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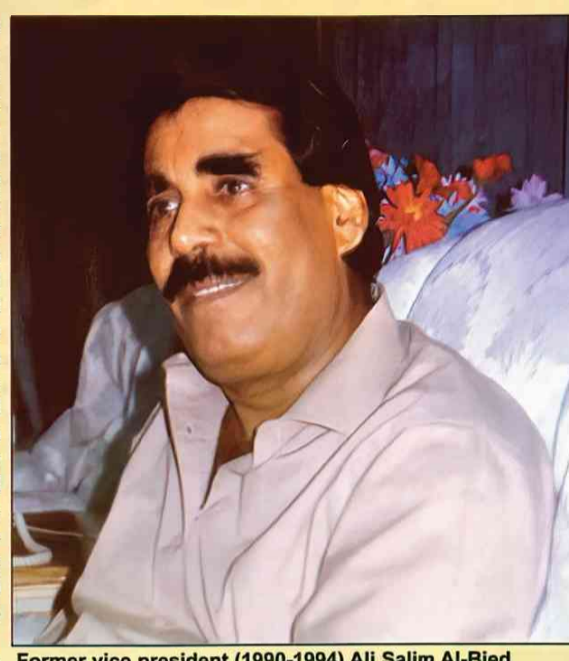
Now that amnesty is granted to Ali Salim Al-Bied along with 15 other separatists

Will he return?

MOHAMMED AL-QADHI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

SANAA - Questions are being asked throughout the country on whether the man who used to be the second during 1990-1994, Ali Salim Al-Bied will be back to his homeland. Those questions were raised after President Ali Abdullah Saleh decreed amnesty to him along with 15 other leaders of 1994 civil war. The president's decision invited different responses from different political parties and politicians. The possible return of Haider Abu Bakr al-Attas, al-Bied's prime minister during the 1994 war, is also in question. The Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) welcomed Saleh's pardon which the YSP has been calling for since late 1994 and was the reason behind its boycott of parliamentary elections in 1997. In a statement issued on the 13th anniversary of unification, the General Secretariat of the YSP con-

sidered the amnesty statement of the president a good step towards getting back the peaceful and democratic context of the unification. It stressed that this would help demolish the impact of the past conflicts and open the way for brighter future for Yemen. Dr. Saif Sael, YSP's assistant secretary general said the pardon serves the political situation in the country as well as the national rally Saleh called for. He described the decision as wise. However, the YSP demanded that the conviction should be abolished too. Dr. Mohammed al-Mikhlaifi, YSP head of legal department, said the pardon should be a first step to end up the impact of the war. He emphasized that dropping the conviction entails the canceling of the charges. While al-Bied did not comment on the amnesty, al-Attas welcomed it and said he would come back soon to Yemen.



Continued on page 3 Former vice president (1990-1994) Ali Salim Al-Bied

Public protests and appeals by a number of organizations

Calls for the release al-Muoid and al-Helah intensify

YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Thousands of Yemeni women took to the street last Saturday in Sana'a to protest the continuous detention of Sheikh Mohammed al-Mouid and his companion in Germany since last January as well as the arrest and disappearance of Abdul Salam al-Helah in Egypt since last September. The protesters gathered at al-Tahreer Square. They carried banners, demanding the release of al-Mouid and his companion Mohammed Zaid as well as disclosing the fate of al-Helah who was trapped by the Egyptian intelligence, according to the organizers of the protest gathering. They condemned terrorism and the Israeli atrocities against Palestinians. They also said in their banners that the international fight against terrorism would be meaningless unless there is a fight against the Israeli terrorism. Some of the organizers and relatives of the detainees delivered speeches, urging all people and international human rights organizations to interfere to get these people released. They demanded President Ali Abdullah Saleh to exercise more pressure on the US,

German and Egyptian authorities to get the detainees released and send them back to Yemen to be tried if charges against them proved true. In their letter to president Saleh, the organizers, the National Organization for Defending Human Rights and Freedoms (NODHR) and the Female Department at the Islah Party) asked the president to authorize some advocates to defend the detainees and suing Egypt for kidnapping al-Helah. They also requested him to confirm Yemen's stand in supporting the Palestinians in defending themselves against the Zionists. They also asked the German as well as Egyptian ambassadors to Yemen to interfere with their governments to get the arrestees released, pointing out that the actions of the authorities against Yemeni citizens will affect Yemen's relationship with them. They considered these actions an attack on Yemeni sovereignty. It was planned for the protest to go to the presidential palace but later it was called off. Eight representatives were selected to deliver the messages to president Saleh



Sheikh Mohammed al-Mouid



Abdul Salam al-Helah

and both the German and Egyptian ambassadors. The US authorities accuse al-Mouid of being Osama bin Laden's financier and supporting terrorist activities of al-Qaeda and Hamas. Al-Mouid defenders said he played an important role against the Russian occupation of Afghanistan and that was done in accordance with the government's knowledge and support. Al-Mouid was arrested in Germany where he was trapped on a request from the US. But, al-Helah was kidnapped in Egypt and his relatives accuse the Egyptian Embassy in Sana'a of playing a role in snatching him. Al-Helah has been working for the Yemeni intelligence and has played a role in extraditing and expelling some of the Arab Afghans from Yemen during the 1990s. He is believed to have valuable information the Egyptian authorities about the Egyptian Afghans. However, the Egyptian authorities denied that they arrested al-Helah and said he left Egypt for another country just few days after his arrival in Cairo last September, allegations which his relatives do not believe and confirm he is still in Egypt.

Continued on page 3

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Towards Yemen's accession of some GCC's institutions: Yemeni-Kuwaiti educational experts meet

BY HASSAN AL-ZAIDI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Kuwaiti deputy minister of education, vice-chairman of the National Committee for Culture and Science, Mr. Abdulaziz Hassan al-Jarallah arrived in Sana'a last Friday for talks with Yemeni education officials on educational issues particularly training and curricula.

The visit comes after Yemen has joined the GCC's Arab Bureau for Education.

The Gulf States have been seeking to play an active part in the educational system after the US demands have become distinctly clear for effecting changes in some school educational curricula.

Some of those curricula have Salaf-oriented trends which have been taught at some scholastic institutes in Yemen, which are incorporated along with education schools.

Upon an invitation by the United

States a Yemeni educational team is still discussing the possibility of improving educational curricula.

Saudi teachers have been sent to Yemen for the first time at the expense of Saudi Arabia, the number of those teachers has reached totaling 950.

This has come within the framework of the Yemeni-Saudi educational cooperation to be enhanced for the better.

The Saudi embassy cultural attaché said his country was to send a number of books to the libraries at Sana'a university.

The Gulf tendency to enhance the educational fields between Yemen and other gulf states has been deeply enhanced.

This is clearly observed when the Yemeni-Iranian closeness has been felt particularly in the field of culture and education.

Around 400 scholarships are granted to Yemeni students study at the Iranian universities.

Despite fraud and underage voting: Elections get good marks

Elections get good marks

As part of its activities, an assessing meeting was organized last Thursday on the 2003 parliamentary elections by the National Center for Human Rights and Democratic Developments.

Politicians as well as political parties representatives took part in the meeting along with a host of parliamentarians and the chairman of the General Federation Syndicate for the Republican Laborers.

The meeting was marked by raising positive election-related issues held on April 27 of the last month.

During the meeting, participants confirmed that the 27 April election constitutes a good advance towards the

democratic experience in Yemen. But what is needed is to promote and enhance this experience for the better in the future.

The center chairman said that within promoting the democratic experience in Yemen, the government as well as the opposition parties have to work hand in hand for improving that experience and tackling infringements that have already taken place during the April 27 elections.

The meeting was attended by Ms Francis Guy, the UK Ambassador to Yemen, Diana Eloiva, the Russian Embassy Secretary and a host of others

Intracs honors its employees

On the occasion of international Labor Day, an award ceremony was held by Intracs Company in Mareb to honor the company's distinguished employees for the year 2002.

Amid presence of the governor of Mareb and a number of prominent personalities in Mareb, Chairman of Intracs Mr. Abdullah Al-Kharraz distributed certificates of merit along with awards to 44 worker, employee, and technician working for the company.

Then Mr. Al-Kharraz gave a speech thanking the company's staff for their efforts and congratulated them on the occasion of Labor Day.

The governor of Mareb also gave a statement in which he thanked the company for its efforts in the governorate and for taking good care of its employees. He also indicated the governorate's efforts in facilitating the work of the private sector and establishing a number of projects for this purpose.

Following the statements, a warm reception was held during which employees and their management had an opportunity to discuss various issues concerning their work and presented proposals for the future.



During the award ceremony

Training course on.... Basic principles of the defendant's rights

Imad AL-Saqqaf & Mohammed AL-Hakimi
Yemen Times - Taiz

Legal rights of defendant citizens are being violated by some security men, therefore, some organizations have recently set up serious measures to spread awareness about the serious consequences resulting from neglecting this critical issue.

Last week on 17-19 May, the Taiz-based Yemen women branch and Oxfam Organization, in cooperation with Taiz security Administration, concluded a two-day training course aimed at consolidating the capacity of policemen working for judiciary to a better application of the Yemeni rules and a comprehensive understanding of the law by those policemen while performing their duties in this respect, through a comparative study of international law and rules which were actually included in the course's literature and brochures.

The major premise of the course concentrated on behavior towards defendants during arrest, detention and interrogation other than those permitted by the law. It, in addition to this, centered on banning torture and inhumane treatment used by some security men against the accused. The second main topic focused on the inviolability of citizens' own lives.

Worth mentioning that eighteen people participated in the course- security men, civil society organization, train-



A view from the panel

ers and female lawyers.

Highly accurate and modern means had been used in the discussions.

The success the course secured was the outcome of common strenuous efforts by all. It is also quite important to refer to significant and successful contributions by Dr. Mohammed Ad-Durah, professor of law at Taiz university; Mr. Hussein AL-Adeemi, an expert in international law; and Mr. Sultan AL-Alemi, public relations manager at Taiz security office and human rights organization chief. In fact, all such a success should be first attributed to the general manager of security of the governorate Dr. Ahmad AL-Olufi, who has continuously been stepping up the role of security and improving its structure to be in harmo-

ny with the law.

Such activities and seminars held in Taiz do reflect the invaluable role of the governor of Taiz governorate Judge Ahmed AL-Hajry in encouraging and supporting creative men and creativity in general.

Many people attended the conclusion ceremony in which sheik Mohammed AL-Hayagcm, vice governor, Women Union branch chairwoman and the general manger of security highlighted the importance of good understanding of this issue and expressed their appreciation of the organizers and participants who were accordingly rewarded by the sheik.

"We will renew our civilized human and democratic heritage" Suad AL-Abisi stated.

Palestinian Days concluded

Organized by Kana'an Association for Palestine, political and art activities for the Palestinian Day in Yemen concluded last Thursday at the Taj Sheba Hotel.

During the closing ceremony, a speech on the occasion was delivered by the Minister of Planning and Development, Mr. Ahmed Mohammed Sofan. A speech was also delivered by the Chairman of the Kana'an Association for Palestine, Mr. Yahya Mohammed Abdullah Saleh.

Attendees expressed their readiness



to support the Palestinian People against continuous Israeli aggression and occupation.

Symposiums held on May 21 were devoted to experience exchanges, coordination among societies, unions, syndicates and Yemeni institutions, which support the Palestinian people.

On the sidelines of the Palestinian Days, a photo exhibition together with an exhibition for the Palestinian goods and commodities was organized at the Sana'a International Exhibition Center.

Symposium on 27 April elections held

Organized by the Yemeni Center for Strategic Studies, YCSS, an appraisal symposium on 27 April parliamentary elections is to be organized on Tuesday May 27 in cooperation with the Friedrich Ebert Foundation at the YCSS's headquarters.

During the symposium, a number of vital working papers are to be discussed by researchers interested in the democratic experience and transitions

taken place in the election process held on April 27.

Different vital issues that have accompanied the 27 April elections are to be discussed also, such as women's political participation, evaluation of the election platforms, the public institution neutrality, political parties' activities during the polling day, international and local monitoring organizations.

Online journalism in a lecture

Communication Training & Qualification Institute in Sana'a organized Wednesday a lecture on modern media and internet in which Mr. Henry Mendelsohn, Information Resources officer at Abu Dhabi embassy talked about the role internet has played in media nowadays and how the Yemeni papers can benefit from internet on journalism information.

Mr. Henry also displayed a number of websites that papers can benefit from either to improve abilities or to rapidly get information. He further explained how papers could use Internet to make sure of the source of the information that may be found online.



(L-R) Helmi Noman and Henry Mendelsohn

About 30 journalists and interested people attended the lecture.

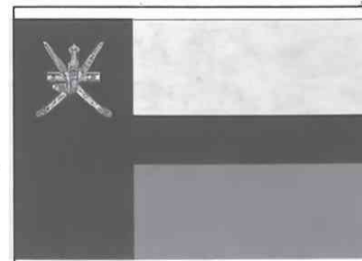
Henry made a lecture in the Commercial and Industrial Chamber in Aden City in which he exposed how to benefit from the information system in the economic sector via Internet.

Oman envoy in Yemen

Oman's Sultan Qaboos bin Saeed special envoy arrived in Sana'a last week to convey the sultan's congratulations to president Ali Abdulla Saleh of Yemen on the 13th anniversary of Yemeni unification observed on May 22, 2003.

The president on Friday received Sheik Mohammed bin Ali al-Katbi, the minister of state, the governor of Dhafar governorate who conveyed the congratulations message from Sultan Qaboos.

The Omani ambassador to Sana'a Mr. Abdulllah al-Bathi said in statement to Yemen Times that the meeting



did not discuss any of the distinguished relationship between the two countries. He further said, "The Sultanate often sends special envoy for conveying congratulations in expression of the distinguished bilateral relations of the two neighboring countries."

New issues published

The second issue of al-Ettahad Ashaibani, has been published by the Ashaibani federation.

The new issue comprises different cultural and literary miscellany to show the federation activities.

At the same time the 8th issue of Mabkar newspaper has been quarterly published. The new publication is supported by Alwan Ashaibani and Mr. Ahmed Abdullah Ashaibani.



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:

What do you think will Mr. Al-Biedh's response to President Saleh's amnesty be?

- He will return to Yemen as soon as possible. 11%
- He would not come at all. 11%
- He would only come if President Saleh is not in power any more. 11%
- He would not come immediately, but in a few months. 57%

LAST WEEK'S QUESTION:

* Do you think that the number of ministries formed (35) is too high or good enough? 57%

* Yes, it is too high and it should be reduced to below 25. 22%

* No, in fact more ministries need to be formed. 11%

* Yes, it is too high, but it only needs to be reduced a few seats. 9%

No, it is fine. 1%

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

Organized by Indian Embassy:

Reception dinner hosted

A reception dinner was hosted last Saturday by O.P Bajaj, the Charge d' Affaires of the Indian Embassy in Sanaa, in honor of H.E. Mr. R. M. Abhyankar, Secretary (Asia and North Africa), Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.

The reception party was attended by a host of prominent Indian and Yemeni individuals.

Continued from page 1

Will Ali Salim Al-Bied return?

On his part, Anees Hasan Yahya, one of the convicted, said the pardon was a surprise to him, but he considered it positive and courageous. He said the amnesty would enable them to come back home and practice their political and civil rights. He denied that the pardon decision came as a result of a deal between the government and the YSP.

Mr. Abdulrahman al-Jifri, head of Sons of Yemen League Party and one of the convicted welcomed the decision of Saleh, confirming the support of his party to this step which is one of the factors that would push democracy into the right path.

Islah party which had participated in the war against the socialist party, said that the pardon should be vital to reform the political situation of both the authority and opposition as they are both the main players in the political life of the country. In a statement by an official in the party, Islah called that the decision should achieve the aims of all political forces in closing down the files of past conflicts, spreading the culture of tolerance, applying constitution in letter and spirit. Islah confirmed that the pardon should not be a mere political declaration, demanding a solution to its consequences so as to enable all people to take part in building up Yemen and supporting democracy which would not have been achieved if there was no unification. "Islah is studying all means to achieve this" the statement said, adding that Islah has called for all the opposition parties in the Joint Meeting Opposition to discuss this seriously because the amnesty is a chance that should be made use of to strengthen all political forces. Islah also stressed that this should be a first step that enables all people inside and outside Yemen to contribute to development of democracy and the role to be played by the opposition which considers the pardon one of its parameters to correct the mistakes and relations between the political players, responding to the challenges that face the democratic transition and political development as a major element of development at large. The Islah also stressed that all political parties should evaluate their stands in an objective manner so as to avoid falling into the traps of the same mistakes.

The timing of the amnesty raised a lot of question marks. Some political observers told Yemen Times that president Saleh has chosen this time to issue the decree as he came to realize that the YSP is no more a big

number in the political spectrum, taking into account the number of seats the socialist got in the last parliamentary election, mainly in the southern governorates. Another important element that helped issuing the pardon is that Islah is no more objecting such a pardon as it used to do before having good contacts with the YSP, despite the fact that some traditional figures in the Islah did not welcome Saleh's pardon. President Saleh delayed the issuance of this amnesty as he used to listen to the objection of Islah as well as his cronies. However, some others believe the timing has to do with what has taken place in Iraq and that Saleh has demolished the idea that his opponents outside might be used one day as a means to blackmail and pressure his regime. Despite the motives behind the amnesty, people consider it wise.

Saleh last Thursday announced the amnesty on the penalties against those who took part in the war of 1994. "On this occasion we announce an amnesty on the penalties against those condemned in the great criminal case and we call them to participate in building the nation, which is big enough for everyone," the president said in a speech marking the unification day.

Here is a list of the names of the pardoned leaders who were tried and sentenced in absentia in 1997. They live in different countries.

- 1- Ali Salem al-Bied (death penalty)
- 2- Haider Abu Bakr al-Attas (death penalty)
- 3- Haitham Kasim Taher (death penalty)
- 4- Saleh Ubaid Ahmad (death penalty)
- 5- Saleh Munasser al-Saili (death penalty)
- 6- Abdulrahman al-Jifri (a stay of execution for 7-year jail sentence)
- 7- Muthana Saleh Askar (10-year jail sentence)
- 8- Mohammed Ali Al-Kairahi (10 year jail sentence)
- 9- Kasim Yahia Kasim (10-year jail sentence)
- 10- Sulaiman Naser Masood (a stay of execution for 7-year jail sentence)
- 11- Anees Hasan Yahya (a stay of execution for 5-year jail sentence)
- 12- Salem Mohammed Jubran (a stay of execution for 5-year jail sentence)
- 13- Ahmad Ubaid bin Dagher (a stay of execution for 3-year jail sentence)
- 14- Saleh Shaif (acquitted)
- 15- Kasim Abdul Ra'ab (acquitted)
- 16- Abu Bakr bin Husainoon (acquitted as he was killed in the war)

Fourth Arab session at HRTIC

Human Rights Information & Training Center-Taiz (HRTIC) is organizing today Monday May 26 in Sana'a an Arab workshop on human rights specially devoted for teachers..

Supervisors of secondary school and educational curricula specialists from Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, Tunisia and Yemen are to take part in the two-day workshop that will focus in its programs on the practical steps to incorporate the human rights principles among teachers and students.

This meeting comes in cooperation with the Arab Institute for Human Rights in Tunisia and supported by the Canada and Development Program for Local Initiatives.

Mr. Ezalddin Saeed al-Asbahi, the head of HRTIC says, "the current round is the fourth that the center holds represents a

developing turning-point for the education and human rights program that the center has been implementing for four years. This year and the next will witness a tangible development through which developed experiences from different countries along with local experiences on the ground for merging the human rights.

HRTIC, Taiz-based institution, has fulfilled two important studies about the possibility of merging the human rights in the Yemeni educational curricula at the secondary and primary stages.

This activity that 30 education supervisors participate in will be the beginning for the practical training program to put a plan and a guide to incorporate the human rights in the educational curricula.



Mr. Ezalddin Saeed al-Asbahi

Yemen Hunt Oil Company & Jannah Hunt Oil Company

Hunt employees honored



Group photo taken after the ceremony

On the occasion of the May Day, top employees of the Yemen Hunt Oil Company and Jannah Hunt Oil Company were honored on May 20 at the Sheraton Hotel.

During the honoring ceremony, a speech was delivered by Mr. Kareem Abu Hamad, the Vice Chairman and the General Manager of the Yemen Hunt Oil Company.

Another speech was also given by Dr. Moqbil on behalf of the Oil Ministry and Mineral.

The honoring ceremony is annually held by the two oil companies.

On his part, Mr. Khaled Ali Al-Khedr, the Vice Chairman began his address by congratulating top employees of the two oil companies.

"On this occasion which coincides with the 13th anniversary of Yemen's unification on May 22, we seize this

opportunity to congratulate the Yemeni people, the political leadership chaired by the president Ali Abdullah Saleh.

We hope that the coming years are full of life with honoring ceremonies for employees," Mr. Al-Khedr said. He highly spoke of the efforts exerted by the oil ministry and the General Authority for Oil chaired by the oil minister, Dr. Rasheed Baraba'a.

As for the Yemenization, Dr. Al-Khedr said that the Yemeni employees have been highly trained and that they have replaced foreign ones. "We consider the Yemeni cadres working at the Yemen Hunt Oil Company the mainstay in oil production. We feel proud that the training plans are in full swing," he further commented.

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Defending Refugees' rights

BY: FAHMIA AL-FOTIH
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

"War is a devilish seed that is easier to be planted and more difficult to be uprooted whenever it breaks out. War is a crazy idea for irresponsible leaders when there are many alternatives." That's how Ms. Amal al-Basha, Chairperson of Sister Arabic Forum (SAF) for human rights, started her speech addressing the two-day national symposium entitled "Peace and war and refugees problems and how to protect female refugees from violence" held on Sunday 18 May 2003.

She said "The third millennium has begun with its first wars; the war against terrorism in Afghanistan and then the heinous war against Iraq under pretext eliminating alleged weapons of mass destruction. War results in painful reality. Those who have experienced war shocks need a long time to forget their sorrows and loss of their beloved ones."

She added "Today we are going to shed light on one of the war results represented by refugees problem, that is the beginning of a long tiresome journey in foreign countries. It is true that female and male refugees suffer from living away from their home and continuous loss and their dreams of going back to their homes. However, the female refugees are affected much. Reports of human rights organization have proved that there is unusual violence aiming at girls and women during war. Thus, the women bodies become an aim the soldiers to stoop



A scene from the event

upon and rape and kidnapping becomes one of the most dangerous crimes in the battle"

The symposium displayed a number of field researches and detailed studies on reality of refugees particularly female refugees in Yemen.

It is worth mentioning that a study submitted by Dr. Abdualhakeem al-Shargabi about the refugees' situations in Yemen considered one of its kind as it is the first study tackles the refugees problems here in Yemen.

A large number of international and local civil society associations, human rights organizations, and ministries representatives attended and enriched the symposium with their comments on the submitted papers and studies. Consequently, a number of recommendations were issued. The recommendations concentrated on issuing laws and regulations to ensure refugees' rights, providing programs for social merge, providing them with basic requirements, launching awareness campaigns to inform them about their rights, and a number of other recommendations.

Calls for release al-Muoid & al-Helah

Tribesmen threatened that if al-Mouid is extradited to the US, the interests of both the US and German in Yemen will be harmed.

Despite the rising public protest against the detention of the arrestees, reliable Western sources in Sana'a have confirmed to the Yemen Times that the extradition of al-Mouid and his companion to the US has become very likely.

On the other hand, the National Organization for Defending Human Rights, NODHR has expressed its concerns and worries over holding al-Mouid as a captive for he is known as one of the most well-known moderate religious figures in Yemen.

Al-Mouid was detained by the German intelligence at Frankfurt airport on January first 2003.

The Yemen Times has received two faxed letters of appeal from the NODHR where it has called for the immediate release of Shiekh, Mohammed al-Mouid and his companion, Mohammed Zaed.

"We appeal to you, "the German Ambassador", Germany, and its judiciary to set Shiekh al-Mouid free as quickly as possible," the letter said.

It is believed that if Shiekh Mouid is extradited to the USA, this may have negative impact upon the Yemeni-German relations.

"Holding al-Mouid captive will make people fear traveling to Germany.

The detained has been known for a long time for his moderate thoughts, and has shown a rational mind and total refusal of terror," the appeal further stated.

At the same time intensified efforts

are currently being exerted on the government by many Islah and religious affiliates to pressurize the government to bring the two detainees back to Yemen.

On the other hand, the Yemen Times has received another letter of appeal addressing the Egyptian Ambassador for an immediate interference on the part of the Egyptian president to set Mr. Abdussalam al-Helaha free and bring him back to his family and relatives.

Al-Helaha, a former intelligence official, has been held captive by the Egyptian authorities since September 20, 2002.

"Through you, (addressing the Egyptian Ambassador) we appeal to HE the Egyptian President, Mohammed Husni Mubarak to release him immediately and send him back to his family and relatives," the letter said.

NODHR has expressed its sorrow for the detention of al-Helaha by the Egyptian authorities and preventing his relatives to have contacts with him.

"We fear that the Yemeni-Egyptian relations might get affected. As an intelligence official at the political security office, it has made some people think that he may have secret information about some wanted Egyptians, who used to reside in Yemen and not for practicing an aggressive activity against Egypt," the letter further noted.

"We as Yemenis, hold the Egyptian authorities accountable for al-Helaha's detention and isolating him is considered to be a crime against humanity," the NODHR letter of appeal concluded.

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جوائز قيمة تنتظر الفائزين وتقوم بإستلام الرسومات في جميع مكاتب اليمنية في أنحاء الجمهورية من اليوم وحتى تاريخ ٢٠٠٣/٧/١ م.

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An appeal to the new Minister of Human Rights:

They're crying for help

YEMEN TIMES STAFF

In the advanced world, the disabled receive special attention and care for their special needs. That is quite understood especially when the law of such countries serve their rights and adhere to their benefit through prioritizing their rights in employment, and living. Yet in our country, the situation is tragic; no special attention, on the contrary, they are brutally discriminated against and hence find nowhere to be.

