campaign which pitted pro-Western liberals against powerful Islamists.

Less than 15 percent of Kuwait's 850,000 citizens are eligible to vote. Women, recently naturalised Kuwaitis and members of the security and armed forces are excluded.

A key demand is for the ruling family, in power long before Kuwait gained independence in 1961, to loosen its grip on government and allow Kuwaitis to elect a prime minister,

a post traditionally held by the crown prince.

Kuwait, which sits on one-tenth of the world's oil, was the launchpad for this year's U.S.-led war on Iraq, which toppled Saddam, and remains grateful to the United States for liberating it from a seven-month Iraqi occupation in 1991.

But militants and sympathisers of Osama bin Laden's al-Qaeda network remain hostile to U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East, which they say favours Israel over the Palestinians. U.S. soldiers and civilians in Kuwait have been killed and wounded in attacks on American targets in recent months.

Demand for media reforms

There are no political parties in Kuwait and the media is largely state-

controlled.

"I want freer press. I am voting for a candidate who has taken a strong stance against government efforts to suppress the press," said Rashed al-Mijran, a former government official.

Feminists, for their part, are pushing to secure women the right to vote and run for parliament. To draw attention to the cause, activists were holding a symbolic "democratic poll" on election day where women too can participate.

But Islamists, who want a return to their tribal and religious roots, appeared to have the upper hand. Many voters said they backed their bid to deny women political rights and implement the Islamic sharia law.

"I want the Islamic law to be the basis for our political system. I don't mind women voting, but I don't want them elected to parliament," said Bader al-Jassem, a teacher.

Election results are expected to be announced several hours after the polls close at 1700 GMT.

NOTE

ALCATEL CIT YEMEN the French company for telecommunications announces that Mr. Saleh Abdullah ALBAYDHANY and his brother Mr. Mohamed Abdullah ALBAYDHANY who used to work as representatives for ALCATEL, have been dismissed. And ALCATEL CIT YEMEN declare in the same time that the company is not responsible any more for any action taken by the persons mentioned above under the name of the company.

تنويه

تعلم شركة الكاتيل سي أي تي يمن الفرنسية للاتصالات إنها قامت بفصل السيد / صالح عبدالله البيضاني، وشقيقه / محمد عبدالله البيضاني، اللذان كانا يعملان لدى الشركة بصفة مندوبين ممثلين للشركة.

كما وتعلم شركة الكاتيل الفرنسية بأنها غير مسؤولة عن أي تعاملات يقوم بها الشخصان المذكورين أعلاه باسم الشركة.

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Park Inn International	Kuala Lumpur/Malaysia	\$595	\$700	\$695	\$900	Category ***
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Pakistan brands mosque attackers "ignorant and wild"

ISLAMABAD, July 5 (Reuters) - Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf on Saturday vowed to deal severely with those behind the suicide bombing of a mosque which killed at least 47 worshippers, branding the attackers "ignorant and wild".

He was speaking on his return from a trip to the United States and Europe during which he tried to calm investors' fears after a spate of attacks on Western and Christian targets in Pakistan last year blamed on Islamic militants.

"Whether they are religious extremists or sectarian extremists...they are ignorant and wild," Musharraf, a key ally in the U.S.-led war on terror, told reporters at the airport.

At least 47 people were killed and 65 wounded in Friday's attack on the packed Shi'ite mosque in the south-western city of Quetta, near the Afghan border.

Naeem Ahmed, a director of the Edhi Welfare Foundation, told Reuters in Quetta that the death toll had risen from 44 overnight because hospitals in the city had counted three more bodies.

No group has claimed responsibility, but officials said the attack appeared to be linked to the rivalry between extremists from minority Shi'ites and majority Sunni Muslims which has often exploded into violence in the past.

An angry Musharraf said those behind the attack should be "dealt with severely" and that the government would look into the possibility of involvement of a "foreign hand".

Afghan connection?

Commentators have suggested that the mosque bombing may be linked to neighbouring Afghanistan, because Quetta is close to the border and sectarian killings in the past have tended to be concentrated in the cities of Karachi and Multan.

"We are looking into it," Musharraf said when asked whether there may be an Afghan connection. "The possibility of any across-the-border involvement cannot be ruled out."

"We will have to take stern action whatever the cause. If it is some outside involvement...we will take action against that also."

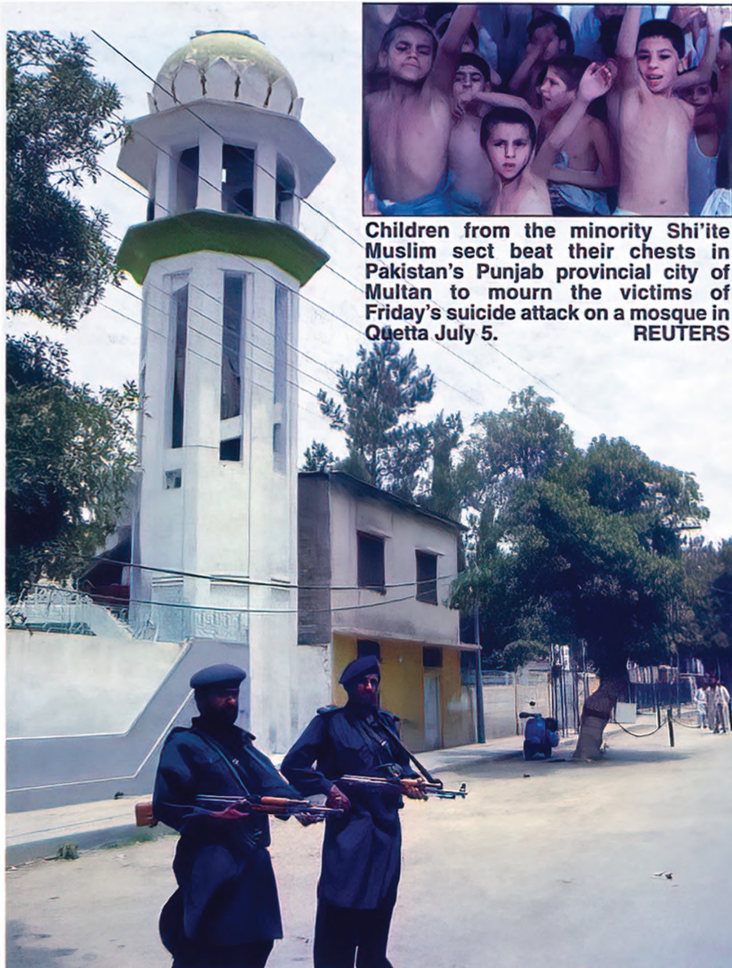
Afghanistan says Pakistan has not done enough to clamp down on remnants of the ousted Taliban regime and al Qaeda network it sheltered, saying many militants are hiding in conservative rural areas along Pakistan's western frontier.

Friday's attack, the worst in Pakistan for several years, sparked violent protests in Quetta, where crowds of Shi'ite Hazaras, some firing shots into the air, took to the streets.

Vehicles, shops and a hospital wing were set ablaze prompting the government to impose a curfew which is still in place.

Hundreds of people have been killed in sectarian violence involving Sunni and Shi'ite militants in recent years.

Musharraf has banned several Islamic militant groups and arrested hundreds of people since announcing support for the U.S.-led war on terror in 2001 but has failed to prevent sectarian attacks.



Children from the minority Shi'ite Muslim sect beat their chests in Pakistan's Punjab provincial city of Multan to mourn the victims of Friday's suicide attack on a mosque in Quetta July 5. REUTERS

Pakistani soldiers stand guard outside a Shi'ite mosque in Quetta July 5. A curfew imposed by police and soldiers shortly after Friday's attack by three suicide bombers at a mosque was gradually being eased, although tensions between Shi'ites and majority Sunni Muslims remained high. At least 44 people were killed and 65 wounded in Friday's attack on the packed mosque. REUTERS

Hong Kong bows to pressure on anti-subversion bill

HONG KONG, July 5 (Reuters) - Hong Kong leader Tung Chee-hwa, struggling to defuse the territory's biggest political crisis in years, bowed to an outpouring of popular protest on Saturday and withdrew two controversial clauses of an anti-subversion bill.

"After repeated and detailed discussions, we have decided to make amendments to further allay people's fears," Tung told a news conference, looking weary after days of crisis talks with his cabinet and senior advisers.

"I hope that after making the changes it will gain the acceptance of legislators."

Tung said he would withdraw a provision which would have given police sweeping search powers and scrap another which would have allowed the banning of groups in Hong Kong if they were outlawed on the mainland.

The government will also strengthen safeguards on press freedom. Journalists who report Chinese state secrets will be able to defend themselves if the news is in the public interest.

Half a million protesters took to Hong Kong's streets on Tuesday to denounce the anti-subversion law in the city's biggest demonstration since the 1989 Tiananmen Square massacre.

Critics fear the law will trample basic human rights and that dissent may soon be treated the same way it is in mainland China. The Falun Gong spiritual group, for instance, practises freely in Hong Kong but has been banned in China as an "evil cult".

Many want the bill postponed outright to allow for more public consultation. The bill is the most important piece of legislation in Hong Kong since Britain returned it to Chinese rule in 1997.

"Mr Tung's three major concessions are good signs, it augurs very well because he's finally woken up," said Martin Lee, one of Hong Kong's most vocal democracy advocates.

"The pity is, why go half the way but not all the way?" he said, favouring more discussion on the bill.

Several Hong Kong politicians have asked Beijing to step in, stoking fears

the territory's autonomy is under threat.

Hong Kong was promised a high degree of autonomy after its return to China, although critics say there has been a subtle erosion of its freedoms since the end of British rule.

Fearing Hong Kong could be used as a base for subversive activities against it, China has been pushing Tung to enact the legislation. Hong Kong's post-colonial constitution, agreed to by Beijing and London, requires a national security law to be passed but does not set out a timetable.

Analysts said the crisis over the bill could hurt Tung.

"I think that Tung has blown his last chance and probably the campaign from now on will be directly aimed at him," said political commentator Andy Ho.

Several legislators have demanded Tung and Security Secretary Regina Ip step down over their handling of the affair.

Opponents said they would press ahead with plans to surround the legislature on July 9, when the bill will be presented for its final readings. Commentators fear the atmosphere could be far more confrontational than Tuesday's peaceful demonstration.

"Despite the best intentions of the organisers, people are getting more frustrated. One can only expect their actions to become more radical," Ho said.

Just a week ago, passage of the bill appeared certain as the Legislative Council is packed with pro-government and pro-Beijing supporters.

But the mass outpouring of public anger forced many of Tung's staunchest allies to urge him to seek a compromise.

The Liberal Party, a pro-business group which has been a traditional ally of Tung, has said it had changed its mind and favoured delaying the bill until December, significantly affecting the balance of power.

Liberal Party leader James Tien announced his party's new position on his return from Beijing, where he held talks with central government officials in charge of Hong Kong affairs.

Japan teen held on suspicion of killing schoolmate

TOKYO, July 5 (Reuters) - A 14-year-old Japanese boy was arrested on Saturday suspected of killing a teenage schoolmate, an incident likely to revive memories of a grisly murder that horrified the nation six years ago.

Japan, which had long prided itself on being a safe society, has been shocked in recent years by a string of violent crimes involving teenagers.

The boy, who lives on the southern island of Okinawa, admitted in police questioning that he and several friends

had struck 13-year-old Tsutomu Zakimi and buried his body in a cemetery in the town of Chatan, a police spokesman said.

"Apparently one of the boys accused Zakimi of having stolen some money from his mother," the spokesman said. "When Zakimi denied it, they began to hit him."

Two other boys, aged 13 and 16, are also being questioned.

Police were led to the body of Zakimi, who went missing late in

June, early on Saturday after they received an anonymous phone call in which the caller told them. "The friend of a friend was beaten up and buried in town," Kyodo news agency said.

It quoted town residents as saying Zakimi had apparently been the victim of bullying in school.

In one of the more grisly incidents involving teenagers in recent years, a 14-year-old boy beheaded an 11-year-old playmate in 1997 and left the severed head outside the gates of a school.

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YT Business



Lending bank approves YR 1.3 billion for agricultural development,

Yemen realizes increase in fruits production

BY MAHYOUB AL-KAMALI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

The Cooperative Agricultural Lending Bank in Yemen has drawn up a YR 1.3 billion worth plan for agricultural development aimed at increasing production of fish wealth for this year, building refrigerator stores, increasing agricultural products industries and improving their quality, in addition to raising agricultural products exports and encouraging the growing of date palm trees for production of Yemeni date syrup.

A Bank statistic has reported that during the past period of this year the bank has granted loans amounting to YR246.431.955 for funding 1908 projects. Agricultural indicators point out that the policy of agriculture reform in Yemen has achieved good results. The area grown with banana trees has during the past 5 years increased to a high proportion as the volume of its production amounted to about 96 thousand tons in a land area of more than 10 thousand hectares. Mango production also was increased to 111 thousand tons during its growing season extending from March to April. The number of private sector farms specialized in growing certain plants reached to 200 farms containing 3000 mango plants.

The Yemeni agricultural environment is unique in planting the papaya fruit tree, the production of which in 2001 has reached to 70 thousand tons produced in a land area of 4536 hectares. Agricultural surveys also



A scene of a vine yard

point out that there are opportunities for investing in growing the babe and exporting it to foreign markets.

Yemen grapes product occupies the second position among fruits production. Production of grapes grown individual hectare amounted to about 6-7 thousand tons while Yemen's annual production of grapes is estimated at 175 thousand tons. The season of exporting the best quality kind of

Yemeni grapes, called al-Razziqi which is characterized by its high sweet taste, begins every year from 15 July.

As for orange fruit production, indicators point out that Yemen produces about 159 thousand tons. Feasibility studies indicate the possibility of increasing the production of grapes and exporting to external markets. Statistics also demonstrate that Yemen

possesses a huge reservoir of potato production of high competitive quality and exporting power especially to Gulf markets. Potato production season in Yemen is within the period of July to December which a time its agriculture in other Arab areas is not possible.

Yemen production of onion amounts to 180 thousand tons a year. It is one of the best kinds of onions in the region's countries. Its production can be

expanded to be able to export it to Gulf markets.

The ministry of agriculture is presently studying drawing up plans for increasing agriculture of vegetables and fruits and cereals in order firstly to attain a self-sufficiency and secondly to develop their exportation to create new sources for the national income and to curb the rise of deficit in the public budget.

Aggravation of family poverty

BY YEMEN TIMES STAFF

A study on indicators about social gender "State of poverty among householders, women, and men" has explained that Yemeni women's activity is remarkably low in social and economic activity. A Central Statistics Apparatus study mentions that about one third of

families in Yemen are poor and male householders, 7.5%, constitute double the female householders. This has led to an imbalance in the structural composition of proportion in regard to poor householders as measured to gender.

The study has made it clear that 4.4% of poor families are headed by female householders against 29% of such families headed by male householders. Female poor families represent 60.3%

of the non-poor female headed families. Against this the proportion of poor families led by male householders represents around 49.7% out of the non-poor families. This confirms that female households are more liable to poverty in comparison with male headed families.

According to the study that which doubles the problem of poverty dependent on the social gender is the rise of the

widowing and divorce phenomenon among the poor families headed by women and drops among poor families headed by males, also marriage cases are higher among families whose householders are male

The study also touches on rates of illiteracy among poor men and women. It has found out a rise in illiteracy rates among poor and not poor adult women to 71% -66% consecutively. The study

also confirmed that rates of joining school for basic education, among poor and not poor women are still low compared to males at an average of 2 thirds of women are outside the stage of basic education. Theses data point out the rise in the proportion of poverty cases and illiteracy among the women leading poor families. There is a big gap dividing those families from others supported by males.

