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## Including French and British Yemen to Extradite 101 Foreigners

Yemeni official sources said Yemen would extradite around 101 Arabs and Foreigners who had been arrested because of their illegal residence in the country, in addition to carrying out acts against the national interests of Yemen. The sources said most of them were students in some religious institutes and colleges in the country, mainly Dar al-Hadith Institute in Abeeda, Marib Governorate.

They belong to different countries like Indonesia, Pakistan, Egypt, Libya, Britain, France, Sudan, Somalia, and others. The Yemeni Cabinet already banned the admission of Arab and foreign students in any education institutions unless they have got approval of their countries or come to Yemen through the cultural exchange programs between Yemen and their respective countries. The Cabinet also

put all various educational institutions in the country under direct supervision of the Ministers of education and higher studies as well as religious guidance and endowments. The Cabinet also approved in mid this month the formation of a committee to discuss the question of Qura'an education and Islamic religion plus Arabic language. The committee, formed of different ministries, will discuss

the curriculum of this sort of education, which is likely to be made similar to that of the al-Azhar in Egypt. Since the September 11 attacks on the USA, Yemen has intended to train religious sermon preachers that are not fanatics or extremists. Such measures have been taken by the Yemeni government to crack down on any springs of terrorism or extremism.

## FBI Director in Sana'a Yemen Determined to Eradicate Terrorism

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near East Affairs Ambassador William Burns confirmed US continuous support for Yemen and working with the government on a wide range of issues, including economic development, democratic and human rights. He said during his short visit to Yemen he discussed with president Saleh the war against terrorism and regional issues including the Middle East peace process. "I discussed the efforts undertaken by Yemeni security forces to eradicate terrorism from Yemen. This is in Yemen's interest. President Saleh and Yemeni leadership here made clear their determination to achieve tangible results in the fight against international terrorism," Burns said. He expressed strong support for the president's efforts to eradicate terrorism from Yemen. The two sides also discussed ways to expand bilateral cooperation, including increasing training, security assistance, economic development and educational exchange programs.



William Burns Robert Mueller

On the other hand, Yemeni official sources said FBI Director; Robert Mueller would visit Yemen this week in a tour taking him to other countries in the region. He is likely to discuss with the Yemeni officials the latest developments in the investigations in the USS Cole incident. His visit will coincide with the return of the FBI investigators into Cole bombing attack. The Yemeni sources said the FBI team would resume with their Yemeni counterparts investigations into the attack. Around six Yemeni suspects are being under interrogation. This time the suspects will be directly reintegrated by the US investigators, something that the US investigators were denied before the September 11 terrorist attacks.

## Seven Yemenis Detained in Guantanamo

Well-informed sources disclosed that around seven Yemenis were among the al-Qaeda elements that had been arrested by Pakistani security and handed over to the US army in Afghanistan. Yemeni official sources said president Saleh asked his embassy officials in Cuba to visit the Yemeni prisoners and look after their conditions. The visit has been arranged with the Americans. A Yemeni team of investigators was supposed to fly to Pakistan

to take part in the interrogations with the Yemeni detainees. However, the visit was called off because the detainees were moved to Kandahar first and then to Guantanamo base in Cuba where they will be interrogated and tried. Another Yemeni citizen was arrested in Bosnia and charged with having links to al-Qaeda. He, along with other five Algerians were acquitted by a court in Bosnia. But the government extradited them to the USA

## After 7 years in Exile Salem Saleh Back Home

Official sources said last week around 22 persons who fled the country during the 1994 civil war would soon be coming back from Egypt along with their families. Last week president Saleh surprised the public when he came back home accompanied by Salem Saleh Mohammed, former presidency member and Assistant Secretary General of the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) from Emirates. Salem Saleh left the country during the Civil War. Observers inside and outside Yemen tried to link between the return of Salem and the underground disagreement between president Saleh and vice president Abd Raboo Haddi. They predicated that Saleh intends to replace Haddi by Salem. However, the latter said he came back to his family not to replace anyone. He said his return with Saleh on the same plane was a good pointer for burying the hatchet and thinking of the future of Yemen, particularly after sorting out its border disputes with neighboring countries and getting ready to join the Gulf Cooperation Council. Despite denial of the government, rumors have spread recent-

ly that there is a disagreement between president Saleh and Haddi over the 'regionalistic' Forum formed by former ministers favored by Haddi. The ministers declared a Forum calling for justice to the Eastern and Western governments that used to form the former People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY). They are calling for discussing the problems of 20,000 military and civil personnel that have been laid off of their jobs. However, the government described the Forum as regionalistic, inciting sentiments against the unity of Yemen. Mr. Abdullah Ahmed Ghanem, Minister of Legal Affairs, lashed out at the Forum and said it went against the Constitution, as it called for sectarianism, tribalism and other sentiments that harmed the national unity. He also hinted out at trying its founders. The YSP General Secretariat decided in a meeting in Syria that the party's leaders in exile should be united in every step they made. But the return of Salem without informing his exile-mates is punctuated with a big question mark.

## Al-Harethi Still at Large

Tribal sources told the Yemen Times that Qaed Salim Sunian al-Harethi and Mohammed Hamdi al-Ahdal met with a number of their associates in al-Hadhaha area in Jawf. The two persons are hunted by the security authorities for alleged connections with al-Qaeda network. The two persons have reportedly disappeared from the desert and nobody knows their hideout. The

vast area of the desert is a safe haven for the suspects and locating their hideout is a difficult task, the source added. Tribes of the region said they were not ready to harbor those suspects for the sensitivity of the situation in the region, particularly after the bloody confrontation between the government troops and Abeeda tribemen in Mareb.

**NOTE**  
Yemen Times declares that the article published on the Arabic cover of YT light on 7 Jan. 2002 had nothing to do with SabaFon, the sponsor of the page. We apologize for any inconvenience caused to SabaFon by the article which resulted in write-ups in local media.

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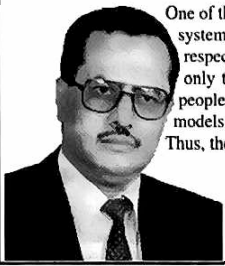
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**Words of Wisdom**



One of the most important indicators of a new spirit and new system in Yemen is the degree of respect for the law. In this respect, law enforcement is something unimportant. Not only that, but the law is more than violated by the very people who should enforce it or at least who serve as role models for the public. Thus, the law has lost lots of its prestige.

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

**US Ambassador Inspects Sa'ila Project**

On January 24, 2002, Ambassador Edmund J. Hull, accompanied by the Mayor of Sana'a, Ahmed Mohammed al-Kohlani, and the Secretary General of the Sana'a Local Council, Jamal al-Khowlani, visited the US-funded Sa'ila Project, which is considered one of the most important infrastructure projects currently underway in Sana'a. The project to renovate the Sa'ila is in its second phase. The Ambassador and the Mayor surveyed plans for the project's third stage, which stretches to four km (from Subeiri Street to 60 Meter Road). The renovated Sa'ila will have two bridges for vehicles and seven for pedestrians. Both the Ambassador and the Mayor agreed that the needs of people living near the Sa'ila must be taken into consideration. For this reason, future plans will call for the construction of a soccer field

so that neighborhood children will not be disadvantaged by losing their current one. The US Government, which contributed to the funding of Phase One and completely funded Phase Two, is in the final stages of discussion with Ministry of Planning and Development on funding Stage Three. Once completed, Sa'ila Project will have a direct impact on the lives of thousands of inhabitants of the City of Sana'a. "In addition to improving environmental and sanitary conditions in central Sana'a," the Ambassador said the Project would also make the beautiful city even more beautiful. It may also help attract tourism and other forms of investment to Sana'a. He added that he was pleased that the United States could help Yemen preserve and modernize its wonderful traditional architectural heritage.

**2nd Promotional Conference for Oil and Gas Held in June**

The General Executive Manager of the Yemeni Company for Oil Refining and the Chairman of the Supreme Preliminary Committee for the 2nd Promotional Conference for Oil and Gas, Eng. Mosaed al-Sabbari pointed out that the conference was to be postponed until June. The decision was made in view of allowing more investors and companies to participate in the conference. He said the conference aimed at familiarizing oil investors with exploratory sectors in the petrochemistry, oil refineries and marketing natural gas. He added the conference was considered to be of

great international significance. The considerable increase in the number of new oil sectors for the sedimentary and sub-merged deposits, has been a result of the success of the first conference, he added. He further expected that more investors would invest their capitals in Yemen after holding the conference.