The venue is Taiz; the Handicapped Rehabilitation Institute (HRI), the time, every passing day. What happens every day in this institute? The deaf and dumb would indicate with you in sign language with terror in their eyes it's: "Jalila".

The story started 9 years ago in 1994 when the HRI was established in Taiz. At that time many people with disabilities joined in hoping that this institute would be their chance to develop themselves and to be something useful in this society. But all their dreams were shattered smashed on the face of reality. A brutal disappointment to them seen as one in one person: Jalila, who apparently uses them to gain donations and aid and does nothing for them at all.

"We may be disabled, but we understand what's going on", one of the deaf and dumb students in the institute conveyed to the Yemen Times through a translator. "She gathers money for society called 'From a Child To Another' that does not even exist any more, and only is opened miraculously when a VIP is visiting to show him that we have something going on for the sake of the unfortunate. The handicapped bitterly added.

Although there are donations coming to the institute, students pay for the registration fees, for transport and in turn

they work with no return in the tailoring and carpentry workshops of the institute. In fact, hearing-aid are sold to the students in exaggerated prices as US\$ 600 per set.

Not only do the students suffer, the teachers too under this fanatic management. Teacher Farooq Al-Murash sign language teacher at the institute and author of a book about sign language says: "Seven years I have been giving all that I've got to the institute. Me and my colleagues work with no formal contracts and keep being insulted and humiliated by the head of institute 'Jalila Al-Shuja'. Not only that, she simply kicks out anyone whom she doesn't like or disagrees with without giving us any rights which we truly deserve. The only reason why we were sacked was because we joined the 'Jame'at Al-Tummoh' (Ambition Society) for care and rehabilitation of the deaf and dumb and claiming their rights and integrating them in the society."

The other society, "Ambition", was established as a counter effect to the happenings in the Handicapped Rehabilitation Institute. Mr. Abdulhaleem Al-Shamiri head of Ambition Society told the Yemen Times that the reason why he started this society is to provide the unfortunate with what the other institute did not. "We started with an awareness campaign where we organized seminars and events so as to present the issues and worries of the deaf and dumb to the community. Then we began giving training courses for the deaf and dumb in tailoring, embroidery and illiteracy. We tried to make this society known so that we could get some help and fulfill the reasons why we started and what we stand for, HE Japanese Ambassador visited us, Human



Amat alaeem al-Suswah, Minister of Human Rights

Rights Minister and Social Affairs Deputy Minister visited us too." He told YT.

Mahdi Sultan Bani Ghazi general secretariat of the society mentioned that the students in the Handicapped Institute were threatened with expulsion and to be deprived from rehabilitation and training. He added that: "I was working as a computers teacher at the Institute for a very little salary, just 6000 YR coming from Charity for supporting the handicapped Rehabilitation institute, headed by Ahmed Hael Saeed An'am. The very person whom we are astounded by his acceptance to what's going on. In fact our society had been attacked by the GPC, and by the Social Affairs Office who appointed a new administration that has nothing to do with the deaf and dumb, for the Society. Ironically it was the students themselves, the handicapped people, who stood up for the society and raised the case in court. And thank god the society which was shut down at that time as a consequence of the trouble was sentenced to reopened again and the disabled received a com-

penation of 200,000 YR. Yet although even the court of appeal supported the verdict the society is still closed down for a whole year now. Can you believe that it is the deaf and dumb who are following the case now in the court? They know that this society is for their benefit that is why they are the ones fighting for it the most."

It's not like no complaints have been reported, Taiz governor had received complaints by the students regarding their case with the Rehabilitation Institute, demanding that their rights returned. Even Minister of Human Rights received complaints about the same case and many other official organizations, but did any one lift a finger or say a word? Not at all. Mr. Bani Ghazi complained.

Recently a complaint has been raised to the American Embassy and to the United Nations Office in Sana'a. Students of the Society daily visit the Yemen Times Taiz Office demanding that their voice is to be heard. They have given up on the local authorities and the Yemeni Officials so now they hope that maybe foreign authorities would help. The instructions by minister of civil services and previous education minister to employ these people have not been realized. And the instructions of head of Education office in Taiz to the Handicapped Institute to give the expelled students their rights and rewards have been totally ignored. And Farooq Al-Murash graduate from handicapped institute in Kuwait is still jobless even though there is a court ruling to employ him in the Institute yet Ms Jalila happily refuses. In fact she says she does not care what the media says about her. With this situation, and these current circumstances whom should such unfortunate people call on?

What gives them little more hope now is perhaps the new Human Rights Minister Ms Amat Al-Aleem Al-Sosoa and they have stated a number of demands:

Implementing the verdict of the Taiz Court of Appeal to reopen the Ambition Society and pay YR 200,000



Farooq Al-Murash



Mahdi Sultan



Ibrahim Thabet



Complaints by the students regarding their case with the Rehabilitation Institute

thousand in compensation.

Setting up a committee from the Central Organization for Auditing and Control to investigate into financial corruption cases in the Handicapped Institute and to refer them to the judi-

ary and also to investigate into students' suffering.

Farooq Mahdi and Ibrahim and tens of others are awaiting with eager anticipation what the new ministry would do for them.. but would it?

British International School visits YT

A group of students from the British International School paid a visit last Wednesday to Yemen Times headquarters in Sanaa, where they toured the newspaper and met with its management, who provided them with an extensive idea about the paper. "We would like to thank the newspaper for allowing us to visit its premises, and we believe our pupils have benefited greatly from their visit." The school's General Manager said. The British International School is a private enterprise located in Hadda and provides education to students in classes ranging from nursery to secondary class. The school's curriculum is based on IGCSE and its teaching language is English.



Students of BIS photographed after their visit to Yemen Times

Ethiopia celebrates National Day

Sanaa - On the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the Ethiopian National Day May 28th, the Ethiopian embassy in Yemen released an official statement in which it emphasized the importance of this date in the history of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. "May 28 marks a turning point in the history of modern Ethiopia. On that day twelve years ago, an end to dictatorship was proclaimed. The removal of the military regime, known as the Derg, opened opportunities for laying down the foundation of peace, democracy and participatory development, which have been the guide for public life for the last twelve years." the statement said.

The embassy also focused on how the Derg mobilized the population to hold on to power. It mentioned the suffering of Ethiopians during the Derg's rule and reminded of the atrocities it committed against humanity.

The statement also referred to the Derg's contribution to poverty and corruption during its rule, and highlighted the contrast in terms of development between the period before and after May 28, 1991.

The embassy also emphasized the importance of human rights, freedom, and unity among Ethiopians. "A strong principle of mutual coexistence

in a united Federal Ethiopia for mutual benefits has been enshrined in the Federal Constitution adopted by the representatives of the nations and nationalities of Ethiopia." the statement added.

The statement also explained how unity among Ethiopians was enhanced in response to the "external aggression waged by Eritrea." It stressed on Ethiopia's objectives in achieving peace and security in the country and the region.

The embassy also referred to Ethiopia of today as a place where there is a "conducive atmosphere for democratic participation, which is manifested in the functioning of political parties, the private press, different civil society associations and others which play a role in strengthening the democratic life of the country."

The statement continued with socio-economic developments and recalled the critical urgency in dealing with the current drought threatening at least 11 million compatriots.

The statement continued with an optimistic view of the future of Ethiopia referring to the positive developments witnessed during the last 12 years including those developments in the civil service. "The government is also working aggressively to make the civil service an effective



H.E. Mr. Abdi Dollal Mohammed Ambassador of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia to Republic of Yemen

servant of the society.

The statement concluded by encouraging Ethiopians in their homeland and abroad to assist the Ethiopian government for the purpose of extricating the country's poverty, which represents the major threat to the nation's very survival. "This should be our motto as we mark May 28, this year." it concluded.

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- صنعاء:
تلفون: ٦١٠٢٦٩
فاكس: ٦١٦١٠٥
سيار: ٧١١٨٨٠٧٢
عدن:
فاكس: ٢٤٢٦٦٤
سيار: ٧١١٠٤٢٤٩
الحديدة: تلفون: ٧١١٩٦٢٠٢
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1- Ringtones

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| 10216 محمد الهوشي/لها صبح | 10005 محمد عبده/سني |
| 10052 عيطة بن طه/مادح | 10013 محمد عبده/سني |
| 10054 حمد المانع/تحاني | 10014 حمد المانع/تحاني |
| 10057 خالد عبد الرحمن/أنا | 10016 خالد عبد الرحمن/أنا |
| 10133 جواد/هذا وأنا القلي | 10018 جواد/هذا وأنا القلي |
| 10136 عددي الجوهري/أنا نرى | 10020 عددي الجوهري/أنا نرى |
| 10153 الفاسي/أنا نرى | 10022 الفاسي/أنا نرى |
| 10155 عبد الكريم عبد القادر/برني | 10025 عبد الكريم عبد القادر/برني |
| 10163 هنادي ربيع القلب | 10027 هنادي ربيع القلب |
| 10247 حسين الجبسي/من جبركم | 10106 حسين الجبسي/من جبركم |
| 10250 ميامي/كلوه الدنيا | 10113 ميامي/كلوه الدنيا |
| 10251 فروشد ونوال/حبيبة قلمي | 10120 فروشد ونوال/حبيبة قلمي |
| 10093 محمد حمد/نجمه السهره | 10123 محمد حمد/نجمه السهره |
| 10166 راشد المنجد/حيث اسمك علي | 10210 راشد المنجد/حيث اسمك علي |
| 10175 راجع صفر/أنا نرى | 10211 راجع صفر/أنا نرى |
| 10180 ريم المحمودي/عصري | 10228 ريم المحمودي/عصري |
| 10099 نوال/كان ودي | 10039 نوال/كان ودي |

Iraqi Ringtones

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| 33010 كلام الساهر/ها حبيبي | 33003 كلام الساهر/ها حبيبي |
| 33024 محمود آثور/حاجوه | 33002 محمود آثور/حاجوه |
| 33027 حاتم العراقي/حلون | 33007 حاتم العراقي/حلون |
| 33036 مهدي محسن/ليني على جروحي | 33026 مهدي محسن/ليني على جروحي |

Egyptian Ringtones

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|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 15057 عمرو/دينا/ولا طين باله | 15004 عمرو/دينا/ولا طين باله |
| 15058 مصطفى قمر/حبيب حياي | 15005 مصطفى قمر/حبيب حياي |
| 15062 هشام حسن/حبيبي ده | 15007 هشام حسن/حبيبي ده |
| 15068 أيوب/توفيق/سحري | 15008 أيوب/توفيق/سحري |
| 15101 هشام شكري/باريتي | 15019 هشام شكري/باريتي |
| 15081 أيوب/ونكري/ولا عارف | 15025 أيوب/ونكري/ولا عارف |
| 15088 محمد/فردي/وحب | 15051 محمد/فردي/وحب |
| 15133 حاتم/السلام عليكم | 15052 حاتم/السلام عليكم |
| 15138 عمر/مثير/لا يه | 15054 عمر/مثير/لا يه |

Lebanese Ringtones

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| 13049 ابن خلفه/ولد ولد | 13011 ابن خلفه/ولد ولد |
| 13130 فضل شكري/حبيبي | 13014 فضل شكري/حبيبي |
| 13144 راجب/عاشق/يا حبيبي | 13022 راجب/عاشق/يا حبيبي |
| 13147 جواد/باريتي/يا قصص | 13106 جواد/باريتي/يا قصص |
| 13054 أمل/حدي/حبيبي عود | 13218 أمل/حدي/حبيبي عود |
| 13077 علاء زكريا/يا حنون | 13037 علاء زكريا/يا حنون |
| 13154 ياسين/مشغلي/ماني نوم | 13044 ياسين/مشغلي/ماني نوم |

2- Logos

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| 50153 اطمعنا الضلع | 50151 الهالجب انزل |
| 50149 فلي ليك | 50146 انصت لي |
| 50154 بلجن ما به لدرين | 50156 بلجن ما به لدرين |
| 50150 مجموعة النصارى | 50147 مجموعة النصارى |
| 50155 بطاوي الليل | 50148 بطاوي الليل |
| 50165 ان جاب لانه | 50164 ان جاب لانه |
| 50163 انا نرى | 52306 انا نرى |
| 50161 انا نرى | 52307 انا نرى |
| 50159 انا نرى | 50180 انا نرى |
| 50170 انا نرى | 50168 انا نرى |
| 50169 انا نرى | 50167 انا نرى |
| 52305 انا نرى | 52337 انا نرى |
| 52309 انا نرى | 52308 انا نرى |
| 52310 انا نرى | 52311 انا نرى |
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| 52334 انا نرى | 52332 انا نرى |
| 52336 انا نرى | 52335 انا نرى |

3- Pictures

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| 85938 | 85941 |
| 85942 | 85939 |
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| 85949 | 85950 |
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My Pink Schedule: Keeps track of my body's biological cycles



Iraq oil exports to start in June



Two Iraqi brothers, Mohammed (L), 9, and Abdullah, 15, arrive with a donkey at a pipeline in southern Iraq to siphon oil for selling, May 22. Following the fall of Saddam Hussein, many Iraqis have resorted to looting to survive. Picture taken May 22. REUTERS

BAGHDAD (Reuters - May 24) - U.S.-administered Iraq stepped up reconstruction efforts Saturday, announcing oil sales would restart soon, choosing a key city council and paying the first wages since the war to vital workers.

Thamir Ghadhban, director of the oil ministry and de facto oil minister, said Iraq would be back in the oil market within two to three weeks, after 13 years of sanctions were lifted on Thursday by the U.N. Security Council.

The United Nations gave the United States and Britain broad powers to run Iraq and its oil industry, and to use revenues to reconstruct the country. Iraq has the world's second largest oil reserves.

"It will take a few weeks but we should be producing 1.3 to 1.5 million barrels per day by the middle of next

month," Ghadhban said.

Buoyed by the prospect of income soon, the U.S. administration paid the first state wages since the war to oust Saddam Hussein ended early last month.

It doled out dinars bearing Saddam's face to thousands of electricity workers who, with cables and equipment regularly stolen, still struggle to restore power to Baghdad six weeks after the former president was toppled.

The U.S. military, trying hard to restore law and order, gave Iraqis three weeks to hand in automatic and heavy weapons.

Many Iraqis say that with anarchy and an abundance of cheap weapons, the crime rate has reached unprecedented levels and security is at its worst in Iraq's modern history.

In a country where people are divided ethnically and where many resent

the U.S.-led occupation even if they are happy to be rid of Saddam, dissent emerges at almost every step.

Kirkuk council friction

In the oil-rich northern city of Kirkuk, local leaders elected an interim provincial government in the hope of banishing ethnic tensions, but the process drew noisy protests.

The city's Arab, Kurdish, Turkmen and Assyrian communities chose six council members each, with the six independents chosen by religious leaders, military officers, civil leaders and businessmen.

Some 300 delegates selected the 30-member council, which will choose a provincial governor Tuesday - another step in U.S. efforts to establish local government after setting up a council in Mosul, Iraq's third largest city, earlier this month.

AFMIS website launched

Under auspices of Mr. Alwai Saleh al-Salami, Minister of Finance, Deputy of Prime Minister, AFMIS project for improving the accounting and financial information system in the Ministry of Finance, is pleased to the

public about the launch of the new website: www.afmis.gov.ye which includes a number of important issues related to improving the level of performance of the financial administration at the central

and local levels in accordance to the trends of the political leadership represented by H.E. Ali Abdullah Saleh, the President of Republic and the initiator of the economic and financial reform movement.

برعاية الأخ الأستاذ / علوي صالح السلامي نائب رئيس مجلس الوزراء ووزير المالية

يسر مشروع (AFMIS) لتطوير نظام المعلومات المالي والمحاسبي بوزارة المالية لفت عناية الأخوة المواطنين إلى افتتاح موقع المشروع على شبكة الأنترنت على العنوان www.afmis.gov.ye والذي يتضمن العديد من المواضيع الهامة المتعلقة بتحسين مستوى الإدارة المالية على المستويين المركزي والمحلي والمصاحبة لكافة توجهات القيادة السياسية ممثلة في فخامة الأخ/ علي عبدالله صالح - رئيس الجمهورية، راعي مسيرة برنامج الإصلاح المالي والاقتصادي.

اللجنة الإعلامية للمشروع

Sharon faces right-wing opposition to road map

JERUSALEM, May 24 (Reuters) - Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon's acceptance of a U.S.-backed "road map" to peace and a Palestinian state drew opposition on Saturday from within his own right-wing Likud party ahead of a cabinet vote.

In a violent backdrop to new hopes of ending 32 months of bloodshed, Israeli forces raided a West Bank refugee camp to search for militants and shot dead two Palestinians in the Gaza Strip.

After weeks of hesitation, Sharon's office announced on Friday his acceptance of the road map after Washington said it would address Israel's reservations about the plan as it was being implemented.

Gideon Saar, the Likud chief whip, urged party ministers to oppose the proposal, which sets out reciprocal steps leading to a Palestinian state by 2005 and a freeze on Jewish settlement expansion on land Israel occupied in the 1967 Middle East war.

Ahead of a possible vote on the road map at the weekly cabinet meeting on Sunday, Saar told Israel Radio the plan was "the most dangerous document" in the history of Middle East peacemaking.

But political sources predicted Sharon would push the road map through his 23-member cabinet, where only about four of the Likud's 14 ministers seemed likely to line up with members of two far-right parties in opposing the plan.

The five ministers of Sharon's other coalition partner, the centrist Shinui party, support the proposal.

The Palestinians and their new reformist prime minister, Mahmud

Abbas, have accepted the plan, which also calls for militants to be disarmed and detained by the Palestinian Authority.

After Israel's announcement on Friday, U.S. President George W. Bush said he would consider calling a summit with Sharon and Abbas. He did not say where or when they might meet but U.S. officials said the talks could take place in early June in Geneva or at the Egyptian Red Sea resort of Sharm el-Sheikh.

Refugee camp raid

In Tulkarm refugee camp in the West Bank, witnesses said soldiers searched house-to-house for militants, detaining four Palestinian suspects and two U.S. members of the non-violent, pro-Palestinian International Solidarity Movement (ISM).

Security sources said the two U.S. nationals could be deported. ISM volunteers often place themselves between soldiers and Palestinians at flashpoints in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

There were no reports of clashes or casualties in the operation that began at dawn and followed suicide bombings in Israel that killed 10 people over the past week. But in the northern Gaza Strip, Israeli soldiers shot dead a Palestinian gunman during an exchange of fire near the border fence with Israel, a military spokeswoman said.

Military sources said an unarmed Palestinian was killed in a separate incident in an area of southern Gaza near Israel after he ignored warning fire. His body was handed over on Saturday to Palestinian authorities, who said he was mentally ill.



Palestinian youths hurl stones at an Israeli army humvee during clashes in the Balata refugee camp near the West Bank city of Nablus May 24. REUTERS

Algerian quake Death toll rises

BOUMERDES, Algeria, May 24 (Reuters) - Hopes dwindled on Saturday of finding survivors three days after the worst earthquake in Algeria for more than two decades hit its Mediterranean coast, killing more than 1,750 people.

Authorities raced against time to prevent the outbreak of epidemics as bodies stuck under the debris rotted in temperatures above 30 degrees Celsius (86 Fahrenheit).

Civil protection officials ordered rescue workers to wear face masks and to spray affected areas with chemicals, state radio reported.

The radio said more than 7,650 people were injured and hundreds are missing after Wednesday's quake, which measured 6.7 on the Richter scale.

Thousands slept outside overnight, worried that after-shocks could bring down buildings weakened by the earth's shudders.

"We don't know if the buildings are OK. We need experts to come and tell us if we can go," said Salah Aouras, who camped out with his six children near what was left of his home. "We're still feeling the after-shocks and can't take the risk."

Rescue teams with sniffer dogs, listening devices and heavy machinery searched through the rubble of buildings flattened by the quake.

Authorities, working to restore damaged telecommunications lines, power and water, said they would start destroying buildings too badly damaged for people to return home to.

Algerians were increasingly venting their anger, saying the government had allowed rickety buildings to go up in the country's notoriously quake-prone Mediterranean coast.

The government responded by saying it would give 700,000 dinars (\$9,000) compensation for each victim to families.

"Help us. Help us. President (Abdelaziz Bouteflika)," the mayor of

the small quake-stricken town of Boudouaou pleaded on state radio.

An unnamed doctor from Boudouaou called on the authorities to take action to stop the spread of disease.

"We fear epidemics due to the water shortages. We urgently need preventive measures to minimise the risk," the doctor told the radio.

Death toll keeps rising

Rescue workers said there was little chance of finding any more people still alive so long after the quake hit and Prime Minister Ahmed Ouyahia said on Friday evening the death toll was expected to rise in what he called a "natural disaster".

Several hundred foreign rescue workers, mostly from European Union countries, continued to arrive.

Officials said the worst-hit area was the coastal town of Boumerdes, east of Algiers. The Boumerdes province accounted for 1,074 of the dead and more than 1,200 missing.

In nearby Reghaia up to 800 people were feared crushed when a 10-storey apartment tower crashed to the ground in a smoking jumble of cement and iron rods.

"You can smell the burning flesh yourself," Slimane Chabouni, a 24-year-old resident of Reghaia, told Reuters.

Many homeless or those too afraid to return to damaged apartments spent a third night outdoors, without sanitary facilities and running water.

Residents criticised the authorities, saying they were not providing temporary housing. Civil protection officials admitted they did not have sufficient equipment to deal with the disaster.

Aid organisations and rescue workers fear a lack of sleeping and sanitary facilities in the soaring heat could be catastrophic. Hospitals are already struggling to cope with the injured.

"The situation will be under control



A young Algerian girl looks at rubble of collapsed building in the Algerian town of Boumerdes May 24. REUTERS

this week. Several camps will be set up in the next three days," Ouyahia told Algerian television.

In the capital Algiers 638 were confirmed dead.

The earthquake struck when many inhabitants of this oil-rich Maghreb nation of 32 million people were hav-

ing dinner. Others had settled in front of the television to watch a major European soccer match.

In what is increasingly becoming a task of bringing out the dead, a flicker of hope came on Friday when French rescuers pulled out alive a two-and-a-half year old girl from the rubble.

مجموعة شركات عبد الجليل ردمان للتجارة والصناعة المحدودة

وكافة موظفيها ومنتسبيها يتقدمون بأحر التهاني والبتريكات لمخامة رئيس الجمهورية

المشير علي عبدالله صالح

والي الحكومة الرشيدة برئاسة الأستاذ/ عبد القادر باجمال، والي مجلس النواب برئاسة الشيخ / عبدالله بن حسين الأحمر،

والي مجلس الشورى برئاسة الأستاذ/ عبد العزيز عبد الغني

والي كافة أبناء الشعب اليمني

بمناسبة الذكرى الثالثة عشر لقيام الوحدة اليمنية الخالدة.

وكل عام واليمن في تقدم وإزدهار

Abdulgalil Radman for Trading & Industry Co. Ltd

presents its congratulations to President

Ali Abdullah Saleh,

On the 13th Anniversary of the 22 May Reunification Day.

all government bodies presided over

by the PM Abdulqader Bajammal, the Parliament presided by

Sheikh Abdullah Bin Hussein Al Ahmar,

Ashoura Council presided by Abdulaziz Abdulghani

Many Happy Returns.