Loss in value of power current,

Threatens electricity authority to bankruptcy

BY YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Specialists in electricity sector say the value of lost current which the state establishment for electricity in Yemen does not get really threatens this establishment by bankruptcy and can urge the concerned authorities to ponder following the policy of privatization of this very important service sector.

Those specialists clarified that the percentage of squandered electric energy due to random connection outside the cities reaches to about 31.32% and the percentage of senior officials at the state who refuse to pay their electricity bills rates to 10% of the total of benefi-

ciaries from electric power. This is in fact part and one image of financial corruption that eats through the official institutions.

Electricity establishment says it is seeking for lowering the proportion of loss in electricity value to 7%, at least in the coming period. It points out that 1% of loss costs a loss of YR 400 million annually. This leads to standard rise in average of financial deficit the establishment is suffering from which has amounted to YR 8 billion.

Electricity establishment has carried out an intensive campaign aimed at inspecting and sealing electric meters, tackling zero reading, entering stored readings and data into the meters having

no accounts or the replaces ones. In addition, it has set a number of punitive controls preventing repetition of violations and entering data of subscribers that are directly connected. The establishment has tried to overcome this problem through introducing an agreement contract defining the legal value of improving coefficient of power, application of imposing punishing duties and not releasing electric current to any new projects but after fitting meters and other high voltage meters for installations of big consumption. The sources divide the causes of the power current loss to two main reasons: a technical loss due to existence of unorganized illegal networks and irregular house

connections, the second kind of loss is not technical due to stealing the current and also refusal of senior officials to pay their due bills.

Despite the problem of the currency loss the establishment has during the first half of the year implemented YR 185 million worth projects and worked for importing 15 transformation stations of 33 kilovolt costing more than one billion YR.

Engineer Hussein al-Adadi, director of he high tension lines section at the executive unit of the state establishment of electricity said the work was under way in implementation of a group of government-funded electric projects in the districts of Taiz and Dhaliq costing

YR 5 billion.

Expansion of fulfilling electricity services face problems due to refusal of senior officials from paying millions of rials for subscription. This may affect the state budget and force the officials concerned to think of privatizing electricity projects. A consequence that would lead to increase the cost of subscription to the service and the price of electric units. No doubt this would affect income of poor families, a development contradicting the government implementation of the strategy of combating poverty, part of which is the improving of the level of water, electricity, health and communications services.

The Road Ahead

When ads work "Smart Advertising"

BY RAIDAN A. AL-SAQQAF
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In the last column, we discussed that you don't have to spend a lot on advertising to make it work, or on new innovative ideas that might not have a great impact on the audience. However, there should be enough study to what really works and be smart in your advertising.

So, when do ads work? Ads work when they have an effective advertising strategy, because an effective strategy reduces waste and prevents the misuse of scarce corporate resources. There is a lot to preparing an advertising strategy. A strategy should be prepared with knowledge of the product's competitive position, i.e. the image attached to the product in order to give it distinct features and benefits. A shampoo, for example, can be used for any of the following: dry hair, greasy hair, frequently washed hair, baby hair, colored hair, etc.

However, while formulating this strategy, you should keep in mind to position your product in such a way that there isn't big competition and many people would want such a product, for example falling hair, this is the competitive position of the product.

Then, ensure that information about such a product reaches the targeted group of customers, this is through selecting a medium that the targeted customers are exposed to. For example, if your target are businessmen, then you should select the financial news channel of the businesses and economy page in a newspaper, and so on.

But there might be also other product with similar characteristics and also have the same target group, this is where you should study the functional characteristics of your product in comparison with your competition, and here is where smart advertising is always the winner; because, first of all, it might not be very important this difference, but what is important is what perceptions the customers have on your product and on your competitors' product, because marketing is not a battle of products, it's a battle of perceptions.

Such perceptions can be very helpful in formulating the brand's personality, which is the source of its uniqueness; this is what should be communicated in your advertising and it normally represents your most important discriminator. This is at the heart of the product.

Smart advertising utilizes this point; it creates and strengthens the brand's personality, because the human mind forms mental images and ideas when it hears or learns about a certain product / brand. These images and ideas control his behavior next time when he sees the brand on a supermarket shelves. On the other hand, if the brand name, image or personality wasn't matched with a suitable smart advertising strategy, this would result in a conflict in the customer's mind, for example a TV with the brand name of Bullet or Killer wouldn't create a good perception about it, and hence customers will have a mental conflict with it, on the other hand, Lexus is an excellent brand name for a luxury car as it is similar to the word "Luxury".

Endnote: Smart Advertising starts with a smart advertising strategy, because that's what makes ads work.

Words of Wisdom



There are newspapers that are owned and operated by the army, government, independent companies, political parties, special interest groups, etc. In other words, the written media offers a variety of views and positions. But the state enjoys full monopoly over radio and television stations.

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



OUR OPINION

As Americans celebrate Independence Day July 4:

Remember the French?

Americans have celebrated the fourth of July on Friday by waving American flags, singing patriotic songs, visiting national sites, and many other activities. But many of them are doing this in a time France has been seen as an enemy not an ally following the country's stance on the war on Iraq. They are visiting the Statue of Liberty in New York City - presented to American people by France - but at the same time, many of them are still blaming France for not supporting Bush's war on Iraq. Americans read their history books and see how the French assisted them in gaining their independence, yet millions of them call for boycotting French goods including French wine, and even renaming "French Fries" to "Freedom Fries".

Well, when asking those Americans "Why aren't you appreciating France today for what it has done for your country's independence?" You get a response like "France of today is not that of the past. Today they are against us...They have changed!"

But wait a minute! Why can't we ask this question, "Could it be Americans that have changed? Could it be that the people in charge of the USA are the ones who have changed their country's policy? Could it be that America of today is not seen as the country of freedom, but rather of domination and unlimited power?"

Reading about America's history and how the USA evolved into a free country with free people, and knowing about the ideal principles on which the USA was built, one cannot but appreciate and respect the founding fathers of the United States. But will the founders of the USA be happy when realizing what the American administration has done to America's reputation? Would they be happy in finding the leaders of the country, which was supported by France to gain its independence, attacking France on every occasion? Would they be glad that America, the country that was supposed to be an ideal example to the world, becoming the country that resembles the 'biggest threat to world peace' - according to a TIME survey?

It is true that history could sometimes be irrelevant in a different time and place. "Who cares if the USA was once weak? Today, it is the sole superpower in the world!" some Americans suggest. But nevertheless, history also repeats itself, and USA's stay on top will not stay forever.

Besides waving flags and singing patriotic songs -which is their right and are not blamed to do so- Americans should also seize the opportunity to recall their country's humble beginning. They need to understand that power is not everything, and there need to be bonds with those who one day were instrumental in their country's independence. Frenchmen all over the world are feeling that they are betrayed. I talked to hundreds of French friends who now feel somewhat upset with how Americans have been attacking their country because of a stance it fairly and justly stood by.

Those anti-French Americans need to recover from the 9/11 shock and stop thinking that "whoever is not with us is with the terrorists". Time will quickly show how unrealistic those words were, and there could be little room for regret or sorrow.

Americans should realize that just as they had the right to be independent on July 4 from foreign occupation, others like Palestinians and Iraqis have that divine right too. They should understand that humans are equal under the law and other world citizens are not lower or less valuable than their own brothers and sisters. These are the lessons that should be derived from the fourth of July, and these are some lessons that should be derived from the real meaning of "Independence"

The Editor

Happy 4 July to all of you...



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Despite what we think

Yemen deserves



By YAZAN AL-SAGHIURY
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With the French revolution (July 14, 1789), and by its three shiny Principals: Liberty, Brotherhood and Equality, a new age was born. They call it technically 'the Modern Age'. Although the French revolution was a political and social revolution, the Modern age was a political, social, cultural, historical and technological revolution. Compared to the modern age, the Middle age was very shallow. We can't underestimate it, but the step of the modern age was very huge and was not expectable. We can call it also the age of dreams; dreams that never occurred but in the fantasy of children about flying in the sky, visiting the planets, lighting without candles in the nights. And the most important issue is the greatness of man, who was best shown in this era.

After this revolution, the world was divided many times, but it was always into two categories. First, there were the occupiers and the occupied countries. And this concept stayed until the second half of 20th century. And then it turned into: the first and the third world- and that did not mean that the first concept had totally disappeared, but this is a general talk. The first world countries are those which have very strong economy. As a result of that economy, they created a civilization. It is so easy, you have a strong economy, then you have civilization tools; you don't, and then feel sorry to say: welcome to the hell of the third world! Anyway, this class was led by the G-8 - they were seven until they finally accepted China as the member number eight.

On the other hand, we have our third world. The third world countries are those which are dependable financially on the first world countries, or they are dependable on the tool of the first world which is World Bank! Yemen is one of the poorest in the world.

In that concept my friend Abdullah A. S. sent me an email discussing his idea which was shown in his article "Not quite the time to go home" and

which included a kind of discussion to some bad aspects in Yemen. Besides, it has an open invitation to immigrants that 'Yemen is not quite the place to achieve your ambitions'. Unfortunately, he asked me not to publish his email. Therefore, I'm going to discuss the whole idea.

First of all, Yemen is a very especial case. While the world gets into the modern world in 1798, Yemen stayed in the dark ages until 1962-1967! Believe it or not, there was no difference between the dark and the modern ages in Yemen until the republic's stage! The so-called Imam- the governor of the northwestern part of our Yemen until the great revolution of people on September the 26th 1962- was very afraid from the liberation movements that invaded the Arab world in Lebanon 1/8/1945- it announced its independence on 22/11/1943; but the last French soldier left Lebanon on 1/8/1945 - Syria 17/4/1946, Egypt 23/7/1952 and others. So, he decided to close the whole country by using his religious authority that he happened to have.

I don't find more exciting than the description of President Abdullah Al-Sallal (1917-1994) - the leader of 26 September revolution and the president of Yemen (from 1962 to 1967) - in his short biography, which was mainly concentrated on some incidents in the period before the revolution. One of them was about the first Yemeni military academic mission to Iraq, passing from Aden.

The southeastern part of our country, at that time, was a better place to live because as a British colony it had more facilities than the rest of the country. However, the occupiers made sure that people stay illiterate and ignorant because, they were - like the Imam - afraid of any kind of uprising. Besides, the most important element living was absent, which is freedom.

He wrote: 'when we saw, for the first time ever, the paved highways, electricity and other facilities, we were amazed!' another quotation is: 'my friend went to his room in the hotel. It was a single-bed room. Behind his bed there was a button. He used to play with it and every time he presses it, the waiter shows! The waiter screamed: you called me! My friend answered him: NO I DID NOT! He didn't know

that this button was a bell in order to call the waiter!'

The funniest one, he wrote: 'we went to the cinema. It was the first time ever we went to a cinema. First, we thought that those songs we heard are the cinema! Then, suddenly, the lights were off, and it was an Indian film about Saladin - an Arabic hero liberated Al-Quads (Jerusalem) from the crusaders. We were astounded! Suddenly, there was a scene when we watched horses running, and we thought they were running toward us! So, some of us hid under our seats!'

Those pictures were real. And now they are history that seems to come from Dark Ages. It was only 45 years, and this period is nothing in the age of any civilization. But in these 45 years, Yemeni people could change that unbelievable situation, at least in the cities and most of the villages; like any other country in the world.

So, when we talk about the bad aspects in Yemen, we have to reconsider; what Yemen was and what Yemen is. All of Yemenis want their country to be the best, but this doesn't mean that if it was not, we abandon it!

I know we have really very bad aspects. We have poverty, unemployment, revenge, bribery etc... But the generation that lived the outbreak of 26 September revolution had worse. They had a country that missed 173 years of the age of modernity! They had a country of starving, homeless, and illiterate people. And they could make it, so, it is not mission impossible.

People like Abdullah who lived out of the country for a while - and by the way I'm one of them for 22 years - had a tangible contact with the differences. And this created in them a kind of sorrow. They love their country, not less than anyone, but they don't look at the situation from this angle.

And for my dear friend Abdullah: if your salary is 30,000 Yemeni Rials, mine is 10,850 Rials - by the way, I get only 10,800, because the 50 Rials are always taken by the accountant!

I know it is not about the money, but don't you think that those bad aspects are somehow funny? And don't you think that they are nothing compared to the benefit of a whole country?

Believe me Abdullah, Yemen deserves.

Letters to the Editor

The truth about Israelis & Palestinians

Just my two cents worth on your last paragraph regarding Israel and Palestinianwritten by Jarrel Prichard "Editor: you may be rhetorical."

Try to understand the other side's viewpoint (the Palestinians) with regard to blowing up Israeli civilians (by the way, its something I do not, and never will, condone, in any way).

For them, each and ever Israeli citizen (man, woman, child) who migrated over the last 100 years is a consenting "enemy combatant" (a term, ironically coined by the US!).

For every Israeli that migrated to Israel, a Palestinian family (the ones who've been there for centuries) was displaced and kicked out. In other words, just the mere act of accepting to migrate was a declaration of war on a Palestinians (we are talking about a very small piece of land ... and there is only so much space for limited people .. its not north America where immigration has been open and encouraged for hundreds of years, to date) ... Immigration to Israel has only been possible at the EXPENSE of the local Palestinians (be they Muslims, Christians or Jews) Therefore, for these militants every Israeli is a legitimate fighter who has intentionally declared war on them .. I know the idea is baseless if we consider children, but for most

Arabs the argument makes perfect sense for Israeli Adults (civilian men and women) because they are not civilians but ILLEGAL COMBATANTS (again, a term US so freely uses for civilians held in Cuba).

Look it from another perspective, say you Jarrel Prichard, would you intentionally agree to migrate to Israel knowing that you are going to settle there at the blood expense of a Palestinian family? If you do, then you are not a civilian, but a legitimate unlawful combatant, a justifiable target for Palestinian militants.

Jamal Ali
shahmaj@hotmail.com

The future rests within each of us

A common goal of humanity that has been reverberating throughout history is achieving peace. This peace isn't necessarily political peace, but it is also inner peace. For one must understand oneself before even attempting to establish peace with another human being. It is up to us, the youth of today, to lead our world on a path towards establishing a political, economical, and societal utopia. During our quests in life, we must always pursue knowledge and information, for it is our knowledge that shapes us. Through the examinations of the experiences of others in history and literature, we can internalize and utilize precious information. Through the

Letters to the Editor

exploration of this knowledge, we also explore ourselves. We begin to understand new concepts, applying these concepts and experiences to our lives. We not only gain knowledge, but we also acquire mass illumination.

Fear and ignorance are the greatest threats to our individual and collective futures. As the leaders of tomorrow and today, we must commit ourselves to remaining open minded, receptive, and thoughtful. In order to prevent our future from being consumed by the blinding disease of ignorance, we, as the leaders of the future, must keep our minds open to the different philosophies, ideas, beliefs and customs of our society and the world. The ultimate method to conquering any concept consists of examining it, analyzing it, understanding it, and, ultimately, internalizing it. It is the implementation of our open-minded knowledge that will have a positive effect on our world. Great thoughts may inspire, but action is what creates not only momentary but also lasting change. Ours is a society to lead and love; ours is a world to shape and nurture.