**Our Opinion**

**When Education Turns to a Pain in the Neck**

Last week, a surprising decision was taken by the Ministry of Education to postpone the mid-year exams of all public schools. The schedule of exams was postponed from January 19th to February 2nd 2002.

Students all over the country expressed dismay and shock towards this sudden decision that they never anticipated. As a matter of fact, most students in some public schools had already taken some of their exams. Yet, they were the last to know about this decision. "We have been studying hard and anticipating the date of the exam to relieve ourselves from studies. This was truly disturbing," a 7th grade student said. However, the truly surprising point here has been the excuse behind this postponement. An official at the Ministry of Education said they decided to postpone the exam because of a number of schools that violated the strict exam schedule and started exams earlier. As if that is not enough, another excuse was to "have the mid-year vacation coincide with Eid Al-Adha."

What a shame! What a pity! Could there be any worse excuses? When asked about who is to blame for this by the press, an official at the ministry replied it should be "The managers of those schools who started exams early." Later he added that "Education Office Managers in some governorates are also to blame."

When thinking about this issue carefully, you would see that general managers of public schools are government employees and that education office managers in 'some governorates' are also government employees.

This is in fact a government's fault. Hence, is it logical for the government to punish students for its own mistakes?

Here comes the worst part of all. When asked about what to do for schools where students have already taken the exam, the official replied, "We'll send committees to those schools and evaluate their claims and upon that decide whether they should resume exams."

If you get the point, then you will definitely conclude that the ministry doesn't know what it is doing! I do not want to accuse the ministry of inefficiency or the like. But what I want to stress is the fact that it has punished the students for its own employees' fault. This was not a wise move at all.

How often does this repeat itself anywhere on this planet? Another issue is the news of the possible return of Thursday as a normal working weekday. This will truly cause chaos for schools and students more than anything else!

At the end of the day, and with such occurrences continuing at the Ministry of Education, I wouldn't be surprised if I one day get a complaint from a Yemeni student saying, "Education in this country has become a pain in the neck."

How True! How True!

**U.S. Embassy in Yemen Suspends Services for Security**

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - The U.S. Embassy in the Yemeni capital Sanaa suspended some services on Monday after the Yemeni government passed on information suggesting "an increased terrorist threat", the State Department said.

"In response to the increased threat, the embassy is taking a number of additional security measures, including suspending temporarily the immigrant visa and routine American citizens services to the public, beginning on Monday," State Department spokesman Richard Boucher told a daily briefing.



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**New Japanese Debt Relief Grant Aid**

Notes concerning a new Japanese Debt Grant Aid amounting up to USD 1.9 million were signed and exchanged on January 13, 2002 at the Ministry of Planning and Development between the Ambassador of Japan to Sana'a and the Minister of Planning and Development. Such grants extended are based on the resolution made by the Trade and Development Board (TDB) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to adopt debt relief measures for countries which have been facing serious difficulties in servicing their debts. Yemen and Japan will make use of this best use of this grant for the purchase of products that contribute to the develop-

ment of Yemen's economy and the enhancement of the welfare of its people, especially those products that contribute to having better health and environmental conditions like the equipment for Solid Waste projects, in additions to various kinds of products that aim at satisfying other basic human needs requirements like primary health care and education.

Since 1979, when Yemen started to repay its yen loans, which had financed a number of projects, Japan has been providing the Yemen with grants in amounts equal to the total interest and principal repaid. In the past five years, Japan extended to Yemen debt relief grants amount to USD 61 million.

**Tribesmen Blew-up Border Demarcations Marks**

A tribal group from Dhu Hussein tribe blasted on January 18, demarcation marks carried out by the German company in the border area of al-Yatama, between Yemen and Saudi Arabia. This is the first operation of its kind to be carried out by a Yemeni tribe since the company started its work in the borders. Some Yemeni tribes objected to the Jeddah border treaty signed between Yemen and Saudi Arabia under the pretext that they have documents proving their property over lands

inside Saudi Arabia. These tribes have repeatedly expressed their disapproval of the agreement. A tribal source told the Yemen Times that Dhu Hussein tribes had well-defined boundaries with Yam tribe in Saudi Arabia. Dhu Hussein tribes' boundaries are also well-known for the Saudis, however, Jeddah border agreement gives most of our land to Saudi Arabia, the tribal source added.

**YCS holds its Foundation Meeting**

The Yemeni Calligraphers Society (YCS) held its foundation meeting on January 17, 2002 at the Research and Studies Center. The meeting was attended by Judge, Zaid ali Abdullah Jehaf and other representatives of the Ministry of the Social and Labor Affairs. Judge, Zaid ali Abdullah Jehaf briefly traced the purpose of the preparatory meeting of the YCS. The Chairman of the YCS, Ahmed Hussein al-Ashwal highly spoke of the leading role played by the calligrapher's fingers with the aim of transmitting and improving the spirit of the Arabic and Islamic art. At the end of the meeting the Administrative Corporation and Monitoring and Inspection Committee was elected.



**German Archeological Expedition Explores Sirwah**

A German archaeological expedition which had formerly quitted the excavation works in Sirwah is now back to the area. The expedition will follow up its works in Sirwah area, the first capital of the ancient kingdom of Saba.

Tourism agencies have canceled Sirwah area from their tour programs due to the deteriorating security situation in the region. However, tribesmen of the region demanded the resumption of tours to their area and promised to ensure security for the visiting tourists.

**WHO Donates 16 Cars to MHP**

The Ministry of Health & Population (MHP) received 16 cars from the World Health Organization (WHO) at a total cost of USD 165,000. The cars are to be used for the National Immunization Program which is expanding its activities across the country.

**Technology Township Soon in Yemen**

Preparations are underway to establish a technology township in Yemen. This project comes within the framework of joint cooperation between Yemen and Tunisia. The project is considered to be the second of its kind in the Arab world.

**Training Course for Social Workers**

The Regional Human Rights Foundation organized in cooperation with the US Cultural Attaché in Sana'a a training course for workers in the fields of sociology, psychology and law. Many words were delivered during the course by the officials of the foundation, the Psychological Health Association, US Ambassador to Yemen, Edmund Hull, and a word on behalf of the State Minister of Human Rights.

**Hostages in Baida Released**

Mediators from Jaham tribe could ultimately convince the son of Sheikh Saleh Sudah Tuaiman on 18, January to free two persons who he had been abducted from the capital Sana'a to Sirwah under the pretext that they refused to pay back money owed to him. Troops from the 25 mechanized Brigade shelled with artillery fires and tank cannons the village of Sheikh bin Sawdah. The shelling resulted in no casualties or damage to the properties.

**Yemeni Journalists to Sue al-Qasemi**

A number of Yemeni journalists said on January 19, that they would file a lawsuit against Mohammed bin Mubark al-Qasemi for plagiarizing Yemeni researches as well as falsifying documents against them. Seven journalists who are currently tried in Sana'a at the Press Prosecution Court on charges brought against them by al-Qasemi, confirmed that they had all the

documents proving their claims against him. A lawyer appointed by the Yemeni Journalist Syndicate (YJS) will plead for the Yemeni journalists in UAE. EAE's Author Union has previously issued a statement denouncing the acts of al-Qasemi and confirmed that he had plagiarized researches belonging to Yemenis.