22 MAY



الشركة التضامنية اليمنية للمشروبات الغازية (ييكو)

تتقدم بخالص التهاني والتبريكات لفخامة رئيس الجمهورية

الأخ/ علي عبدالله صالح

والي أبناء شعبنا اليمني

بمناسبة حلول الذكرى الثالثة عشر لتحقيق أعلى الأمان الوطني
قيام الوحدة اليمنية المباركة في الثاني والعشرين من مايو ١٩٩٠م

الحاج/ علي درهم - رئيس مجلس الإدارة

**Yemen United Beverages
Co. (YUBCO)**



Congratulates President

Ali Abdullah Saleh

and to the Yemeni people

*On the occasion of the 13th anniversary
of 22 May, Reunification Day*

Al-Haj. Ali Derhim - Chairman



الشركة التضامنية اليمنية للمشروبات الغازية (ييكو)



Hodeidah Office Tel: 238196
Tel: 967-3-311905/6/7/8
Fax: 967-3-311904-211720

P.O.Box: 3674 Hodeidah
Republic of Yemen

ص.ب: ٣٦٧٤ الحديدة
الجمهورية اليمنية

مكتب الحديدة ت: ٢٣٨١٩٦
ت: ٩٦٧.٣.٣١١٩٠٥/٦/٧/٨

فاكس: ٩٦٧.٣.٣١١٧٢٠.٣١١٩٠٤

Congratulations for the new cabinet formation



Mr. Richard Jensen

President and General Manager

And Mr. Ali Al-Sohaiki

Executive Director,
and all staff and employees of

**Canadian Nexen
Petroleum Yemen**
and its Masila Block Partners

Present their congratulations
and sincere wishes to

H. E. Mr. Abdulqader Ba-Jammal

Prime Minister

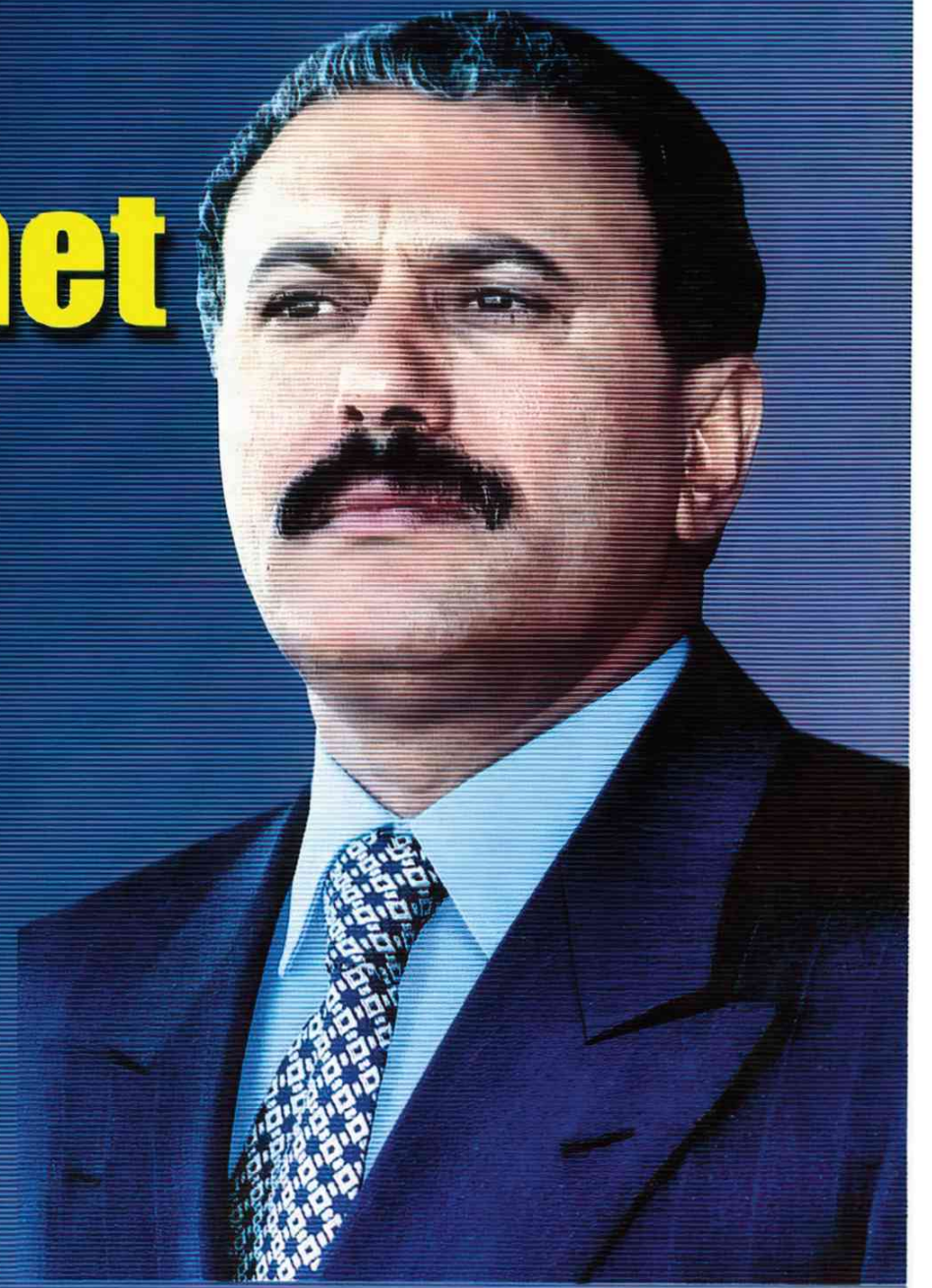
and to the Cabinet

on the occasion of granting the trust of the
political leadership represented by

President Ali Abdullah Saleh

to hold the responsibilities of
the new formed government.

تهانينا
بمناسبة
تشكيل
الحكومة
الجديدة



السيد / ريتشارد جنسن

الرئيس والمدير العام

والسيد / علي السحيفي،

المدير التنفيذي

وكافة الموظفين في شركة

كنيديان نكسن بتروليم يمن
وشركاؤها في قطاع المسيلة

يتقدمون بخالص وأطيب التهاني والتبريكات القلبية إلى

دولة الأستاذ / عبدالقادر باجمال،

رئيس مجلس الوزراء

وإلى الحكومة الرشيدة بمناسبة الثقة الغالية
التي أولتها لهم القيادة السياسية ممثلة بفخامة

الأخ / علي عبدالله صالح،

رئيس الجمهورية

بتكليفهم بتحمل أعباء مهام الحكومة الجديدة

CANADIAN
nexen

Canon Digital Technology Unveils a New Horizon for the "Digital Office"



Sponsored by Taiz University, the Canon Digital Technology Exhibition was organized at the Sofitel Hotel, Taiz, May 3-5. The exhibition was officially inaugurated by Taiz Deputy Governor Shiekh Mohammed al-Hayajem.

A number of government universities and institutions, companies, businessmen, and interested establishments attended the exhibition, in which the latest technologies of Canon Digital Products were unveiled.

Ammar. H. Alul, Director of Canon Middle East, Dubai Internet City told the Yemen Times that the Canon along with its Sole Agent in the Republic of Yemen, Abdulwahed Mohammed Noman & Sons Establishment Ltd., aimed basically at giving the trade community, the governmental institutions and large-scale companies in Yemen an idea about the latest Canon Digital Technology Products which can be use in all aspect of the work of these companies and governmental institutions. This is because it is expected that Canon Digital Technology Products will facilitate the work of the companies and the government institutions on the one hand, and will help them to store and retrieve information, images and documents and transmit them to any part of the company or its branches or to any part of the world through the Intranet or Internet connections.

"We are glad to be here in Yemen. Canon has a promising market in your country and will continue to support Yemen in coping with latest digital technology products," Ammar noted.

For his part, Mr. Khaled Abdulwahed Mohammed Noman, the General Manager of the Abdulwahed Mohammed Noman & Sons Establishment said that the main aim of holding the exhibition in Taiz was to build awareness about the latest Canon Digital Technology Products between the business community, educational institutions, the Governmental offices and the public in this Governorate. Canon is and has always been one of the pioneer companies in the context of manufacturing Telecommunication & Information Technology office equipment, Photo Products & Optical Advanced Equipments. Now Canon had developed it's products to meet the requirements of transmitting images, documents and information's across the networks whether it is through the Intranet or Internet or extranet.

"Office work will be digitalized. Where every person connected to the network and from his own desktop, can do all kinds of copying, printing, faxing, e-mailing, browsing the web sites, archiving documents distributing & exchanging documents, images and information's with others through one single Canon machine or Canon solutions. Canon Digital Equipments & Solutions will facilitate and allow the most efficient office work. The digital machines are providing all these office requirements, which are time and money saving. They will also reduce photocopying processes and will compress documents instead of compiling them in huge archives that could be exposed to possible loss or damage" he said.

Part of its continuous efforts to promote the competence of the environment of office work, the Canon Image Runner products are considered the state-of-the-art technology that pave the way to introducing the digital office to Yemen. These include a series of photocopying and printing machines and digital technology solutions. These photocopiers combine paper, fax, digital storage and a complete multi-functional system.

The Canon Image Runners are among the latest digital technologies Canon provides in the context of office work. These photocopiers are operating to spread the notion of photocopiers through the network, which aims basically at promoting office work competence and reducing the overuse of paper along with facilitating work of employees. This could be achieved through connecting the office work equipment and digital work competence together, whether scanners, photocopiers, digital cameras, computers, faxes, printers or database.

"As one of the pioneer companies, we have taken an initiative to import the Image Runners to the Yemeni markets in order to cope with today's requirements, as well as providing the Yemeni consumers the chance to enter the digital office world," Mr. Khaled said. He added that documents could be digitally



Mr. Khaled Abdulwahid

Mr. Ammar.H. Alul



stored and published or copied in any place or time without the hassle of dealing with huge hardcopy archives.

A highly sophisticated digital technology was also exhibited during the event, including:

- The IR. OP office sets, which are connected with computers through a network and offer complete office work solutions using the desktop.
- CP 660, CIC, CL BP color digital laser office work solution that includes a number of Canon digital photocopiers and color photocopying-laser operation.
- Wide format color printers used for drawings, designs posters, and advertisement.
- Multi media projectors.
- Canon multi-functional color & laser faxes.
- High quality Color Bubble Jet Printers and Scanners of high speed & Resolutions.
- Digital Photo & Video Products, which can be connected to computers, Internet, and satellite.
- Card printer P660.
- Smart Base Multifunctional Bubble Jet & Laser Machine

Other analogical products were also exhibited including: photocopiers fax machines, and other systems such as video conferencing systems, and other modern digital products.

Among the modern digital solutions exhibited were:

- The Digital solutions machines and sets
- Archiving machines and Document Management Systems.
- Wide format color printers.
- Multimedia projectors.
- Canon multifunctional color laser faxes.
- Bubble jet and laser printers
- Digital videos and photographic machines
- Scanners
- Calculators



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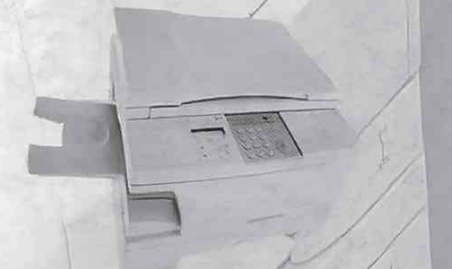
FAX-L240/360



BJ S6300/i550



CD-4050



SmartBase PC1210D



LBP-1000/1210

Canon

عدن :- المعرض الرئيس في مركز التجاري بشوارع الهلال بمدينة التواهي بمحافظة عدن .

تلفون : 202436 - 201484 - 201485 - 201491 - فاكس : 202007 بريد الإلكتروني : canonaden@y.net.ye

أو gm@canon-yemen.com موقع الويب : www.canon-yemen.com

صنعاء :- فرع المستودع المشهور ، شارع القيادة ، بجانب فندق مدينة سام ، أمانة العاصمة . تلفونات : 270703 أو 285823 - فاكس : 270735

بريد الإلكتروني : canonsanaa@y.net.ye أو sanaabranch@canon-yemen.com

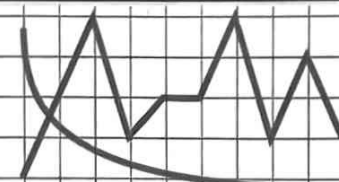
محلات كانون ، شارع التحرير ، بجانب بريد التحرير ، تلفون : 280056

تعز : فرع المستودع المشهور ، شارع جمال العقبة ، تمزليفاكس : 221551 بريد الإلكتروني : taiz-branch@canon-yemen.com

you can

Canon

YT Business



A good example of successful Yemeni businesswomen:

The queen of orange

BY MAHYOUB AL-KAMALI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Haja Amina al-Amrani has gotten a great fame to be the queen of the orange and mango for administering 30 farms and marketing their products in the local markets and export the superfluous to the neighboring countries.

This businesswoman cannot read and nor write, however, she amazes the people around her about accounting the loss and profits reaching millions so that they imagine that she is academic and computer and numbers specialist.

Haja Amina has started her trade life by sealing corals with small quantities while others were laughing at her. In 1975 she embarked her free business.

She tells her story to the economic press that she has definitely taken a decision in 1982 to change her trade activity into agricultural field and marketing the products from Haja governorate to the central market in Sana'a.

She says "in spite of objection of people around me, I like marketing the agricultural products and I challenged many obstacles related to entering the market with confidence and enthusiastic and treated with farmers directly from different governorates.

In her very beginning experience Haja Amina had interesting stories as she was exposed to businessmen harassment in public auctions. She dealt with farmers

on the basis of specifying the price with them in advanced.

She assured that the money has paved a way and lessen the difficulties when she built a market in Sana'a to seal the farms products and bought a farm for potato and tomato in Marib and observe it by herself.

She further said "I supervised the farm in Marib by my self then I bought another farms specialized them for orange and mango. I have been enabled to own 30 farms and lorries to market the products in most local markets and export the surplus to the neighboring markets and others.

Haja Amina verified her farms products form vegetables, fruits, potatoes and tomatoes.

This businesswoman has gained through her agricultural experience in the knowledge in the times of farming the vegetables and fruits and when can be planted along the time.

She said "The ministry of Agriculture has to pay attention to fertile lands and farmers so that Yemen to be the richest country in the world."

She confirms that the revenues of the agricultural products are opulent resources as the oil. However, regretfully the governmental attention to the agriculture is weak and most of crops spoiled for not being paid attention and properly stored.

This lady that titled with queen of orange in Yemen, distributed the brought back products to poor people and hospi-



Orange production as a main revenue for the king of orange

tals instead of decaying as there are not storing refrigerators. She feels pitiful for neglecting the agricultural lands.

Haja Amina has visited Spain, China, Egypt, Lebanon and Iraq to get acquainted with the ways of preservation of agricultural products and how to can and package but she has failed to find local partners to help her to establish a project to store and preserve the superfluous product.

Haja Amina expressed her inability to export her agricultural products alone and deal with traders in the local market some of who re-export what they buy from her.

Between 6-7 lorries each one carries about 250 boxes of vegetables and fruits enter Sana'a during the cultivation times.

She says that she seals the ton of wholesale potato with YR45, 000 and the orange with YR50, 000 and mango with

50,000 and

Haja Amina has national stand when she donated with 200 tons of her agricultural products amounting YR7 million for the legal forces that were fighting the unification regressors in 1994.

She is the tiptop businesswoman that knows nor reading neither writing but she knows how to count the millions to get the title of the queen of orange with merits.

Physical analyses study the....

Quality of Yemeni coffee

BY MAHYOUB AL-KAMALI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

The Research Unit at the Ministry of Agriculture has gathered 25 samples from various kinds of Yemeni coffee from various governorates that are renowned for growing this plant throughout ancient times in mountainous terraces, lowlands and valleys. By gathering those coffee samples

the Unit aimed at studying effects on its quality by conducting chemical and physical analyses at the Coffee Institute in the French city of Monbilier. The ministry of agriculture gathered samples from fruits of Yemen's tree of coffee and had documented that as a first step towards establishing a genealogical bank containing the new categories and generalizing their growing in future in compatible with the regions suitable for their plantation. The research included con-

ducting field surveys of areas growing coffee with the aim of field categorization and fixing the quantities of production and its times along the year. Researches also confirm that quality of Yemeni coffee can be attributed to the fact that the ancestors did not apply chemical material for fighting diseases in coffee farms as they are lately being used by some farmers. Those materials affect production and quality and reduce the historical reputation of Yemeni coffee.

Coffee tree in Yemen is grown in the northern, central, southern and eastern heights across a line extending from Sa'ada to the north to the Yafie Mountains to the south and on valley slopes and the plains. The proportion of the area grown with coffee trees amounts to 2.5% of the total area of arable land and this percentage equals to about 33 thousand hectares distributed over 12 governorates. The Yemeni farmer follows one method in planting coffee trees,

i.e. by sowing seeds. Presently this is followed in government farms producing 400-500 thousand trees a year. The coffee tree height usually ranges between 3 to 9 meters and begins to produce blossoms after three years and begins to produce coffee it reaches 5 years old. The good demand for the Yemeni coffee by world markets encourages coffee farms owners to improve the volume of production and increase its quantities for the purpose of exportation.

22 May Yemen's new birth....

Embraces all colors of political spectrum

BY MAHYOUB AL-KAMALI

Every year the Yemeni people celebrate the anniversary of Yemeni unification on the 22 May 1990. This year the people of Yemen observe the 13th anniversary of the Yemeni unification that restored the two parts of Yemen in a context of a new political system founded on democratic approach rules, respect ideas of all colors forming the Yemeni political spectrum and multi-party system.

Celebrating this occasion comes this year while the Yemenis feel it is embodied by features of the national bond of the sons of Yemen who are reaping nowadays the fruit of Yemeni unity in all fields.

Economy & trade development

After 13 years of unified political action the Yemeni republic has witnessed tangible economic progress led to increasing exports from YR 16 billion in 1990 to YR 659.8 billion in 2000. The

overall volume of exports/imports amounted to about YR 1040.4 billion with a growth rate by around 75% from the value of gross domestic product.

Implementation of economic reform program

During the elapsed 13 years of the united state of Yemen the government adopted a program for economic reform with which it exerted efforts supported by donor countries, funds and organizations to improve the economic performance of the country, to curb the budget deficit and to follow a policy of openness toward free market in addition to encouragement of local and external investments.

The unified state of Yemen has gone ahead in the democratic approach and laid political traditions for legislative, presidential and local councils elections. It has unleashed freedom of press and establishment of political parties in the country. Regarding public services sector, the state has built about 2000 schools and the number of universities raised to seven instead

of 3 and built 6 institutes for training teachers from both sexes. The unity government spent more than YR25 billion on water projects and more than YR 16 billion on roads. The government took care for developing both agricultural and fish sector. The planted area of land exceeded 1280 hectares while more than 270 water installations have been built at a cost of more than YR 548 million. The government developed modern methods for fishery and cost of investment in this field exceeded YR 7 billion. It continued the work in mineral and oil explorations where geographical and geological surveys revealed the existence of gold ores and a number of minerals having economic feasibility. Added to that the rise in oil production capacity to reach 465 barrels per day and the liquefied gas reserve volume hit beyond 16 trillion metric tons.

Unification of Yemen has been an auxiliary element for industrial sector expansion. The number of industrial installations amounted to 33,328 thousand at an increase percentage of 70% and conse-

quently provided around 115,529 thousand job opportunities.

Encouragement of private sector

Under the new economic climate of the unified state, the private sector has become more active. Its investments in industry jumped from 129 projects in 1992 to 803 projects in 2000 at an investment cost of licensed projects reaching YR 410 billion. With the expansion of the geographical area of the unified state of Yemen, the country has become in possession a variety of tourist attraction constituents. The have gathered between desert, beaches and diving tourism. The number of tourists frequenting Yemeni tourist sites and landscapes climbed from 10000 in 1990 to 85000 in 1999. Proportion of domestic tourism increased to about 3 million persons.

Development of human resources

Despite some disturbances that the unified state has faced the progress of political, economic and social development is

still going on with calm and organized steps to attain the targeted objectives in managing affairs of human resources capable of leading the country to safety. The total power of workforce reached in 2001 to about 459272 employees, 56197 of them are working at state departments and central apparatuses.

Human resources in Yemen, according to statistics by the ministry of civil service, are distributed as follows: a- administration 360223, b- judicial apparatus 7398, c- public sector 84380, d- mixed sector 7271. The ministry is now working on effecting visions that would offer solutions to failure resulting from distribution of the workforce. The aim is to lay foundation for the principle of equal opportunities and to provide administrative institutions with the best efficient employees

All these data and others indicate the importance of the 22 May unification that united the people of Yemen under the banner of the republic of Yemen that contributed to stability in the region and settling border dispute by peaceful ways.

The Road Ahead

The Islamic gold dinar

BY RAIDAN A. AL-SAQQAF
r_saqqaf@hotmail.com

In order to minimize dependency on US Dollar; Malaysia will be using the golden Dinar in its international trade transactions with other Muslim nations before the end of this year, as a step to push the new currency (Islamic Dinar) to be the currency adopted by the Islamic countries in their inter-transactions in order to increase the number of trade transactions between Islamic countries and enhance their economic development.

The idea came from Professor Omar Ibrahim Fadillo, founder of the Morabeteen International Organization. According to him; Islamic unity can only be established after the economic unity, coordination and cooperation between the Islamic nations. In addition to that, the important thing behind this concept is that it denotes a symbol from the Islamic history, and adjusting it with today's international trade operations, symbolizes the real power of Islamic concepts especially while encouraging boycotting of American products, and to limit the influence of the American dollar.

The success of the gold Dinar as a unified Islamic currency is dependent on three factors: (a) the level of demand for the golden Dinar as a currency, (b) the number of trade transactions between countries dealing in this currency, and (c) the intensity of economic cooperation and coordination between Islamic countries.

Islamic countries will benefit in many ways from implementing this new currency project, most important of which is that these countries need not have enormous foreign currencies reserves. On the other hand, it is sad to point out that the insignificant amount of trade and economic cooperation between Arab and Muslim nations, knowing that the overall total production of all the Arab countries is less than that of Spain.

Indeed, this is a very hard time for the Arab world, especially after the war on Iraq; each country now has its own foreign policy and follows its own road, not towards Arab unity but towards its own individual interests. This demonstrates the weaknesses of our nations. We have no shared strategies for the region or future plans with our neighboring Arab and Muslim countries, we are in a sad position lacking in the teamwork required for both short and long term survival.

However, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohammad understands the magnitude of the situation; his attempt to create a united Islamic market using one currency, which is the gold Islamic Dinar, is praiseworthy. The system is built on the idea that the Islamic governments keep the gold in a central bank and use it in settling their commercial dealings between each other. Mr. Mahathir has also conducted in 2002 bilateral talks with several Islamic countries, including Bahrain, Libya, Morocco and Iran, in order to convince them to use the Islamic Dinar as a way of payment in their commercial dealings with Malaysia. Now the ball is in our court; whether Mahathir's attempt is to succeed or fail, that depends on our governments.

Endnote: The Islamic golden Dinar can increase the amount of trade between Muslim countries; in fact, it can create a strong fund unity that helps our economic position.

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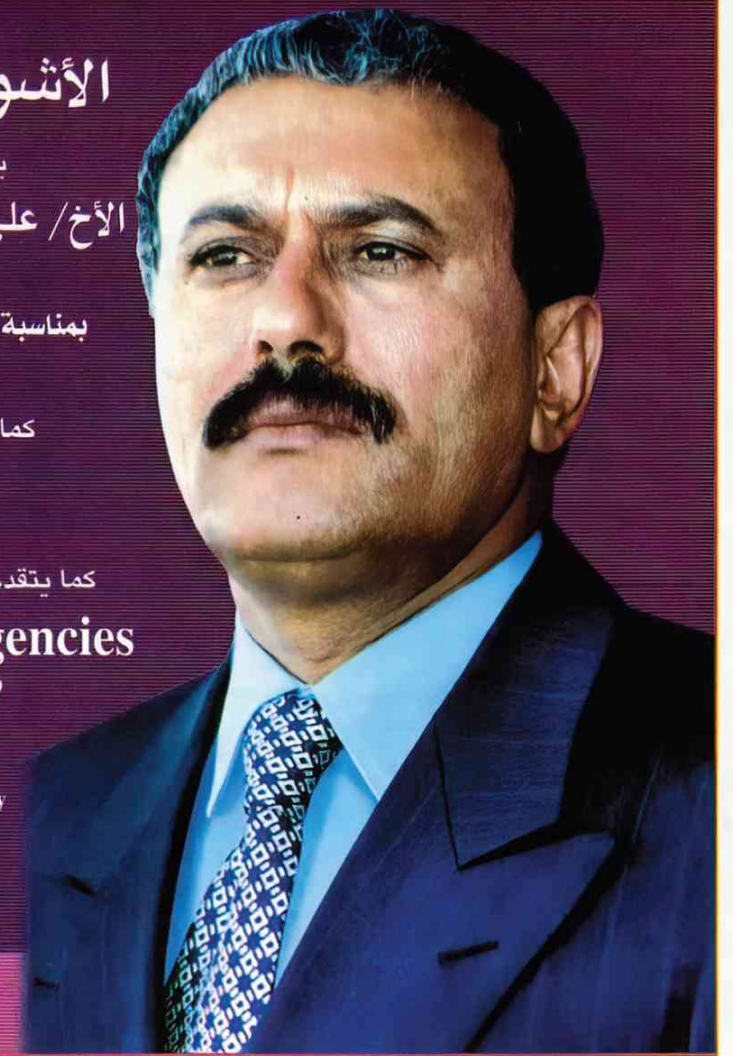
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for being granted the leadership confidence as Prime Minister
and also congratulate the cabinet of the new government



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Indonesia to protect Aceh civilians, food supplies

BANDA ACEH, Indonesia, May 25 (Reuters) - Indonesian officials sought to reassure frightened civilians in Aceh on Sunday by pledging to protect buses and ensure regular food supplies after attacks on trucks and other transport.

Food supplies has been severely curbed nearly a week into military offensive to crush Free Aceh Movement (GAM) rebels fighting for independence of the oil and gas-rich province.

"What's important is that supplies to the shops be guaranteed," chief social welfare minister Yusuf Kalla told reporters on a visit to Aceh, a staunchly Muslim province on the far northern tip of Sumatra island.

Another priority was taking care of refugees, who Kalla said numbered about 20,000.

Attacks on traffic and burnings of vehicles, blamed by the military on separatists, has stifled transport.

The Indonesian military said separately police had begun protecting buses in the districts of Bireun and Pidie on the north coast of Aceh, where some of the heaviest fighting in the province of four million people has taken place.

Traders and residents in the provincial capital of Banda Aceh fretted on Sunday about shortages of vegetables, cooking oil, milk powder and cigarettes, saying some prices were soaring.

"No vehicles want to come here. It's just not safe on the roads," said trader M. Kafim in the main market behind a sprawling black and white mosque that dominates the city centre.

But traders said supplies and prices of the staple rice were unaffected.

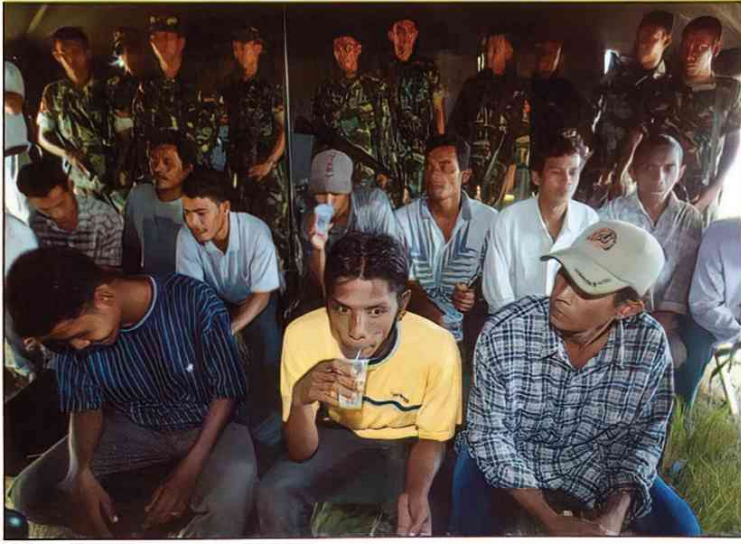
Kalla said trucks travelling on roads with goods would be protected, but ships would also be chartered to carry trucks from other provinces to major port cities in Aceh.