Rashad Ahmed Hauter
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A call for peace

In the dawn of human awareness of one God over all, the home of Abraham was rift in two. A house is built of human hands. A home is built of

love. Which is more sacred, a house or a home? Which is more sacred, peace or war?

The angel stayed the hand of Abraham. It is time for us to stay our own hands and give thanks. God made a promise to Abraham that if he will put his faith in the one God, he will be blessed with descendants more numerous than the stars in the sky. Through the miracle of life, this promise has been met. It is time for a new promise. It is time for the tribes of Abraham to give thanks and praise for this generous gift of life. Now is the time for the children of Abraham to make a new promise to learn to live as brothers and sisters in the common cause of peace and goodwill.

What is more holy? Peace or war? What will meet with the greatest blessing? A holy war or a holy peace? As God has given that which is desirable to Abraham let us give that which is desirable to God.

Daniel Prendergast
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US losing control in Iraq
Even U.S. military officials are now describing the situation in Iraq as an "insurgency". There are organized attacks which appear to be growing and soon the situation could turn into an Arab civil war if Iraq decides to bomb Kuwait & Saudi oil pipelines, oil fields, oil wells, oil tankers and oil storage tanks, etc.?

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COMMON SENSE

By Hassan Al-Haifi

Here we go again!

While the United States is celebrating its Independence Day in boisterous displays of merriment and fireworks, the Iraqi people are barely able to find the spirit of life, let alone the spirit of joy and merriment. But at least, the fireworks are still flaring in Iraq, but they are not fireworks of celebration, but rather the fireworks of death and destruction as American might is challenged by a strong popular Iraqi resistance against foreign occupation. We forewarned that the American occupation of Iraq was not going to be a picnic by any means, and that the United States really had no business entering Iraq, as it really does not serve the interests of the Iraqi people and surely not the overall interests of the American people. But the right-wing policy makers, who probably have no idea that there is no mercy brought with foreign occupation, no matter what the pretentious motives are too busy enjoying playing their strategic war games and implementing the wishes of their superiors in the military industrial complex.

Maybe on this Fourth of July celebration, the American people will come to realize that it is understandable why American lives are being lost every day and many more are being injured. Yet, surprisingly the pretentious game will drag on for some time to come, just as much as the Afghanistan adventure is dragging on, with no end in sight. After hearing the sudden voice of Saddam appear again (remember the Ben Laden tapes after the "victory" in Afghanistan?), one wonders if there is not so much a relationship between Saddam Hussein and Al-Qaeda, but rather, that both are really all being pulled by the same covert strings! People should not be so naive as not to wonder about the same pattern of behavior and events and ask if they do not emanate from the same roots, notwithstanding their different outward appearances.

The recorded tape scenarios has raised more questions about the likely motives behind the latest American adventures in Central Asia and the Middle East than they have answered. Obviously, to many, it seems that characters like Ben Laden and Saddam Hussein are actually allowed to continue to play roles for maintaining the wily adventures of various powerful interest groups that have come to dominate world events. Such covert operations are based on the assumption that by the creation of such scenarios they can continue to play their war games and vast spending sprees, while the American taxpayer pays the price, both in money and American lives that are lost. It should be worthwhile to note that the colonial taxpayers in the former "Thirteen Colonies", which made up the nucleus of the United States, went into rebellion because they were being taxed by the British Crown, without having a say as to where those taxes are going or how they are being spent. What happened to the American desire for accountability and demand for transparency? Hundreds of billions of tax dollars are being spent by crazy right wing elements allied with an international Zionist establishment, who think they are now in command of enough power to dictate the course that the world should take, notwithstanding the vast deficits this leads to in the US Budget. In the meantime the American people fall prey to senseless rhetoric about spreading democracy and freedom throughout the world, i.e. the American people are misled into believing that they are investing in the liberation of the world. But what is this liberation from? It is from the same authoritarian regimes previously set up by previous American foreign policy makers, who again sat in their large operations rooms, amidst giant regional maps, moving awesome military agglomerations here and there, and signing on the invoices of their friends in the military industrial complex. Who will be naive not to believe that Ben Laden and Saddam Hussein are not different manifestations of the same covert roots? We certainly applaud the American people's desire to liberate the world from oppression, in all its forms, but should that liberation be limited to such bizarre rooted regimes as that of the Taliban and the Ba'ath Party of Iraq, both of which were supported and even enhanced by American covert activities. How is it that Ben Laden and Saddam Hussein can manage to find a way out of such massive American war power, which has been sent to "eliminate", while many of their own underlings are unable to find any means of escape? Yet the whereabouts of the two remains unknown, even with such lucrative prizes as US \$ 25 Million (just to confirm if they are dead!). Notice that the price tag is the same for both Ben Laden and Saddam? One is truly amused by such covert theatrics, and wonders what the fate of the future will turn out to be when taxpayers of free nations are truly left on the sidelines without wondering as to what is being done with their tax dollars. Wasn't that what the Fourth of July was really all about?

We are on track



BY EDMUND HULL
AMBASSADOR OF THE
UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA TO YEMEN

We know that Yemenis are seriously concerned with the situation of the people of Iraq in the aftermath of the war of liberation. The provisional authority in Iraq is seriously working to improve the lives of all Iraqis despite the very difficult circumstances surrounding them.

A powerful metaphor for the return to normal life in downtown Baghdad is the re-emergence of traffic jams just 10 weeks after the United States and its coalition partners brought down the repressive regime of Saddam Hussein.

In those 10 weeks, as President Bush has said, the United States has focused its work in Iraq on making the country secure for its citizens and for coalition troops - a first step in improving the lives of the Iraqi people.

Toward this end, more than 28,000 American combat forces and military police are patrolling Baghdad, enforcing order and arresting criminals. Citizens feel safer leaving their homes and obviously using their cars. Retailers have returned to the streets.

Even as those efforts continue, the United States is turning its attention as well to long-range efforts to rebuild the Iraqi nation. Along these lines, the U.S. has contributed more than \$ 700 million in humanitarian and reconstruction assistance to date, as well as established a \$ 100 million fund to pay Iraqis who repair buildings and utilities.

And, billions of dollars taken from the Iraqi people by a corrupt regime have been recovered and will be spent

on reconstruction, as the United States works to support the development of a free Iraqi government based on the rule of law and equal justice for all Iraqis.

One delegation of Iraqi business leaders and officials was attending the World Economic Forum meeting in Shunch. Jordan last week, even while Iraqi officials led a delegation to a UN conference in New York. Iraqi reporters representing some of the 100 newspapers that have sprung up across Iraq since liberation were covering these developments. For the first time in decades, these individuals and others like them have the right to free expression.

The coalition is also empowering Iraqis to maintain law and order. Thousands of Iraqi police officers already are patrolling Baghdad streets alongside coalition soldiers; the coalition provisional authority (CPA) has established a criminal court presided by Iraqi judges; and the CPA is about to induct soldiers into a new Iraqi army, which ultimately will secure the nation's borders.

Within weeks, the CPA plans to establish a political council, representative of the major strands of Iraqi society. That body will have real power right from the start: It will nominate ministry heads, and it will form commissions to recommend policies on vital issues from educational reform to telecommunications infrastructure to proposal for stimulating the private sector.

On a broader level, plans are on track to convene a constitutional conference, run entirely by Iraqis, whose task will be to draft a new constitution for the nation a document that, crafted in an atmosphere of open debate, will provide a foundation for national elections and a free and sovereign Iraqi government.

A third vital task, one that is being

treated as an immediate priority, is transforming Iraq's economy to assure that political freedom is accompanied by economic freedom and an escape from stagnant living standards.

The job of creating a vibrant economy in Iraq is a daunting one, given the legacy of decades of mismanagement by the Ba'athist regime. Miniaturization misguided central planning and outright theft under Saddam Hussein's rule combined to produce massive misallocation of capital.

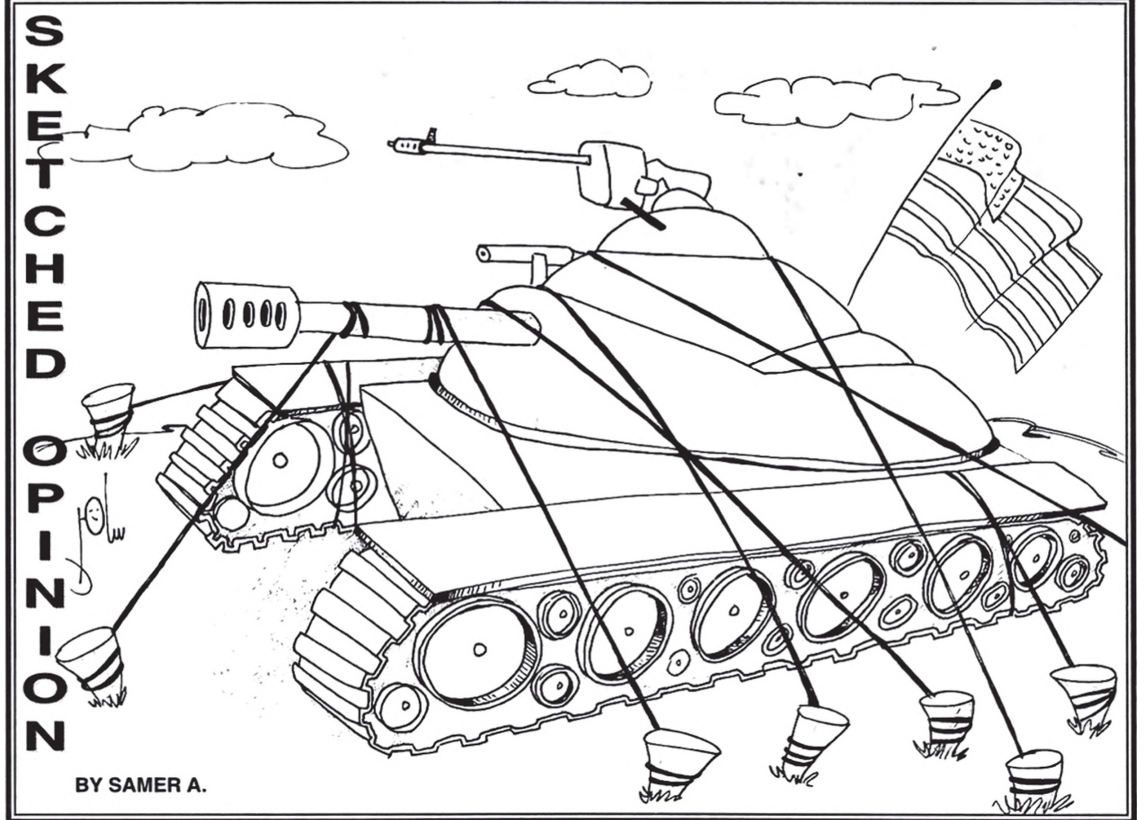
Now the effort will be to restore economic activity, get Iraqis back to work and to foster the development of an economic system based on freedom and private enterprise.

Small firms, which have the best chance of creating jobs quickly, will be key to fueling the needed economic recovery. And for the process to succeed, the coalition will support Iraqi efforts to establish a clear commercial code, honest court, low barriers to entry, and transparent corporate governance arrangements.

These reforms will allow Iraq to regain full access to the global marketplace, opening the door to foreign investment that can provide much needed resources and empower Iraqis to modernize an economy that the former regime kept locked in the 1950s and 1960s.

At the same time, the coalition is working with Iraqis to ensure that a humane social safety net exists, lest the needed economic policies exacerbate political and social strains in the society. And we will ensure that all Iraqis, not just an elite few, share in the proceeds of Iraq's natural wealth.

We are hopeful that the Yemeni people will agree with us that all these steps will serve to improve the lives of the Iraqi people after three decades of tyranny and oppression.



What kind of road map is on table for the Middle East?

Time is running out

BY BAKR HAMUD AL-JUNAID
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As the hour of decision draws near in Iraq, a separate Middle East moment of truth for George Bush and Tony Blair - a battle to implement the "road map" for Israeli-Palestinian peace - may also be close at hand.

For months, the Bush administration, facing Arab and European fury over its handling of the Iraq crisis, has signaled that the end of the Gulf war would see the dawn of a fresh and whole-hearted diplomatic offensive based on the U.S., UN, EU and Russian-backed road map.

The war in Saddam Hussein's Iraq is surely far from over, but where the road map is concerned, the Day After may already be here.

The Sharon government, whose far-right flank is flatly opposed to three announced pillars of the draft road map - curbs on settlement construction, international supervision of implementation, and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state by 2005 - has lobbied for and won a number of delays in formal publication of the peace proposal.

But Israeli hawks have watched with trepidation the political plight of Tony Blair, as he has single-handedly taken on neighbor Jacques Chirac, scathing domestic opposition, and much of his own party in holding fast to his alliance with George Bush over Iraq.

Bush's debt to Blair has deepened with every UK casualty and every passing day of war, leading hardliners in the Jewish state to worry that the American president will repay the British prime minister in the only manner that can mitigate pan-Muslim and EU anger over Iraq: "delivering" Israel as the crucial player in forging a solution to the Palestinian problem.

The Palestinians have already taken the first move charted by the draft road map, launching reforms within the Palestinian Authority by forcing PA Chairman Yasser Arafat to appoint and share power with a prime minister.

One day senior PA officials stepped up pressure for action on the road map, putting Washington and London on notice that they were unwilling to wait any longer.

"We want the road map to be introduced immediately and without further delay," Palestinian cabinet minister Saeb Erekat declared, indicating that he spoke for Arafat and Mahmoud Abbas (Abu Mazen), his newly-appointed premier.

Blair told a war briefing that Abu Mazen had agreed to a timetable under which the road map would be presented to Israel and the Palestinians "the

moment the [new Palestinian] cabinet is formed."

"I am absolutely determined that we take forward this Middle East peace process because I believe it to be in the interest ... not just of the Palestinians but Israel too," Blair said.

Going further, Blair's foreign minister Jack Straw said the West was hypocritical not to demand the same sort of adherence to UN Security Council resolutions for the Israeli-Palestinian conflict as it does for Iraq.

"There is a real concern too that the West has been guilty of double standards - on the one hand saying the United Nations Security Council resolutions on Iraq must be implemented; on the other hand, sometimes appearing rather quixotic over the implementation of resolutions about Israel and Palestine." Asked if he would plead guilty to double standards, Straw said: "To a degree yes... and we're going to deal with it."

Straw, like Blair and Bush, refrained from setting a date for the publication of the road map.

Erekat, on his part, was adamant. "Any talk of an agreement with Abu Mazen on delaying the introduction of the road map until after the Iraq war or the formation of the [Palestinian] government is absolutely unfounded."

On Wednesday, responding to parliamentary questions before meeting Bush for a Camp David "war summit" later in the day, Blair turned aside criticism of the detours the road map proposal has taken.

"I know that there is a great deal of cynicism and skepticism within the Muslim and Arab world about whether statements made recently about the publication of the road map and about the desire to take this process forward are simply statements that will be made in the context of military action in Iraq and then forgotten," Blair said.

"They will not be forgotten. They will be taken forward, and they will be done."

If Blair, with his back to the wall, can view the road map as a potential path to redemption, the proposal could pose serious political risks to Sharon, Abu Mazen, and Bush.

"The big question will not be what kind of road map is placed on the table," notes Haaretz commentator Akiva Eldar. "After the 'pudding' is served, the real test will be in the 'eating.' Sharon will no longer be able to be what he has been for the last two years - both 'caterer' and 'client.'"

To monitor implementation on the ground, a third-party mechanism is to be put in place, which could be either a CIA panel or a group of M16 personnel.