**HOPE Forum Celebrates Taha's Memory**

The HOPE forum celebrated on January 18 the 17th anniversary of the famous Sudanese Arab Islamic scholar, Mr. Mahmoud Mohammed Taha. On the 18th of January 1985, Mr. Taha was hanged in Khartoum because of his religious and political beliefs. He was executed under ratification by the former Sudanese president Numairi and the Muslim fundamentalist movement. The ceremony took place in Sana'a at Prof. al-Sharafi (former MP) residence and included an exhibition and a gathering of panel discussion attended by leaders of most of Yemeni political parties, social and cultural personalities, as well as the Sudanese opposition parties. Some foreign and Arab diplomats accredited to Yemen also attend-

ed festival on top of whom was the British Ambassador to Yemen. Professor Mohammed Yahia al-Sharafi, the founder of HOPE theory inaugurated the panel discussion by saying: "It is a political assassination ....Butchering Ustaz Taha who was 76 and was the most ugly act of terrorism executed by Muslim fundamentalist movement against humanity and freedom.....He was brutally killed because of his modern enlightened religious opinions and courageous political beliefs.... This is the only intact and qualified Islamic modern ideologist to overcome and conquer the reactionary hypocrisy of the dark ages."

By Sheikh Ali Mutahar HOPE

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**REPUBLIC DAY 2002**

The Embassy of India, Sana'a, cordially invites all Indian nationals and Persons of Indian Origin in the Republic of Yemen, along with their families, to join in the celebrations of the Republic Day of India on Saturday, January 26, 2002 at the Embassy premises (Building No. 12, Djibouti Street, Off Hadda Street, Sana'a). They are requested to assemble at 0820 hrs.

**PROGRAMME**

- Flag Hoisting (0830 hrs.)
- National Anthem
- Reading of President's Address
- Cultural Programme by the students of the Indian Embassy School and other Indian artists
- Refreshment

**Special Thank-you to Yemenia**

The tremendous progress made by the Yemenia Airways led by Mr. Abdul Khaleq al-Qadhi, chairman of the company, has been greatly appreciated by its clients. A special thank-you is to be paid to all the staff of the Yemenia, especially those in the freight department at the Aden International Airport who have been known for punctuality and good manners.

Ridhwan al-Saqqaf

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Farwan to YT:

“No external interference in the COCA’s affairs.”

The Central Organization for Control and Audit (COCA)’s mission is to audit the public properties, environment, systems inspecting the bylaws and legal auditing. Its main mission is bridging the gap of the financial and administrative corruption. This vital body leaves no stones turned to achieve its missions successfully. The COCA has adopted new measures to qualify its cadre by sending them abroad for training and studying. Jalal Al-Shara’abi met with its Chairman, Mr Abdullah Ahmed Farwan and filed the following interview.

**Q: Will you give us a brief account of yourself?**

**A:** I was born in 1959. I have 4 boys and 5 girls. I worked as a professor in the Comparative Jurisprudence at Sana’a University. Then I worked as an Attorney-at-law at the Public Property Court and after that as a Chairman of the Penal Court. Presently, I am the chairman of COCA.

**Q: What are the main objectives of the COCA?**

**A:** The COCA’s mission is to audit the public properties, environment, systems inspecting the bylaws and legal auditing. In this context, more than 813 cases have been referred to the court.

**Q: It is said that the COCA inherited a heavy ill legacy from the past. How do you respond to this remark and what do you think the solutions are?**

**A:** To tell the truth, the administrative system in Yemen is in an extremely bad situation. A person who denies this fact is totally wrong. The COCA is a part of this system. The organizational structure is a conventional one and it never copes with the developments in this domain. Consequently, regulations and bylaws of the COCA should be developed.

The second aspect is related to the cadre. There should be a qualified and professional cadre for these jobs. Besides, the salaries are not adequate and therefore don’t meet the requirements of the economic conditions.

Let’s say that a very good job’s salary is 40,000, what are you going to do with a family comprising parents, children, house rent, medicine and other essential things. This of course lead to the so-called moonlighting, the outbreak of bribery, renunciation and dysfunction.

**Q: Does the COCA possess a specialized cadre?**

**A:** We are doing our best to train the staff here. This has been encouraged by the president. He takes great interest in these auditing and judicial bodies to perform their duties properly.

**Q: How do you assess the coordination between the COCA and the security bodies and courts?**

**A:** This is a very important question. Through our meetings with new leaderships in all sectors of COCA, we could detect that there are difficulties blocking the COCA’s missions and among these difficulties is the misunderstanding of the auditing operations. This has pushed us to form a team with the aim of preparing a coordination program with all different units. The team will initiate its task with reference to the annual reports. This of course will pave the way for us to know those who breach and violate instructions and the bylaws. Then, this should be made clear to the concerned bodies to adopt legal measures against the law violators. Consequently, we have prepared a suitable atmosphere for auditing operations and the main point is that there should be self-monitoring. The external monitoring constitutes only 15 percent. In order to perform our duties faithfully, there should be a self-monitoring by the Finance Ministry over the public property. Then the role of the Directors of the Personnel Affairs at all the administrative units is entrusted with monitoring outlaws and moral obligations.

The role of the COCA is to encourage monitoring and auditing and to bridge the gap of the financial and administrative corruption. The role of the COCA is a complementary one. We don’t for instance expect the COCA to monitor an employee or specific person. If things have gone like that, we will need 400 thousand monitors.



I used to be a judge and I have an acquaintance and total familiarity with the judges which in turn has paved the way for me to coordinate with courts to settle cases. Now, we are coordinating with the Future Research Conference to gather together those who have relations with the auditing offices and the Central Bank of Yemen to study issues and simplify difficulties in this respect. A new branch called the High Center for auditing will be established in the country with the aim of stabilizing the general notions of auditing and improving monitoring.

**Q: Are there any Foreign or Arab Research Centers to improve the COCA’s mission?**

**A:** We are about to establish training centers. We are in touch with the Arab countries. Some Arab countries have made great strides in this field and we will of course make use of their experiences. A training course on information technology was held a few weeks ago to train Yemenis by Jordanian specialists. We are also about to send our cadres abroad to be trained. Some specialized downright centers have provided us with private training courses and internet sites concerned with the auditing aspects. We are also about to publish a monthly periodical which will provide employees at the COCA with the necessary information.

**Q: Do you think that some other bodies interfere in the COCA’s mission?**

**A:** Frankly speaking, since my appointment at the COCA, I’ve never

felt any interference whether from a minister, or a governor. In other words, if they interfere, they are in readiness to cooperate with us. But there is a misunderstanding of the COCA’s mission and its specialization.

**Q: It is rumored that the governor of al-Jawf has been interfering in the COCA’s affairs. Is that true?**

**A:** Actually, I haven’t considered such things as interference. It can be considered as an ignorance of the COCA’s job.

**Q: Why doesn’t the COCA monitor the Defense Ministry and the armed forces?**

**A:** This is untrue. You can check these files in front of you concerning the Defense Ministry and the armed forces. I do confirm that the COCA has a specialized cadre to audit the defense and security bodies. On the other hand, since I was appointed at the COCA I have been contacting the Defense Minister with the aim of facilitating difficulties encountered by the COCA. In this respect, the Defense Minister has issued directives to all the armed units to be monitored by the COCA and said to me that there was no confidentiality.

Rector of Ibb university to the YT:

“Good education is no more a luxury”

Dr. Mohammed Ahmed al-Khader graduated from St. Joseph’s High School in Aden 1969. He got his basic degree in Chemistry from American University, Beirut in 1974; his post-graduate degree from Salford University in Britain in 1977. And the doctorate degree in 1981 from the same university, after his commendable research in the fields of organic chemistry and Biochemistry. He started his teaching career as an Assistant lecturer in Sana’a University in 1977 and he became lecturer in 1981. Later he became the vice-dean of the Faculty of Education in Sana’a University. When he was the dean of the Faculty of Education in Sana’a, the Government sent him to Taiz university to found the Faculty of Education there in 1985. He is also the proud founder of the Faculty of Education in Ibb University in 1988-1990 he was an associate professor and then a professor in the department of Chemistry, Sana’a University. He chaired the department during 1991-1992 and 1997-2001.

He had academic honor of serving as a visiting professor in New York and Washington University U.S.A. during 1987-1988 and in Caen University in France in 1993.

In this span of 24 years of meritorious academic career, Dr. Mohammed has published more than 30 research papers and 4 books in his field. He has successful guided about 10 students for their master and doctoral degree. Ibrahim Addahan conducted the following interview with him.