Counting Casualties

Many have fled their homes and scores of people have been killed since martial law was declared and the offensive launched after a five-month peace agreement collapsed.

The Indonesian Red Cross said on Saturday it had removed about 80 bodies from conflict areas in Aceh, where more than 10,000 people have been killed in decades of fighting.

The military says at least 62 rebels have been killed while the



Indonesian soldiers guard 13 suspected rebels inside a tent before they were interrogated by military officers at Ulee Lhue port near Banda Aceh, May 25. The military says at least 62 Free Aceh Movement (GAM) rebels have been killed while the rebels said on the weekend they had killed more than 600 soldiers and police. The military's own count of its casualties is two dead and 19 wounded. REUTERS

rebels said at the weekend they had killed more than 600 soldiers and police. The military's own count of its casualties is two dead and 19 wounded.

The various figures could not be independently verified but correspondents in Aceh said they did not know of any evidence that would support GAM's count of government dead.

GAM says more than 70 civilians have been killed while the military puts the number at five. Often accused of human rights violations in the past, the military says it is doing its utmost to avoid civilian deaths in its biggest operation in decades.

Indonesian television showed several clashes in Aceh on Sunday.

A GAM spokesman, Jamaika, said three government warplanes dropped 35 bombs on villages in north Aceh. Military spokesman Ahmad Yani Basuki denied there had been an air attack and said bombing was not a government tactic.

The government has 45,000 troops and police pitted against about 5,000 rebels. Jakarta hopes for victory within six months, but the rebels have historically taken advantage of Aceh's rugged, jungle-clad terrain.

Resource-rich Aceh is one of two separatist hot spots in the archipelago. Papua province in the east is the other.

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ألف مبروك للفائزين

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تسليم جوائز السحب الأول	المت	٢٤ مايو	ساعات الأواخر

مواعيد السحب
الثاني ٢٦ مايو الثالث ٩ يونيو

Words of Wisdom



I remember in the early 1990s, one of the newly-arrived Peace Corps volunteers was puzzled as to why Yemenis did not plan their free time, especially the week-ends. Six months after her service in Yemen, I met the PC volunteer again, and asked her if she found an answer to the question. "Yeah, I mean the whole week is a week-end," she said.

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

Politicians and intellectuals talk about...

13th anniversary of Yemen

HUSSEIN AL-ZURIQI
YT-HODEIDAH

Yemen unity, declared on May 22, 1990, is considered as the most remarkable achievement by the Yemeni people in the twentieth century, and the people have been much proud of this historic event.

Yemen is in these days celebrating this anniversary. Many intellectuals and politicians have talked to YT about the significance of it.

Ahmad Ali ba-Obeid, general manager of Hodeidah port said achieving the unification of Yemen has been an outcome of the struggle and strong will of all Yemenis, and it is mere a wrongful to say it was made out of the blue.

In fact, it is difficult for Yemen to make any progress without the unity which has inspired all Yemenis of success and was the source of their efficiency in different fields of life.

Throughout the period of unity, Yemen has been successful in different political, economic and social spheres.

Now we enjoy democratic modern state and excellent foreign relations. And we are proud of the achievements made in our port, which are the good harvest of Yemen unity.

Ali Abdullah Fikri, general manager of the national institute for administrative sciences stressed that Yemen has witnessed remarkable achievements within a short period of time. We have many investments and many economic, social and cultural developments occurred. We have made remarkable progress worldwide.

He stressed that education witnessed lots of developments in the past 13 years, especially private and public education, technical education, College of society, and in the field of eradicating illiteracy.

Dr Bassam Burih, Rector of Hodeidah University president said Yemen unity is a significant success. All the people fought, along with their leader president Ali Abdullah Saleh, against the separatists who were lurking our unity and accordingly they were defeated and disappointed. Most important achievements are:

-Laying foundations for a modern Yemeni state,

-Fighting terrorism and violence and strengthening foreign relations with friendly countries and settling border disputes in the proper peaceful way,

-Backing the many-faceted development process as it mainly aims at improving man.

The constitution has laid the foundation of modern Yemeni state, human rights and the political foundations and how to peacefully transfer the power.

In the development field Dr Qassem stresses the number of elementary and secondary school is increasing greatly. There are more than 11 thousand schools offering education services to five million students and we have seven government universities where two-hundred thousand students are continuing their studies. Before the unification, there used to be, however, only two universities in Sana'a and Aden. Hodeidah University used to have only one college, whereas it contains now ten colleges with about twenty thousand students

COMMON SENSE



By Hassan Al-Haifi

The second National Reconciliation

On the right track

When this observer was waiting to hear President Ali Abdullah Saleh speak on the Eve of the Anniversary of Yemen's Unification with some friends, some were asking if anybody could guess what His Excellency was going to say.

Some of the friends said that he was going to discuss the issue of terrorism. Others said that he was going to speak about the new government and the important mandate he issued to the new Cabinet to get on the ball or else look for a job in two years' time. When it came to this observer's turn, I looked at my watch realizing that there was only one minute left before the speech and said: "His Excellency was going to announce the amnesty for all the people caught up in the frantic secession movement that collapsed before it had a chance to even breathe its first breath. Honestly speaking, I really had no idea what the President was really going to say at that time. Nor did I have any draft of his speech. However, knowing the astute capabilities of the President in making quick and sensible decisions before anybody would dare even suggest any such proclamation, I sensed that the President would wisely outgun his advisors and counselors and come out with a momentous proclamation that was to launch the first real efforts towards bringing all the needed drive to start setting this nation back on the track of reconciliation and cohesiveness. Surely, the Republic needs to get rid of all the hang-ups and as much of the divisions that stand in the way of Yemen taking on the real problems facing the country in the economy and the social front. While this decision was not based on any effort to clamp down on any hopes for the failing secessionist propagators, one could honestly say that any moves towards such ridiculous aspirations, would not only be suicidal, but selfish and futile to say the least. Since the ending of the Civil War of 1994, it has been made ever so clear that Yemen was never to see itself divided into a multitude of political and sovereign entities. Since then, the institutions for the settlement of national unity have been laid deep in the social and mental fabric of Yemeni society that only a major earthquake could ever bring any schisms in the territory of the Republic of Yemen again. God forbid. After the speech, my friends were as much surprised by my ability to foresee the President's Proclamation as they were about the President's sensational words. They all looked at me and asked if I had any inkling of what was about to be said by the President. I swore to them that, I really did not have the slightest idea what His Excellency was going to say, but I just felt that it seemed to be just the right thing to do at that very moment. One of the friends tried to point out that the Proclamation was not really an amnesty since it only waived the sentences issued by the Court in Case No. 5, etc. I made it clear that as far as the President was concerned, that is the best he could ever do under the prevailing Constitutional circumstances, because a full amnesty declared by the President, would mean the interference of the Executive Branch in the powers of the Judicial System, and we know the President was wise enough not to wish to overstep his Constitutional authorities, by any means and for whatever reason. However, the President reinforced his sincere intentions by calling upon all the Yemenis, who had any fear of political repression to return back home and to "actively engage in the reconstruction of the country and the building of a modern Yemeni society", or something to that effect. One is reminded of the momentous proclamation made by the late wise leader of Yemen, Qadhi Abdurrahman Al-Iriani, may God bless his soul, when he declared that all Yemenis who participated in the efforts to reinstate the monarchy in the 1960s during the First Civil War of Republican Yemen, are free to return to their homeland and actively engage in reconstructing the country. The result was that Yemen enjoyed one of its most exhilarating periods in post Revolutionary Yemen. One is inclined to believe that history might just repeat itself again as the last thorn standing in the way of cohesion of the people of Yemen has now been removed and the many productive elements that were caught up in the senseless secession drive would find their rightful niche in working productively towards bringing back some of the prosperity and harmony Yemen enjoyed during the Iriani regime and Al-Hamdi regimes and the pre-unification years of President Ali Abdullah Saleh. We really needed this kind of hope to be reinstilled in our hearts and minds again, Mr. President and we thank you very much for setting it ablaze again. Happy Unification Anniversary to all of Yemen and all Yemenis wherever they are.

OUR OPINION

Those soldiers give a bad impression

There were so many occasions that I have gone through in which I have been subject to being pushed around and treated respectfully by escorts of the president or his vice president. One of the occasions where I was truly disturbed was when the vice president came to inaugurate an exhibition in Sana'a. Several pickup vehicles filled with soldiers preceded the vice president's motorcade. But when the vice president arrived, those soldiers rushed into the gate of the exhibition center pushing people around carelessly. The attitude of the soldiers angered me along with all those who witnessed this incident. But what angered me most was not the way they pushed us around. I was angered more when I realized how this incident reflected a bad image to those foreign guests who were present.

What would the impression of a foreign dignitary be when seeing soldiers pushing other respectful guests around ruthlessly to supposedly make room for the head of state or his vice? Doesn't this reflect poor morals, or at least poor management and organization abilities?

I later realized that this is a mere culture. It has been implanted generation after generation since the early days when escorts and bodyguards would push away citizens to give way for their sheikh or tribal figure. Yes the customs may have changes, and yes, weapons may have developed, but the action is still the same. So is the mentality. This also applies to escorting cars in a presidential convoy. They seem to disregard anyone and anything on their way, sometimes speeding up and causing fatalities to pedestrians. This mentality should change.

It is about time for the president and all other high ranking officials to give those soldiers a warning. They are either to respect other people, especially those who are at the scene for a reason (being guests, or invitees), or not be involved at all.

It was so upsetting to see that those soldiers who were accompanying the vice president were actually ready to fire with their Kalashnikovs. Their fingers were on the trigger, causing fear among those poor guests who have crossed hundreds of miles to participate in the event.

It is all in our leaders' hands. They can have their escorts and bodyguards trained to treat others respectfully and prepare for things beforehand instead of rushing in the last moment and causing panic and fear among the public. They could have some hints on how to carry out their escorting duty without the need to humiliate other people around them.

The president has always been calling for human rights, but doesn't the preservation of the dignity of normal citizens fall into the category of defending human rights? Many people that I talked to after the event said that if they knew this would have happened to them, they would not have come at all. Isn't it time for us to explain to those soldiers the need to respect others?

Yes. Time has come for soldiers to know what human rights are all about. I hope that the president will realize this and work on putting an end to this phenomenon.

The Editor

Letters to the Editor

Another response to Puddy

After reading the comment by Millie Puddy, who took it upon herself to represent 'most of the American nation'. She talks about freedom that the American's have to express their views, freedom to criticize religion or religious leaders, and freedom of information so that Americans have access to the truth.

Firstly, I would like to say why do you have to be so negative by criticizing others, why can't you just accept people's views and respect them no matter how different they are or what religion/culture they follow. This kind of freedom you talk about you can keep.

Secondly, the war briefings held at the pentagon where wrong information was being distributed to your nation and the rest of the world following the American's progress throughout the war, where later embarrassed American Officials had to admit to given out wrong information. You praise a country where Freedom to give out wrong information is honored.

You wrote about the White House and Pentagon briefing where the majority of reporters were trying to uncover the truth, I agree with you there they were 'trying' but not all their questions were being answered or they were being avoided. What's the point of having all this freedom you talk about when simple questions are not even being answered.

You mentioned the Arab media where you state exposes lies; the media coverage you talk about was mostly of live coverage and you can't edit live coverage otherwise it wouldn't be live. I understand you saying that you have the right to criticize go ahead criticize all you want but have your facts on hand.

Remember we all have our own morals and you'll find that my freedom as an Arab girl living in a western country is to have an opinion but for you to have so much aggression where you go around criticizing, there is so much hatred in the world why do you want to add to it.

Also take into consideration you are an individual in this big American nation you talk about so speak from personal experience, speak of your own opinions and speak from the heart because you can never represent 'most of the American's' you talk about.

I will finish how you started your letter 'Please don't get excited' because I never reading your letter but at the end of the day you are one

individual trying to get your comments heard in this big world we live in.

I also have another response to Ron Wilson's letter. You speak of helping others and getting stabbed in the back. Normally when you help someone out it is with their request and I do not remember anyone from Iraq inviting you (Americans) into their country. What I do remember is when Bush came into power at the top of his list of things to do was to get rid of Saddam Hussein (very similar to his fathers dream) so if you want to blame someone for the killings of the American Soldiers blame the leader you chose. I will also like to blame your leader for the killing of the innocent Iraq civilians that were lost and for the lives of the British soldiers that were killed in friendly fire by the Americans.

Ammal ammal81@yahoo.com

Invasion repeated, Iraqis marginalized

The Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in 1990 sparks off more than a dozen UN Security resolutions activated by the USA and UK punishing Iraq for the invasion.

The most devastating resolution was payment of reparations to Kuwait (A region smaller than Devon with 600 oil wells) which amount to about 1/3 of the revenue of oil for food, and adding the cost of UN weapons inspectors. Iraq was left with very little income to buy food and medicine.

Now the invasion is repeated by exactly those who condemned it in 1990, the USA & UK, with the support of the Kuwait ruling family. The publicly stated aims of the invaders and their supporters is the destruction of WMD which supposedly threatened the security, not only of USA & UK, but the whole world.

But weapons of mass destruction were not found, so isn't it right and proper that the invading countries should pay the bills of re-building Iraq and buy reparations at no cost to the Iraqi people?

Currently the invaders are occupiers, so what legal rights (according to international law) that allow them to scarp ministries, appoint officers to public services, issues orders to local political movements?

And why is it so difficult for USA & UK to fix power stations when temperature as high as 45-50C? Didn't those countries send daily B52's loaded with deadly weapons from UK bases to attack Iraq?

Recently the USA & UK with other permanent members of the Security Council have decided the future of

Letters to the Editor

Iraq with no Iraqi representations to put forward the nation points of view. This is a sad day for Iraq as USA & UK occupy Iraq and exploit its wealth for the foreseeable future.

Why the Iraqi people have no say in their destiny? Isn't Iraq a sovereign, independent and founder of the UN?

Dr Mosa Ali Abu-Rgheff
University of Plymouth, UK
MosaAli123@aol.com

Again we see another game!

Does the history repeat itself? Definitely, the history revolves along with good and bad things. When we recollect the events of ante-second Gulf war in 1991, we will certainly realize that there is no big difference between the peace process and the road map which both were drafted by the same hands.

After Saddam Hussein had invaded Kuwait, Bush - the father departed what was called 'the peace process' and promised the Arab leaders to put an end for the Palestinian-Israeli conflict.

President Bush skillfully manipulate the crisis by reassuring that he will oblige Israeli government to sit down with Palestinian negotiators, and actually he could bring both sides to Washington. About ten years of exhausting negotiations, nothing could they achieve because most of the Israeli government took hard lines in its policy with Palestinians. By the summer of 2000th, Sharon broken into Al-Aqsa mosque, declaring that the game is over.

Now, the Engineer is President Bush—the son—who had departed the road map, making use of his father's policy. Bush wanted to build an alliance like that one his father did. To do so, he has to present a new vision for the Palestinians issue, so that he can get some support from the Arab countries in the region.

Having war on Iraq finished, Bush's vision appeared to be another game, which would likely turn into mirage.

Ali Alward

Sticking to the right course

The new government is to face tough challenges in order to prove its privilege in ruling Yemen and have the positions held by them. Beside, the public have to understand that it's not easy for them to do so unless they show their best. However, we expect a lot from them the government especially is constructing a proper infrastructure and in other fields like education, investment and coordination with Gulf countries and the international commu-

nity, disallowing corruption in the administrative and financial sectors.

We are looking forward to have the new government declare better investment opportunities and to clearly state the requirements, rules and regulations guaranteed for investors to start investing in the country with peace of mind.

On the other hand, the opposition should stop hunting for government's mistakes and start coordinating with the government to serve Yemen and its people in a better way.

Our country should start exporting and importing useful commodities rather than giving democratic lessons to others, while getting loans from them. The government has to accept ideas coming from the opposition in case they could help bring Yemen back on track and ensure that our country moves towards more development.

Suliman Al-Nasser
sulimanco@rediffmail.com

Elections are a positive step

Election in Yemen has taken democracy into a higher level in comparison to other Arabian countries. This actually gives hope to most of the Yemeni youth in a better life ahead of them. It feels great for a person to elect whom he thinks is a better representative of him in the parliament. To most of us, this is a dream slowly turning into a reality.

Fouad Allahabi
fouad_allahabi@hotmail.com

Biased article on Iran

I would like to respond to the article entitled "The Islamic Republic of Iran: Myth and reality" by Hassan Al-Haifi. I have never, ever read a more biased article in my lifetime (I'm 64). And possibly never will. As an Editor is it not your professional duty to render an article fiction—if in fact that is true. "A deafening silence" and "a mournful optimism" are examples of—pointedly foolish contradictory expressions (terms), that are known as oxymorons. Mr. Al-Haifi has now added a new one: "Iranian Democracy."

It would appear this gentleman has gotten off his medication and needs to break back in the hospital from whence he came.

David Lynch
dlynch1057@aol.com

Same captain on sinking ship

Will we see the end of corruption, financial embezzlement of public funds, maladministration, and poverty? That's a dream

as long as the new government will be restricted in powers as it has always been. Still the sheikhs and tribal military influences are the "untouchables" safe-guarded by big men in the country. There is no much to be expected from the new government. The president's choice of the same Prime minister indicates no change to the better.

We would have been happier if the president chose a

pragmatic statesman like Mr Faraj Bin Ghanim. At least that could have been for a change and for people of this country to see some light in the end of the tunnel. Why prolong the achievements of national building by keeping failures aboard? Why restrict the process of national building to certain individuals only? What about the others, don't they have a role?

Mohd Abdullah
basmeirmohd@hotmail.com

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Publisher & Editor-in-Chief:
Walid Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

Head office:
Telephone: +967 (1) 268-661
Fax: +967 (1) 268-276
P.O. Box 2579, Sana'a

Email: yementimes@yementimes.com
Website: http://www.yementimes.com

Branches:

Taiz Bureau Chief: Aden Bureau Chief: Ridhwan Alawi Ahmed Tel: +967 (2) 347-057, 346596; Tel: +967 (2) 347-056 Email: ytiden@y.net.ye	Taiz Bureau Chief: Imad Ahmed Abdullah Tel: +967 (4) 217-156 Tel: +967 (4) 217-157 P.O.Box: 5086, Taiz Email: yttaiz@y.net.ye	Hodeidah Bureau Chief: Imad Ahmed Abdullah Tel: +967 (3) 206-886
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It's apparent that Washington has no clear plan for Iraq

Going awry

BY PATRICK COCKBURN
BRITISH COLUMNIST

In one sense everybody — supporters and opponents of the war in Iraq — got it wrong. Opponents denounced U.S. plans to impose neo-imperial control on the country. Supporters spoke of the good things the United States planned to bring to the Iraqi people once Saddam Hussein was overthrown.

It was only as the looting of Baghdad continued week after week and the United States visibly failed to get control of the situation that the bizarre truth emerged: Washington does not have any real plans for Iraq at all. It is making up its policy as it goes along.

Everywhere there are signs of the breakdown. A few weeks ago I nervously drove from Baghdad to Amman in Jordan along the great highway through the western desert of Iraq. As we passed looters, their elderly pickups and taxis piled high with junk, I wondered if it would occur to any of them that they could make a lot more money by stealing our car at gunpoint than they could by stripping old Iraqi government offices of broken chairs and filing cabinets.

But even then I thought that the phenomenon was probably temporary. At some point the Americans, whom we could see assiduously checking the papers of aid convoys from Jordan, would surely feel bound to secure the most important land route leading to Iraq. In fact it has gotten worse. Even tough Jordanian drivers, who drove to Baghdad at the height of the bombing, now often refuse to travel the road

because of fear of armed bandits.

Paul Bremer, the new U.S. viceroy in Iraq, who abruptly replaced the retired general Jay Garner last week, supposedly has started a new tough policy, holding looters for 20 days and sacking some 15,000 to 30,000 former Baath Party members. It is probably too late. With at least 60 percent of the Iraqi population destitute before the war, according to the United Nations, brief detention by U.S. troops is not going to end the looting.

If the United States was so uninterested in what happens in Iraq after the war, why on Earth did it fight it in the first place? After all, it paid an immense diplomatic price in terms of the disruption or destruction of its traditional alliances. George Bush and Tony Blair tend to treat their previous justifications for the war as a bit of ancient history, but they matter still because they are pointers to what may now happen in Iraq and the rest of the Middle East.

The United States seems to have fought the war essentially because it wanted a war. It did so because the political fuel on which the present U.S. administration runs is to emphasize the external threat. Through this means it has won control of the Senate and may well win the next presidential election.

Other explanations for the war do not really work. Some U.S. oil companies may have wanted to get a share of Iraq's oil wealth. But even they need a measure of security to exploit Iraqi oil fields, as some western oilmen dolefully point out.

They also are nervous that it is becoming more and more dangerous to be an American, or indeed any other type of westerner, anywhere in the

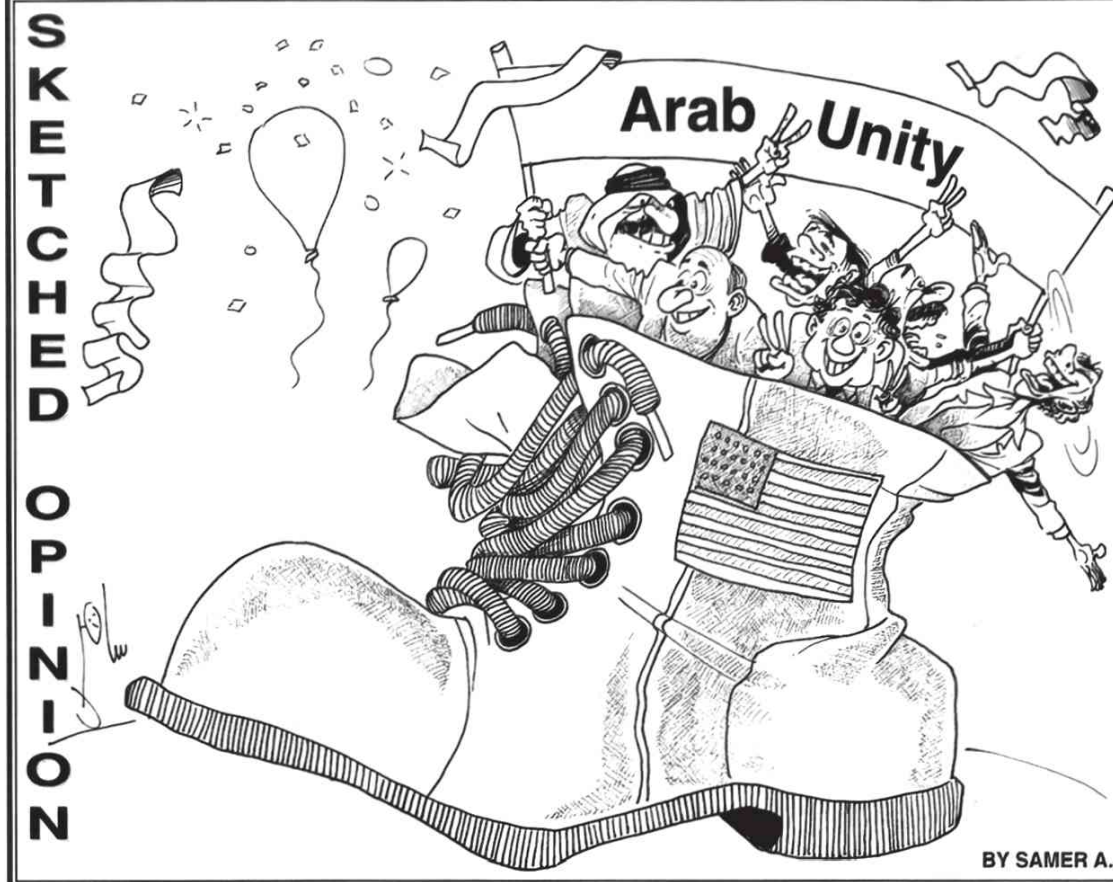
Middle East.

There is nothing unique to the United States about the willingness of its government to exploit the sense of external threat felt by Americans since the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon in 2001. Most governments anywhere in the world, if they thought they could get away with it, would like to hold a "khaki" election in which they could wrap the flag around them and traduce their opponents as unpatriotic.

The difference in the United States today is that the civilian leadership of the Pentagon, notably Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld and Deputy Defense Secretary Paul Wolfowitz, are uniquely reckless, arrogant and ill informed about Iraq. At the end of last year Wolfowitz was happily saying that he thought the Iraqi reaction to the capture of Baghdad would be much like the entry of the U.S. Army into Paris in 1944. He also apparently believed that Ahmed Chalabi, the leader of the Iraqi National Congress, then as now one of the most unpopular men in Iraq, would be the Iraqi Charles de Gaulle.

These past mistakes matter because the situation in Iraq could easily become much worse. Iraqis realize that Saddam may have gone but that the United States does not have real control of the country. Last week, just as a Bremer emissary was telling academics at Mustansiriyah, the ancient university in the heart of Baghdad, who should be purged from their staff, several gunmen, never identified, drove up and calmly shot dead the deputy dean.

There will be more such attacks. They may not be on a large scale. But the tendency is for the present adminis-



tration in Washington to respond to any threat by escalating its rhetoric and over-reacting. It would not take much for President Bush to start describing bomb attacks or assassinations in Iraq as one more example of the long arm of al-Qaida or the Iranian government.

Supposed links between Saddam Hussein and al-Qaida, heavily publicized by the White House before the war, were largely journalistic concoctions. But in the present anarchy al-Qaida will find that Iraq, where people are suffering all the disadvantages of occupation but without civil order, is a fertile recruiting ground.

Patrick Cockburn is the co-author, with Andrew Cockburn, of "Saddam Hussein: an American obsession." The Independent is a general circulation newspaper published in Great Britain. This article was first published in The Independent in Great Britain.

Iraq: Democracy or democratic?