When it is finally presented, the roadmap could pose a moment of truth

for a number of governments at once.

In Israel, Ariel Sharon will face a political minefield in the sequence of events to be spelled out in the plan, argues Eldar. "One of the big changes in the road map is that the wording no longer calls for a sequence in which there is an end to [Palestinian] terrorism as they call it, and only then, a freeze on settlements. Now the two go together."

When the plan is finally put forward, "Sharon will then have to decide who is more important, Bush or Benny Elon," Eldar says, referring to a leader of the ultra-rightist National Union faction.

The debt that Bush owes Blair, coupled with a parallel debt Bush owes Secretary of State Colin Powell, has effectively accelerated the road map timetable, undercutting ability to stave off a decision, he maintains.

The peace plan will also neutralize Sharon's own vision of a vastly smaller Palestinian state, comprising only 42 percent of the West Bank.

Sharon recently coined a phrase, 'transportation contiguity,' to describe the road and air corridors that would link dislocated Palestinian cantons under his plan.

The Palestinians reject this as a non-starter. Crucially, Washington does as well.

But the Palestinians also face a tough choice. "The PA has accepted the plan, so if it turns out not to work, Abu Mazen will be in trouble vis- a- vis Hamas," Eldar says.

The road map will likely present Bush with difficulties of his own. If he is viewed as pressuring Sharon, his road to re-election next year may be strewn with obstacles by pro-Israel groups in the United States.

As a result, Eldar says, Bush is happy to let Blair act as point man on the Mideast initiative. The president, meanwhile, can be seen as cementing his close relationship with Sharon, most recently in Bush's Tuesday announcement of an emergency war spending package, which includes \$1 billion in direct aid and \$9 billion in loan guarantees for Israel.

Blair, thus, can speak to the Arab world of the West's need to accept the "obligations of even-handedness" over the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, while Bush remains in the background.

If, however, Sharon digs in his heels and resists the road map, Bush will face a choice that could prove thorny in the extreme.

"Bush will then need to decide who is more important - Tony Blair or Sharon," Eldar concludes. Of the two close, crucial allies, "Whom will Bush decide he needs to work with, and whose government will he decide that he needs to undermine?"

Autopsy:

No Arabs were on flight 77

BY THOMAS R. OLMSTED,
M.D. FOR THE SIERRA TIMES

I am an ex Naval line officer and a psychiatrist in private practice in New Orleans, a Christian and homeschooled dad. It troubled me a great deal that we rushed off to war on the flimsiest of evidence. I considered various ways to provide a smoking gun of who and why Sept 11th happened. Astute observers noticed right away that there were no Arabic sounding names on any of the flight manifests of the planes that "crashed" on that day.

A list of names on a piece of paper is not evidence, but an autopsy by a pathologist, is. I undertook by FOIA request, to obtain that autopsy list and you are invited to view it below. Guess what? Still no Arabs on the list. It is my opinion that the monsters who planned this crime made a mistake by not including Arabic names on the original list to make the ruse seem more believable.

When airline disasters occur, airlines will routinely provide a manifest list for anxious families. You may have noticed that even before Sep 11th, that airlines are pretty meticulous about getting an accurate headcount before takeoff. It seems very unlikely to me, that five

Arabs sneaked onto a flight with weapons.

(See <http://www.cnn.com/SPECIALS/2001/rade.center/victims/AA77.victims.htm>)

On September 27th, the FBI published photos of the "hijackers" of Flight 77:

Meanwhile, back at the ranch, the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (AFIP), does a miraculous job and identified nearly all the bodies on November 16th 2001.

The AFIP suggest these numbers; 189 killed, 125 worked at the Pentagon and 64 were "passengers" on the plane. The AA list only had 56 and the list just obtained has 58. They did not explain how they were able to tell "victims" bodies from "hijacker" bodies. In fact, from the beginning NO explanation has been given for the extra five suggested in news reports except that the FBI showed us the pictures to make up the difference, and that makes it so.

Now, being the trusting sort, I figured that the government would want to quickly dispel any rumours so we could get on with the chore of kicking Osama/Sadaam's butt (weren't these originally two different people?). It seemed simple to me. . produce the names of all the bodies identified by the AFIP and compare it with the publi-

cised list of passengers. So, I sent a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request to the AFIP and asked for an expedited response, because we were getting ready to send our boys to war on the pretext that Osama/Sadaam had done the deed. Fourteen months later, a few US soldiers dead, many Iraqi civilians pushing up daisies, and I finally get the list. Believe me that they weren't a bit happy to give it up, and I really have no idea why they choose now to release it.

No Arabs wound up on the morgue slab; however, three ADDITIONAL people not listed by American Airline sneaked in. I have seen no explanation for these extras. I did give American the opportunity to "revise" their original list, but they have not responded. The new names are: Robert Ploger, Zandra Ploger, and Sandra Teague. The AFIP claims that the only "passenger" body that they were not able to identify is the toddler, Dana Falkenberg, whose parents and young sister are on the list of those identified. The satanic masterminds behind this caper may be feeling pretty smug about the perfect crime, but they have left a raft of clues tying these unfortunates together. Stay tuned for part two to take a much closer look of the cast of characters on this ill-fated flight.

A lecture by Dr. Al-Sharafi's held in Sana'a on:

“HOPE is the only way to peace...”

A lecture on “Hope is the only way to peace” was given by Dr. Mohamed Yahya Al-Sharafi last Thursday at Yemen Times premises.

In his lecture, Dr. Al-Sharafi explained that Hope is basically “The state of highest integrity of psycho-socio-biochemical functions, self-unity, reseatening in internal tranquility, satisfaction, security and peace stable enough to maintain and transmit peaceful feelings, love and constructive behavior to the external environment- both physically and socially.”

He revealed that a human being with Hope is a tolerant, understanding, peaceful, and considerate person contributing positively to the society and freedom of man. He emphasized that Islam is actually built on principles based on Hope, which does not at all contradict with Islamic values.

“We need to realize that those so-called Islamic scholars who accuse some Muslims of being infidels are lacking the core principles of Islam, which conforms to the basis of Hope,” he said.

The lecture was attended by tens of interested individuals including UK Ambassador Mrs. Frances Guy, Palestinian Ambassador Mr. Yahya Rabah, along with several diplomats from various embassies and a number of other prominent intellectuals.



Prof. Al-Sharafi giving his lecture



Part of attendees



Palestinian ambassador giving a statement



Group photo with Dr. Al-Sharafi & sheikh Shuwa'i



Part of attendees



Yemeni jews attending the lecture

Hadrami Dan a musical art precedent to all forms of songs

MAHYOUB AL-KAMALY
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Yemen is a country with rich cultural heritage of all forms. The culture flows smoothly with the various landscapes, various social environments and different cultural habits and traditions. And this versatility reflects beautifully on all forms of musical art; songs, poetry, and music.

Of the most important musical arts in Yemen is a particular type of traditional singing called the “Dan”, or rather the Hadrami Dan relating to its origin in Hadramout. This is a type of singing rather solo in which the singer without music continuously uses the word “Dan” as a long rather sad rhythmic tune before and inside the main song. The Hadrami Dan is one of the famous types of singing in Hadramout particularly and is heard in social gatherings and musical

evenings giving an authentic touch to the song and delighting the audience especially when the accompanying traditions are carried out.

Al-Summar (companions in nightly entertainment):

The Dan Summar gatherings invariably include a samovar surrounded with teapots and teacups serving tea to the audience. Poets and singers get in the mood and start displaying artistic talents listening to the Dan and driving them to put in their own productions which make the session a rich artistic one that usually lasts till the early morning hours.

History

Hadrami Dan is an ancient singing art genre and not a recent one. Historian Abdulqadir Al-Sabban says that the actual time was not decided yet and is not influenced by musical instruments because it is performed without, just like the old raw Bedouin

singing that is not shaped or polished. “In fact it probably preceded the Andalusian and Yemeni mowashahat as the poets described it and composed emotional poems. What I can recall now are examples in the works of the late poet Mohammed Abdullah Ba Makhrama who died in 902 A.H. and Abdulhamid Ba Kahtheer Poet of Hadramout who died in 1025 A.H.. It is also possible that the tunes used then are different from them of today but in all events they are melodious tunes that take their listeners to spiritual heights and give them happiness and special joy” Al-Saban said.

“Dan” in Folklore

Late sheikh Saeed Awadh Ba Wazeer spoke about arts in the Valley of Hadramout in his book “Al-Fikr wa Al-Thaqafa” (Intellect and culture in the first half of the fourth century A.H.) where he said: “In the Valley of Hadramout there exists a type of singing in folklore called Dan and

this is a pure local art of the Hadrami environment. The Dan expresses and reveals the feelings and experiences of the Hadrami people in a very beautiful and true style. It also records the daily life in an accurate realistic way.”

Dan poets differ according to their abilities and innate talents regarding poetry, tuning and singing. And it often is the case that the poets have famous composers and singers who perform their songs in special sessions that are designed for this very purpose. And in those sessions special Hadrami style tea made on samovar is served to the gathering at the same session.

For this kind of art in order not to disappear the ministry of culture and concerned authorities with the folklore must revive this art and encourage it. For preserving it means preserving a part of our history and maintaining a cultural heritage to be continued by the coming generations.

Immigrants in our country

BY FAISAL H. AL-AZZANI

It is very sad and pity

To feel as an immigrant
In your beloved country
But, what to do to the Government.

Even if you are qualified
You will be treated unfair
From those who are illiterate
Nobody neither knows nor cares

Yemen, is big enough for all of us
In order to be developed
In various ways and in all fields
All equal, without anyone depressed

Should our state really be concerned?
Or, most of the officials are

thieves?!

They like others to be controlled
And dislike others who achieve!

Hey, guy, you should die from hunger!
Nobody will give you help or mercy!
They have new Monica cars with reflector
Because they neither listen nor even see!

Mr. Bajammal, I dare you to help me?!
Or, to court me as one with you?!
Or, from hunger and poverty to save me?!
Or, to give me all my rights, could you?!!

Short story

Pipe-dream day!

BY AHMED A. AL-OBALDI
FOR THE YEMEN TIMES

Getting up too late at that day, I was preoccupied with so many perplexed premonitions that haunted my mind. I was about to change that dull and tedious attitude but of no avail. All of a sudden, I made up my mind to be as usual, a pacifist person. I felt an uncontrollable urge for an appalling day, because signs of fear and panic had filled my room since I got up too late that morning day.

It was without a shadow of doubt, a gloomy morning day. I was in a state of a total depression as if I was haunted by evil spirits. All my workmates went to their work places, except me. Lurching backwards and forwards aimlessly inside my room which was also plunged into darkness.

I was surrounded by perplexing

thoughts crept suddenly into my mind. I was stuck for a while mulling over for a while on that strange situation. Lonely, who has no one to talk to. Perhaps, I was stark raving mad, starting addressing myself.

I stood up, flexing my shoulders and put my clothes on and left the house in the hope that I might see the light at the end of the tunnel. It was destined for me to spend sad but unforgettable day. The glimmer of hope that I dreamt of outside proved to be worse than the room itself. The sunlight conveyed also somber atmosphere.

I clung desperately to the hope that I might find someone who could heal and remove my sad moments that had been befallen on me at that day.

But, who cares!

I strode confidently towards my office, greeting my work mates and guests as usual.

Unlikely, I had been still under horri-

ble premonitions that I was in an imminent danger. But this time, I underwent severe moments that I have never experienced before in my life. I came forward a pace and stood by the door of my office, knocking at the door as usual. Instead of knocking at the door, the raid sirens were set. I was not forewarned or fully prepared for the raid that smashed me completely. Sirens sounds filled the four corners of the office. I was too cautious to deal with the matter delicately. But, I couldn't, because the war-zone was once riddled with bullet holes.

A rush of panic at first predominated my thoughts. I started to withdraw from accusations that I always have been fallen a victim of.

Spirit of reconciliation that was made earlier, had reached to a deadlock.

There was no room for negotiation, except that the second party declared a pitched war against me.

I was aware of avoiding inevitable

consequences that could be caused during that battle. This is because, I was fully aware that the end of the battle wouldn't be for my own interest.

Only one weapon was used in that battle, altercations and tear bombs.

The situation has been provokingly aggravated not when altercations had erupted, but when tear bombs were thrown away.

From a short distance, I was seriously injured by those tear bombs that showered like rain.

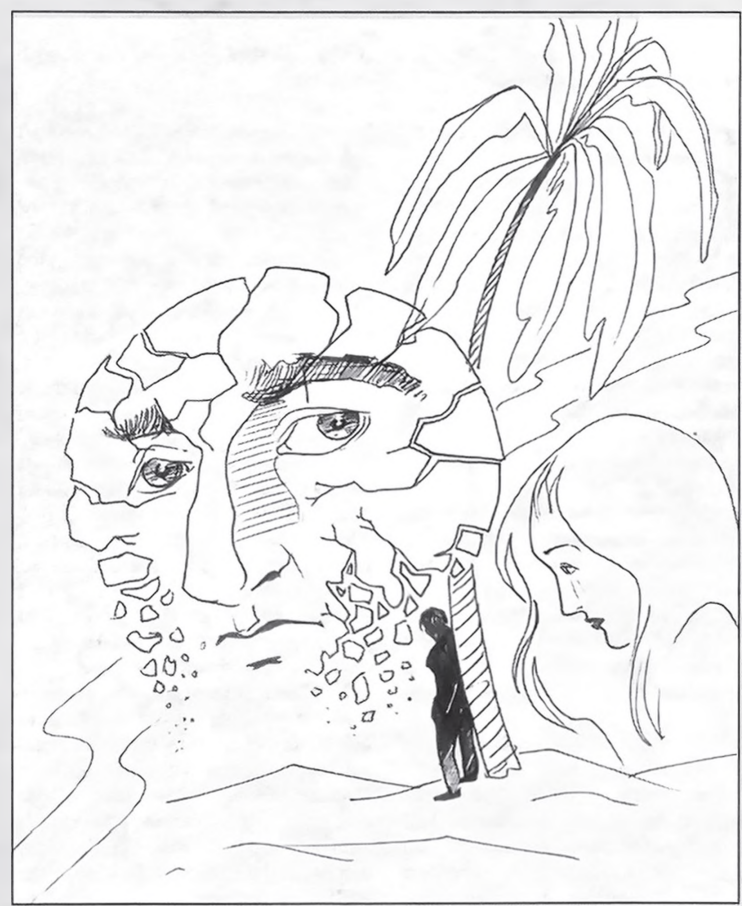
We didn't know at length, who will benefit from this battle.

I have been still wondering whether those who inflame the (WAR) intend to drop me as soon as they got bored or they will restore to reconciliation as before.

I hope that both cases will never happen.

But, who cares!!

Watch out of tear bombs.



NCC bridges the gap of IT in Yemen

International standards

Dr. Khalil Al-Jabal, Chairman of Al-Jabal Group, which is currently running NCC Education's Sanaa branch, said that the establishment of the NCC branch in Yemen was due to two main reasons: "The first was due to the urgent and great need in the Yemeni community to enhance skills of Yemeni cadres to deal with the IT, which has now become an inseparable element of modern establishments in any modern state. Unfortunately however, well-qualified cadres in Yemen are still quite rare.

The second reason is because NCC is the best institution of its kind to represent and achieve IT education because of its wide expertise and capabilities in raising qualified and successful cadres that are able to contribute to their communities. This is possible with NCC's high-standard education scheme certified by worldwide universities and thousands of graduates now working in key positions around the world.