**Q: What are the social and academic aims that your University has so far achieved in the government of**

**Ibb?**

**A:** Ibb University was established in 1996 by a Republican Decree NO.91. Faculty of Education and the Agriculture Secondary School were the foundation stone for the University. The other faculties (arts, economics, science, dentistry and engineering) had no place. Since then I could say that Faculty of Engineering has secured the necessary building and Faculty of Arts to certain extent. By mid of 2002 we hope that work on the Labs and building of Faculty of Science, workshop of Faculty of Engineering and the temporary flour of Revolution Hospital for Faculty of Dentistry would be over, and these physical facilities will be ready to be used by the university. This you see, that work is going on. Plans are under study to build new faculties, education and dentistry. Universities are not built in a few years.

**Q: The community colleges are very important for labor market and to fulfill the requirements of the state policy, do you have plans to start such colleges in your university?**

**A:** There are plans to start Commerce College in Yarim next year. Ibb University will have definitely a hand.

**Q: The Ibb governorate is obviously full of tourist places and a department for preparing graduates for tourism industry seems to be necessary. Why isn’t there a special department in this field in the university? And what is the role of the university in helping the tourism department of the government of Yemen?**

**A:** This is a natural, logic and intelligent question. Of course, the university is willing to start such a program in

the evening Province. But we must not rush. We have to look for revenues,



facilities and qualified instructors. We must do our homework and prepare slowly but steadily.

**Q: The admission policy for this year was distinguished by increasing the illegibility percentage of marks. Is that a new policy for the country? Don’t you think that it helps private universities indirectly? And what is the plight of the students who got low percentage of marks?**

**A:** The admission policy to the governmental universities was drawn by the High Council Universities. The main objective is to limit and stop pressure and go-in-between (wisatah) that was going on for the last thirty years and which was shameful and unacceptable. To answer the second part of your question. No private universities will harvest what we plant. The High Council of Universities also assigned and drew a line beyond which private universities cannot go below. Students with marks lower than 70%

may enroll in a community college or other similar institute (2-year diploma in computer, business, etc...) which jobs are required and are rewarding even better than the income of a university graduation.

**Q: What is your evaluation regarding the university education in Yemen? And what are the real steps to reform the university education as well as tackling its problems?**

**A:** The quality of University Education is proportional to the revenues one spends on. In spite of all the huge sums the government spends on University Education, it is still far away. The community must participate. Even in the richest countries in the world, education is not free. Thus, people must realize that good education is no more a luxury, but we have to bear some of its burden.

**Q: What are the reasons behind the universities not being the centers of scientific research? And how can we improve the scientific research in the future?**

**A:** Again, depending on the official support for primary, secondary and University Education leads us to a dead end. To have centers of scientific research, national industry (private and government) must cover the cost of such centers. This is, I believe, the way leading to a good research.

**Q: As for the English teaching in the university is concerned, do you think the aims of English teaching are achieve?**

**A:** We will never say enough; because if we say so, stagnation will result improvement and development not only in the English Dep. but in all faculties should be continuous. Contacts with other universities, students and staff should be allowed to travel around New text, periodical and audio visuals should be acquired.

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**Q: Do you have any plans to revise the syllabus of any courses in the university in the light of your reach experiences as a professional?**

**A:** A new dept. under my auspices has been established “Academic Development Unit”

Some of its objects:

- 1- Revise and develop all syllabuses.
- 2- Compare with similar courses in other regional and international Universities.
- 3- To have such information available in the Internet and so on.

But don’t expect such work to be complete in few weeks.

**Q: Do you have plans to introduce any new courses in the future?**

**A:** A lot of ideas are still in my head. I call upon Allah to grant me strength and guidance in order to implement all the good plans I have so a to make Ibb University a better center of excellence.

**Q: At the end, do you want to say some thing to Yemen Times readers in general?**

**A:** Yemen Times proved to be a leader of its kind. My warmest congratulations on the good work being done. I recommend students at the English department to acquire it and read it on a regular basis. For other readers I ask them to fully support Yemen Times and not let such a jewel be lost.

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- Teach classes in the English Language to UN staff concerning UN radio/telephone communications procedures
- Install vehicle anti-theft devices
- Thoroughly familiar with UN computer software
- Familiar with UN VAST systems
- Generally familiar with common electronic and electrical systems
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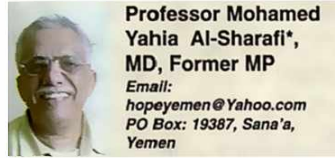
- Diploma in telecommunication or radio technology
- Minimum of 3 years working experience
- Excellent command of English and Arabic
- Computer literate

Candidates who have the necessary qualifications and background may submit their curriculum vitae to the following address:-  
Human Resources Unit, UNDP,  
P. O. Box 551, Sana’a

The deadline for receiving applications is **2 February 2002.**

# HOPE is the Only Way to Peace (Part V)

## Cosmic Laws, Protein Synthesis, HOPE and Peace are forms of Islam



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PO Box: 19387, Sana'a, Yemen

### Cosmic Creation and the Holy WORD

In the very far past, and before the beginning of neither boundaries and skies nor time and space, where nothing was beyond; there existed only the one eternal holy God, the Sustainer, Allah. He said, "I was a hidden [secret] treasure. I have decided and willed to be known. Then I have created the creation and made Myself known to them. And by my virtue they have known me."

جاء في الحديث القدسي عن رب العزة: كنت كنزا مخفيا فارتدت ان اعرف، خلقت الخلق فتعرت لي بهم، فبي عرفوني.

There is no existence beside God. So, every thing has descended from God and created by Him. Initially it has started from Him and lastly it will go back to Him, so its destiny is to obey Him.

"Are then they, not aware of how God creates in the first instance and then brings it forth anew. This verily is easy for God! Say go all over the earth and behold how [wondrously] the creation have started in the first instance; and thus too will God bring into being the other formation. Verily God has the absolute power to will any thing." (29:19,20)

اولم يروا كيف يبدأ الله الخلق ثم يعيده إن ذلك على الله يسير. قل سيروا في الأرض فانظروا كيف بدأ الخلق ثم الله ينشئ النشأة الآخرة إن الله على كل شيء قدير (العنكبوت)

Modern cosmology reveals that our universe has originated, about 20 billion years ago, by the big bang; an event that has initiated time and space from one point like dot which is described by science philosophers as being infinitely dense and infinitely small.

Infinitely small refers to a matter formation that is as heavy in weight and abundant in mass as the equivalent amount of matter present in the whole universe. But infinitely small gives the opposite sensation, i.e. it is minus infinitely and consequently it is nullified and not existing.

To my opinion this strange unique description is truly applicable to only one thing; that must be a word. I think the WORD of God, carrying his eternal orders, could be so weighable and strong in effects yet unseen as a corporeal or embodied being.

We, the monotheistic believers, the followers of Abraham creed, know more about that WORD. The source of our knowledge and enlightenment comes from the same eternal One God, Allah. He has inspired all his Apostles to mankind as He has inspired the Holy Quran to our Prophet Mohammed, (peace upon them all).

What I mean is all His Apostles,

through time and place, those whom we know about and those whom we don't know about. The holy Quran dictates this meaning of unity of the source of inspired enlightened knowledge very clearly, no one of us is authorized to hoard and withhold a monopoly over the Divine source of knowledge.

"BEHOLD, We have inspired thee just as we inspired Noah and all the Prophets after him-as we inspired Abraham and Ishmael and Isaac, and Jacob and their descendants, including Jesus and Job, and Johan and Aaron and Solomon and as we vouchsafed unto David a book of written divine wisdom. And as We inspired other Apostles whom We have mentioned to thee ere this, as well as, apostles whom We have not mentioned to thee, and as God spoke His word unto Moses. Apostles as heralds of glad tidings and as warners, so that, men might have no excuse before God after these apostles; and God is indeed almighty wise." (4:163,164,165)

إننا أوحينا إليك كما أوحينا إلى نوح والنبيين من بعده وأوحينا إلى إبراهيم وإسماعيل وإسحق ويعقوب والإسباط وعيسى وأيوب ويونس وهارون وسليمان وأتينا داود زبوراً. ورسلاً قد قصصناهم عليك من قبل ورسلاً لم نقصصهم عليك وكلم الله موسى تكليماً. رسلاً مبشرين ومنذرين لئلا يكون للناس على الله حجة بعد الرسل وكان الله عزيزاً حكيماً (سورة النساء)

### The Two Forms of Islam

Islam is not new in the universe. Actually it is more ancient than all universes. The term Islam (derived from the Arabic verb Aslama), means complete obedience without resistance to God dominance. The Holy Quran teaches us that Islam has two forms or expressions.