BY ESAM SOHAIL, KANSAS, USA

If the perpetually sullen savants of the ivy towers are guilty of ignoring Iraq's flirtation with parliamentary democracy in the 1920s, the over-enthusiastic think tank idealists are naïve in confusing a modern democratic state with the state of democracy. Democracy does not make a nation democratic. On the contrary, the usual result of rampant democracy, especially amongst those unaccustomed to the temperaments of pluralist liberty, is autocracy of the worst kind.

One can forgive the starry eyed missionaries of the intellectual right for being less than cautious in their terminology. After all, with the exception of the most fastidious students of constitutional thought, most Americans forget that theirs is a republic, not a democracy. If their private correspondence and the debates in the 1787 Constitutional Convention are any indication, America's Founding Fathers had as little regard for democracy as they did for monarchy, perhaps even less. What they crafted was a system where the democratic element co-existed with the principles of federalism, judicial vigilance, and sage advice to promote pluralism and protect liberty. Subsequently the revolution in France and the reforms in Britain studiously attempted to copy this delicate American balance and helped pass on those lessons to the rest of Europe and, eventually, to the European colonies around the globe. What we call 'democracy' in common parlance today is that idea of a constitutional edifice of contrived balances that draws deeply upon the well of popular participation but does not bow to reckless mob behavior. Where such balances were ignored on the altar of populism and democracy championed for its own sake, the demagogues had a field day. History recalls that Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini, Juan Peron, and Robert Mugabe were but only a few of those who used unattended democracy to unleash dictatorships. In the hands of rogue populist democrats, free elections mean 'one man, one vote, and one time'. It happened in Iran, Kazakhstan, and almost in Algeria.

Iraq will be no exception of other nations that have gone unprepared down the path of infatuation with democracy. Within the context of strong constitutional guarantees of individual rights and diffusion of state power, free markets, and vibrant civil pluralism, the democratic element to

governance is the best known avenue to progress and prosperity. Left to fend for itself, however, novice democracy often lends itself to the instantaneous fears of a temporary majority. Thus historically it has been used as a facade by manipulative demagogues, adept at appealing to the basest of mob emotions, to rob majority and minority of liberty, property, and sometimes life itself. A sudden democracy in Iraq is likely to yield a similar scenario not too long after General Franks and his boys go home. Romantic notions of democracy are dangerous. Especially in a region where literacy is at a minimum, anti-Western feelings run high amongst the impoverished, and violence is more prevalent than water.

Rather it is important to encourage the institutions of a free civil society so that the necessity of democratic ideals can be nurtured within the context of a mature body-politic that values liberty, pluralism, tolerance, and competition. Be they nasty tabloids, rambunctious college debate forums, or vibrant small enterprises jostling for market share, the ultimate impact of such civic expressions of routine freedom will be to mold a people long fearful of their rulers into a society that is comfortable with pluralism. Iraq is far less in need of parliamentarians right now than it is of journalists who can question social mores, professors who can teach the truth, and bankers who want to compete for time deposits. Providing these professionals and others with training, tools, and capital is far more important than mining for untainted Baath Party officials who can run the oil ministry.

A new Iraq has to be constructed by Iraqis themselves. They do not need the gift of superfluous legislatures and feel-good elections designed in the oak paneled halls of Washington think tanks. With a few years of stability and the world community's assistance in unleashing a vigorous civil society, they would be able to get to the arduous task of constitution-making themselves. A nation used to the ideas of debate, pluralism, free commerce, and individual rights will be unlikely to create an unstable democracy. Instead, with the proper international support, especially reflective prudence on part of the powers at the helm of Iraqi reconstruction, we may be fortunate enough to see in Iraq the emergence of a pluralist democratic republic with deep roots going into an indigenous civil society.

The cradle of ancient civilization deserves that chance to rejoin modern civilization.

America has teething problem

BY BAKR HAMUD ALJUNAID
FOR THE YEMEN TIMES
Bakrjunaid_1@hotmail.com

We have just experienced the shock of the most spectacular and deadly terror attack in modern history. In an almost surreal scene from a Hollywood movie, on September 11, 2001. Thousands of Americans were maimed and killed. The costs might even go over the one trillion-dollar mark, and the event may even trigger worldwide economic depression. These terrible acts of terrorism must be fought with every ounce of American resolve. And those who commit such heinous acts must be punished to the fullest severity of the law. No such acts must ever be permitted on American soil. That being said, how then do you then protect yourselves from terror in the future? Because of increased scientific knowledge around the world, the next terror will be far more deadly than what happened on September 11. The next heroic occurrence might not even entail an explosion of any kind, but the silent more death of a biological or radiation attack. The bad news in that no matter how many billions of dollars the government spends or how many bombs it drops. It is impossible to completely protect yourselves from these great dangers. In fact, the more bomb-dropping and devastation you do, the more likely a future terrorist response. You have moved into an era in which even sheer military might is no protection. No longer can strong nations attack weak ones with impunity. The tiniest nation or political entity can easily revenge itself with mass terror. No nation is invulnerable not even the strongest nation on earth. Unless you understand the why of these terrorist acts, the motivations behind them, you

can not prevent a repeat of such terrorism in the future. You Americans must ask yourselves why you now suffer such terror. When a clock stops, we ask why it is not plugged in. Is the leathery dead? Is it broken? If so, why is it broken? When you have a problem, if you don't ask why and get some good answer and act on them, you can not prevent a repeat of such terrorism in the future. It will persist. It may well even become a lot worse.

The American media have provided you in living color the gory details of this bloody attack on the American people. They have even told you who might be behind it, but the Zionist-dominated media so far have carefully avoided giving an understandable reason why the attack took place. Calling the attackers "Cowards" is, of course, untrue. The terrorists committed an indescribably horrible act against the American people, but certainly they are not cowards. Kamikazes may be misguided, but sacrificing one's own life for a cause is not cowardice. And calling perpetrators cowards or madman doesn't answer the question of why these horrendous acts accrued, unless one thinks every coward and mad man wants to blow up the world Trade Center and the Pentagon. Those descriptions prevent people from discovering the reason why the event actually occurred. And, if we want to prevent such occurrences from happening in the future, it is absolutely vital to understand "Why". May be a good first question to ask is why these "Crazy", "Cowardly" Arabs never attack Switzerland or Sweden? What could it be that those countries do or don't do that causes them to be ignored while you are targeted. We know and you know the ultimate cause of this terrorism stems directly from your involvement in and support for the criminal behavior of Israel. US political leaders

are doing their people no favor by reinforcing popular ignorance with self-referential rhetoric. And the echoing chorus of Tony Blair, whose determination to bind Britain ever closer to US foreign policy retches up the threat to your own cities, will only fuel anti-western sentiment. So will calls for the defense of "Civilization", with its overtones of Samuel Huntington's poisonous theories of post cold war confrontation between the West and Islam, heightening perceptions of racism and hypocrisy. Arabs know that almost every bomb that kills their people comes from America, every bullet, every tank, and every fighter plane, is manufactured or paid for by American dollars. It is America's billions of dollars of support that have enabled the Jewish state to terrorize the Arab people for half a century. Even though Israel invaded Lebanon and killed thousands of civilians, America never threatened to bomb Tel Aviv (as it did Iraq) if Israel refused to obey UN resolutions to withdraw. A comparison of America's reaction to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait to that of Israel's invasion of Lebanon is instructive. America's one-sided foreign policy can be illustrated by the different treatment offered Israel and Iraq.

- Iraq invaded Kuwait, Israel invaded Lebanon

- Perhaps 3000 Kuwaiti civilians died in the initial war with Iraq, 40,000 Lebanese died from the time of the invasion through the occupation.

- Iraq disobeyed UN resolutions to leave Kuwait. Israel disobeyed UN resolution to leave Lebanon (for 18 years).

- Iraq broke international conversation on chemical, biological and nuclear weapons in the past. Yet Israel is a far greater offender, having one of the greatest arsenals of chemical, biological and nuclear weapons in the world.

- Iraq refused UN inspections. Israel has always refused UN inspections.

For these violations America bombed Iraq. In response to Israel's crimes, America just continued to send more billions of dollars. American foreign policy was and continues to be Israeli policy. Israel was not threatened with even a cutoff of U.S. and thousands of Lebanese civilians died from the Israeli actions. America dropped more explosives on Iraq in a few weeks than it had in the whole of the Second World War. America killed hundreds of thousands of Iraqis including tens of thousands of civilians. Then you engaged in a blockade and sanctions on Iraq that even the anti-Iraqi United Nations says it led to the death of at least 1,200,000 children and hundreds of the thousands of elderly. Let those Americans who don't understand the why of this terrorism concentrate on this shocking fact. One million, two hundred thousand children have died as a direct result of America's policy toward Iraq. Some Americans reading my words will refuse to believe it, they will refuse to believe that America has purposely caused the death of hundreds of thousands of Iraqi children. Here is the transcript of the interview of America's Jewish Secretary of State with Leslie Stahl of CBS on May 11, 1996:

Lesley Stahl, speaking of US sanctions against Iraq: "We have heard that half million children have died. I mean that's more children than died in Hiroshima. And.... and you know, is the price worth it. Madeline Albright: "I think this is a very hard choice, but the price....we think the price is worth it?" and some Americans wonder why they are so hated. I think the government of the US must reconsider and reexamine its policy towards the Middle East.

MOHAMED TAHA HAMOOD & Co.

Business inaugurated...

MICROSOFT BUSINESS SOLUTIONS & MOHAMED TAHA HAMOOD & CO.

On Sunday 18th May, Mohamed Taha Hamood & Co. celebrated a unique partnership with the world's largest company "Microsoft".

The celebration was a dinner party held at the Taj Sheba Hotel where a number of high profile guests, diplomats, reporters and a representative from Microsoft have attended.

At the party, Mohamed Taha Hamood Al-Hashimi, Managing Partner of the company gave a brief introduction on his company and its achievements and the benefit of this partnership for Yemen.

"This is a historic relationship where the largest company in the world (Microsoft) joined hands with a local company in Yemen. This signals that Yemen is heading to the electronic age in line with the other countries of the world", he quoted. Mr. Hussein Al- Shaikh, Channel Manager- Microsoft Middle East, gave a brief demo on the services and the clients

that have used Microsoft Business Solutions and how Microsoft was able to get more than 850 clients in the Middle East in less than a year and a half.

"Mohamed Taha Hamood & Co. has been one of the leading auditing firms in Yemen for the past 13 years and now we have another partner that we are proud of that will make us lead the business solutions market in Yemen and make sure that Yemen's market receives the exact quality service that you would expect from any international organization.

There is no need to get people from abroad to implement a certain solution for your business anymore. We have a full Microsoft Certified Team that is equipped and ready to make sure that Yemen has local support which will save the client's time and money and we are sure that they will prove us right.

We are known to provide international standard services and we want to preserve our market's trust in us. That is why we have invested heavily in this new partner-



Mohamed Taha Hamood Al-Hashimi
Managing Partner



Hisham Mohamed Taha Hamood
Marketing & PR Executive



Hussein Al-Shaikh
Channel Manager-Microsoft Middle East

ship and once again we will prove to the market that we are still at our best no matter what field we go into", said Hisham Mohamed Taha Hamood Al- Hashimi, Marketing & PR Executive of the compa-

ny. The celebration was concluded with Mr. Mohamed Taha Hamood Al- Hashimi's declaration of the beginning of the partnership by cutting the cake and opening

the buffet. And by that, Mohamed Taha Hamood & Co. and Microsoft Business Solutions are now officially active in the Republic of Yemen.



Group photo of the staff



Mr. Mohamed Taha hamood giving a press statement



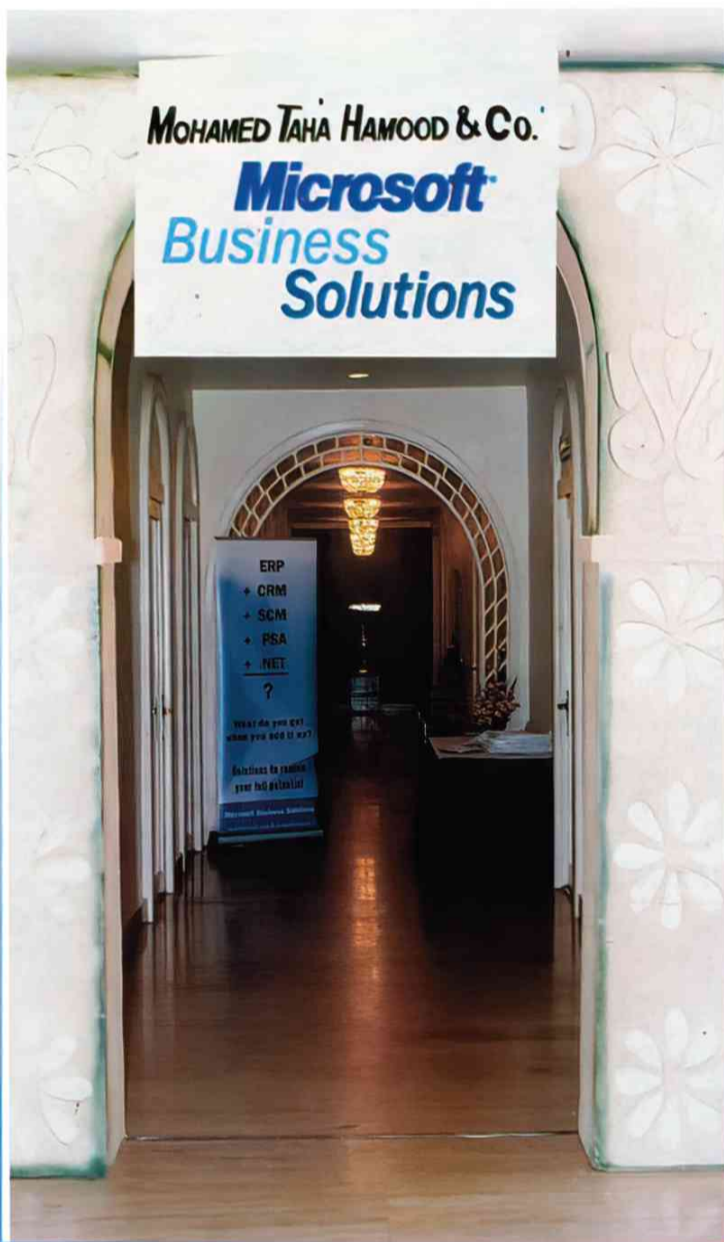
Guests during the dinner party

Microsoft
Business
Solutions



Microsoft®

...Partnership celebrated



Annual Report on activities of the Population General Program of Information and Communication 2002



BY HUSSEIN OMAR BA SALEEM
INFORMATION ASSISTANT
UNDERSECRETARY,
POPULATION G.P. OF INFORMATION
& COMMUNICATION EXECUTIVE
SEC.-GEN.

The general plan for year 2003 is divided into three parts. The first is devoted to deal with creating awareness with respect to issues of population and reproduction health through all means of media. This task is being fulfilled through producing various enlightening programs, flashes and messages targeting relevant society segments such as parents and youth. Funding all this project is done through coordination and cooperation with the UNFPA, the General Administration for Reproductive Health, affiliate of the ministry of health through satellite TV channels in Sana'a and the 2nd TV channel in Aden, the European Program, the German Construction Bank and several other supporting organizations. The media tools used in the awareness campaigning includes 6 local radio stations all around the country and specialized pages in press.

There would be training courses to be organized aimed at rising efficiency of media personnel on issues relating to population, reproductive health, family organisation and social gender.

Other training course would involve training radio scenario writers and directors with regard to texts specialized in this respect. As for the material of these programs it will cover topics such as mass communication training, and media reporting on population and reproductive health issues. The first course had been conducted in Hadramout governorate last March meant to be as introductory effort in this field.

A plan has been set up for maintaining "Hope and Future Telephone Line" first inaugurated on December 2, 2002. This facility aims at providing dissemination of population culture in general and reproductive health and family care and organisation in particular. The aim is also to spread knowledge and scientific information on the negative impact of population explosion in Yemen and its negative effects on economic, social, health and cultural development. Gender issues will also be dealt with on this line.

Information and Population Communication Activities of Information Ministry, Final Report, 2002

I. Policies and Objectives:
 During implementation of General Program of Information and Communication educational and infor-

mation activities for 2002, the general policy of the Program on intensification of information efforts and programs via the various media channels was focused mainly on creating public awareness especially among the targeted groups, in a way that encourages their participation and support for the policies and objectives concerning:

1-1 Presenting and discussing the population problem and its economic, cultural and social factors as well as their effect on female fertility high rate and annual population growth rate.

1-2 Highlighting the importance of reproductive health and family planning and their direct impact on:

- Decrease the general average of women fertility

The role of the National Population Council, the European Program and the United Nations Fund for Population is fundamental in supporting the activities of this project



One of the workshops implemented by the Program

- Decrease of the annual population growth rate
- Decrease of maternity mortality
- Decrease of infant mortality

1-3 Highlighting gender and women issues and discussing them in a way that allows full comprehension regarding women's issues and role in development on one hand, and her cultural role through awareness (girls education), so as to reduce volume of the population problem, on the other hand.

1-4 Discussing the negative role of population problem on future success of

the economic, cultural, social and health development programs.

II. Targeted Groups:
 The communication and formative messages and programs targeted the six following groups:

1. Fathers
2. Mothers
3. Female Youth
4. Male Youth
5. Family
6. Society

III. Communicative and Informative Activities via mass media:

Funded by the UNFPA, the United Nations Fund for Population, the program prepared, produced and published 365 TV and Radio programs of total duration of 173.30 hours and thirty minutes during 2002 as follows:

3-1 Preparation, production and broadcasting of 67 various TV events. These events included public programs, slogans and notifications through the first and second satellite TV channels. These TV events started being screened from August 2002 (See Table1) of total duration amounting to nine hours.

3-2 Preparing and producing 298

radio programs, informative dialogues and a slogan related to the III National Conference on Population Policy. Eighty-four radio dialogue programs were funded by the European Project with a total duration of 164.30 hours covering the period from January to December 2002. These programs were broadcast through the general and second programs and the five local stations. (See Table 2)

3-3 Preparation, production and publishing 12 educational pages in Al-Thawra and Al-Wihda newspapers. These pages approached National Population Strategies and high birth rate as serious obstacles against total development. It also talked about girls' education and its role in reducing the problem. (See Table 4)

3-4 Organizing four introductory meetings regarding the population and reproductive health, and discussing family planning, gender issues, youth and media population reports and how to phrase them in a unified standard way. These sessions targeted:

- Saba News Agency and Official Press
- Taiz, Hadramout and Sa'da Media Authorities
- Development Authorities in the local authorities of Taiz
- Women's National Committee
- Official Press staff
- Staff of private sector, partisan and independent newspaper
- National Universities
- Yemeni Women's Union

A plan has been set up for maintaining "Hope and Future Telephone Line" first inaugurated on December 2, 2002. This facility aims at providing dissemination of population culture in general and reproductive health

Great achievements (1999-2002)

BY AZIZ ABDULMAJEED

The Program has during the period 1999- 2002 managed to accomplish great achievements in creating awareness among the society on the population problem and issues of reproduction health and social gender, using the facilities of mass communications (press, radio and TV). The program produced and broadcast a big series of programs and dialogue conferences as well as publication of articles in press. It had further more retained special pages in official newspapers dealing with this topic.

The success the Program had achieved in this regard can be attrib-

uted to the support offered by the minister of information Hussein Dhaifallah al-Awadhi and the Program leadership.

Acknowledgment is also to be offered to other parties for their support, mainly the ministry of public health and population, general secretariat of the national council for population, the UNFPA, the major supporter of the program's activities.

As for its working plan for the period 2003-2006 the Program is planning to execute many information activities on population. Its plan covers media production, development of capabilities and gaining skills by media men who are specialized in population programs and issues.

Table 1: Types and description of the media programs between August to 31st December 2002

Media Event	S. No	Channel	Type	Duration (in min)	Content	Target group	Funded By	No	Broadcast rate				Total duration	policies
									daily	weekly	monthly	yearly		
Educational Communication about PDS R.H. Gender issues	1	Yemen Satellite Channel	Program	30	awareness& behavior	Parents, youth, family & society	UNFPA PDS	1					30	Concentrating efforts and media programs in the various mass media channels so to create awareness and political directions with the population strategies
	2	Yemen Satellite Channel	Session in program	15	awareness& behavior	Parents, youth, family & society	UNFPA RH	7				14	210	
	3	Yemen Satellite Channel	Slogan	15	awareness& behavior	Policy makers and executors	General Secretariat of the National Population Council	12	4	28	120		30	
	4	2 nd	Program	15	awareness& behavior	Parents, youth, family & society	UNFPA RH	7				14	210	
	5	2 nd	Slogan	15	awareness& behavior	Policy makers and executors	General Secretariat of the National Population Council	12	4	28	120		20	
	6	Yemen Satellite Channel	Flashes	45	awareness& behavior	Parents, youth, family & society	UNFPA PDS	28	2	14	60		45	
Total								67					9 hrs	

Table 2: Types and description of the Radio programs between August to 31st December 2002

Media Event	S. No	Comm Channel	Type	Duration (in min)	No of Stations	Content	Target group	Funded By	No	Broadcast rate				Total duration	policies
										daily	weekly	monthly	yearly		
Educational Communication about PDS R.H. Gender issues	1	Radio	Dialogue	1.35	4	awareness& behavior	Parents, youth, family & society	UNFPA	74		12		666	15	Concentrating efforts and media programs in the various mass media channels so to create awareness and political directions with the population strategies
	2	Radio	Program	30	4	awareness& behavior	Parents, youth, family & society	UNFPA PDS	64		8	32	128	64	
	3	Radio	Dialogue	5.2	7	awareness& behavior	Parents, youth, family & society	European Program	84		14	56	428	28.30	
	4	Radio	Program	30	2	awareness& behavior	Parents, youth, family & society	General Secretariat of the National Population Council	16		2	4	32	16	
	5	Radio	Program	30	4	awareness& behavior	Parents, youth, family & society	UNFPA PDS	48		4	16	48	24	
	6	Radio	Slogan	5 seconds	7	awareness	Policy makers and executors	General Secretariat of the National Population Council	12	21	14	630	1890	17	
Total								298					164.30 hrs		

Table 3: Training sessions and their details

Media Event Objectives	S. No	Type	venue	Content	Participants	No. of Participants	Date in 2002	Outcomes
1) Presenting and discussing the population problem and its economic, cultural and social factors 2) Highlighting gender and women issues 3) youth issues and its role in development 4) reducing the informative gap and phrasing a population report 5) standardizing media messages and its jargons about family planning 6) maternity Health and its service components	1	Introductory meeting*	Sana'a, Media Center	awareness & behavior	- Official Press - Yemeni Women Union - Women's National Committee - Yemen Satellite Channel and 2 nd Channel and local stations - Public Universities	40	23-24 th March	1) The participants were introduced to the problems approached and were provided a scientific reference for further use 2) Comprehension of the particularities of a population media report 3) Comprehension of the priority of a media report and understanding its jargons 4) Gaining agreement by total majority that this population problem is quite critical and concerns all media instruments and all press. 5) And the importance of spreading the awareness through the opposition and local press about the case 6) Maternity Health and its Service Components
	2	Introductory meeting	Sana'a, Media Center	awareness & behavior	- Saba News Agency central level - Saba News Agency non-central level - Official Press	20	29 th sept-1 st Oct	
	3	Introductory meeting	Taiz, Al-Jumhorya Newspaper Premises	awareness & behavior	- Media Authorities in Taiz, Hadramout and Sa'da - development Program Authorities in Taiz	20	15-17 Oct	
	4	Introductory meeting	Sana'a, Media Center	awareness & behavior	Public, Political parties and independent Press	35	29-31 st Dec	
Total						115		

Table 4: Press Investigative Reports and Newspaper for 2002

Investigative Reports	S. No.	Newspaper	No. of Pages	Date	Notes
1. National Population Strategy	1	Al-Jumhorya	6	15-10-2002	
2. Birth Rate (3.7) as a serious obstacle against development				28-10-2002	
3. Girls Education and its effect on general fertility rate for women	2	Al-Wihda	6	29-10-2002	
4. Maternity Health and its role in family planning, Mother and Child care				01-11-2002	
5. Islamic Shie'a and its nobility in giving free choice for family planning methods	3	Shibam	6	21-12-2002	
6. Sexual Transmission diseases and importance of education and health knowledge as precautionary measures				25-12-2002	
Total				18	During 2003

* Funded by the European Program

- General and second radio programs and the five radio local stations.

115 participants were involved in those meetings, which were lectured by intellectuals from:

- Media College -Sana'a University
- General Secretariat of the National Population Council
- Ministry of Public Health and Population (General Administration for Reproductive Health)
- Women's National Committee
- General Commission for Scouts
- Yemeni Family Care Society
- Population General Program of Information & Communication, Ministry of Information.

These meetings were quite beneficial and achieved the following results:

1. The participants got acquainted with the problems on table in the meetings (population, health, cultural, youth, social gender issues) and were supplied

Ba Saleem: 'The General Plan for 2003 is devoted to deal with creating awareness with respect to issues of population and reproductive health through all means of media. This task is being fulfilled through producing various enlightening programs.'

with a scientific and reference file on the problems.

2. Comprehension of the particularities of a population news report

3. Comprehension of the priority of a information address and importance of understanding its technical jargons

4. Unanimity of all participants on significance of the meeting as it has for the first time acquainted partisan, private-sector and independent newspapers with a national problem concerns all; parties and opposition and warning them about it. (See Table 3)

IV. Documentation:

All media and informative activities implemented during 2002 have been documented as follows:

4-1 Audio-visual recorded on VHS Tapes for all the Reporting Events and all TV programs (total duration 9 hours)

4-2 All Radio Programs were recorded on Audio Cassettes; this included 298 messages through the seven broadcasting stations

4-3 Photocopy-documentation of all

press reports and stories on the training events and meetings and topics dealing with reproductive health, family planning and messages on population and health education published in 2002, totaling 472 events complied in two volumes

V. Problems and Obstacles:

1- Ratification of the executive plan for the information and educational activities had been delayed from the beginning of the year to August 2002.