Not every person or establishment claiming to provide appropriate education actually has the required standards. However, we at NCC, are committed to international standards and quality performance through skilled trainers, who are able to convey knowledge in the best way possible.

Our NCC headquarters office in the United Kingdom also sends us up-to-date curricula enhancements to meet the global developments in the IT sector.

The NCC Education Yemen branch requires a lot of efforts to implement on the ground. We do not receive any official or non-official support, while we are somewhat surprised that some institutes offer courses in MS-Office, etc. with a fee as low as YR 1,500. It is common sense that mastering those applications properly would require at least six months, while those institutes offer them in just one month. This contradicts with quality education that aims at excellence first and foremost.

When we present our bids in governmental tenders on IT education, some express surprise at our prices. What we say is that offering quality education through experienced and skilled trainers costs more, resulting in a higher price as course fees. It also requires modern equipment meeting international standards. All of those requirements add more expenses to NCC, resulting in higher fees. We receive no support whatsoever from any source, making it difficult to lower our fees. We hope governmental authorities would respond to the President's request to support institutions that enhance IT knowledge and expertise in Yemen's cadres, and qualify governmental employees to meet the requirements of today's IT revolution."

British support

British Ambassador to Yemen, Mrs. Frances Guy paid a visit on Tuesday, July the first, to the NCC office in Sanaa and toured the different departments of the center. She was given a detailed description about the courses and services offered. She was also notified of the means used to ensure high quality standards at the establishment.

Her Excellency expressed her admiration and appreciation to the management and staff of the institute for maintaining such a high level of professionalism, which meets the quality standards of the UK.

At the end of her visit Mrs. Guy said, "I have found students happy about the course they enrolled in. Their level seems to be very good. This was actually expected from the start as NCC has good reputation. I am confident that a certificate approved by NCC, which is well-known internationally and recognized by British universities and establishments... However, I am not sure whether the other British institutions that have opened offices in Yemen have any links with British universities."

As for her views on endorsing the NCC to represent British standards in curricu-

The world today is witnessing the third global science revolution. It is the revolution of Information Technology (IT), which has resulted in major changes in our lives. It is a means to enhance human and social development and is a revolution based on scientific knowledge and not on traditional out-of-date means and ideas.

Yemen is among the countries that are quickly catching up with the IT rev-

olution so as to cope with the global advancements in technology and science. To accomplish this, several projects were started and many have resulted in positive influence on the Yemeni community. One of those projects is NCC Education, which is now among the most powerful and effective IT training institutes in Yemen.

The center has been recently visited by H.E. Frances Guy, British Ambassador to Yemen, who expressed



her appreciation and delight for the excellent standards of the center.

British Ambassador during her visit to NCC in Sanaa: "As a representative of the British government, I am sure the center is carrying out its duties in the required standards."

Al-Jabal: We, at NCC, are committed to international standards



Mr. Shakeeb Othman



Mr. Adnan Al-Harazi



Mr. Wael Abdullah Hashim

lum, means of instruction, and certificate offered by NCC, the ambassador said. "According to my knowledge, NCC Education is offering British instruction in over than 45 countries throughout the world. It started offering its lessons last year in Yemen. The NCC headquarters in Britain is probably closely observing the standards of their office in Yemen. As a representative of the British government, I am sure the center is carrying out its duties in the required standards. I hope that the Yemeni people would benefit from those courses in developing human resources."

As for the importance of the NCC curriculum, Mrs. Guy notes, "Education provided by NCC is in the form of specialized high quality lessons in various IT fields... In a globalizing world, skills in IT are needed for the development and prosperity of Yemen... It is true that acquiring experience and knowledge in IT fields will help Yemenis get excellent jobs, but Yemen as a whole will also benefit in the economic and human resource sectors."

Cooperation between the NCC Education and the British embassy will probably be promoted, indicated the British ambassador. "Cooperation between NCC and the British Council is ongoing and is not in Yemen only, but in all countries where NCC is operating. As long as you maintain good relations with British universities recognizing your certificates, and also as long as you enjoy strong relations with NCC establishment, it is only natural that your relation with the British Council will be good, and hence the council will always provide you with support."

Her Excellency seemed impressed by

NCC's performance in Yemen when she asked students during one of the lessons about their impressions about NCC. Student Ammar Al-Wa'el then responded in an outspoken manner expressing his satisfaction with the curriculum and quality and means of instruction carried out by the institute.

Background about NCC's beginning

Mr. Wael Abdullah Hashim, Marketing Manager of the company in Yemen gave a historical background about the company by saying, "NCC started as an institution to eradicate computer illiteracy and develop industry and trade in the United Kingdom... In 1966, the center was established and focused on:

- Encouraging the growth of the use of computers as an essential element in work.
- Facilitating transactions and governmental operations.
- Using computers for education and training

Hence, the company was called the National Computer Center (NCC) as it has become a national project officially inaugurated in 1966 by the British Prime Minister then Harold Wilson.

Yemen's branch

As for the establishment of NCC's branch in Yemen, Mr. Shakeeb Othman, Yemen's NCC branch manager said, "The center in Yemen is an extension of an international company established 36 years ago. Hence, Yemen's branch gets its distinctiveness from its direct connection to the original establishment in the United

Kingdom. Our center is among the most modern IT institutions in Yemen either in modern facilities or in coping with modern technology.

The center is composed of 4 class rooms serving a total of 156 students; 20 students in every room. Each of the classes contains a data show projector with an advanced operation system working in morning and evening hours. The center also includes a library with room for 25 students. The library contains the most modern books on computers, administration and other related fields. There are also two experiment labs that could take in 16 students and two more computer labs with the most modern Dell computers, all linked to a local LAN network. The labs also include multimedia projects, an Internet-connected network of speed up to 256Kbps using satellite downlinks. There is also another library where students can read and borrow books. We have a department for academic consultancy before and after training.

Through the available facilities and equipment, the center can offer the following:

- A 6-month computer class to obtain an ICCS certificate
- A one-year international diploma in IDCS
- Second year, students can enroll in the advanced courses (IADCS)
- Third year, students can obtain a bachelor degree in computers and IT (BCIS)
- Fourth year, students can obtain a Masters degree in computer science (MSC)



Dr. Khalil Al-Jabal, Chairman of Al-Jabal Group and British Ambassador to Yemen, Mrs. Frances Guy



NCC Education team work at Apollo exhibition

Conditions and standards

As for the conditions and standards followed by the center, Mr. Adnan Al-Harazi, the Academic Manager of the center says, "We at NCC, preserve everything originally available and have not brought any new things to the global NCC curriculum. We follow the standards set carefully and meet all conditions accordingly.

Firstly, we apply conditions when we select teachers. We ensure that we get an academically qualified training staff capable of carrying out their duties properly. Most of our staffers have obtained their masters degree in computer studies from the world's most prominent universities in the USA, Canada, and Britain. They also have extensive training experience.

Secondly, teaching hours in the center are arranged in morning and evening shifts so as diploma students receive 1,200 hours of education a year in theoretical lessons and 600 hours a year in practice. Among the conditions that apply is that no class should have more than 20 students to enable every student to use his/her own computer and interact with ease with the teacher. We also provide free courses in English in cooperation with the British Council for a number of our students.

Thirdly, when selecting students, we give them a placement exam to identify their abilities in basic computer skills and English language. We can only accept students who get 75% in the computer lesson, and if the student is not good in English, he/she must study a 6-month English course along with a computer course.

Fourthly, unlike that of many other computer centers in Yemen, the unique curriculum that we have is based on complete systems and not on mere applications. We make our students aware of the different applications and the surrounding environment and teach them how to talk and communicate with others using email and chatting programs. We also aim at having them adapt to the different working environments including those that may be tough, medium, or easy.

Fifthly, NCC works on establishing principles of communication between teachers and students based on friendship and openness. We enable students to talk freely to their teachers and have them interact with each other with ease and transparency.

Apart from that, the center remains open to students throughout the day, and not necessarily during working hours. This is done to ensure that students benefit to the maximum from the services and facilities offered to students.

Achievement and cooperation

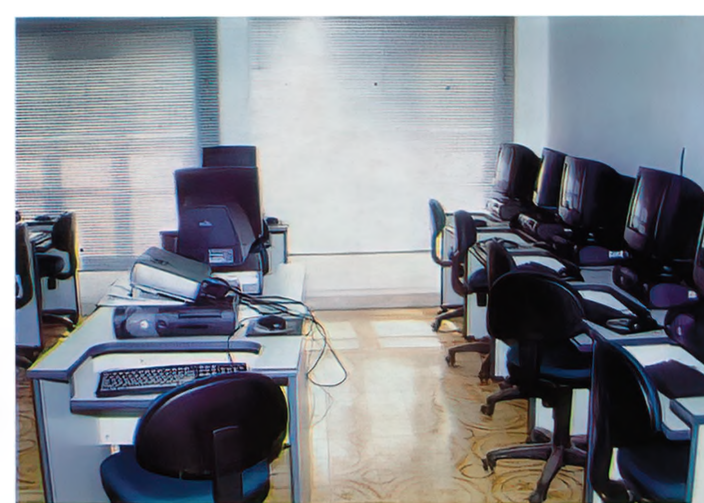
NCC Education in Yemen was able to build a bridge between the institute and official sectors including the vocational training fund so as to achieve a more qualified national cadre and to enhance Yemenis' skills to cope with the requirements of the local market. This was done through activities such as:

- 1- A qualification training course on designing websites for various governmental establishments with the cooperation of the British Embassy and the British Council.
- 2- Implementing a training and qualifying plan for government employees in cooperation with the vocational fund.
- 3- Implementing a project to qualify teachers of seven public schools in the Capital Secretariat in cooperation with the Social Development Fund.
- 4- Academic teaching for Bachelor degrees

The Horizons

Due to the encouraging results achieved by Yemen's NCC branch, which is 78% success among its students -10% higher than last year's 68%, - the institute is working hard to soon open its Aden branch with a capacity to train more than 250 students. Along that, the Sanaa branch will also be expanded to reach a capacity of 396 students.

NCC Education has proved to be one of the most professional computer education centers in Yemen, and its horizons show that it will progress and develop further.



Local Press

Prepared by Mohammed Khidhr



Al-Thawri weekly, organ of the YSP, 3 July 2003.

Main headlines:

- More details of a criminal plot against Jaralla Omar completed in political security prison
 - Disputes of the majority party bloc disclose internal crisis
 - Bajamal government admits corruption of civil service
 - Army officers and soldiers deprived of return to their jobs
- Abdulla Munassar Mohammed says in his article that since the '90s Yemen has seen large numbers of Islamic extremism groups that had come back from following the end of the Afghan jihad war against the regime that was pro the former soviet union. Those groups were not all Yemenis but there were others from other Arab and Islamic countries. They were received in Yemen and military training camps were opened for them and then they were benefited from in the 1994 war. Receiving and rendering care for those terrorist groups in that way was a sufficient impetus for the made the Americans after the events of 11 September focus their attention on Yemen and regarding it one of the countries harboring terror and included in the international campaign for combating terrorism. These events forced the regime to engage in confrontations directly with these groups. The important thing is that the regime is responsible for what these groups are committing of sabotage and terrorist acts and hard line stands offending the religion and reputation of Yemen. The boundaries of the regime's responsibility do not end at adoption of these religious groups and its support and financing of them but also it is responsible for encouraging them to be the victim entrapped in the deviation from the right path. Now as the regime is at loggerheads with them it began asking help and national support to confront terror.



Al-Wahdawi weekly, organ of the Nasserite Unionist organization, 1 July 2003.

Main headlines:

- Sea pirates officially destroy fish wealth
 - Arrest of worshippers condemning America continues
 - Education ministry exercises pressure on teachers not affiliate of GPC
 - Students returning from Iraq stage sit-in in front of finance ministry, face gunfire
- Columnist Dr Fuad al-Salahi confirms in his article that holding elections at their fixed date positively expresses the desire to continue the

democratic course declared in 1990. The increasing number of electors, however, reflects their determination to practice one of their rights to citizenship for influencing the size and kind of the social forces to attain the parliament.

The democracy in Yemen belongs to grouping of emerging democracies. It is therefore considered a recent experiment exercised within a traditional social framework characterized by strength of fanatic formations influencing modes of social relations and interactions, and even the political behaviour of the state and society. All forms of coordination and dialogue between the opposition and the authority were connected to the parties' goals and interests of their leaderships, in other words the homeland's national interest was absent. The citizens interests were also exploited in the elections campaigns of those parties. It can be said on the other hand that results of the parliamentary elections did not reflect any renewal in the nature of the political and social forces. Most of the parliament members are the same since 1993. The limited numbers of parliamentarians who are thought to be part of new faces are in fact related with family to the firm majority of members. The parliament formation constitutes an inhomogeneous combination.

To sum it up we can say that the parliament faces significant and serious challenges connected to aggravation of the social and economic problems inside. The seriousness and danger of these problems aggravate and their impact increases according to international and regional changes that negatively affect all states and societies, including Yemen. An indifferent attitude by the parliament towards the essential issues of the citizen would render the parliament another burden on shoulder of the state.



ATTARIQ weekly, 1 June 2003.

Main headlines:

- Anti-riot police disperse student protest demonstration in front of finance ministry
- Mopping up operations continue in search remnants of Huttat group
- President back home
- Workshop on discussing violence against women in Yemen

Columnist Salah Mohammed Abulaheem says in his article that history repeats itself in Iraq. More 700 hundred years ago the Mongols invaded Baghdad and destroyed everything and Baghdad libraries were burn and killed the people. Today the same tragedy is repeated at the hands of

Main headlines

- President: No leniency whatsoever towards outlaws
- Yemen's ambassador to Berlin gets acquainted with conditions of al-Mouayad, Zaid
- Documents disclose secret reasons behind Huttat operation, Yafie militarization, uprooting opposition and sheikhs
- Yemeni labor priority on agenda of Yemeni-Saudi coordination council meetings
- Hunting down Huttat extremists extends to five governorates
- Disputes on sharing parliament among sheikhs' sons
- Four thousand soldiers without military numbers
- Arab National Conference calls for withdrawing assets from American banks
- Discovering of Yemeni societies recruiting agents for the American intelligence
- Intelligence bodies aim to lead Islah leaders abroad to be arrested; Islah prevents members to go abroad
- A demand for execution of 12 defendants in Jaralla Omar case

America and Britain and their allies and blessing of Arab leaders. What happens in the Iraqi cities of Baghdad, Basra, Kufa and others is one of the images of Arab setback and indicates weakness of the Arab and Muslim in defense of his nationality and religion. What happens in Iraq breaks the heart especially he who sees the situations in hospitals where they are crowded with the victims hit with the enemy rockets and bombs. The occupying forces are trying to control Iraq piece by piece but the free Iraqis refuse to submit or surrender to the new colonialist that came to plunder Iraq's wealth in the name of human rights

and Iraq's possession of weapons of mass destruction and other lies. As for the Arab leaders they continue being intoxicated with the Anglo-American ideas and beliefs.



Al-Sahwa weekly, 3 July 2003.