The first form is the obligatory or general Islam to God, His dominance, orders and rules governing all His creatures; i.e. His WORDS. No single atom, or even smaller existence, neither greater in this universe can ever escape it. The holy Quran says: "And He applied his design to the skies, which were yet but smoke, and He said to them and to the earth come [into being], both of you willingly or unwillingly! To which both responded, "We do come in obedience". (41:11)

ثم استوى إلى السماء وهي دخان فقال لها وللأرض ائتيا طوعاً أو كرها قالتا: أتينا طائعين (الدخان)

That WORD of God started all the creation. The holy Bible says: "In the beginning the WORD was." Verse 1, chapter 1 (Acts of apostles) In the same manner, the holy Quran says: "His being alone is such that when he wills a thing to be, He but says unto it, 'Be'- and it is" (36:82)

إنما أمره إذا أراد شيئاً أن يقول له كن فيكون (يس)

This obligatory general form of Islam governs all the microcosmic and

macrocosmic unconscious universes. These include living biological organisms but excluding the conscious human entity.

This Islam is the continuous obedient fulfillment of all the creation to God's calls and orders as He dictated by His eternal WORD, "Be", they are obligatory and ruled by strict mathematical relations. Once Jesus Christ said about prophet king David (peace upon them) as he was teaching his disciples: "David said (about the earth and skies) that God has enrolled them subdually in orders which they can never misobey."

About this general Islam Quran says: "Do they seek perchance a faith other than in God, although it is unto Him that whatever is in the heavens and on earth surrenders itself willingly or unwillingly. Since unto him all must return". (3:83)

أفغير دين الله يبغون وله أسلم من في السموات والأرض طوعاً وكرهاً وإليه يرجعون (الشورى)

The other form of Islam is the special Islam i.e. that willful expression of obedience to God, by worshipping Him, and compliance with His rules respecting His regulations and organization etc. And spreading peace all over the environment.

About the special Islam God says in the Holy Quran "And who could be of better faith than he who surrenders his wholebeing unto God and is a doer of withal and follows the creed of Abraham who turned away from all that is false and worshiped God faithfully; seeing that God exalted Abaraham with his love." (4:125)

ومن أحسن ديناً ممن أسلم وجهه لله وهو محسن واتبع ملة إبراهيم حنيفاً واتخذ الله إبراهيم خليلاً (النساء)

This is only done by constituting the human optimum psyche (HOPE) i.e. establishing and maintaining intrapsychic harmony and peace then radiating this harmony and peace and constructive behavior to the external environment, expressing goodness and love to all creations of God. The holy Quran says: "Consider the human entity and how it is formed balancedly [or optimally] in accordance with what it is meant to be and how He [God] hath imbued it with its [both] abilities for proactivity and its [ideal reactivity] cautiousness. To a happy state shall indeed attain he who causes it to ascend in purity. And truly lost is he who hides [buries] it in darkness." (91:7,8,9,10)

ونفس وما سواها فإلهما فجورهما وتقواها قد افلح من زكاهما وقد خاب من دناسها (الشمس)

All the levels of cosmic formations coordinate to constitute life and maintain it. Rules governing their behavior grow marvelously more complex as they raise up the evolutionary ladder. Yet with perfection they express God's deep wisdom. The best example for that is the intracellular process of protein biosynthesis.

Proteins, too, seem to be WORDS of God. They are formed of special letters called amino acids, or the letters of life. There are 20 amino acids, or biological letters, known in nature.

### Protein Synthesis is a form of General Islam

With accuracy and control the cell obeys God WORD and manufactures protein molecules under the direction of DNA and through the following four steps: (see photograph)

1- The process begins in the nucleus as DNA unwinds in the region of a gene - a segment of DNA that holds instructions for building a particular protein. The

exposed segment of the DNA acts as a pattern for the formation of a chemical substance relative of DNA, called messenger RNA (mRNA).

The particular protein message is encoded in the sequence of bases that form the mRNA. The bases fall into three-part units called codons. Each codon represents one of the 20 different amino acids present in nature, the basic materials of bricks forming the protein molecule.

2- The mRNA bearing its coded message, travels out of the nucleus and into the cells gelatinous cytoplasm. Here it encounters the factory or the assembly units called the ribosomes and the process of protein synthesis begins.

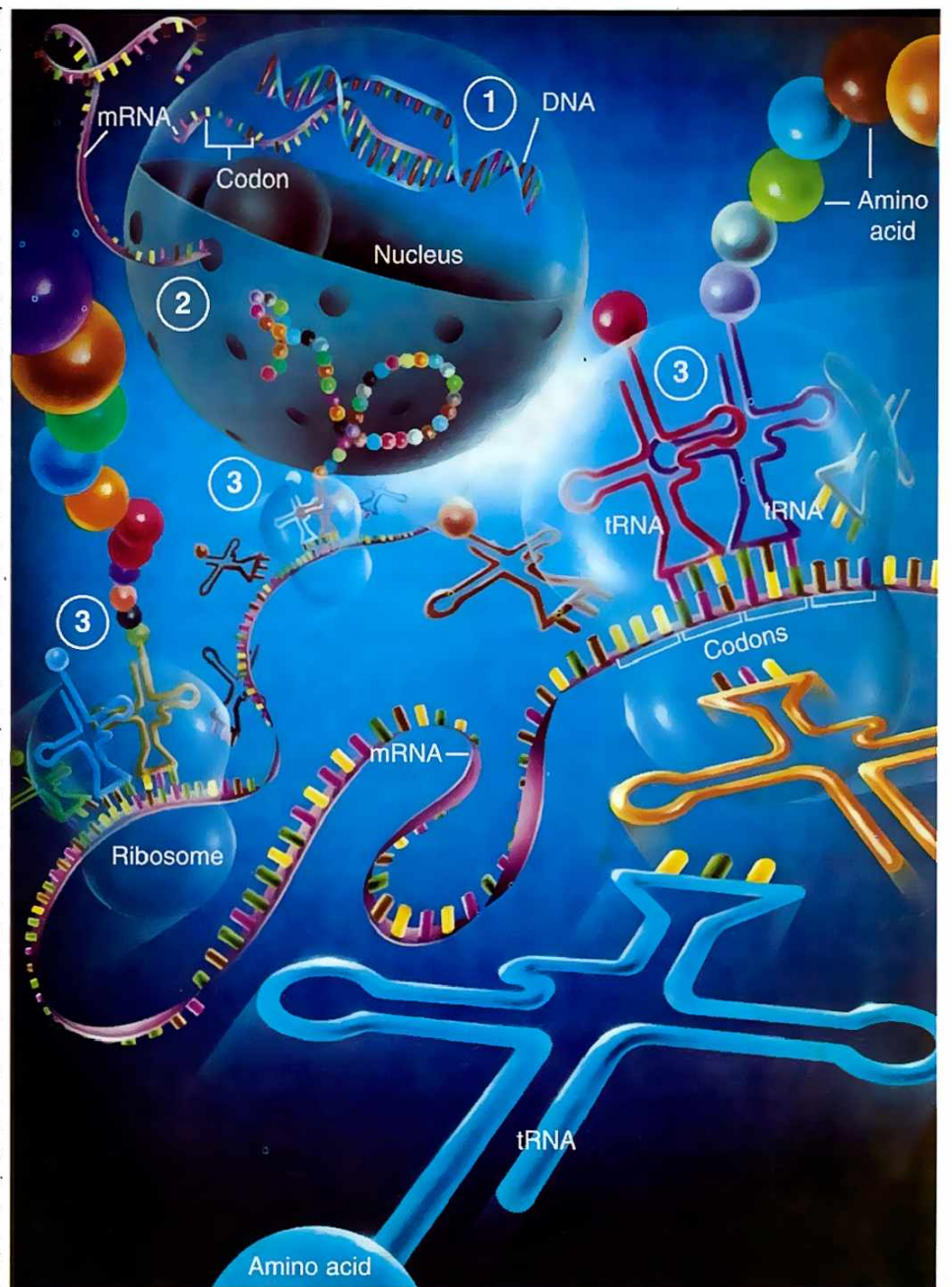
3- Small molecules called transfer RNA (tRNA) present in the cytoplasm, decode the message carried by the mRNA. These tRNA decoders move towards the assembly site. One end of each tRNA matches a codon on the mRNA. The other end tows an amino acid corresponding to that codon.