2- Reducing the approved budget for the events after its approval and official notification.

VI. Proposals and orientations of the third year of the five-year plan:

Enhancement of coordination, cooperation and integration mechanism with relevant bodies on renewal of the subjects of messages and their informative and behavioral contents through the following mass media:

- Mass communication Channels
- Hope and Future Line

Preachers, what's it all about?

BASSAM JAMEEL
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

It's magic alright, but not the one through which you enchant people; it's the magic that varies between sleeping spells and boredom doses. Sometimes it makes people want to scream of agony. What are we talking about? It's mosque preachers! Some scare you to running and leaving the mosque, and some bore you death that you would not know what, who, why and where.

Such a sorry state most of the preachers in Yemen are. Their mission originally was a very noble and important one, yet with their inadequacy and disinterest in becoming better they deteriorated until they reached their miserable state today. There are exceptions but they are quite a few. What is it all about? Let's hear what they say:

Sleeping Spell

Mr. Fouad Dahaba preacher of Ammar Bin Yaser Mosque says a mosque preacher is an integrated part of the society where he lives. They share reciprocal influence in both direct and indirect ways. So if you were to judge by the illiteracy rate in Yemen where around 70% of the people don't read nor write, and if you were to realize how inefficient the awareness and educational services are, whatsoever, then it would not be a surprise that many of mosque preachers do not live up to the required standards, for they reflect their society.

Yet, if you were to judge by the illiteracy rate in Yemen where around 70% of the people don't read nor write, and if you were to realize how inefficient the awareness and educational services are, whatsoever, then it would not be a surprise that many of the mosque preachers do not live up to the required standards, for they reflect their society.

However, there are a few really good preachers, although they are the exception. In most Friday prayers you are given a sleeping dose by force and invariably you find yourself dozing off as if under a spell. If not put you to sleep then he kills you with boredom as

it seems they are reading from a book. It's the state's responsibility to ensure good qualifications of preachers and to provide adequate training for them. Al-Awqaf ministry should exert more efforts to establish efficient programs in order to rehabilitate mosque preachers, and not allow them to be swayed to political conflicts, forgetting the main reason why they are there.

Part of the people's reality

Imam and Preacher of Al-Shaif Mosque Qadhi Murshid Al-Azzani replied when he was asked what he thought about mosque preaching: "It's an art; in fact mass communication was one of the oldest practices in the Arab history where they used to stand before the crowds and deliver speeches that moved the audience. It's the art of using words, yet unfortunately quite dimensioning today and only few masters it."

As to how a preacher should build his knowledge, he said that with continuous reading and discussing with others, it's not the talent alone that makes a preacher good. He has to relate to the people's lives and to the reality he lives in. He must connect with the people so as to reflect their present.

When comparing Yemeni preachers to those in the Arab world he said that the variance is because of the level of education in the society as a whole. "A preacher must prepare his speech well in advance before delivering it and he must choose a relevant topic to the current circumstances and compose a well structured speech supported by references. He should know how to get in touch with the crowd and how to make them interested in what he is saying. Yet he should be very careful not to bring up sensitivities between people and not to humiliate any particular group, he must not be biased and should be wise enough to reach for all segments of the society. If he does not do that, not only will he not do good to the society, in fact he will do it harm!" he said.

Immaturity and narrow vision

Deputy Minister of Al-Awqaf

Ministry for guidance and preaching Shiekh Hamood Al-Sa'di sees that the problem resides in those preachers who view their job as narrating a cassette or a book without really understanding it and relating it to the people. All in addition to the wrong charging that and bias they are filled with and so intentionally or unintentionally convey to the people.

As to the ministry's responsibility he said that it is concerned with rehabilitation and training of preachers for good performance and how to convey required information to the public. The ministry organizes 4 courses every year each in a district where around 60 preachers participate. This in addition to the higher institute for guidance and preaching which receives 80 male students and 50 female students every year. It provides a 2-year diploma and a 4-year degree, the syllabus are set by a committee of scientists and religious scholars outside the country, although they are currently looking into canceling the diploma.

"We also provide scholarships to Al-Azhar in Egypt and we used to send 25 students to Saddam Islamic University every year, mind you the latter has strong religious syllabus and not what many wrongly assume. We are not like other ministries in some Islamic countries, who monitor the Friday preaches and punish any individual effort, we allow freedom of speech and liberty in preaching," He said.

When asked about the angles the ministry focuses on, sheikh Al-Sa'di said: "We focus on three angles; scientific which is concerned with the material that is conveyed, technical which is concerned with the mechanism and the method through which the material is conveyed, and moral which is concerned with the topics and the sensitivities of some issues, i.e. what to talk about and what to leave."

What about politics? Answering this he got a little annoyed as he said: "I do not wish to get into such details, we can't say that Islah Party is ruling the scene although I admit that it does dominate a few areas, and the GPC others and so on. This is no position to talk

about who dominates and where, mosques are not a place for bargaining and political competition".

Stuck in the minor details and forgetting the essence

Engineer Sheikh Abdullah Sa'atar member of the supreme body at the Islah Party and preacher at Islah Mosque indicated that the general awareness does not give the preacher any political, historical and/or social knowledge. And the religious side still requires more originality and needs bases to be set right. It is most unnerving that most preachers get stuck in topics that are so minor with relevance to the critical issues. For example there are many materials and books about washing and hardly anything about ruling and law, how to elect a ruler and what to do in case of his mistakes etc...

He replied to how to classify a preacher: "There are three aspects one has to see in order to judge him: general knowledge, ability to connect with legal religious proof and freedom that allows space for speaking without fear for one's life or job." He also criticized those who name and mention bodies in the societies, because this causes sensitivities. "Those preachers should be educated and start thinking for them instead of just being an echo for what they hear," he commented. As to if Islah is controlling the religious scene he said that this is dangerous talk and has no basis at all. He said that mosques should not be used as a political battlefield. There is so much to rectify in the society, preachers should engage in constructive things and not waste time in nonsense, he added.

Al-Awqaf Ministry good for nothing and always gets adrift with tide

Wadhah Al-Jabzi of Abdullah Bin Masood Mosque said that most preachers who are in charge of mosques unfortunately are not adequate, for they hardly know anything of the Qur'an and religious laws and they have no ability to think in terms of present life and reality. Yes, there are some good ones but they are only a few.

Most of the people who go to per-

form Friday's prayers end up sleeping or day-dreaming. Some of the preachers in fact start off their speech shouting and end up shouting, you would think that you are the enemy. I have heard many religious queries asking if their prayer is accepted although they slept during the 's. This proves that the preacher was utterly boring.

What about Salafi-inclined preachers? He replied that they generally have strong religious knowledge but very less intellectual knowledge and general education. Perhaps this is the reason why they did not spread like Al-Ikhwan movement in Egypt; the society could not give in to a fanatic religious movement so easily.

As to what he thought about the Awqaf Ministry he said: "Al-Awqaf ministry does not perform its responsibilities at all. It does not conduct courses and conference and we don't hear about any of its activities. And if it does, then it only calls for selected people and the same repeated names." As to why the situation of preachers is as what it is, he said: "Because they are selected according to what the ministry wants and not what the religion says or what the society needs. It's become a chaotic thing and anyone who studied two years, knows some Qura'an and wears the religious head-gear is called Imam and made in charge of a mosque or so."

The solution to this he said was to organize preaching courses for the main scholars not just a few days but 5 months or more. And to activate the mosque study sessions and discussion rounds. The ministry also should start distributing free booklets and cassettes, to invite Sheikhs on TV, to supervise and control mosques activities and to only put in charge those who deserve it. Media should also play its vital role in this aspect he added.

No Politics

Mr. Rashad Al-Salmi, Abubkr Al-Sideeq Mosque's preacher views levels of preachers according to their educational and intellectual levels. Yet he concluded that most are below the required level and that preacher is not



Portrait of a mosque preacher

only about religion, he should be a well rounded person and should especially master the art of mass communication. He should be able to attract people's attention and convince the public. The ministry should encourage preachers to continue their education and to educate themselves more.

What a Preacher should be

(He who wants to preach should be fluent and confident, enjoys wit and intellect. He should have a loud voice and a sharp mind. He should be interested and eager, ready and sensitive to people and people's issues.

He should abstain from arrogance and show off, should be respectable and respects the place he is in, highly regarded and trustworthy. He should be creative enough to be able to capture hearts and attention. He should be always searching and learning more.

He should be precise and stern yet, at the same time should have mercy and connect with people and their issues. He should want the good for all and seek benefit for the society always.) - Copied from: Faisal Al-Salmi, "Preachers' Mistakes"

Continued from back page

Where phoenix is revived

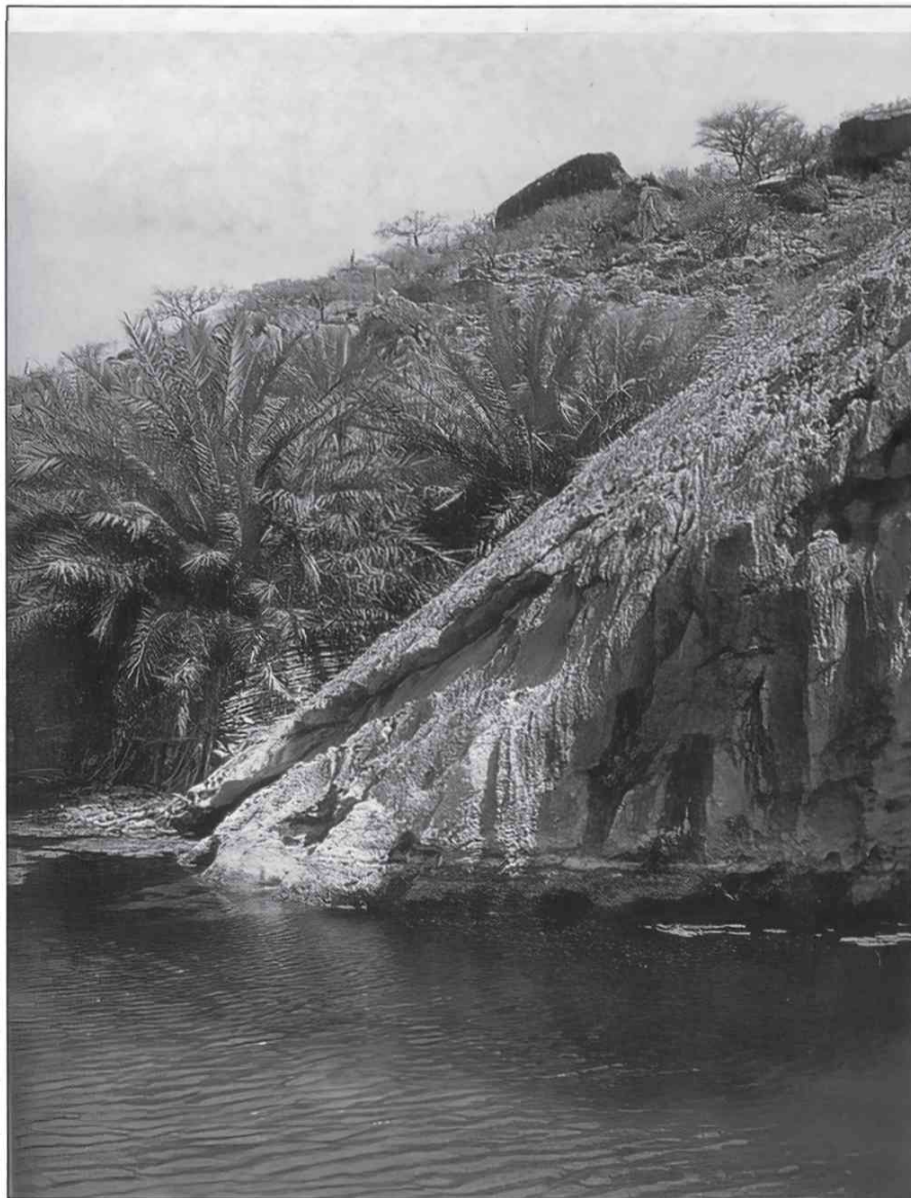
Another of the island plants is "Wild Qat", which is not used by the locals yet they very much know its effect as some of their animals when eating it while looking for water storing plants fall down with their limbs paralyzed. That is why the locals watch over their camels carefully so as they wouldn't try the dangerous Qat.

Socotra Island is one of the very few places where incense and myrrh (trees which yield a black thick liquid used for ceremonial purposes such as child birth and are known to have a very bitter taste) trees grow. In this island six types of incense, and four types of myrrh trees are found. Generally found in the mountains especially valleys leading to Qlinsiya. In summer, the Myrrh trees which are mostly found in the Faihar area blossom and the valleys are filled with an outstanding beautiful fragrance.

Unfortunately Socotra does not export any of its incense or other products now. Yet a time ago it used to be famous for all that and used to be called the "Incense and Fragrance Land". In those days incense was widely used in many ceremonies and was a vital material for every family either for religious purposes or just cultural. Herodotus in his notes had mentioned that: "Arabia is the only place where chewing-gum, cinnamon, myrrh and ladnim (which is a material of beautiful fragrance). They suffer so as to produce all types except for myrrh. They need to burn certain glue under gum trees in order to produce the chewing gum, this glue that is brought from Phoenicia

where it is used to get rid of hampering birds to their crops."

What's more amusing is how they used to gather cinnamon where they used to trick the birds, which used the leaves for their nests. The natives would cut dead animals into big lumps and put them in a place where those birds would gather and the silly birds would carry the heavy meat into their nests which as a consequence would breakdown and the cinnamon to the ground where the locals would gather it. A more amusing story is how the Arabs used to beget the ladnim. This material is found in a place with a very repelling smell. It is found glued to bulls' beards which graze freely in the outskirts. This material is collected and is a basic element in many perfume makings and is used as incense. Burning incense in Arabia is used on many occasions as a purifying act as women in some places do it after menstruation and if a man commits any sinful act that brings shame he repents by asking god forgiveness under pillars of smoke coming from burning incense. Incense is also used when washing and bury the dead and in many other occasions.



A splendid view of one of Socotra's shore

Socotreans use incense for medication and in general life. It is known for the groom to gift his bride amounts of expensive incense and that the bride uses incense for making the bridal room smell nice. Sometimes dry incense are put under the pillow in the first night as a superstitious custom.

The myrrh tree is a smaller version of the rice tree, whereas the gum tree looks a little wild and scary with its short hard branches and the density of hook-like leaves that make it look like a monster extending its claws to the earth. The Bedouins use out of its heavy peals baskets. A whitish liquid piles up at the tree root and give a beautiful smell, its flowers are quite few and the fruit looks like big seeds.

The locals collect the liquid in summer from the gum trees where they cut through the trunk making deep pores slanting upwards. The liquid gathers there and in a month's time it hardens and hence could be easily collected and new cuts are made. Myrrh trees also are dealt with in a similar way, yet this one has a very bitter taste so they only use the outcome as incense or in medications.

Just like how oil has made a few people rich in today's world, incense industry was the blooming one in the old

ages. The religious Chaldeans used to burn in front of their god "Ba'al" 10,000 Talant (A Talant was a weight unit used in old Greece that equals 26.2 kg). In Jerusalem huge corridors and chambers were constructed to contain these gifts for the gods. And in Greece, the people used to use incense in honor of Zeus god of gods, and from there ships loaded with incense would travel to Rome for trade.

In the old times, incense was considered holy and legends claim that it was in incense that the phoenix died. The Roman historian Beleni narrated that the incense gathering season would not be started unless a good omen appeared and the collectors should avoid women, and funerals.

As for Pre-Islam era in Arabia, not much is known but remains was found in the old tombs of old gods like "Al-Laaf". In Yemen particularly it was found that it was used as a decision making aid as it was a method to know if the gods were happy with a certain act, perhaps they'd know if the incense burnt well or not. And it was also used to get rid of evil spirits when a new house or in graveyards.

In the bible, it is said: Matthew 2:11

"On coming to the house, they saw the child with his mother Mary, and they bowed down and worshiped him. Then they opened their treasures and presented him with gifts of gold and of incense and of myrrh."

Gold according to the eastern traditions symbolizes power and authority, chewing-gum for theology and myrrh for curing disease.

FUN CITY

First Private Amusement Park Now Open

فن سيتي



H.E. President Ali Abdullah Saleh inaugurated Fun City, Yemen's first private amusement park in Yemen, last Saturday May 24 in Sanaa. The park, located in Hadda and owned by Almanal Investment Company, also includes top-class restaurants, bowling and billiard halls, an internet café, and a kindergarten, besides all the amusement attractions is considered the first project of its kind in the republic of Yemen. The project costed six million US dollars.

The President was received by Sheikh Saleh Salem Ba Thawwab, the Chairman of the Company.

During the inauguration ceremony, President Saleh expressed his gratitude to Almanal Investment Company for taking this initiative and praised the efforts of the private sector in presenting new projects that resemble a good opportunity to do sports and for entertainment.

On his part, the Chairman of the



Almanal Investment Company, Sheikh Saleh Salem Ba Thawwab said that the project intends to offer an amusement facility to the Yemeni public and become a source of joy for children throughout the country. "We have arranged everything in the park to be affordable, convenient, comfortable, and high standards." He

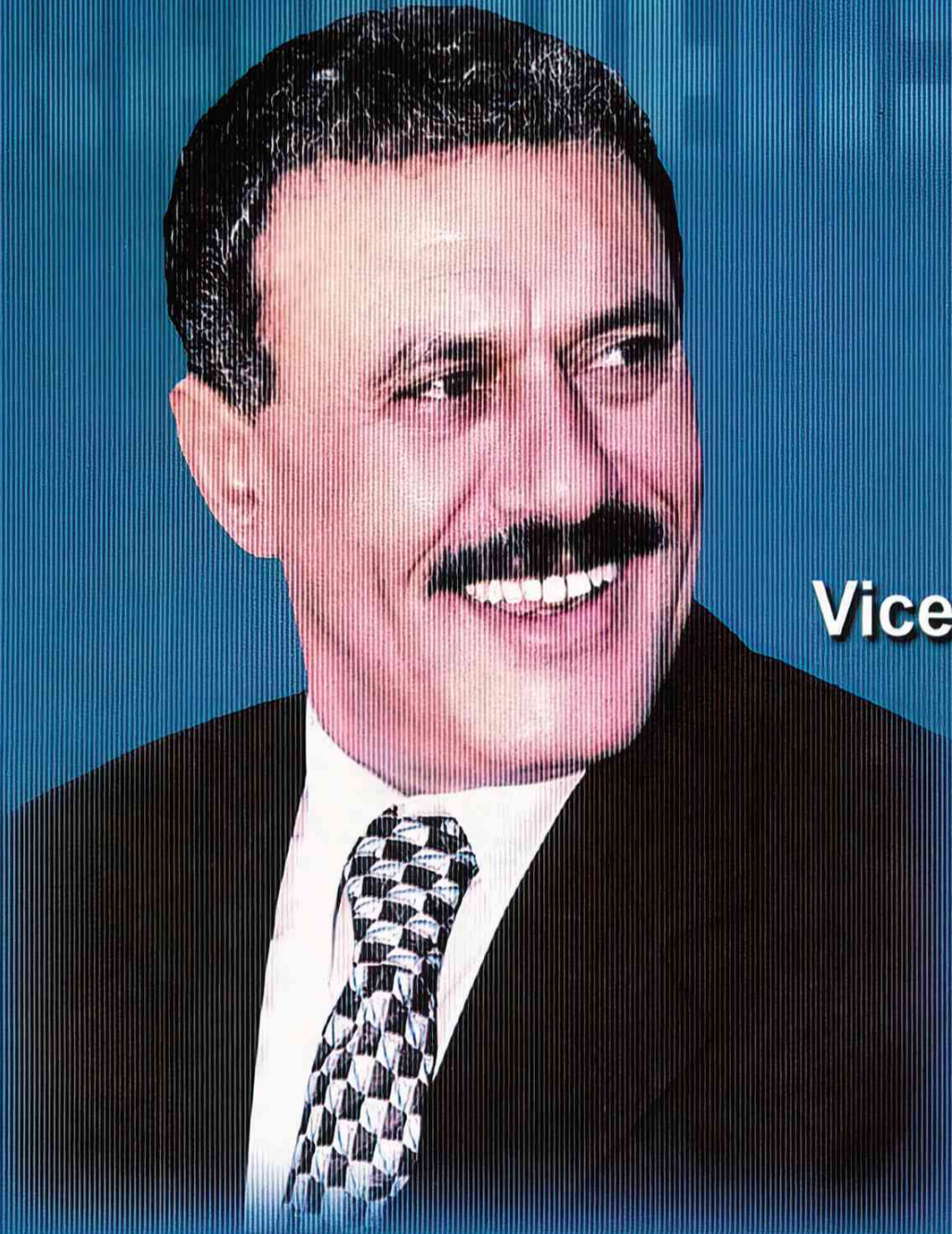
said. The park includes a mosque for men and another for women, a number of commercial stores, a business center, a billiard and bowling hall, an Internet Café, high quality franchised restaurants, a kindergarten, plus many amusement facilities for children of all ages.

*Have you had fun lately?
Visit Fun City with your family to go
through a spectacular, sensational,
and unforgettable experience...*

شركة
المنال
للإستثمار المحدودة



REUNIFICATION DAY



On the Occasion of
Reunification Day - 22 May
and the new Cabinet
Mr. Karim Abuhamad,
Vice President and General Manager,
Mr. Khalid Ali Al-Khader,
Deputy General Manager
and all the employees of

Yemen Hunt Oil Company

present their sincere wishes to

H.E. Ali Abdullah Saleh
President of the Republic

and to all Yemeni people
and also congratulate

H.E. Mr. Abdulqader Ba-Jammal

and all the Cabinet Members
who gained the political leadership's confidence.



شركة هنت اليمنية للنفط

Improve Your English



Dr. Ramakanta Sahu
Associate Professor
College of Education,
Mahweet
ramakantasahu@yahoo.com
Tel: (01) 465396
Mobile: 73889013
P. O. Box 14533, Sana'a

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Situations and expressions (49):

Describing features of Urban and Rural life (II)

It is no denying the fact that the city life offers an apparently endless array of absorbing attractions. Yet this superficial glitter is not without its concomitant problems. Here are a few more ways of referring to the ambivalent urban ambience.

Urban life

- Transport and communication network provide connectivity.
- Shopping precincts buzz with customers from early in the morning till late at night.
- The luminous hoardings and illuminated concrete structures add lustre and make the city wear a colorful festive look.
- Multinational farms and industrial houses provide greater opportunities for employment.
- Life in cities is decidedly more complex, complicated and competitive. Understandably, it is fraught with many serious problems.
- Industrial wastes and heaps of garbage infinitely increase the pollution problem and lead to inevitable ecological imbalance.
- From early morning to late evening there is a mad rush of crowds so much so that it is impossible to walk on the pavement without jostling with scores of pedestrians. This nauseating experience makes one feel claustrophobic.
- Loud speakers blare for most part of the day making cool enjoyment of leisured moments virtually impossible.
- The stress and strain of the hectic daily schedule saps life of its charm.
- Exodus of people from villages to settle in cities results in the fast development of building sites.
- Poverty and plenty coexist in cities.
- The scattered litter spoiling the glitter of the city is a common sight.
- The individual leads more a dreary, detached, isolated life.

II. How to say it correctly

Correct errors, if any, in the following sentences

1. I hear that he is not so intelligent.
2. The ordered books have not arrived.
3. At the end he achieved his goal.
4. Her father would not let her to go.
5. The train left before I arrived.

Answers to last week's questions

1. He told me that he might come today.
2. In my opinion he is right.
3. He hid behind a large tree.
4. Not all people are hard working.
5. He has lived here for two years.

III. Increase your Word Power

A) How to express it in one word

1. Of uncertain value or meaning
2. A piece of music by two performers.
3. A slow thinking person.
4. To be unable to speak because of wonder.
5. An object made to look like and take the place of a real thing.

Answers to last week's questions

1. A long period of dry weather when there is not enough water: **drought** (n)
2. A person who drives cattle or sheep to market: **drover** (n)
3. To fall into a light sleep: **drowse** (vi&t)
4. Hard, dull, uninteresting work: **drudgery** (n)
5. A person not weeping, or not showing sadness: **dry-eyed** (adj)

B) Foreign phrases and expressions

Use the following phrases in illustrative sentences

1. ex gratia; 2. ex libris; 3. ex officio;
4. ex parte; 5. expose

Answers to last week's questions

1. **de trop** (Fr. Adj) (not wanted, unwelcome): A heavy coat is de trop when it is so hot and humid.
2. **darbar** (Indi & Pak. N) (a court held by Indian princes in former times): In Emperor Akbar's darbar there were many learned courtiers.
3. **éclair** (Fr. N) (a small finger shaped cake): I'm very fond of éclair.
4. **éclat** (Fr. N) (great success): The brilliant dance performance was met with éclat.
5. **exempligratia** (e.g.) (for example): I avoid sweet food e.g. cake, chocolate, sugar, and ice cream.

C) Words commonly confused

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

1. anonymous, unanimous
2. animation, animism
3. ancient, old
4. anarchism, anachronism
5. amoral, immoral

Answers to last weeks questions

1. **appraise** (v.t.) (fix a price for): The income tax officials appraised his property for taxation.
2. **apprise** (vt) (inform): Please apprise me of the latest developments.
3. **appalling** (adj) (filled with fear and shock): Most of the countries protest against the appalling war.
4. **appealing** (adj) (moving): The last scene of the play was very appealing.
5. **amiable** (adj) (easy and pleasant to talk to): He has an amiable personality.
6. **amicable** (adj) (done in a friendly way): We want an amicable settlement to all contentious issues between India and Pakistan.
7. **amen** (int) (word used at the end of a prayer or hymn and meaning 'be it so'): The prayer ended with everybody saying 'amen'.
8. **omen** (n) (thing or happening regarded as a sign of something good or warning of evil fortune): This is a good omen and makes us optimistic about a positive outcome.
9. **annual** (adj) (coming or happening every year): We have the annual exams in June.
10. **anneal** (vt) (to make a metal, glass, etc. hard by allowing it to cool down): The blacksmith will anneal the metal before polishing it.
11. **annul** (vt) (put an end to): The contract has been annulled following breach of the terms.