Main headlines:

- Islah Shoura valued the president's efforts, requesting more efforts for the release of al-Mouyad
- MPs: Elections carried out in a comical way
- Germany did not implement its

promises regarding al-Mouayad

- Al-A'nisi: Jaralla Omar not a card for bidding

Columnist Abdulmuhs Abduljabar Ghalib says in an article that colonization of peoples has so simply becomes legal and legitimate by the United Nations that is supposed to be the refuge sought by the oppressed. The UN Security Council has issued its resolution of lifting sanctions imposed on Iraq not out of sympathy with Iraq but actually to pour poison in honey. Its aim is to legitimize for America and Britain the occupation of Iraq, and plunder its riches without any one to account them for that. That is how ended the game that began with invading Kuwait. Thus the dream of Kissinger in the '70 is realized. Kissinger had then demanded rectifying the mistake of placing the world riches in the Arab region. I do not think that any Arab leader and even any Arab child do not realize the reality our nation is experiencing nowadays.

The question is whether we are returning to the period of colonization anew. Is the world now witnessing the change of the United Nations into the League of Nations? Is the world is witnessing another Sykes-Picot treaty? One wonders if the Arab rulers, leaders and thinkers ask themselves about the reasons why we have reached to this level. Haven't we and the nation struggled since the fifties of last century against colonization and serfdom? Haven't we for that reason offered thousands and rather millions of martyrs for the sake of liberation and getting rid of its tyranny?



Al-Balagh weekly, 1 July 2003.

Main headlines:

- Offered to some Kuwaiti ruling elements,
 - American plan to annex Kuwait to Iraq
 - American intelligence disclose,
- Two attempts to assassinate president Bush in Kuwait and America weeks ago
- Columnist Nouridin Mohammed Qasem questions in his article about the reason behind holding Davos economic conference in Jordan. The writer adds that the Zionist entity managed to tame the Arab decision by taming the Arab leaders. It has then eased the efforts of looking for a seat at the Arab league. Some well-informed politicians may say choosing the venue of the world economic forum in Jordan can be attributed to its proximity to the region's events. This might be true but proximity of ideas is more of avail than the closeness of places. The other more probable gist is

that Jordan or any other Arab country is a better place for holding the conference because it provides secure and stable climate for the conferees. At every meeting of the conference especially when held in a European country the security apparatus there is unable to prevent demonstrations and clashes in protest to the convening of the conference and many casualties would fall among the opponents to the opportunist policies of the forum that cause resentment of the world. Its convention in an Arab country prevents demonstration because the Arab people are used to be prevented from demonstrating let alone the Arab citizen would not bother himself listening to the news of the forum. Above all the Arab security apparatuses and anti-riot forces are more effective in repressing people's demonstrations.



26 September weekly, organ of Yemen Armed Forces, 3 June 2003.

Main headlines:

- President Saleh: enhancement of security aspects and implementation of security deployment plan in all administrative units
 - FM al-Qirbi: Yemen and Saudi Arabia partners in combating terror
 - Vice-president patronizes graduation of applied sciences college students
 - Kuwaitis elect new parliament
- the political editor of the newspaper writes that the Yemeni-Saudi coordination council is convened for the embodiment of the distinguished relations of the two countries and keenness of the two countries leaderships on taking these relations to a high level of cooperation and coordination and joint action serving their interests and enhances their efforts for achieving security and stability and development. The development that happened to the Yemeni-Saudi relations was a result of a political will by the leaders of the two countries. It is certain that the two peoples expect much from meeting of the coordination council especially under the complicated Arab and regional circumstances. Yemen and Saudi Arabia can establish a good example of Arab Arab relations especially in the difficult circumstances and the Arab situation. Yemen and Saudi Arabia stand in the same trench in defense of their security and independence. Both countries are willing to shoulder their role in reforming the Arab situation and push the joint Arab action forward, as it is the only means for facing the dangerous changes the Arab nation is exposed to and the conspiracies meant against its peoples and governments.

World Press

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

Egypt

Al Ahram

Egyptian Minister of Information Safwat Al-Sherif opens the 9th Cairo Radio and TV Festival on Saturday. Representatives of 21 countries will attend the inauguration at Media Production city.

Akhbar Al-Yom

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak is to receive Syrian President Bashar Al-Assad on Monday.

Foreign Minister Ahmed Maher said the Egyptian-Syrian summit will discuss the roadmap peace plan which include the Syrian and Lebanese peace tracks.

Egyptian Mail

Egyptian Foreign Minister Ahmed Maher said on Friday that Egyptian contacts with the African countries were aimed at rendering successful an upcoming African Union summit due in Maputo, Mozambique on Thursday.

France

Le Figaro

The French police on Friday evening arrested Yvan Colonna, most-wanted fugitive and suspect of the 1998 assassination of Corsican governor Claude Erignac. The news came on the eve of a referendum by the Corsicans, which will decide whether to simplify the administrative institutions of the Mediterranean islands.

Le Monde

At least 48 people were killed and 65 others injured Friday when gunmen opened fire at large in a Shiite mosque in Quetta, southwest of Pakistan. Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf vowed to take very firm actions against the extremists in his country.

Liberation

Yvan Colonna, suspect assassin of former Corsican governor, was arrested on Friday after four years of evasion. He was accused of shooting dead Claude Erignac outside a theater in February 1998, marking the worst moment of 25 years of separatist violence in Corsica.

Britain

The Times

Pressure on the Bush administration to capture Saddam Hussein increased dramatically Friday when an Arab television station broadcast what appeared to be a call to arms from the former Iraqi leader.

The Guardian

Greg Dyke, the BBC's director general, has been summoned before the corporation's board of governors to explain his strategy of brinkmanship with Downing Street, as the broadcaster prepares for its biggest constitutional crisis in recent history.

The Independent

Two Britons held at Guantanamo Bay face a possible death penalty after being named among the first group of prisoners likely to be tried before secretive US military tribunals.

Japan

Asahi, Yomiuri, Mainichi

The House of Representatives passed a bill Friday on sending the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) to Iraq on mission of humanitarian assistance and logistic support for US-led forces.

Mainichi

The government is poised to work on a fresh permanent bill concerning dispatch of the SDF for support of UN peacekeeping operations.

Asahi

Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi may dissolve the lower house in October for his reelection as president of the Liberal Democratic Party.

Yomiur

Japanese private firms will be allowed to involve in the continental shelf research project for natural resources. The Japanese government wants to speed up the process to meet the 2009 deadline for result set by the United Nations.

India

The Times of India

A 51-member Pakistan trade delegation crossed the border at Wagah into India on Friday. The team will study the prospects of improving business relations between the two countries.

The Hindu

An Indian scientist, Mrinal Thakur, has been nominated for the 2003 Nobel Prize in chemistry for his discovery of non-conjugated conductive polymers, which is power conducting natural rubber and the fundamental basis of conductive polymers.

The Indian Express

India has officially expressed its strong disapproval to Washington over an invitation to Kashmiri leader Mehbooba Mufti for a seminar on Kashmir sponsored by the State Department. It then scuttled the idea of Indian participation.

Pakistan

Dawn

The world leaders are ready to help end Pakistan's dispute with India, said Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf in Paris on Friday at a press conference at the end of a three-day visit to France.

The News

Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf and Prime Minister Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali on Friday condemned the terrorist attack on a mosque in the country's Quetta city on Thursday, which caused at least 50 deaths.

The Nation

At least 50 people were killed and 65 injured when some unidentified suicide attackers sprayed bullets and detonated a powerful bomb at a mosque in Pakistan's southwestern city of Quetta.

Improve Your English



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I. What to say

Situations and expressions (54):
Apologizing/making excuses.

Apology is an explanation or defence, for doing something wrong, being impolite or hurting somebody's feeling. (I'm) sorry is the commonest form of apology. Generally an apology is qualified by an excuse. Let's look at, in this lesson, expressions of apology followed by excuses including some of the oft-used responses to apology.

Apology - Excuse

- I do apologize for arriving late for the party. I had no idea that it would start so soon
- Terribly sorry for parking my car here and blocking the passage. I had no intentions of causing inconvenience to you.
- My sincere apologies for the inordinate delay in returning your book. I didn't realize that you needed it.
- I'm extremely sorry for not meeting you at the station. I was caught up in an extraordinary traffic snarl.
- I am very sorry for my failure to keep my commitment. It didn't just fructify.
- I very much regret my terse language. I hadn't even the least intentions of offending your sentiment. It came out in an unguarded moment.
- Please don't mind what he said. He has the best of intentions for you.
- I hang my head in shame for the ugly turn of events. I had no inkling of what was going on.
- I hope my words won't be misconstrued. I have your long term happiness uppermost in my mind.
- I render an unqualified apology for the publication of the hon'ble minister's statements in a distorted form. Our correspondent seems to have misinterpreted the statement, taking it out of its context.
- Kindly accept my apologies for whatever happened. It was absolutely unwarranted.
- Please forget and forgive. If I had the faintest idea about the ugly turn of events. I would have done all I could to avert it.
- Sorry for disappointing you. I was undone.

Responses to apology:

- I can't say how sorry I am for the acts of omissions and commissions. I can't apologize enough. **It doesn't matter.**
- I must apologize for being so late. **It's ok. There's no need to apologize.**
- Sorry, I didn't mean to say that. **Don't worry-it's all right**
- Please overlook any act of negligence on our part. **It doesn't matter.**
- Sorry for the discomfort. **No problem.**

II. How to say it correctly

Correct errors, if any, in the following sentences

- I have a pen and book and pencil
- With who did he go to the market?
- The French is a sweet language
- I have a few informations.
- He wrote some vocabularies.

Suggested answers to last week's questions

- The bell rang at two o'clock.
- The weather gets hot **during** summer.
- Abdu is leaving next Monday.
Note: The preposition 'in' is not used before 'next'.
- He will be there **after** an hour.
- You should be at the guest house at 6 o'clock.

III. Increase your word power

(A) How to express it in one word

- To spend time doing nothing.
- First light of day.
- Idle and pleasant thoughts.
- A place where some children can be left during

the day when their parents are away working.

- A time when offences are punished

Suggested answers to last week's questions

- Person or thing that discourages and makes dull or sad: **dampener** (n.)
- A person who is brave but not properly careful: **dare devil** (n, adj.)
- A person in a competition who surprises others by winning: **dark horse** (n.)
- Something that will never end or go out of date: **dateless** (adj.)
- A line in a newspaper that gives its date and place of origin: **dateline** (n.)

(B) foreign phrases and expressions

Give the English equivalents of the following expressions:

- corpus; 2. coup de théâtre 3. deixis; 4. diatribe; 5. donnee

Suggested answers to last week's questions

- canto** (Italian): (a subdivision of an epic or narrative poem comparable to a chapter in a novel.)
- carol** (Italian) (a light hearted song of joy or praise, especially a Christmas hymn)
- catastrophe** (Gk.) (sudden happening that causes great suffering or destruction.)
- catharsis** (Gk.) (outlet for strong emotion)
- cliché** (Fr.) (a trite over-used expression, which is lifeless and is now out-dated.)

(C) words commonly confused

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

- capable, capacious;
- cast aside, cast away;
- celebrate, celebrity;
- censor, censure;
- celebration, cerebation

Suggested answers to last week's questions

- all round** (adv.) (in regard to everything): Considered all round it's not a bad idea.
all-round (adj.) (having ability in different ways): He is an all-round sports man.
- born** (pp. of 'bear') (come into the world by birth): He was born with a silver spoon in his mouth.
borne (pp. of bear, except of birth) (carry away): The fragrance of the flowers is borne on the wind
- aid** (n.) (help): I hope you will come to my aid.
aide (n.) (a person employed to help a government minister): The minister answered the questions of Pressmen with the help of his aide.
- ail** (vt.) (trouble): No one knows what ails him
ale (n.) (light-coloured beer)
- ague** (n.) (malarial fever)
argue (vt.) (give reasons in support of one's opinion): The lawyer argued convincingly to prove the innocence of the accused.

(D) Idioms and phrases

Use the following phrases in sentences

- attach to; 2. atone for; 3. assert oneself 4. by common assent; 5. as regards

Suggested answers to last week's questions

- avowed enemy** (openly declared enemy): How can I trust him, my avowed enemy?
- rude awakening** (sudden consciousness of an unpleasant state of affairs): We were listening to the election news, but the rude awakening came when it was announced that the former Prime Minister has been defeated.
- in attendance** (the act of attendance): He is the officer in attendance on the visiting dignitary.
- attain to** (to reach a desired state or condition): Each of us has the potential to attain to spiritual heights if we follow the

- preachings of Prophet Mohammed (PBUH). **attach importance to** (to consider important): I don't attach much importance to material prosperity.

IV. Grammar and composition

(A) Grammar

Use each of the words given below in its correct form to complete these sentences

- run step stroll climb
hop skip leap march

- Slow down! There's no need to We're not late!
- The boy scouts..... proudly down the street carrying their flags
- The bird had hurt its foot and was..... along on one leg
- The little girl used to for hours in the street outside her house
- The President slowly..... out of the car to be greeted by the crowd
- I've told you before. Don't..... trees. It's dangerous!
- Would you like to go for a leisurely evening..... before dinner?
- He..... from the top of the burning building into the river below.

Suggested answers to last week's questions

- If you had come one hour earlier, you **could have witnessed** the match
- Do you remember **having met** him at the station?
- The government has **set up** a school in our village
- The teacher **told that** man is mortal
- Your future depends **upon** your success in the exam

(B) Composition: Paragraph writing

Expand the idea contained in the maxim:

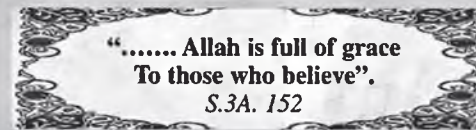
24. TIME AND TIDE WAITS FOR NONE

Last week's topic:

23. HASTE IS WASTE

Haste means too quick movement or action which may have bad results. Experience proves it beyond doubt that haste and rashness are almost always negative and destructive. They inevitably break health and ruin business. A man in haste displays lack of sanity and self control. Such a man is practically haughty and impulsive and is more likely to lose the battle of life. Therefore while doing something we would do well to remember that nothing can be achieved in a single day or overnight and that every achievement takes its time. Therefore, it has been rightly said, "Unreasonable haste is the direct road to error" and "More haste, less speed". People who drive rashly are often met with fatal accidents. The minute they save by rash driving unfortunately becomes their last. On the other hand, a patient and cool-headed person calmly considers the pros and cons of a decision before taking a plunge. The famous American essayist Emerson has rightly said: "Manners require time and nothing is more vulgar than haste". This view is endorsed by a Latin proverb which says: "If haste is at all to be made, it should be made slowly".

V. Pearls from the Holy Quran



VI. Words of wisdom

"Content is the Philosopher's stone, that turns all it touches into gold".

—Benjamin Franklin

Language and Literature: A symbiotic relationship

Teaching language through literature: Problems and Principles (PART 5)



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Summary of Part 4

Literature courses can be more productive if they encourage the students' response on the basis of their in-depth study of the text. Accordingly, teaching practices are to cease being transmissive and be geared towards stimulating the healthy habits of wide and intensive study of the texts. The teacher, in his new role, has to stop being a barrier to students' independent understanding and appreciation of literary text, and help them to enhance their linguistic abilities. Any future direction of teaching literature in Yemen and the rest of the third world countries is to take into account ways of resuscitating the learners' competence in the foreign language and revitalizing their finer sensibility.

number of questions requiring short answers. The questions should be from all over the text and should be so framed as to test reliably whether students have really made an in-depth study of the text(s).