4- The ribosome moves along the mRNA and translates the message one codon at a time, calling upon the appropriate tRNAs to add their amino acids to the formed growing protein chain.

5- When the ribosome reaches a stop signal on the mRNA the protein chain will be completed and released

Ribosomes operate with remarkable efficiency. In just one second the human body completes about 500 trillion (5x10<sup>11</sup>), i.e. the figure 5 with twenty zeros in front of it) faultless copies of hemoglobin, a protein containing more than 570 amino acids.

The Special Islamic Religion God calls on man to give Him obedience willingly and choose that good Islamic religion expression consciously, the same way as all unconscious cosmos of the universe have entered subdually to His obligatory Islam. If man does that he shall live in eternal peace as all universes do. Even this special Islamic religion is not new. It is as old as the father of humanity, Adem (Peace upon him); the holy Quran says "In matters of faith He has ordained for you that which He had enjoined upon Noah and into which we gave thee (O' Mohammed) insight through revelation - as well as that we had enjoined upon Abraham, and Moses, and Jesus: steadfastly uphold the true faith, and do not break your unity therein. (And even though) that (unity of faith) to which thou callest them appears oppressive to those who are wont to ascribe to other beings or forces ashare to His divinity. God draws unto Himself everyone who is willing and guides unto Himself everyone who turns unto Him." (42:13)



### What is HOPE

- \* HOPE, the Human Optimum Psyche' or al-Sharafi's Theory is a modern personality theory.
- \* HOPE is based on al-Sharafi's new epistemological methodology called: "Cybernetics as per the three dimensional readings in time and place."- The three dimensions being the Holy Quran, the Cosmos and the Human Psyche'.
- \* HOPE is defined as: "The state of highest integrity of psychobiochemical functions stable enough to transmit peaceful feelings and constructive behavior to the external environment-both physically and socially."
- \* HOPE is the common target of all human philosophies, sciences, cultures, civilizations and religions.
- \* HOPE materializes an ideology for Islamic revival based upon contemporaneous modern interpretations of the eternal Holy Quranic verses and the Prophet nobel Sunnah.
- \* HOPE is the convergence point of the three great Abraham monotheistic religions; Judaism, Christianity and Islam.
- \* HOPE is a vital preparatory phase for the ideal cosmopolitan human being that emits peace and love and respects the international values of human rights, democracy, freedom, justice and cooperative peaceful co-existence

شرع لكم من الدين ما وصى به نوحا والذي اوحينا إليك وما وصينا به إبراهيم وموسى وعيسى ان اقيموا الدين ولا تتفرقوا فيه كبر على المشركين ما تدعوهم إليه الله يجتبي من يشاء ويهدي إليه من ينيب (الشورى)

Prophet Mohammed (peace upon him) says: "The best that myself and all apostles of God who came before me have brought is the truthful word, 'no other god besides Allah.'"

Islam to God is the message of all prophets of God. They do not differ in the essence of Islam as a religion of God, but they vary in their Shariah legislations or canon laws of scripture. Each one of those apostles (peace upon them) brings legislation according to his time, needs and the standard of his nation. For that Islam religion is old but the understanding of it is changeable according to the reign of time.

As we enter the third millennium our traditional Islamic thinking needs revival, updating, and modernization. Islam is the religion that complies with the innate God's natural creation, Al-Fitrah. If our thinking raises up to reach the standards of this Fitrah, the value shared by all people of the world - Yellow, White, Black and Red - without any apartheid tendencies or differentiations according to region, language, or race; then, without doubt, all humanity shall gather together under that Fitrah Islamic umbrella. This is only expressed as a common

pan-human denominator, the human optimum psyche (HOPE). Then, and then only, emerges the new peaceful world that is inhabited by free men and women whose hearts are purified from hatred and grudge and their minds are free from ridicule and myth.

They are from all regions of our globe. With fraternity and love they peacefully coexist and cooperate. They will be devoted for the creation of beauty in themselves and their environment. For that they will become the masters of our world. Through their life gradually ascends till it becomes a glorious garden merging new flowers ad new fruits everyday. That day seems to be very near.

On that day, the special Islam of the human optimum psyche (HOPE), will converge with the general Islam of cosmic rules and protein synthesis and, of course, the beauty of peace and just enjoyed by all men and women will be the most eminent feature of our promising, beloved new world, insha Allah. To be continued

\* A known Yemen Arab Islamic scholar and writer. Senior neuropsychiatric consultant and lecturer. Politician and former member of the elected first unity parliament. Founder of the HOPE, Modern Personality Theory and the cybernetics as per the three dimensional readings in time and place methodology.

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# “Tribocracy” in Yemen...?!



**Mohammed  
Hatem Al-Qadhi**  
mhalqadhi@hotmail.com

I was completely scared when I heard a statement by the US Assistant Secretary of Defense saying that the Yemeni and Somali governments are relatively weak and need support to be able to control their countries.

Do you know why? It is because of his comparing the situation in Yemen to that in Somalia and even equalizing both of them. Somalia is a country that has been embroiled into the turmoil of civil wars for over 10 years. It has been without government for a long time and governed by chaos and disorder that ruined its infrastructure. However, Yemen has had a government claiming to control the whole country, able to protect its land.

I don't want here to say the American official is untrue and unjust. He is, on contrary, right. What is more saddening is that the public have lived a big lie that they have a hard-headed government able, with the support of the military which consumes most of the country's budget, to control the whole country and protect its sovereignty.

The US News Week was right when it described the political regime in Yemen as “tribal based on nepotism”. That is completely true.

The political regime still runs the country in a tribal manner, cherishing norms of the tribe instead of law and order. Tribesmen and Sheikhs are more powerful and influential than intellectuals and opinion makers. Educated people are even looked down upon. Tribal Sheikhs can get whatever they like from the government. Instead of downsizing their influence the political regime boosted the power of Sheikhs in their areas and provided them with military as well as financial support, a behavior which enhanced the power of the tribe in the community. This brought about a sort of what can be called “tribocracy” in the country.

After the unification in 1990, the political leadership adopted a pluralistic system as a best means to run the unified Yemen. It started blowing the trumpet for democracy, human rights, civil society and other sorts of such stuff.

No considerable change has taken place. Everything remained under the grip of influential tribesmen. The leadership has not taken it seriously to civilize tribal areas. Rather, it has been trying so to say to “tribalize” the whole country, generalizing its fossilized norms and the culture of carrying weapons, and violence and lawlessness. The good values of the tribes have disappeared.

I agree that tribal revenge is an old-aged headache but during the last 12 years it has spread like a fire in a wild, even in non-tribal areas.

Kidnapping is a newly-invented method used by tribesmen to blackmail the government which dealt with in a very negative and lenient way. It fulfilled demands of the tribesmen and that has consequently boosted the “business” of kidnapping of foreigners in the country. Hundreds of cases of kidnapping have taken place during the last 12 years. Cynically, the government tried to show up the traumatized experience of kidnapping as exciting and happy through its media.

In other words, the political regime showed its inefficiency and incompetence to handle the tribal revenges and random kidnappings, it has most of the time kept mute and on the fence when tribal clashes took place as it has nothing to do with them. This is because it still favors some tribes to others. It has even provided them with weapons of different types. In short, it can never say no to influential tribal figures because the political fabric constitutes of tribal influential figures who want the country go this way to ensure their interests.

The cronies at the power center have marginalized the power of the law and installed the establishment of an institutional community. The president has even to urge the government to take care of cleaning the streets or build

schools ...etc.

I feel truly worried about the situation and where our country is heading for. This is because the law is absent, security is not there, and corruption has been made legal and something ordinary.