D) Idioms and Phrases

Use the following phrases in sentences

1. at one's back; 2. at the back of;
3. get the axe; 4. have an axe to grind;
5. far and away

Answers to last week's questions

1. **on one's back** (ill on bed): He was on his back for one month.
2. **with one's back to the wall** (in a bad state of affairs): The country's economy is in doldrums – the country has really got its back to the wall.
3. **be glad to see the back of someone** (to be glad when someone goes away): He's such a repulsive personality; I'm indeed very glad to see the back of him.
4. **break the back of** (to do most of): If we start preparations early, we can break the back of the tough assignment before late in the evening.
5. **back to back** (with the backs facing each other): There are several rows of back-to-back houses in this block.

IV. Grammar and Composition

A) Grammar

Make emphatic statements about the following situations using negative inversion to show the emphasis.

1. You have just returned from an excursion which you did not enjoy at all.
2. Name one very good thing that is only to be found in your country.
3. You once went to the wrong party and didn't realize for a long time.

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

- | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|----------|---------|----------------|
| Access | Contacts | Light | Relay | Small |
| Alarm | Coverage | Link | Rental | Solid |
| Alphanumeric | Danger | Loaner | Repeat | Song |
| Attached | Data | Local | Reply | Specifications |
| Backlit | Diary | Memory | Reset | Staff |
| Bands | Digital | Message | Ring | Still |
| Battery | Doctor | Mobile | Roam | Terminal |
| Beep | Email | Phone | Save | Text |
| Belt | Entry | Work | Scope | Timer |
| Brief | Equipment | Personal | Screen | Trace |
| Calls | Essential | Phone | Script | Tracking |
| Characters | Extensions | Phone | Scroll | Trains |
| Charger | Greet | Phone | Send | Transmit |
| Chats | Handheld | Phone | Session | Travel |
| Chirps | Hold | Range | Setup | Type |
| Clock | Hook | Reach | Several | Vital |
| Code | Lags | Receive | Ship | Waist |
| Connection | Latest | Record | Silent | Warn |

ANSWER NEXT WEEK

Last Week's Answer: Site

NEED A PAGER?

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

An Introduction to the Internet



ADNAN A. AL-HARAZI
ACADEMIC HEAD
NCC EDUCATION,
YEMEN CENTER



The Internet has created a revolution in the way people and businesses work and communicate. The rate of the Internet usage is increasing rapidly in many countries of the world. The World Wide Web is the most important application of Internet technologies. As such, now no one can ignore the wide ranging impact of the Internet on our lives.

In this series I will try to elucidate the underlying technology that has caused this amazing growth. At the outset, we will explore the origins of the Internet and try to understand the context of the World Wide Web. I will also discuss the utility of some of the Internet applications. We will also try to apply some of these practical techniques that are available in the Internet. So let's begin our tour.

Internet History and Concepts

The internet system was first used in 1960s by the United States Department of Defense in a project called ARPAnet (Advanced Research Projects Agency net). The objective of the project was to design a network that could interconnect computers. This network was to be designed in such a way that a failure in any of its components would not bring the system down. The idea of "Internet" is based on the idea of "internet" (not capitalized). This idea involves computer systems which make up each of the networks, which can communicate with any other computer in the internet regardless of where the computers are located and how they are interconnect-

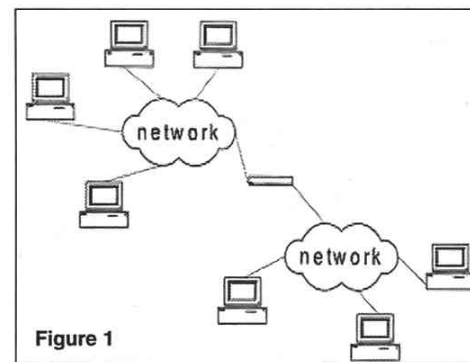


Figure 1

ed. In this system, the individual computers can communicate with each other across the internet even if the route between them passes through a network to which neither has a direct connection. In figure1 we can see two networks which are represented as clouds. These clouds are connected by communication lines like the phone lines or the satellite channels and special computer works as a gateway between the networks. This is a typical internet.

A very important point about an internet is that there is no single controlling authority or computer. This feature makes adding more networks to an internet easy and flexible.

The Internet (capitalized) is a real implementation of the internet concepts. It covers most of the world countries and provides a robust and universal computer network.

How the Internet works

We need to understand a little about how the Internet works. We will try to learn basic ideas such as how the pages move from one computer to another or how an e-mail message travels over the world to reach the receiver computer.

Packet Switched Networks

When you use the computer to send any message to the Internet, the computer converts your message into groups of bits(0s and 1s). These groups are called PACKETS. The number of the

packets that are used to transfer your message depends on the size of your message. The common size of a packet is around 1500 bits plus the receiver and the sender addresses. After the computer divides the message into packets, the packets are sent independently. The packets move in the network from one computer to another and may take different routes to get to the receiver. In this case the packets share the transmitting media and components with other packets from different users. The packets might get corrupted or lost in the way to the destination. It is the responsibility of the receiver computer to check the validity of the packets and reorder them in the right sequence.

So how does your message manage to reach the destination? And which communication components are responsible for taking the decision to route the message in different routes?

Hosts

The computers that connect to the Internet are known as Hosts. Each host has a unique address, known as an IP (Internet Protocol) address. These addresses have the form a.b.c.d where a,b,c and d are numbers between 0 and 255. These addresses are added to the packets that carry the message, where the sender and the receiver IP addresses are included. For example, the IP address for Yemen Times web site is "63. 249. 207. 71". You can get the IP address of any host in the Internet by pinging that host. For example to get the IP address of yahoo host, you go to the command line which is available in your computer and type the following command:

C:\> ping www.yahoo.com

The reply will include the IP address for yahoo which is 64.58.76.230

Your computer will be assigned a temporary IP address given to you by the Internet service provider like yemennet so that you can connect to another host anywhere in the world using that address. The Internet consists of interconnected networks of hosts. The networks are interconnected by machines that are capable of determining the best route for a packet to take so that it moves towards its destination.

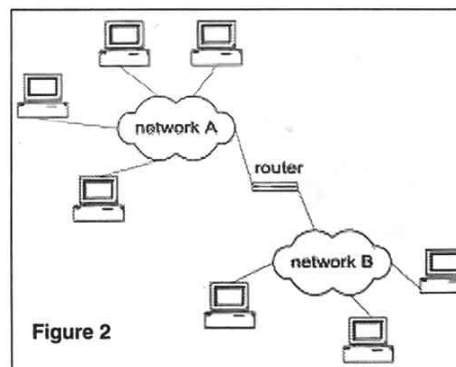


Figure 2

The machines that carry out this role of interconnecting networks and routing packets are called routers as in Fig2.

These networks' components need to follow some Internet protocols to get the work done. Some of these protocols are - TCP/IP - FTP - UDP - DNS

Next week we will talk about these protocols.

Name: _____
Age: _____ Province: _____
Tel: _____



This week's question:
What is the IP address of www.nccedu.com?

Your answer: _____

Those who send the correct answer (along with all the required information) will have the chance to win a free computer course at NCC after the draw. The date of the draw will be announced later

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Making life sublime

From Being to Becoming

By Dr. M.N.K. BOSE
BOSE@y.net.ye
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH,
FACULTY OF ARTS, IBB



Prof. D. Thakur

This was the essence of the talk delivered by Professor Thakur in the Embassy of India auditorium on Friday, 17th May 2003 under the joint auspices of the India Embassy Club and the Intellectual Forum in Sana'a with Mr. O. P. Bajaj of the Embassy of India as the chief guest. Foregrounding the comparison between *geet* (music) and *the Gita* (the Music of life), when Professor Thakur elaborated on the hitherto unraveled similarities between the two, the audience marveled at the novel interpretation presented in the simplest way bilingually – in English and Hindi – for the benefit of the mixed audience. As Dr. A.K. Sharma, in his introductory remarks pointed out, Professor Thakur was the torchbearer leading the 200-odd Indian men and women, who had come from Aden, Hodeidah, Taiz, Ibb, Sadaah and Dhammar along with the members of the Club to listen to him, into the 'journey of life' to achieve the 'harmony between the inner self and the outer world', which is the goal of one's life, whatever his/her belief is. This is essential in these days of turmoil when everyone is disturbed by the 'psychological noises' within oneself and tries to eliminate them. Rendering profusely from *the Gita*, reciting Urdu poems, quoting instances of dissonance and disharmony from the lives of Madame Curie, Alexander the Great, Adolf Hitler and quoting inspiring instances from the life

of Prophet Mohammed (PBUH), Professor Thakur injected the message into the audience's minds that the dynamic togetherness of all kinds of material resources, prowess, fame, brilliance, wisdom and asceticism is the concept of life and the great scriptural text suggests the way to achieve it. This is the central theme of *the Gita*, one of the greatest works produced in the Indian soil about 2000 years ago. Professor Thakur, who has joined the great interpreters of India's ancient scriptural texts such as Shree Sankaracharya, Shree Madhusudan Saraswathy, Mahatma Gandhi and Balangahdara Tilak, to quote a few, with his book on *the Gita*, which is going to be published soon, with his inimitable and eloquent presentation, left the audience enlightened and enriched; those who have read it will read it again and again and those who haven't, will start reading it. To adapt Blake's words, the audience 'saw eternity in two hours' during the talk by Professor Thakur.

The Utopian English Novelists

DR. SADEK R. MOHAMMED
IBB UNIVERSITY

Utopianism is so deeply rooted in human nature that it is almost impossible to understand the history of mankind without mentioning utopia. It is a perennial habit of the mind, a form and a way of thinking which keeps manifesting itself at all times and in all places. It is probably as old as the human tendency of using dreams and visions to place desire above reality and to yearn for their fulfillment. "A map of the world that does not include utopia", says Oscar Wilde, "is not worth glancing at, for it leaves out the one country at which humanity is always landing". That is why, Frank Emanuel and Fritzie P. Manuel speak of a utopian propensity in man similar to the religious propensity of which William James speaks in his famous lectures.

Since the previous century, utopia has been considered from two different perspectives. One is optimistic, hence, tolerant, the other is pessimistic therefore intolerant.

Generally, one can say that utopia lost its appeal during that century. This may be attributed to the fact that world events during that century enforced certain painful realizations on the people of the world. These are basically the "irrationality of the human material, the coercive stability of the authoritarian societies, the surfacing of the bestial during the two world wars." The aim of utopian theorists was seen as an evil one

in spite of the insistence of these theorists that their objective was human happiness. The nineteenth century achievements in science and technology inspired many with optimistic views about the perfectibility of man and his capacity to attain utopia. But with the advent of the twentieth century these views seemed to have vanished and science that was once considered the key to solve all the problems of humanity came to be considered an evil tool that brings misery to mankind. This disillusionment with science is best expressed by the novelist George Gissing who wrote in 1903: "I hate and fear 'science' because of my conviction that for a long time to come if not forever, it will be the remorseless enemy of mankind. I see it destroying all simplicity and gentleness of life, all beauty of the world, I see it restoring barbarism under the mock of civilization; I see it darkening men's minds and hardening their hearts".

In addition, the establishment of totalitarian states during that century in some parts of the world and the concomitant problems further spread the fear of utopia because many of these states derived their founding principles from philosophies that contained many utopian elements – especially the socialist state of Russia that came into existence after the Revolution of 1917. They provided grim images of the relationship between the regime and the masses and narrowed the scope for human freedom and happiness. Therefore, the Russian philosopher Nicolas Berdiaev wrote once: "Utopias appear to be much more capable of real-

ization than they did in the past. And we find ourselves faced by a much more distressing problem. How can we prevent their final realization?" Warning calls were actually coming from many influential voices. "Save us from the shape of things to come", said W.H. Auden. However, at the beginning of the twentieth century, novelists like H.G. Wells believed in man's inevitable march towards utopia. He spent almost half a century drawing blueprints of a future full of new inventions and "enlightened sunbathers" to quote George Orwell, for a whole "generation of readers growing up between 1900 and 1930". Writes Peter Firchow, "This little, fat, and jolly man, half prophet and half huckster, became identified with the shape of things to come." Any mention of the future, observes J.B.S Haldane, "necessarily evoked his name".

Wells, nevertheless, was a target for the criticism of other twentieth century novelists, especially Aldous Huxley and George Orwell, who did not share his optimism and confidence in the future. Huxley, particularly made no secret of his intention so much so that in his "Brave New World" (1932) he was "blasting Wells" that his ultimate aim was to denude the "horrors of the Wellsian utopia". In fact, he even went further to mention in a letter to his brother Julian: "All's well that ends Wells". Evaluating the attitudes of both Wells and Huxley, Orwell, who wrote one of the most terrifying anti-utopias in the twentieth century, "nineteen eighty-four", mentioned once: "Compare

almost any of H.G. Wells utopian books, for instance "A modern utopia".

With Aldous Huxley's "Brave New World"... it's rather the contrast... between the over confident and the deflated, between the man who believes innocent in progress and the man who happens to have been born later and has therefore lived to see that progress... is just as much of a swindle as reaction".

George Orwell is a disillusioned and despaired utopian who in the words of C.S Lewis, "later come to see that all totalitarian rulers however their shirt may be are equally the enemies of man." Therefore, he abandoned any possibility of man being able to achieve any utopian dream. Paradoxically, however, neither Wells was really the "facile optimist" he seems to be, nor Huxley was a permanent pessimist. Any careful reading of Wells, especially some of his early works, clearly manifests this.

In fact, towards the end of his life, Wells, in his "Mind at the End of it Tether", seems to have lived long after him to write his utopia, "Island" (1962). This schizophrenic attitude of the major twentieth century utopian and anti-utopian novelists may be attributed to the fact that these novelists were very much concerned with and involved in the problems of their contemporary time. Their attitudes were actually reactions to their concerns about what was going on in that time. After all, utopias and anti-utopias are intensely involved in the present, in spite of the fact that they are actually talking about the future, especially in the kinds of dialogues they are involved.

Whither Education?

FATIMA AL-TAWILY
AL-KHANSA SCHOOL
MAHWEET

We went along to interview some people to find out how they felt about the present system of education.

The results showed that many people were disappointed about their education. They put the blame sometimes on the school and sometimes on themselves.

Many felt that their teachers were not good enough, that many of the text

books were out of date. Especially when it came to science they felt that they should have got more or better career counseling. They also felt that they should have been made to work harder, either by the teachers or by their parents. But people seemed equally ready to put the blame on their own shoulders as well. Many felt that they had chosen the wrong subjects of specialization. Others felt that they had left school too early in their eagerness to get a job and to earn money. Few even thought that their failure was due to the type of school they went to and that they would have been better off somewhere else.

Book Review

LTS Literature Textbook Series

REVIEWED BY
DR. RAMAKANTA SAHU



Dr. Ayid Sharyan

It is a common experience that teaching/learning of English literature in the universities of Yemen has been seriously handicapped by the dearth of textbooks for various levels with a pedagogic slant. Absence of standard textbooks has deprived a vast majority of students of being able to cultivate a first hand familiarity with the authors and their works. It is a happy augury that Dr. Ayid Sharyan, an experienced member of Faculty of Education, Sana'a University has unleashed efforts to edit a number of well known literary texts. He has provided a critical introduction to each of the texts, highlighting the contemporary social and literary background.

He has also focussed on the literary value of the works, annotated important extracts and appended a number of probable questions involving different aspects of the text, thereby augmenting a clear and comprehensive understanding and appreciation of the work. Dr. Sharyan has struck a fine balance between scholarship and practical pedagogic demands, fulfilling a longfelt

need of the students of English literature in Yemen who were earlier groping in the dark, hopelessly clutching on to "handouts" as a desperate remedy.

Moreover, by making texts accessible to a wider readership, Dr. Sharyan has made a significant contribution to bridge the hiatus between time-less classics and the general reader.

We thank Dr. Sharyan for his persistent efforts and wish a wider appraisal of his works.

Titles in LTS series:

1. An Introduction to Literary Forms I: Fiction and Drama
2. An Introduction to Literary Forms II: Types and Forms of Poetry
3. Nineteenth Century Poetry
4. Shaw: Arms and the Man
5. Beckett: Waiting for Godot
6. Defoe: Robinson Crusoe
7. Shakespeare: Hamlet
8. Modern Poetry (for B.A and M.A students)
9. Modern Criticism
10. Metaphysical and Romantic

Poetry

11. Classical Poetry
12. American Literature (I and II)
13. Orwell: Animal Farm
14. Forster: A Passage to India
15. Swift: Gulliver's Travels (Book II)
16. Language Through Literature
17. Dickens: Great Expectations (text and critical study)
18. Hemingway: The Old Man and the Sea
19. English Poetry upto 18th century
20. 19th century American Literature
21. Jane Austen: Emma



Textbooks edited by Dr. Sharyan

**4th Intercollege Literary Competitions:
Last date:
30 May 2003**

YOUTH FORUM

Forget-me-not (Forget-me-not is a bright and blue flower regarded as the emblem of friendship.)

O dear !Forget-me-not,
How pathetic and dreary you got!
Pale, blue and alone as if you never begot,
Hope and expectancy to every depressed tot.

Would shaking and wailing be your end?
And fighting back tears when you bend?
Was all this harm caused by your 'friend',
To whom constancy and chumminess you showed?

Cursed be the kids you put deep in heart as your own,
Now grown up to throw at you stone,
Causing heartache and suffering being alone.
Is this the kind act you deserved to be shown?

Dear !We must your pains cure,
To regain smiles and happiness to ensure,

Love is still there like water very pure,
Banish the agony you did much endure.

Never give up or wither; evil dies.
Stop wailing and dry your eyes,
For tears deform your smile of the skies,
We can't bear your roaring cries.

Carry on and forget about those insincere,
Open your eyes to make me cheer.
Do it !No one will be as happy as we're,
And let's be examples for every broken-hearted peer.

Now I am going. Will you wave when I bid bye?
To make it the last thing I see in your cheerful eye,
For I need it sorely to heave a sigh,
When I say bye to the world that's a monstrous lie.

Sa'eeda Obaid Ali
2nd Year, Faculty of Education,
Hodeidah.

**Call for Papers
Yemen Review of English Studies**

Yemen Review of English Studies (YRES), to be published twice a year, is now accepting material for its forthcoming issues. With its editorial structure consisting of an excellent international roster of Consulting Editors, it is devoted to various aspects of English studies. Scholarly articles focusing on English language and literature, new literatures in English, individual authors, texts, and problematic theoretical issues facing the discipline today should be submitted, accompanied by a short abstract (100-200) summarizing the conceptual content of the article and 3-5 key words indicating the subject matter, to:

prasadm123@rediffmail.com
Prasadm1947@yahoo.co.in
Prasad_murari@hotmail.com

We also welcome book reviews, review essays, notes, round table and interviews. Materials must be submitted on disk or by e-mail in a non-Macintosh format of Word or Word Perfect. Manuscripts identical to the electronic format typed double space on one side of the paper with proper margins and conforming to the new MLA style, using parenthetical documentations and a list of work cited may be mailed to:

K. Sabri
P.O. Box NO.900058
Sada'h (Yemen)

All articles will be reviewed anonymously and when reviewers (peer and non peer) give conflicting reports, additional opinions will be sought in order to give a fair chance to the contributors. Consequently, names of contributors should appear only on the title page of manuscripts and not as running head on each page.

Submission deadline: 30 June 2003 for Winter 2003 Number
31 December 2003 for Summer 2004 Number

For detailed instructions for all submittals, please mail your inquiries to:
Prasadm123@rediffmail.com

ANNOUNCEMENT

The British Embassy, Sana'a, in cooperation with FEDEX is pleased to announce a new visa operation.
From 1 June 2003 ALL applicants for visas for the United Kingdom should apply to their nearest FEDEX office (01-440170) where a postal visa service will be available.

Please not that until further notice NO APPLICATIONS will be accepted for first time visitors or for short-term language students.

إعلان هام

يسر السفارة البريطانية في صنعاء وبالتعاون مع شركة فيديكس للخدمات البريدية ان تعلن عن نظامها الجديد لإصدار التأشيرات وسيتم اتباع النظام الجديد ابتداء من الأول من شهر يونيو المقبل ٢٠٠٣ حيث سيكون على جميع الراغبين الحصول على تأشيرة دخول للمملكة المتحدة التوجه بطبائهم لاقرب مكتب تابع لشركة فيديكس (٠١-٤٤٠١٧٠) حيث تتوفر خدمة التأشيرات البريدية يرجى الملاحظة أنه وحتى إشعار آخر لن يتم قبول أية طلبات تأشيرة لمن لم يزوروا المملكة المتحدة من قبل اولطلاب الراغبين في الالتحاق بدورات اللغة الإنجليزية قصيرة المدى

Vacancy

The English Section of the Yemen Modern School requires teachers for the coming school year 2002/2003. Academic standards require teachers fluent in English and specialized in their field. Openings exist for teachers] in

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5th Yemen International Trade Exhibition Successfully Concluded

5th YITE 2003: A Splendid Success

The fifth Yemen International Trade Exhibition (YITE) 2003 was concluded successfully at the Sanaa International Exhibition Center on Sunday after a full week of active participation of tens of companies. The exhibition was enhanced by an overwhelming interest of the public as thousands of Yemenis from all over the country paid a visit to the exhibition, which is so far the largest of its kind in Yemen.

"We are glad that the event turned out to be overall successful. The participation of so many companies from different countries is a clear indication of the success of the event. Nevertheless, we look forward to enhance our services in the fairs we will hold in the future. The overall success of the event also indicates the interest of international companies in the investment opportunities in Yemen," said Mr. Mutahhar Al-Huthi, General Manager of the Sanaa International Exhibition Center.

Representatives of the various countries participating in the event also expressed their satisfaction with the turnout of visitors and with the preparation of the event, which was organized by the Sanaa International Exhibition Center in cooperation with Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Chamber of Commerce in Sana'a.

The event was inaugurated on the 19th of May by Vice President Abdo Rabbo Mansoor Hadi and the Minister of Capital Secretariat Mr. Ahmed Al-Kuhlani along with a number of other senior officials. The exhibition was marked with strong presence of Saudi, UAE, Palestinian, Omani, Turkish, Jordanian and Syrian products.

On behalf of the Saudi section in the exhibition, Mr. Mohammed Al-Sa'egh the General Manager of Al-Sa'egh Commercial Company said that the Saudi participation in this exhibition comes in harmony with the good trade relations between the two countries. "We hope that through this well-organized exhibition, we will be able to find agents in Yemen through whom we



Vice President Abdo Rabbo Mansoor Hadi during the inauguration ceremony of the exhibition

would export and market our products soon. We have a number of products that are vital for the Yemeni market including agricultural equipment used for irrigation and tools used for oil drilling. We aspire to open branches in Yemen, and we think positively about the Yemeni investment environment." He said.

In charge of the UAE section Mr. Ali Sufian also expressed his optimism regarding the commercial and industrial relations between his country and Yemen. He emphasized that this exhibition comes to confirm the strong relations between the two countries and that they are looking forward to presenting UAE-made products to the Yemeni market. "We already have agents in Yemen and we are looking further into having more agents through this exhibition because we are happy with the Yemeni consumer and he is happy with our products." He added.

Mr. Khalid Mohammed Al-Khalaqi, also representing the UAE delegation to the exhibition said that "the turnout was splendid in all terms. I believe that the exhibition was quite successful as the turnout was quite impressive. We, at the UAE section of the exhibition, have exhibited several products ranging from textile goods to industrial products. We are happy that we are here in Yemen and realize the potential in investing in your country."

On the exhibition Mr. Said Abu Qadoum of the export

department of the Termikel Metallic Merchandise Inc. Co. of Turkey said, "The turnout of visitors is quite good. It seems that the public was looking for what is new in the exhibition. Our aim is to expose Turkish products and for publicity. We have various products in the Turkish section ranging from heavy steel material to electronic equipment. The exhibition was successful overall and we wish to be here again soon."

The Omani representative Mr. Saleh bin Mohammed Al-Balooshi said, "Our companies are exhibiting their products in an area of 93 square meters in the exhibition, which shows our intentions to participate actively in the Yemeni market. We have seen an impressive turnout by Yemeni visitors and we believe that there are great potentials for investment in Yemen. We exhibit products such as paint, plastic products, and foodstuff. I thank the organizers for their efforts and wish Yemen a prosperous future."

Similarly, Mr. Khalid Al-Ta'aysa of the Jordanian section expressed his satisfaction with the organization of the event and described the turnout as "excellent". He said that most of the goods presented in the Jordanian section include electronic goods, foodstuff, some industrial products, and buses produced in Jordan with licensing from Mercedes.

The Syrian section in the exhibition was also very much the focus of many visitors. Ms. Najah Al-Kurdeyni at the Syrian section expressed her delight at the impressive number of visitors to the Syrian section and explained that the Syrian authorities have been very active in participating in consecutive exhibitions in Yemen. "We exhibited electronic equipment, foodstuff, glass products, medicine, cables, textile products, and much more. We are glad that the Yemeni public has trust in Syrian products, which find Yemen as an encouraging market."

Ms. Najat extended an invitation to all Yemeni companies to participate in the upcoming International Exhibition to be held in Damascus on September 3rd 2003.