(iv) Objective questions like multiple-choice testing items are a very effective device for testing how intensively and with how much attention to significant details a student has read the text. These low-order questions should be oriented in such a way that they can effectively retrieve factual information about the text but do not spoil the students' enjoyment of the text. But as low-order testing items of an objective type cannot always test accurately the extent to which a student can organize and structure his literary competence arising out of his reading the text with a sense of enjoyment, the test at the end of a course in literature should be a judicious balance of integrative and discrete-point items. The proportion of these two types of questions should depend on the students' level of attainment. The lower the level of their attainment, the larger should be the proportion of discrete point testing items. For weak students in large classes, it may be necessary to have only multiple-choice testing items spread over the entire text.

By way of concluding, I would like to say that it would be wrong to abandon the teaching of English literature on the ground that what we need is the English language and not the literature in that language. As has been pointed earlier, the teaching of literature can effectively reinforce the teaching of grammar. It can supplement the grammarian's effort to teach the language and also his effort to teach about the language. But literature starts where grammar ends in the sense that grammar can teach only correctness, and correctness, though necessary, is not enough. Vitality and energy in the use of language can come only out of a creative and assimilative exposure to the beauty and vigor of literature. What we need to do is not to remove English literature from our curriculum but to re-orient its teaching in such a way that the twin objectives of teaching literature as mentioned above are abundantly achieve. David Diaches (1970) claims that in literature one can achieve "the fullest possible awareness of human relevance." *Relevance* indeed is the key-word to be emphasized in this context. Life is a journey from irrelevance to relevance, from meaninglessness to meaning. In this journey of life, the teaching of literature, of English literature in our case, should be so organized as to be maximally relevant to our needs, i.e., our need to be able to express ourselves with elegance and vitality and our need for that emotive and ideational enrichment which is a pre-requisite for a moving and elevating use of language.

How shall we get there?

The only method that can achieve the twin goals stated above is the method of reading judiciously selected texts widely and in depth. The job of a teacher of literature is not to teach but to create in the learner a healthy and assimilative passion for reading. His job is not to quench students' thirst but to create and enhance it, to create and develop in his students a desire to read and read and read on. The teacher of literature in the third world has to abandon his traditionally established transmissive role and has to adopt the role of an enabler guiding and inspiring the students. As an enabler, his role should be (i) to select, in view of his experience of reading and enjoying literature, the right kind of reading materials for his students, (ii) to suggest the sequence in which those materials can most profitably be read, (iii) to provide to the students the kind of historical and cultural information which will eliminate the chances of their misreading the texts, (iv) to organize students' reading in such a way that the sense of enjoyment that they get out of reading is maximally enhanced and to intervene creatively, if at all, only to ensure that the emotive and imaginative enrichment arising out of their direct contact with the text is maximized. (v) to ensure that the program for the reading of literature is not surreptitiously replaced by the study of literature and that the course is not spoiled by being over-academized, and (iv) to ensure that the students engage in an ongoing relation with works of literature and that their reading does not terminate with the final examination.

How shall we know that we have arrived?

What is taught in a course depends not only on the stated and unstated objectives of the course but also on the typology of the test expected at the end of the course. The tradition in Yemen, as perhaps in most universities in the third world, is to give five or six essay type questions and ask the students to answer any two or three of them. These essay type questions generally test students' knowledge about literature and not their knowledge of literature and can be answered best not on the basis of one's in-depth and in-width study of literary texts but on the students' capacity to exactly recall and reproduce what the teacher said in the class. Giving a multiple-choice objective type test at the end of a course in literature is considered to be an act of sacrilege. In my view, the following guidelines should be kept in mind when designing tests at the end of a course in literature.

(i) The test should focus on the language of the text more than on any other aspect of the text. These language questions should include questions on the rhetorical structure of the text.

(ii) Questions seeking extrinsic information about the text, i.e., questions about the historical and cultural background of the text, should be minimized and, if possible, to be completely eliminated so that the test is a test of students' knowledge of literature and not a test of their knowledge about literature.

(iii) Instead of asking a small number of questions requiring long answers, we should ask a larger

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

- | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| Above | Clouds | Height | Photons | Storm |
| Aircraft | Colors | Helicopter | Pilot | Sunny |
| Arching | Dark | Helium | Plane | Swarms |
| Arrows | Dive | High | Pollution | Tall |
| Ashes | Dusty | Horizon | Pure | Temperature |
| Atmosphere | Energy | Hues | Reach | Vector |
| Balloon | Environment | Huge | Region | View |
| Balls | Fierce | Launch | Regularities | Warn |
| Bird | Fire | Mist | Rocket | Watch |
| Black | Flight | Nature | Shower | Water |
| Blank | Foggy | Night | Signals | Wave |
| Blues | Gleam | Nitrogen | Sleet | Weather |
| Bomb | Glider | Ogle | Smoke | White |
| Broken | Glow | Overcast | Soaring | Wide |
| Calm | Gray | Oxygen | Space | Wishes |
| Charged | Greatness | Pale | Spin | Writing |
| Charting | Hail | Parachute | Stars | |
| Closer | Heat | Particles | States | |

ANSWER NEXT WEEK

Last Week's Answer: Periodical

UP IN THE SKY

Solution: 8 letters

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

Real Madrid sign up for Asian expansion

By KEVIN Fylan

MADRID, July 4 (Reuters) - Real Madrid's expansion into Asian markets could bring in 40 million euros (\$45.84 million) in extra income in the first three years of a new partnership with a sports marketing company, the club said on Friday.

Real said they were guaranteed a minimum of 22 million euros (\$25.21 million) over the first half of a six-year agreement signed with Asia Sports Development (ASD) to manage the Real Madrid brand in Asia and Oceania.

The Real squad, including newly-signed England captain David Beckham, will embark on a four-match pre-season tour of Asia later this

month to strengthen their presence in what they see as the key emerging market.

Beckham enjoys immense personal popularity in Asia, as demonstrated on his recent promotional tour of the region, but the club said their plans for expansion had been in place long before the England captain was signed up. "The tour was organised in February, when the Beckham signing was not on the horizon," Real's marketing chief Jose Angel Sanchez said at a news conference on Friday.

He added: "This agreement is unprecedented in sports marketing. We hope it will bring in 40 million euros over the first three years."

As well as the tour, which takes in matches in Beijing, Tokyo, Hong

Kong and Kuala Lumpur, the agreement will see Real Madrid and ASD manage official club shops, restaurants and coffee shops.

Real Madrid football schools will also be opened, with the first scheduled for Shanghai, and ASD will develop licensed product sales using new technologies.

The deal covers China, including Hong Kong and Macao, Japan, South Korea, Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Brunei, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Taiwan.

Real, arguably the world's biggest and most successful club, have a separate agreement to exploit their brand in Mexico.

Federer faces Philippoussis in final

By Bill Barclay

LONDON (Reuters) - Switzerland's Roger Federer and Mark Philippoussis of Australia will meet in Sunday's Wimbledon men's final after producing spectacular victories in the last four.

Federer became the first Swiss man to reach a grand slam final by destroying the bookmakers' favourite, American fifth seed Andy Roddick, 7-6 6-3 6-3 in a bewitching performance of pure class on Centre Court on Friday.

Earlier unseeded Philippoussis, whose career was in doubt two years ago as he recovered from a series of knee operations, blasted French 13th seed Sebastien Grosjean off the same court by the same score.

"It's incredible," said Federer, whose best previous effort at a grand slam even was reaching the Wimbledon and French Open quarter-finals in 2001. "Right now it's tough to understand what has been happening. I just played an incredible match today."

"This is my favourite tournament. It's a dream."

The 21-year-old fourth seed showed

why he is hailed as the brightest young talent in the game with a some outstanding all-court tennis that left Roddick smiling in disbelief and earned the Swiss a standing ovation.

The 20-year-old American earned a set point in the first-set tiebreak but squandered it and Federer made him pay the maximum price.

Roddick neutralised

Playing better tennis even than the memorable display he produced two years ago to end Pete Sampras's 31-game unbeaten streak at Wimbledon, the elegant Swiss completely neutralised Roddick's power game with craft and touch of the highest order.

The last Swiss player to win a grand slam event was the now-retired Martina Hingis, the 1999 Australian Open women's singles champion. Hingis won five grand slams in all, including Wimbledon in 1997.

Philippoussis's victory was all about power as he destroyed Grosjean in the first match on Centre Court.

The 1998 U.S. Open finalist crashed down 11 aces to take his tournament's tally to 164 and unleashed a series of destructive forehand groundstrokes to

sweep aside the 13th seed.

Victory was a sweet moment for Philippoussis, who was confined to a wheelchair after he underwent three operations on his left knee in the space of 14 months between January 2000 and March 2001.

"God it's weird. It feels like I was in a wheelchair yesterday but then it feels like I've been away for six years," said the 26-year-old.

"It's very tough. I've been through a lot."

His victory means an Australian will appear in the Wimbledon men's final for the fourth year in a row after Pat Rafter in 2000 and 2001 and Lleyton Hewitt last year.

Grosjean was reduced to a cowering shadow of the player who outclassed Britain's Tim Henman in the quarter-finals on Friday.

With some under-statement, the Frenchman said: "Mark served big today, it was tough for me to return. I played pretty good against Tim but Mark's serve was a little bit better than Tim's."

day was the first time since 1982 that both men's semi-finals at Wimbledon had ended in three-set victories.

NL Wrap: Cardinals Boosted by Back-To-Back Homers

CHICAGO (Reuters) - Jim Edmonds and Albert Pujols clubbed back-to-back first-inning homers to offset a three home-run display by Moises Alou to power the St. Louis Cardinals to an 11-8 National League win over the Chicago Cubs Friday.

Tino Martinez also homered, had three hits and drove in four runs for the Cardinals, who took a two-game lead over the Cubs in the NL Central.

Bo Hart added three hits, scored two runs and drove in two runs for the Cards, who had 14 hits. Brett Tomko (5-5) gave up three runs and seven hits in six innings for the win.

Alou hammered a career-high three homers and drove in five runs. Eric Karros and Sammy Sosa also homered for the Cubs, Sosa hitting the 511th of his career to tie Mel Ott for 16th place on the all-time list.

Kerry Wood (8-6) was rocked for seven runs, including three homers, and six hits in a three-inning start. Mark Grudzielanek added three hits to the Chicago attack.

Mets 7, Reds 2

In Cincinnati, Jeromy Burnitz launched a three-run homer in the seventh inning to help the New York Mets to a 7-2 victory over the Reds.

Tom Glavine (6-8) snapped a five-game losing streak by holding the Reds to one run and four hits in seven innings. Armando Benitez struck out the final batter for his 20th save of the season.

Jose Guillen scored both runs for the Reds with solo homers in the fourth and eighth. Jimmy Haynes (1-8) dropped his third straight decision after giving up three runs and seven hits in 6 1/3 innings.

Pirates 3, Astros 2

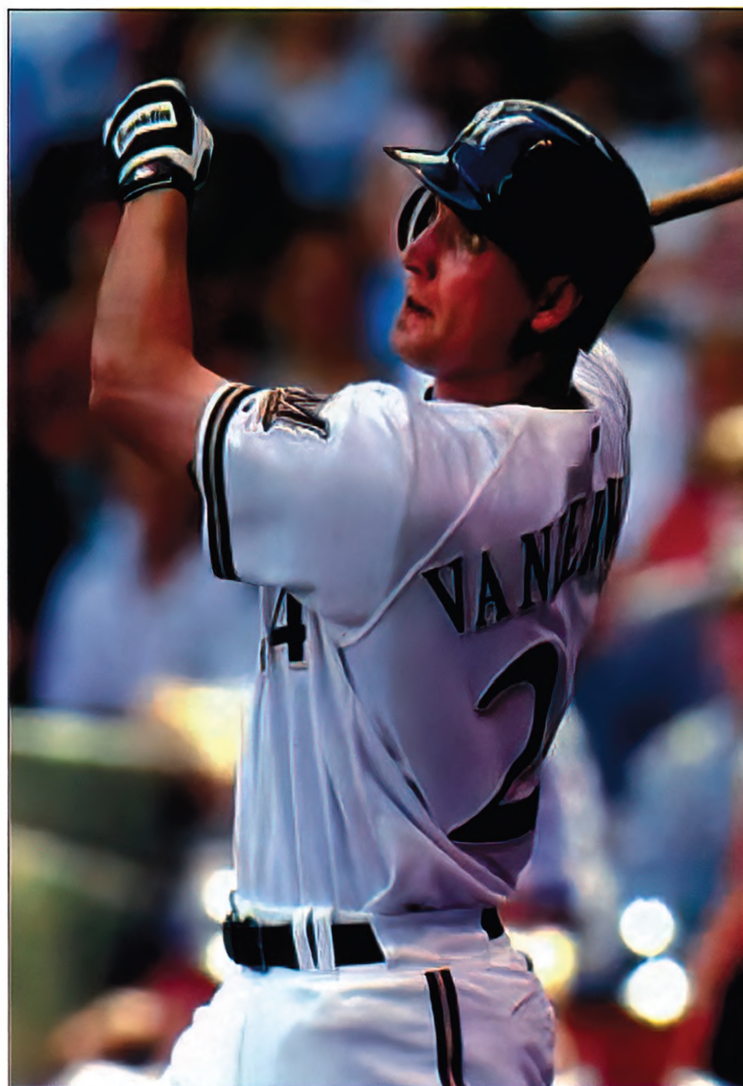
In Pittsburgh, Reggie Sanders hit a game-winning homer in the eighth inning to help the Pirates edge the Houston Astros 3-2.

Brian Boehringer (4-2) gave up one run and one hit in two innings of relief and Mike Williams closed the game with a perfect ninth for his 23rd save of the season. Reliever Peter Munro (3-4) allowed a run and one hit in two innings.

Jack Wilson added two hits, including an RBI single in the sixth, for the Pirates.

Rockies 8, Brewers 6

In Milwaukee, Greg Norton homered in the eighth inning to guide the



Milwaukee Brewers batter John Vander Wal watches his grand slam off Colorado Rockies pitcher Aaron Cook in the first inning in Milwaukee, July 4. Teammates Eric Young, Geoff Jenkins, and Richie Sexson were on base for the grand slam. Photo by Allen Fredrickson/Reuters

Colorado Rockies to an 8-6 triumph over the Brewers.

Preston Wilson hit a two-run double in the first and homered in the fifth for the Rockies.

Steve Reed (5-1) struck out two batters in 1 1/3 innings of relief for the win. Justin Speier tossed a scoreless ninth for his third save of the season.

John Vander Wal cracked a grand slam in the first for Milwaukee and Royce Clayton added a solo shot in the fifth. Leo Estrella (2-1) suffered his first major league loss after giving up three runs, including two on bases-loaded walks, and two hits in 2/3 inning of relief.