To me it seems that our institutions have been perverted to a good deal. Education is on the wane. Our universities are producing ignorants having no knowledge.

Education has turned to mere certificates, given to every Tom, Dick and Harry. Given rise to this situation, we can conclude that lawlessness has been intentionally boosted in all walks of our life.

To drive the point home, if tribal lawlessness is to be brought to an end, we should start with the tribal political mentality that runs the country and represents a stronghold to defend lawless acts of their fellowmen. I believe tribesmen will not kidnap a foreigner, for example, if they know their act will be faced firmly and be brought to justice. They kidnap because they believe their tribes, constituting the basis of the political fabric, will veto any harsh punishment against them.

The political regime doesn't do justice to all people and still deals with them on the basis of their regionalist affiliations. If you have a strong tribe to protect you, you can infringe the law. In this way, the regime has boosted the chaotic and lawless state-of-the-art. In other words, once, the regime has a strong belief in law enforcement and justice, it will be able to tame all outlaws and crackdown on lawlessness and disorder. But because of the absence of the power of the political regime, people have lost confidence in its competence to enforce law and do them justice. Accordingly, they take the law into their hands. This state of lawlessness breeds terrorism and helps create perpetrators of this infamy of various colors and hues. That state of lawlessness brings about a good motive for terrorism to grow. And this is why tribal as well as political regime's lawlessness must end.

## Objectives of the U.S. War against Terror

(Part 6 of 10)



**Ahmad M.  
Abdulghani**  
Chairman of  
the al-Jazeera &  
al-Khaleej Center for  
Studies

The United States fought many wars in the last ten years in southern Europe, namely in the Balkan region; which were over immediately after achieving the objectives of those wars. However, the war in its different forms against Iraq is still in full swing and this proves that the US wars in the Arab region have special objectives and dimensions. This makes many people wonder when the decade-old sanctions imposed on Iraq will be lifted. Indeed, this is a legitimate and a logical inquiry because the reasons on which the sanctions were imposed are no longer existent. The Arab world is still hopeful that the US government will recalculate its policies despite its biased stance towards Israel. Since the new world order heralded by the USA has gained growing official recognition it still needs a popular acceptance so as to support it and consolidate it. The US propagation for the new world order and its advantages has placed its relations with the Third World countries in a state of fear and willingness.

Interestingly, this situation could be conducive for a positive development in achieving the aspired goals.

The mishaps that accompanied the American presidential elections of November 2000 had undoubtedly shook the US democratic system in the eyes of many of its friends. Thus, the new American administration has adopted a program that aims at restoring the image of the US democratic system and strengthening its status on the part of its friends and allies. As far as the Arab world is concerned, the US administration has attempted to know more about their orientations and views, particularly with regard to the Palestinian issue. However, the meeting with Arab leaders has been to no avail as the proposal of smart sanctions against Iraq is indicative of the US government's bad will towards Iraq. Similarly, Sharon's government has attempted to reshuffle the situation and bring the peace process backwards most likely encouraged by the leakage of the US report which included 12 recommendations to be used as a basis in dealing with the region. Following the terrorist attacks of 11 September, all countries of the world have sympathized with the US government for the most part on a humanitarian ground as well as from the perspective that the USA is in practice the world leader.

Besides, the scientific and technological breakthroughs achieved by the United States are after all victories for all humanity. This sympathy is potentially subservient to grow in ways that serve human aspirations for international peace and security, especially if there is a conducive ground for building up trust and understanding among the countries of the world. But, after hours of the attacks the US officials accused Arabs and Muslims of being behind them. These accusations have been also coupled with a fierce media campaign, which necessitated on each Arab and Muslim to prove himself to have no connection to the attacks. In fact, these accusations were either based on anger or misunderstanding of the second party. Many sick mentalities have taken advantage of these incidents and attempted to distort the image of Arabs and Muslims plus creating a gap between Muslims and the West. The most fatal accusations made by those people are to make Islam pertinent to terrorism and violence.

If the US president George W. Bush has provoked the sentiments of Arabs and Muslims when he branded the situation as “a new crusade,” the US security authorities had further improperly tackled the situation, especially when the CIA and the FBI retrieved very old lists of suspected Arabs.

## Afghanistan: Sliding into Anarchy

By Kamran Shafi

Barely one month after the complete rout of the Taliban, Afghanistan is once again descending into complete anarchy, its various warlords and ‘commanders’ becoming bolder with each new (looted) Kalashnikov that is added to their armories; with every new (stolen) Toyota Land-Cruiser that is added to their motor vehicle fleets. Highway robbery is back in vogue, with gunmen owing allegiance to local tribal chiefs stopping buses and trucks and demanding a tax for crossing the areas

ment was known to be corrupt and inept, and which had its own ethnic feuds to settle with its erstwhile partners in the Jihad against the Soviet Union, this time around this lawlessness is taking place in the full view of the Great Powers which have cobbled together the present dispensation under the aegis of the United Nations. This anarchy is being observed first hand by American Special Forces who are present on the ground.

What then, of the peacekeepers in Kabul? How can they keep the peace so that some semblance of normalcy returns to the war-ravaged country, when armed bandits roam the land?

mediate and drastic measures are called for.

First, the various militias in Afghanistan - and there are as many as there are ethnic groups, by one count 15; and tribes and sub-tribes which number in the hundreds - have to be disarmed, with aid delivery being tied to the speed of the disarmament. The government of Hamid Karzai has to be told to take bold steps to apply its writ over all of the country, backed by the threatened use of massive military force by the allies. These selfsame gunmen who now loot and plunder at the behest of their local commanders could be put into uniform, and organ-

## Labor Movement: The Democratic Depth of Yemen



**Ambassador Abdu  
Fare'a Numan**

In a cursory look at the status of trade unions in Yemen, we will find that they are in the countdown to collapse. For the most part trade unions have gone astray after they have neglected their duties, prestige and respect, particularly as they have not been able to protect workers. Similarly, trade unions have fallen short to maintain the historic achievements of the Yemeni labor movement. The public sector, one of the most significant accomplishments of the labor movement, has been neglected and blackmailed under the pretext of the so-called privatization. Many people have been fired from their jobs from public-sector enterprises as a consequence of the privatization process.

Immunity of the public sector with regard to vital enterprises has been also trespassed, although such enterprises should be kept untouched for their sacred national status. Workers at public-sector enterprises are in a very bad living standard, especially amid the current economic difficulties. The nightmare of unemployment is haunting their minds as they find no refuge to safeguard them from the changes of the future.

Just to know these facts the legitimacy of trade unions become baseless and moreover the legitimacy of these

unions have been invalidated in 1992 when the Central Council voted for the renewal of union legitimacy through holding a general elections. What is happening now is mere mergers of labor unions which is a disastrous move on the development of labor movement. Yet, unions formation has not been thoroughly finalized, particularly in the northern governorates as there is no clear-cut distinction between the union committees and the general unions. In most cases, union committees are set up and they are wrongly considered as general unions. This is indeed a big problem.

Similarly, the activities of trade unions have not been revitalized through the election of new leaderships that will consolidate the work of the labor movement. Forming of trade unions in both the public and private sectors should be encouraged as a means for improving work and production. This will certainly contribute to improving the living conditions of workers and all people.

We don't not know to what extent the current leadership of trade unions, which came to power after the general elections of 2002, can prove its credibility, especially as it is 14 years old, although its term of office is only 4 years. This openly means that the existence of this leadership is not legitimate and consequently it can neither run the affairs of the union nor it can represent the union at the local or international levels.

The current status of trade unions in Yemen has made them totally

unknown both in and outside Yemen. These are stark facts about the real situation of trade unions in Yemen which are free from exaggeration or fabrication.

President Ali Abdullah Saleh as the leader of Yemen and its people is very attentive to the issue of independence and freedom of labor unions. And consequently I don't think that he will accept the persistence of such undemocratic situation. Indeed, a situation like this is totally against the national principles of the country.