All participating companies agreed on the overall success of the exhibition



A view from the Turkish section



A view from the Saudi section



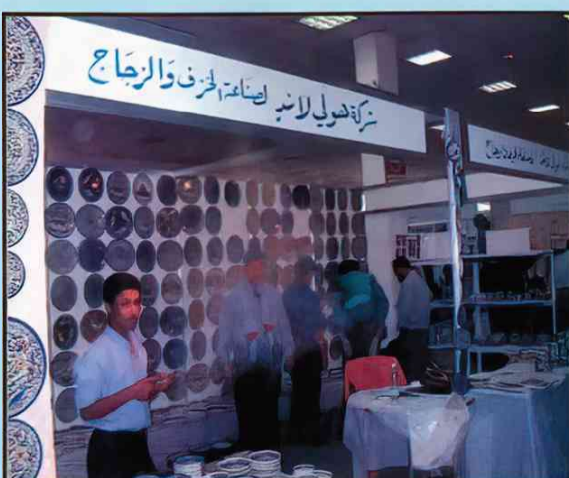
A view from the Saudi section



A view from the Omani section



A view from the Jordanian section



A view from the Palestinian section



A view from the Syrian section

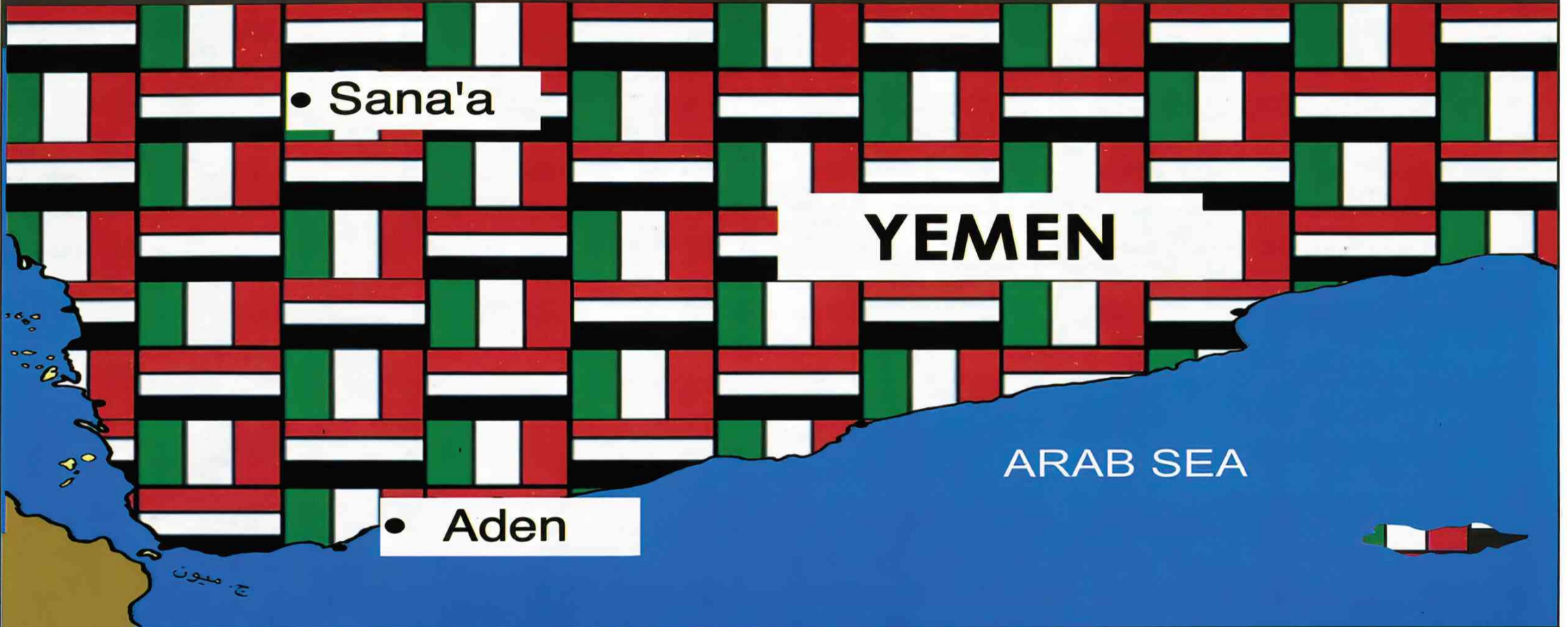


A view from the UAE section

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Local Press

Prepared by Mohammed Khidhr

State-run, party organ and independent newspapers in Yemen have this week devoted their front pages and articles to mainly celebrating the 13th anniversary of the Yemeni unity on May 2, 1990 and a very important clemency presidential decree for issuing a pardon on what is described as the group of 16 exiled Yemeni political leaders and politicians. Those two major events captured the main headlines of the Yemeni press front pages and are being highlighted by articles and columns by prominent Yemeni journalists and writers.

Al-Wahdawi weekly, organ of the Nasserite Unionist organization, 20 May 2003.

Main headlines:

- NUO secretary general: Will of change stronger, the GPC defined proportions of opposition
- Under pretext of SARS, arrivals retained, merchants blackmailed at Sana'a airport
- 14 Yemenis, 3 Philippine detained in unhealthy circumstances
- Because of electricity outages, patients died, stored blood spoiled in al-Jumhuri hospital in Aden
- Law suit on nullity of the parliament chairmanship body
- Refused by the Zionists, five martyrdom operations impede implementation of the "road map"

Columnist Ali al-Saqqaq says in his weekly column that as it was expected, the new ministerial formation came to be disappointing. Apart from our appreciation and respect for a number of efficient personalities included in the new formation, but majority of the cabinet members came to increase the citizen's frustration regarding any hope of change.

Reappointment of number of previous cabinet ministers has provoked feelings of the people who have got tired of seeing them because their experience is that they are corrupt, citing the palace of office director of one of them, which cost an amount of money enough to build tens of houses for citizens of limited income. The newcomer ministers, some of them has prepared themselves to practice plundering the moment he heard his name among the ministers as they think that two years time is not enough to keep pace with their former colleagues.

Al-Shoura weekly, organ of the People's Forces Union of Yemen, 18 May 2003.

Main headlines:

- Fighting inside the capital kills seven people
- Long list of cabinet members,

- indicating no change in policies
- Detainees in Ibb continue their strike,
- Al-Hauta residents demand transfer SARS disease quarantine from residential areas
- Exiles demand lifting sentences against them to return home
- Saudi-Yemeni meeting discusses problems of exportation

On tribes and political parties Mr. Khalid Mohammed Hashim wrote an article saying the 22 of May in 1990 had given birth to indivisible twins; the unity and political pluralism. Theoreticians and advocates of the multi-party system had expected to contain tribalism as a political entity and to raise tribalism mentality, through the pluralist political action, from its narrow scope to the national and pan-Arab sphere to form a tributary for the building of the modern Yemeni state, in addition to ending one of the most dangerous social problem represented by tribal revenge.

When pondering this aspect after the elapse of 13 years of unity and political pluralism we find that what the theoreticians were hoping for has turned upside down. The tribe managed to contain the political parties and to say with confidence that the tribe has imposed itself on the parties and the latter have become hostage of it. And we are consequently to find that the phenomenon of party's tribe a tangible reality and rather the party has become the tribe of he who has no tribe. In a quick glance at candidates of the parties nominated to run the parliamentary elections this year, we can realize the extent of the parties' contribution to stabilization of the concept of the political tribe. The tribe was the most influential criterion in deciding the choice of the political parties' candidates.

RAY weekly, organ of the Sons of Yemen League party, 20 May 2003.

Main headlines:

- Germany agrees to hand over al-Mouayad and Zaid to America
- Former American commander of

anti-terror forces Sattler does not rule out terrorist operations in Yemen

- Saudi human rights committee soon
- Khalid sheikh and al-Attas planed operations in Riyadh and Casablanca
- Great pressures to annul the suit against parliament
- Arrest of a Saudi armed man tried to storm the U.S. consulate in Dhahran

RAY editorial says complaining of terror in the Arab countries preceded that by America and the west. When Egypt or Algeria or Yemen used to ask cooperation with any of them for fighting terror, at least two western countries- America and Britain- were protecting terrorists against legal pursuits, offer them shelter and harbor them to spare them legal pursuits by the states that wanted to be handed over to them or to be tried. They did not consider them as terrorists but refugees, as it is the case with Israel that commits terror but nevertheless the Americans think they are victims protecting themselves against dangers. But when the operations happened in New York and Washington, which were terrorist acts, all kicked up a dust against terror. Those who use terror as a means in international conflicts have discovered that terror is a double-edged weapon. America supported terror one day to carry out a mission serving its interests but found out later that it turned against it.

America is not the only target of terror. The entire world, the Arab countries in particular, is also aimed by terror. America wants to hit the kind of terror that harms it and lower its extent to the degree that it would not pose danger to it. That is why America does not want to fight terror through the United Nations where the Arabs want the world to agree on an international agreement describing terror and formulate a certain mechanism for cooperation in fighting terrorism in the entire world. America has the power to terrorize terrorism but the poor do not have that power then it does not matter terror be a whip lashing their backs. The same description is applied to Britain.

Al-Tagamou weekly, organ of the Yemeni Unionist Assemblage Party, 19 May 2003.

Main headlines:

- American military plans to hunt

down and hit "al-Qaeda"

- Unpleasant feelings towards the 36-minister government
- Court of the First Instance decides holding next sitting for final procedures in trying the killer of Jarallah Omar
- Yemen: International community has to work hard for confronting terrorist acts and perpetrators
- Salem Saleh appointment, opposition abroad file

Mr. Ali al-Zameer sums up the people's demands from the newly-elected parliamentarians in a number of short advices saying:

- they have to realise that the voter himself has decided the result in their favor and he has brought them to the parliament,
- they should live to the trust the voter and the people have granted them and to have sense of responsibility for which they are elected,
- they have to remember that they have promised to work faithfully for the welfare and interest of the people and the country, without giving precedence to regionalism, tribalism, sectarianism and partisan loyalty at the expense of the homeland and people interests,
- they should display modesty in behavior, mix with people and abstain from all aspects of pride and prejudice,
- they should give a good example in not carrying arms, and move around with strongly armed bodyguards,
- they have to be an example in respecting fully and committing to parliament meetings appointments,
- they must not ignore continual contact with their constituencies and prepared to cooperate in solving problems and matters of their constituencies,
- they have to realise that they have no right to show nepotism towards executive officials at the expense of the people's and the homeland interest, in realization of personal whims and interests.

Al-Thawri weekly, organ of the YSP, 22 May 2003.

Main headlines:-

- 22 May: Dignity for the people, homeland for all
- YSP welcomes decision on abolishing political verdicts against the group 16
- Required: spreading culture of forgiveness, liquidation of war sequences, realization of national conciliation

The editorial has devoted its article on the 13th anniversary of the Yemeni unity saying recollection of the past experiences and reading their events and their dates and memories is a tradition all live peoples. Thus appears the 13 anniversary of the Yemeni unification as a historic occasion to remember what happened and benefit from it to diagnose ways for the future. If we want to feel proud, we also want the olive branch, we want peace and we want safety and security. The Yemenis remembering of their glorious achievements should be stamped with what is away from disputes. The spacious field of life would not grow but under the climates of forgiveness and dialogue based on foundations of democracy and recognition of others. It is a demand to be achieved by mustering all efforts.

26 September weekly, organ of Yemen Armed Forces, 22 May 2003.

Main headlines:

- In a political statement president Saleh: Unity in 13 years, great successes and huge accomplishments
- Amnesty for the group 16, invited to return home and participate in building the country
- The president discusses with Oman sultan bilateral relations and developments in the region on telephone
- Salem Saleh Mohammed: Amnesty decision brave and wise
- Expatriates affairs minister, strengthening contacts with expatriates

Mr. Salem Saleh Mohammed, advisor to the president of the republic says in an article that the decision taken by the Yemeni political leadership on 22 May culminated struggle of the Yemeni people and formed a necessary response to aspirations of the people in Yemen and the people in the entire Arab world. It has also picked up and dealt with the changes and regional and international developments in success and rationality. The decision realized this goal in a peaceful democratic way. It is undeniable that while we are celebrating today, we are living a state of psychological division, between a state of sadness and pain especially on the Arab situations particularly after the American-British war on Iraq and its occupation and the Arab nation's state of frustration, division and acts of sabotage threatening stability of the region. We are happy for what it has been achieved in the

parliamentary elections and deepening the democratic pursuit and building of the society's democratic institutions. We are happy about the achieved development and stability that has been reflected on the Yemeni foreign policy that scored great successes particularly with regard to the Yemeni - Saudi border agreement, settling the problem of Hunaish Island and sea borders and taking Yemen out of the circle of terror following the 11 September events in America.

Al-Rai-ala'm weekly, 20 May 2003.

Main headlines:

- A number of MPs file lawsuit
- To confront SARS, late preventive measures against entering the country
- Two years, the new government validity
- Reception party in celebration of unification day
- GPC's new structure in its 7th conference

On program of the new government the political editor of the newspaper wrote saying that nowadays nobody is paying much attention to program of the new government for the coming period mostly due to the failures of Bajammal's former government particularly in people's living and economic conditions. Under such indifference shown by the public opinion, there pop up many queries to be placed before Bajammal and his government. One of the main queries is whether there is a clear and accurate vision to tackle the economic crises within a technical frame or would such a vision take the rhetoric style and broad lines that bears many interpretations. Corruption and looting the public property in many of the state institutions remain one of the most outstanding issues Bajammal government should effect a strong and effective mechanism weed it out, if Bajammal's government has the will and determination. Among other important queries is whether Bajammal's modernization and developing government is capable in its performance and program of achieving the real harmony between the term name and its actions.

When asked to form the government Bajammal was given enough time to choose his ministers, so would he in the coming period be more able to change or would he defend his ministers as he did in his previous government?

World Press

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

Egypt

Al-Ahram
Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak will receive Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi, who arrives Saturday in Cairo for a two-day visit.
The two leaders will focus their talks on means to upgrade economic cooperation between the two states and Japanese investment in Egypt.

Al Gomhuria
President Mubarak is to receive on Saturday Omani Sultan Qabus Bin Said, who is to start a few days of private visit to Egypt. The two leaders will mull means to continue with Arab efforts to carry out the roadmap peace plan for the Middle East. They will also discuss ways to activate the

Arab League for a better role in regional and international issues.

Egyptian Mail
Egypt said Friday it would welcome hosting a US-Israeli-Palestinian summit. Egyptian State Information Service Chairman Nabil Osman, however, said these are all speculations so far, adding that "everything is possible, but nothing has been put on the table."

Al-Akhbar
Egypt is currently holding calm and intensive talks with different parties in Iraq, a senior Egyptian official said on Friday, adding that Egypt is keen to see the formation of a new Iraqi government as soon as possible.

Germany

Die Welt
German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder Friday criticized the behavior of trade unions on the government-proposed reform.

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
Members of the presidency of the

Green party will be allowed to become legislators in parliament.

Berliner Zeitung
More than 100 renowned economic experts have called on the German government for a consistent economic policy and a determined implementation of the Agenda 2010.

Britain

The Times
Many of London's most popular tourist landmarks are to be surrounded by concrete after a CIA-MI5 summit called for special protection zones to guard against a "spectacular" al-Qaeda terrorist attack in Britain.

Financial Times
There were few French and German accents to be heard as construction groups gathered in London

Friday to listen to US officials outline prospects for winning contracts to rebuild Iraq.

The Independent
Israel announced Friday that it would accept the "road map" for peace in the Middle East, breaking weeks of deadlock and opening the way for an Israeli-Palestinian summit next month to be hosted by US President George W. Bush.

U.S.A

The Washington Post
The 350-billion-dollar tax cut package that US President George W. Bush and Republican lawmakers pushed through Congress on Friday is essentially a gamble over which economic force will prove more significant: a rise in the federal deficit, or an investment boom that could create a million new jobs.

The New York Times
The American occupation authority in Iraq, apparently preserving the pre-war distinction between Kurdish-controlled northern areas and the rest of the country, will allow Kurdish fighters to keep their assault rifles and heavy weapons, but require Shiite Muslim and other militias to surrender theirs, according to a draft directive.

Japan

Asahi, Mainichi, Yomiuri, Nihon Keizai

Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi and US President George W. Bush warned Friday the Democratic People's Republic of Korea could face "tougher measures" if it took steps to escalate the crisis over its nuclear program.

They intended to solve the nuclear issue peacefully through dialogue, but would intensify the diplomatic pressure.

Asahi
The World Health Organization has removed the warnings on travel to China's Hong Kong Special

Administrative Region and Guangdong Province.

Yomiuri
Tokyo is expected to avoid a serious power shortage this summer after the Japanese government vowed to reopen more nuclear reactors.

The Japanese government has shut down 17 nuclear reactors since last year because of security reasons. One of the reactors was allowed to reopen on May 7.

Mainichi
A government advisory panel called for reducing pension payments in the 2004 fiscal year budget.

Pakistan

Dawn
Pakistani Foreign Secretary Riaz A. Khokar said on Thursday while addressing the UN Conference on Disarmament that the resumption of dialogue with India would enable the two sides to conclude substantive and result-oriented measures for arms restraint and promotion of

security in South Asia.

The News
The issue of the army chief leaving office should be left with the president, said Pakistani Prime Minister Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali here on Friday.

United Company for Industrial Metals

A successful investment in Yemen

The Saudi trade and businessmen delegation and chairman of board of directors of the Saudi delegation chaired by Dr. Abdu Rahman Al-Zzamel, member of the Saudi Shura Council visited the United Company for Metal Industries in Aden last week.



Dr. Abdu Rahman Al-zzamel



Mr. Hamdo Abdulkareem.

The new project will also open the way for the promotion of local industries and reduce the dependence on foreign products. The new project has also met all international British standards.

On his part, Dr. Abdu Rahman Al-zzamel expressed his admiration of this huge economical edifice and the metal products including quality pipe and steel produced by the United Company for Metal Industries.

He further noted during his visit to the city of Aden that the great investment opportunities and potentials in the city has made Aden the focus of attention on the part of the Arab



as well as foreign investors due to its strategic location at the international trade routes.

He concluded his speech that a host of Saudi businessmen are to enlarge their exports to Yemen and to search for new

investment opportunities.

He thanked Yemen's chambers of commerce and industry and appreciated their role in enhancing Yemeni-Saudi trade relations.



The delegation toured a number of important industrial complexes and plants belonging to the company including the pipe plant at the Dofes zone in Abyan governorate.

The delegation was received by the General Manger of the United Company for Metal Industries Mr. Hamdo Abdulkareem, who gave his guests a brief note on the new projects in the field of the pipe industry.

The new project is considered the first of its kind in Yemen as it will be of great industrial importance in providing the Yemeni market with necessary pipes and metal construction products and therefore, will meet the demands and needs of the local market.



United Company for Industrial Metals

represented by its General Manager

Hamdo Abdulkareem

& all its employees and workers

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PROPERTY FOR SALE BY THE EMBASSY OF THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA, SANA'A

The embassy of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Sana'a intends to sell the following described property in Maala, Aden.

- The property is located at Maala, Aden covering an area of 1,185 m² It has Ground Plus two Residential Building, Service Quarter, Guard House and Car Shade it is bounded by road, Plot No. 20, Plot No. 8 and Plot No. 6. The plots of land where the property located is leased for the Embassy of Ethiopia for Ninety Nine Years commencing from Sixteenth day of June Nineteen Hundred Fifty Four.
- This announcement shall remains float up to 24 day of the month of June 2003.
- Details of the information about the property can be obtained freely starting from 26 Day of the month of May up to 24 Day of the month of June 2003 from Ethiopian Embassy Sana'a Tel No. 208833, Fax No. 213780.
- Inspection of the property can be made starting from 26 day of the month of May up to 24 day of month of June 2003.
- The property offers should be submitted in a wax-sealed envelope to the Embassy of Ethiopia, Sana'a. Tel. No. 208833 or 211208, Fax No. 213780 before or on 24 day of the Month of June 2003, at 3:00pm.
- Vacant possession of the entire estate including all building and development thereon shall pass to the purchaser "As IS" There shall be no warranty at quality, fitness, condition, size and description in the property sold.
- The Embassy of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia reserves the right to reject any offer or to cancel its offer to sell the property.

أثاث، أدوات كهربائية، تليفونات وأشياء أخرى.

البيع ثلاثة عرض ايس كريم نوع (هاير) (Hair) حالة جيدة للإستثمار هاتف 717705-92 (23299) أو على المحمول 717705-92 مع جهاز ترجمان اطقس انجليزي/عربي/عربي/انجليزي، وهو حالة ممتازة موديل 9000، بسعر مناسب جداً. ويقدر سعر الجهاز في السوق بشانون دولار، قابل للتفاوض بشأن السعر. عنوان التواصل مع فائزة عبده احمد القفيح محافظة اب علي الهاتف الخليوي: (7178421)

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التواصل مع محمد رومان هاتف 78890-10
البيع سيارة مرسيدس فئة "تمساح" موديل 84، نظيفة، مستخدمة في حالة جيدة الجير اوتوماتيك، ومطلوب لوحة سيارة اجرة رقم 1 أو 2 بسعر مقبول 7881-44
البيع أو الأجار: سيارة مرسيدس ارنج خليجي ص 23 بحالة جيدة، بسعر مغري للإستثمار، الاتصال بالأخ جليل مرشد، 7881833
البيع سيارة تويوتا لكزس، موديل 81، اوتوماتيك، لون بني، اربعة ابواب خالد علي 717772-2
البيع سيارة كوروسو موديل 84 بحالة جيدة وسعر مغري. عبد القادر با شعيب 71928028

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مدرس ومدرسة لمادتي اللغة الانجليزية والكمبيوتر (دروس خصوصية) للإستثمار 27831/2/3/4-01

مركز الصناعات اليدوية للسجاد والمنسوجات الإيرانية يعث عن حاجته الى سكرتيرة على ان تجيد الانجليزية والكمبيوتر

مطلوب: مهندس محاسب حاصل في البكالوريوس، يجيد الانجليزية، خبرة خمس سنوات ومرتباته جيد الانجليزية كتابةً ونطقاً ولديها مودم سكرتارية 232522

تعلن ادارة الحكمة البيانية عن حاجتها الى سكرتيرة على ان يجيد الانجليزية، واستخدام الكمبيوتر والانترنت، وعلى دراية بالاعمال السكرتارية والمراسلات الخارجية وخبرة لا تقل عن ثلاث سنوات فانت: 27829/2/3/4-01

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مطلوب: طباع عربي/انجليزي، خبرة في تصميم الخطط التسويقية الاستراتيجية للخدمات اإضافة لخدمة العملاء، ص 232497-01

مطلوب: مساعدين محاسبين متمكنين من اللغة الانجليزية كتابةً ونطقاً، حاصل على الثانية العامة عن: 232498-01

مطلوب: محاسبين متمكنين من اللغة الانجليزية كتابةً ونطقاً، حاصل على دورات كمبيوتر، لغة انجليزية، مطلوب للعمل مع شركات التبرول او في الخارج عن: 7882977

بعد الرحمن سفيان الهاشمي، مؤهل شهادة ثانوية عليا، اعادة الانجليزية كتابةً ونطقاً، شهادة في اللغات والكمبيوتر ونسختي ثالث تقدير ممتاز، مع اعادة استكمال الانترنت والاعمال الصالح فمصلحة ت: 500-72

232497-01 فاكس: 232497-01
احمد صلاح منصور: دولوم في اللغة الانجليزية ودولوم تخصصي في برامج الكمبيوتر، التطبيقية، ودورات في مجال خدمة العملاء، الاستقبال والعلاقات العامة، خبرة عمل تزيد عن سبع سنوات في المجال الاداري التنفيذي والترجمة ت: 78811182 - 232497-01
يمني بريطاني: حاصل على الثانوية من المدرسة الدولية، وعلى شهادات متعددة في الكمبيوتر، يجيد الانجليزية والعربية اعادة تامة، حسن المنظر، هادئ، يبحث عن اي وظيفة في عدن عن: 277-70، 232497-01

عقارات

للبيع: بيت مفروضة للبيع تقع في الحي السياسي جوار جامع ابي بكر الصديق، مكونة من دورين، مزود من المعلومات الاتصال 7110-475 - 2324-6

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مطلوب فني يجيد اللغة الانجليزية، لديه خبرة سابقة في تشغيل اللوادي الصحية للاندماج، والنام تام تشغيل والجاكوزي والادوات

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The Soqatra island: Where phoenix is revived (2-2)

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The most peculiar plant in the island is the "Dragon Tree", like the name implies it's quite a giant tree. It looks like a huge umbrella and is found in many places, it has straight sharp vertical branches protruding in all directions about 3-5 meters high. Each branch forks again after 20-30 cm above the ground into a number of branches which get entangled within and with the young branches of the tree. It makes a beautiful portrait of entangled branches and thick bunches of green leaves. The tree reaches around 5 to 6 meters high and is found in all strange places mostly in the Fehmein area on elevated heights not-

ing less than 650 or 700 meter above sea level. The natives call it "Agharuob", and use it for extracting glue. Its Arabian name is said to be "Shajarat Dam Al-Akhaween" (Tree of the two brothers' blood). Rumors say that the locals named it this way after an old Indian legend found in the Indian literature. This is quite natural because Socotra at that time was a transit point between India and Arabian Peninsula. According to the Indian myths dragons met elephants with enmity and were thirsty for the elephant's blood. On one occasion when the dragon was sucking out the elephants blood, the dying elephant collapsed on the dragon and consequently its blood mixed with that of the dragon's and the mixture, Sulfide Mercury,



Socotra, an exotic paradise



Dragonblood trees scattering all over the island

was a liquid extracted from the Tree's trunk hence the name. The mountaineers pierce the trunk and hence red colored thick liquid pours out, once it hardens it turns black and looks like lumps. The lumps are crushed and grounded into a powder that is used as a remedy for eye and skin diseases,

as an antiseptic and to stop bleeding. It is also used for curing wounds and for decoration paint. As a tradition, the extorted material is exported abroad and used in creating mixtures and toothpaste and in medicines because of its healing powers and because it is good for gums.

Continued on page 21

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