Marlins 2, Phillies 1

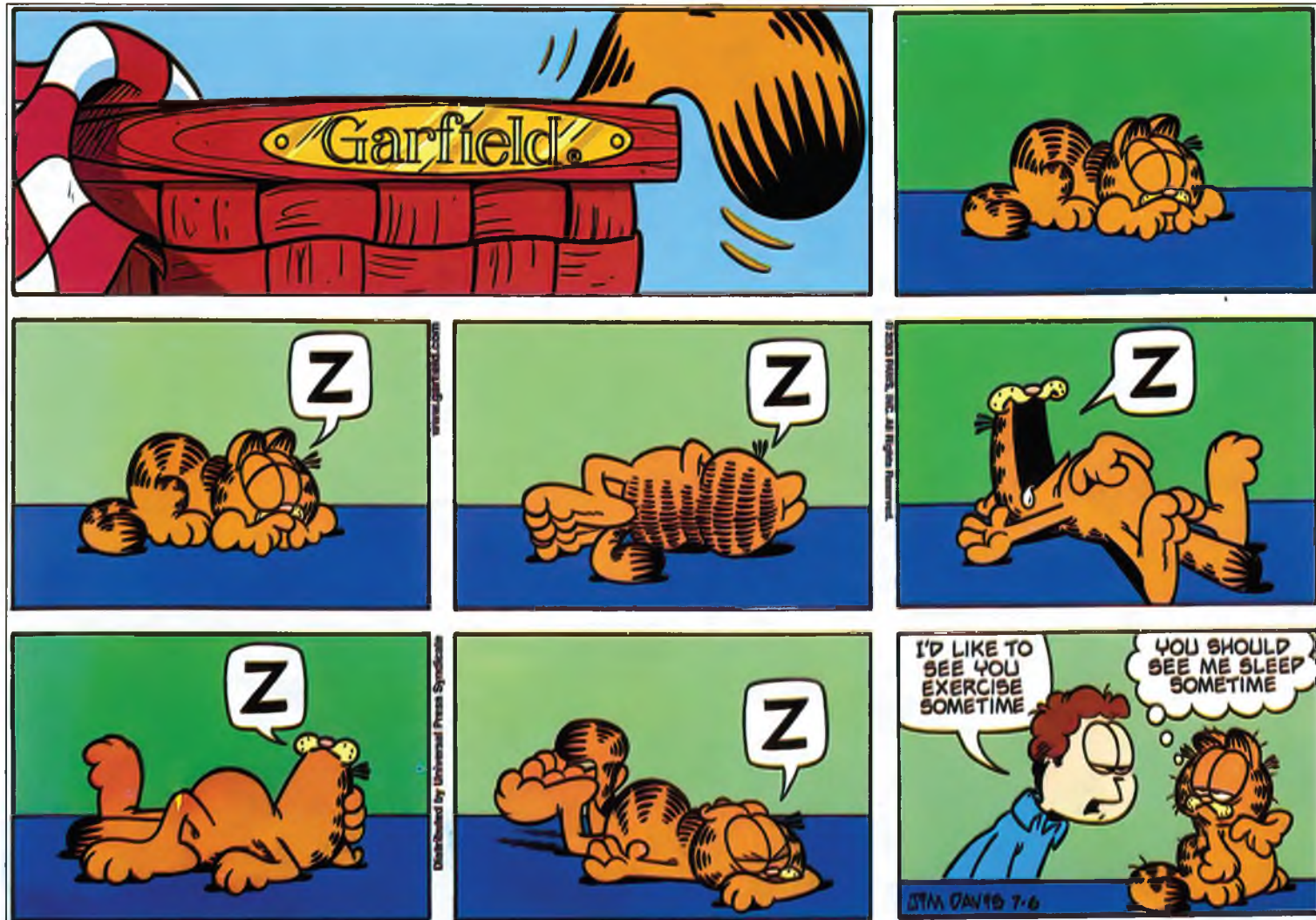
In Philadelphia, Derrek Lee singled home the winning run in the top of the ninth inning to give the Florida Marlins a 2-1 victory over the Phillies.

Braden Loper (4-2) tossed 1 2/3 innings of scoreless relief for starter Kevin Millwood, who struck out seven batters and gave up one run in seven innings.

Pat Burrell scored on a fielder's choice to tie the game in the eighth before Jose Mesa (3-5) allowed the winning run on two hits and two walks in the ninth.

7-Day Weather Forecast

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Sana'a	Hi 31 Lo 14	Hi 32 Lo 14	Hi 31 Lo 14	Hi 30 Lo 14	Hi 30 Lo 14	Hi 30 Lo 14	Hi 30 Lo 14
Aden	Hi 40 Lo 28	Hi 39 Lo 28	Hi 40 Lo 29	Hi 39 Lo 27	Hi 36 Lo 27	Hi 38 Lo 26	Hi 37 Lo 26



THE LAST WORD IN ASTROLOGY

BY Eugenia

Aries
(Mar 21 - Apr 19)
Don't let comments made by someone get to you. Show that you can take constructive criticism. Humor will help considerably.

Taurus
(Apr 20 - May 20)
Concentrate on what you can do to advance your career or improve your health. You can make your life better if you do what's best for you.

Gemini
(May 21 - Jun 20)
Your capacity to make improvements will be heightened. Physical alterations will be successful if you begin the process today. Let your creative imagination wander.

Cancer
(Jun 21 - Jul 22)
This is not the day to confront a personal situation that arises. You should consider taking a trip or studying something of historical interest to you.

Leo
(Jul 23 - Aug 22)
Leave emotional matters alone and put your energy into having fun with friends today. If you are easy to get along with, you aren't likely to be faced with difficult issues.

Virgo
(Aug 23 - Sep 22)
You can make money, but not by investing in someone else's idea. Consider making extra cash by selling a product or service for the home.

Libra
(Sept 23 - Oct 22)
Your emotions will be hard to control today. Don't put yourself in a situation that could lead to a disagreement. Take time to rest, relax and rejuvenate.

Scorpio
(Oct 23 - Nov 21)
Don't sit back waiting for things to happen. Put your energy into closing deals that will bring you extra cash. The only limitations you will face are the ones you bring about yourself.

Sagittarius
(Nov 22 - Dec 21)
This is a great day to discuss your future plans for a project that you believe in. The people you meet at meetings or other events will introduce you to a potential business partner.

Capricorn
(Dec 22 - Jan 19)
Don't count on anything to run smoothly. Prepare to make allowances for others. Put in extra time, but don't neglect your personal responsibilities.

Aquarius
(Jan 20 - Feb 18)
This can turn out to be a spectacular day if you are traveling or doing something exciting. You will have the capacity to cover a lot of ground today, so don't waste it.

Pisces
(Feb 19 - Mar 20)
Take care of both health and financial matters today. You must not let an older relative put demands on you that are impossible to meet. Avoid signing anything today that might be binding.

Bloomberg hacker gets prison

By GAIL APPLESON

NEW YORK (Reuters) - A Kazakh citizen has been sentenced to more than four years in prison for hacking into Bloomberg L.P.'s computer system in an attempt to extort \$200,000 (120,000 pounds) from the business news service and its founder, Michael Bloomberg, now New York City's mayor.

U.S. District Judge Kimba Wood sentenced Oleg Zezev to 51 months in prison, one of the longest terms ever given for computer intrusion, federal prosecutors said.

"As the government has pointed out, your crime was a very serious one because of its threat to international commerce and the integrity of data that the financial community relies upon to do its business," Wood said.

The trial received a great deal of

him that if he did not pay him \$200,000 he would disclose this information to customers and the media in an effort to harm Bloomberg's reputation.

According to the evidence introduced at trial, Zezev was the chief information technology officer at Kazkommerts Securities, located in Almaty, Kazakhstan.

In the spring of 1999, Bloomberg provided database services to Kazkommerts. As a result, Kazkommerts was provided with the software needed to gain access to Bloomberg's services over the Internet. Those services were cancelled by Bloomberg in 1999 because Kazkommerts did not pay its bill.

In March 2000, Zezev manipulated Bloomberg's software to bypass the firm's security system in order to gain unauthorized access to the computer

By FRANKLIN PAUL

NEW YORK (Reuters) - Portable digital video players make it easy to pack Bach, Beck and a season of "Brady Bunch" episodes into one pocket-sized gadget, but consumers initially may balk at the hefty cost and limited video programming choices.

This new wave of gadgets is aimed at frequent travelers and young people who are comfortable with digital music and video. About the size of a John Grisham paperback and encased in shiny metal, they can hold dozens of full-length movies, thousands of music files and pictures, with space left over for storage.

The Jetsons-age vision of carrying all your favorite television programs and songs in the palm of your hand brings to fruition a dream: that one man can be a walking warehouse of good tunes and moving pictures.

Twenty years ago such a claim might have meant that a person had his media collection — on hundreds of albums, cassettes and video tapes — loaded in one's recreational vehicle, with a "roadie" waiting to lug it around.

Still, despite their small size and "gee-whiz" appeal, it may be years before consumers warm up to personal video players — also called PVPs — in the same fashion as its popular digital cousin, the MP3 player.

"There is not nearly as much momentum behind portable video as there is behind portable audio," said Yankee Group analyst Ryan Jones. "But it's still pretty early for these devices."

Just three years ago, downloading movies and sharing digital video was still considered a far-off notion. Only recently have portable music players become mainstream gadgets, and prices for digital home video cameras have come down. As such, the portable video market has arrived sooner than expected.

Powerful, yet pricey

The video jukeboxes come with a screen about 3 inches wide and 2 inches tall — just larger than a credit card. The first two models originate in France, from Archos, with its AV320 and Thomson's TMS.PA RCA Lyra RD2780, due this fall.

Starting with 20 gigabytes of memory, each is about the size of a paperback book but has the weight of a hardcover. Both can play back digital video transferred from a video camera or other material acquired at home or on the Internet.

In addition, they record from television, much like a video cassette

PluggedIn: 'Jetsons-Age' pocket TV jukeboxes arrive

recorder, and Archos sells an add-on camera that turns the jukebox into a video camera. RCA's Lyra lets users program it to start and stop recording television shows at a set time.

Danielle Levitas, an analyst at research firm IDC, said consumers wowed by the their abilities may be put off by the price: the Archos tops \$500, and the LYRA sells for \$400.

"Most consumers think twice before they drop \$400 ... and I don't see the cost coming down dramatically for a couple of years," she said. "Plus, there is competition from existing popular technology like portable DVD players."

Indeed, video-in-your-pocket is not a new idea. Frequent airline flyers can often be seen watching Hollywood's best on portable DVD players, whose screens are bigger than the PVP. Many of the same people who might buy PVPs already own laptop computers, which can play both DVDs and digital video files.

Other devices, such as Panasonic's SV-AV30, let users record from TV and play back the video, but have far less capacity. These machines, popular with camera enthusiasts as a way to view digital pictures, record data in increments of about 256 megabytes, or 80 times less capacity than a 20-gigabyte drive.

Personal digital assistants (PDAs) — such as Sony's TG-50, JVC's MP-PV331 and Palm Inc.'s PALM.O Zire 71 — also play video in the MPEG-4 format. This is to video what the more familiar MP3 is to digital music recordings. But PDAs also carry very limited memory for watching films, and are pricey: Sony's and JVC's models sell for more than \$400 each.

Besides the fact that the world doesn't need another three-letter acronym to remember, PVPs face other issues that could keep buyers away, such as concerns over short battery life and difficulty acquiring videos to view on the machine.

With the advent of PCs that pull songs from CDs and turn them into MP3 for portable use, music files are ubiquitous in homes and on the Internet, although not without some protest from music industry bigwigs who worry about unlawful swapping.

"We are seeing between 5 and 6 million households in the U.S. downloading feature-length content on a regular basis," Jones of Yankee Group said. "That's not just car commercials; that's

TV shows or full-length movies."

Should these models succeed, experts see competing devices coming from companies such as Apple Computer Inc. AAPL.O, whose iPod dominates the audio "hard drive" market, and Sony Corp.6758.T, the world's biggest consumer electronics maker.

(The PluggedIn column appears weekly. Comments or questions on this one can be e-mailed to franklin.paul(at)reuters.com.)



A Kazakh citizen has been sentenced to more than four years in prison for hacking into Bloomberg L.P.'s computer system in an attempt to extort \$200,000 (120,000 pounds) from the business news service and its founder, Michael Bloomberg, pictured, now New York City's mayor. REUTERS

publicity because Bloomberg testified about meeting with Zezev in London in August of 2000 as part of a scheme to catch the defendant. Zezev was arrested at that time.

Zezev also made a surprising escape attempt during the trial as he began heading for the back of the room by jumping onto the backs of courtroom benches.

A Manhattan federal jury in February found Zezev guilty of trying to steal confidential information belonging to Bloomberg and its customers.

He planned to use that information to threaten Michael Bloomberg, telling

system in order to pose as different Bloomberg customers and employees.

Zezev sent a number of e-mails to Michael Bloomberg demanding payment of \$200,000 in exchange for revealing information about how he infiltrated the company's computer system.

Bloomberg also received a multi-page fax that consisted of a printout of Bloomberg computer screens containing personal information about Michael Bloomberg, including his employee identification photograph, his computer user name and password at Bloomberg and credit card numbers.



مؤسسة الحارثي التجارية

GREATWALL CHERY

إطلاة جريئة فخامة متميزة Daring looks, unique luxury

SAFE

DEER

Chinese technology now in Yemen

التكنولوجيا الصينية الآن في اليمن

الاختيار الأنسب للأداء الأصعب

The most suitable choice for the toughest performance

قوية.. مريحة.. اقتصادية

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يعلن معهد العلوم الأكاديمية والكمبيوتر واللغات - تعز عن حاجته إلى ١ - مديرة تنفيذية وسكرتيرة على أن يتوفر فيها، قوة الشخصية، اللقطة، حسن المنهج، الخبرة، ٢ - موجهة إنجليزية، موجهة فيزياء، اللقطة العامة على أن تكون مدرسة جامعية، تعز جسر كلاب - ت. ٢٠٢٨١١

مطلوب حارس سيق له العمل في إحدى شركات الحراسة، على أن يعمل في إحدى المؤسسات الخاصة، فاكس: ٢٠٢٨١١، ت. ٢٠٢٨١١، ص. ب: ٢٠٢٨١١

مطلوب مندوب تسويق إعلانات (صحف وإذاعة) لدى جهة إدارية في هذا المجال، على أن تتوفر في المتقدمين، التالي: القدرة على الإقناع، حسن المنهج، الإلتزام، حسن التواصل، ١ - ٢٠٢٨١١

مطلوب ميكانيكي وكهربائي سيارات بترول وديزل وبنفي من خريجي المعاهد الفنية وبحر لتقليل عن خمس سنوات، العنوان كار فيكي سنتر، شارع جبوتي، ت. ١٧٠٥٦، فاكس: ١٧٠٥٦

مطلوب مهندس مبيعات على أن تتوفر فيه المؤهلات التالية: ١ - شهادة جامعية تخصص هندسة ميكانيكية، ٢ - خبرة في المجال، ٣ - خبرة في المبيعات، ٤ - خبرة في المبيعات، ٥ - خبرة في المبيعات، ٦ - خبرة في المبيعات، ٧ - خبرة في المبيعات، ٨ - خبرة في المبيعات، ٩ - خبرة في المبيعات، ١٠ - خبرة في المبيعات

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عنوان التواصل: معهد العالمية للدراسات والالتحاق والكمبيوتر، هاتف ٢٠٢٤١٧، شارع الزبير، بداية شارع هائل

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للبيع جهاز HP، ليزر حدة، ميل 610، بحالة ممتازة، وسعر ٧٠٠٠ ريال، قابل للتفاوض، التواصل مع خالد صالح القرش، ص. ب: ٧١٧٤١٧٩

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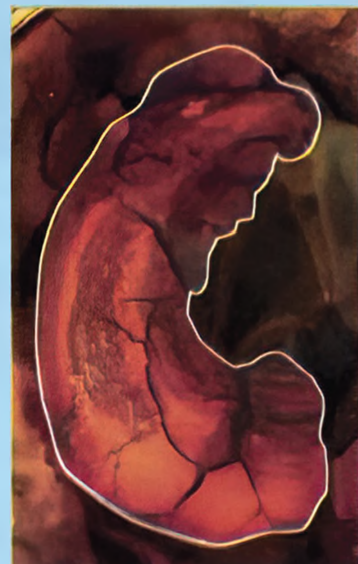
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