Ultimately, I hope that the general elections for trade unions due for the upcoming year should be fair and free from fraud. And for this end a preparatory committee from trade unions should be set up to assume running the issues related to election. This election should basically aim at reunifying the labor union movement in Yemen at all levels. Unionists representing international labor unions should also attend this election as observers. Moreover, holding such elections should be carried out through convening constituent conferences for unifying the labor movement under the umbrella of the Yemen's Trade Unions Federation. Consequently, the labor movement will recover and come out of its current crisis. And workers will feel that they have found the way of freedom and justice. By this Yemen will open a gateway to the world through its labor movement, which is the connective link of societies as well as the democratic depth of Yemen.



Xinhua

under their control. The so-called ‘Governor’ of Jalalabad leads most of the rest by exacting a tax from every foreign hotel guest, every taxi passenger, mostly reporters and supporting crew of the international media; and by stealing food donated by international aid agencies and NGOs which is then sold quite brazenly in the open market. Exactly according to script. This was bound to happen, this is Afghanistan. This is exactly what happened after the Soviets withdrew from Afghanistan and the government of former President Rabbani took over Kabul and the main cities, and when many thousands of innocent Afghans, lay people, were killed in the crossfire of the ensuing strife. But, whilst the innocent are once again at risk, there is an important difference between then and now. Where Rabbani's govern-

How will any of the promised billions of dollars of development aid reach the poor who have lost their all, when even food aid is not allowed to reach the starving amongst their number?

This is an alarming situation, which, if left unchecked, will only get worse. The militias and their chiefs will get bolder with every passing day, and in direct proportion to the increase in their firepower and wealth, and the clout that comes with it. Importantly, because these militias are not well-disciplined bodies of men, there is every reason to fear the spawning of offshoots of junior commanders, flush with money and arms going off to set up their own armed bands and carving out their own little fiefs. Importantly, the peacekeeping force itself is at great risk with so many weapons in the wrong hands. Quite obviously, imme-

ized into a new and disciplined Afghan Army under the command and control of the Government of Afghanistan. Second, but not least, the peacekeeping force has to show its presence in the other cities of Afghanistan.

A tall order, a very tall order, but one that has to be filled if the hapless people of Afghanistan are not once again to be abandoned to their fate. The Great Powers, particularly the US, must never forget that the Taliban were born in the vacuum that was left behind when they hastily departed Afghanistan after their ends were met in 1989; that the Taliban took over that country in just the sort of mayhem we see there today. The world must never forget the final result of that myopia of the sad and earth-shaking events that unfolded on 9/11.

## Towards the Establishment of Exports Promotion Bank



Mahyoub Al-Kamali

The issue of developing the Yemeni exports to foreign markets is now high on the government agenda. And this trend has been enhanced by the government's focus on increasing the amount of non-oil exports. However, what has been so far achieved in this respect is still below expectations, as the improvement did not exceed 2%. Mostly, the lack of financial power and the non-existence of specialized entities to support manufactured goods are the major obstacles facing the growth of non-oil exports.

Sources at the private sector disclosed that Yemen's experience in exporting raw materials to some Arab and European countries can be boosted on condition that the government adopts general policies to this end. However, these sources also stressed the need of establishing a bank to support and promote Yemeni exports to foreign markets on the basis that exportable national products should be financially supported so as to help develop the industrial and agricultural sector and handicrafts. The issue of allocating funds for Yemeni exports has been discussed at the national seminar held for this end in September 1998, but the concerned bodies have not seriously taken into account the recommendations made by FAMCO Ltd. Yemen in this respect. Yet, the rate of non-oil exports to oil exports have remained at

6%. The financial and technical support to exports will provide producers with financial sources that will enable them to double their production capacity and to be more competitive on foreign markets. Some sources from the private sector in Yemen believe that the establishment of a bank for funding exports will promote the search for new markets for Yemeni exports, especially through carrying out promotional programs for Yemeni exports and introducing them to both importers and consumers. Yemeni producers confirm that the idea offering loans at low interests is simply not enough amid the absence of a bank for promoting exports and stock market exchange. FAMCO Ltd. Yemen proposed in 1998 the establishment of a bank for supporting exports.

The proposed capital for this bank is from US\$ 30 to 50 million to be either entirely provided by the government or jointly with local banks and businessmen. Similarly, the government can ask for easy loans for the bank from the European Union and from some Arab or international monetary funds plus the support of Yemeni exporters. The bank will consequently be able to sign agreements for producers with the view of procuring production equipment or taking part in producing local goods and gaining benefits from running these activities. There is a pressing need for the creation of the exports promotion bank so as to boost the industrial & agricultural sectors beside increasing national exports. Otherwise, the issue of development of national non-oil exports will be far from being realized.

## Aden Airport Regains its International Trade Activity

The Yemenia Airlines Company has decided to resume its nonstop flights from Aden International Airport to London, Amman, and Egypt to revive the tourist and commercial role of the Free Zone and providing additional services for passengers, businessmen, and tourists who desire to visit the commercial and economic capital, Aden and its attractive scenes. This decision has come as a result of resuming its nonstop flights from Aden Airport within the framework of a general policy adopted by the government to regain confidence with regard to investing and attracting more tourists to Yemen. Official sources said that the government's efforts in the field of economic reforms and the recent security measures against tribal elements involved in kidnapping incidents, protecting the foreign interests, taking stiff security measures of the sea harbors and outlets are considered encouraging means to attract investors and tourists to the free zone and the Commercial and Economic Capital, Aden.

Several countries, such as, Germany, France, and Britain adopted measures urging their citizens to come back to Yemen and allowing businessmen to resume their activities there. The Yemenia Airlines intends to resume its suspended flights after the September 11 incidents, either from Sana'a or Aden airports such as, Dubai, Egypt, Bombay, and Europe. In this respect, the Yemenia Airlines has inaugurated its flights to the Malaysian capital, Kuala Lumpur with the aim of expanding other international airlines and dealing with new markets which will of course be a source of attracting more tourists to Yemen. Regaining the Yemenia Airlines constitute a commercial dimension for the free zone. It will in turn provide services to businessmen at high speed. Within the framework of rehabilitating Aden airport to the benefit of the free zone, a small township for commo-

## Bajammal: Huge Investment Projects Frozen due to September 11 Incidents

The September 11 incidents in the US have become a dividing line to some countries before and after the September 11 incidents. Prime Minister, Dr. Abdulkader Bajammal confirmed that Yemen's economy was progressing, but the US September 11 terrorist attacks against the New York city and Washington DC greatly affected Yemen's economy. In a statement to Al-Ahram Newspaper, Dr. Bajammal said that Yemen came out of the 1994 Civil War and the reserves of the Central Bank of Yemen was USD 460 million, inflation reached to 120 percent and the deficits in the balance of payments reached to 22 percent out of the overall national outcome. But economic reform programs have their positive consequences with regard to the high increase of the reserves of the Central Bank of Yemen to reach 2 percent out of overall national outcome. The inflation has reached to 9,7 percent and the deficiency has been controlled out of the overall national outcome.

The September 11 terrorist acts were disappointing and resulted in the decrease of the deficit in the general budget to reach 9 percent due to the reduction of the petrol revenues.

Dr. Bajammal pointed out that the deficit in the budget took place because the prices of the 2001 were arranged on the basis that the price of the barrel ranging from USD 26 to 27. But the recession of international oil prices after the US September 11 terrorist attacks against the New York city and Washington DC has urged the government to fix the price of the barrel at USD 18 in the 2002 budget. "The US incidents are greatly affected invest-



ment. So we have three huge projects, the first one is the liquefied petroleum gas project at the cost of USD 5,2 billion for exporting it India. We are at the two bows' length from signing an agreement, unfortunately incidents have turned things upside down. India

has closed its doors and it is supposed for India to buy the half of the liquefied gas which is about to be imported totaling 6,5 million tons annually", Bajammal said. He attributed the cause to the companies' bankruptcy. Even an American company for exporting the Yemeni liquefied gas in India has become completely bankrupt. The Prime Minister has stated that the Yemen's orientation towards investing liquefied gas in the European market will be as an alternative for the Asian Markets. The second project is the operation of the first electrical gas station in Marib Governorate at the cost of USD 500. The project is about to be signed with American companies to invest this project in August last year. But after the September 11 terrorist acts in the US is of no avail due to the reduction of the interest rate. In the same context, Bajammal didn't point out the third project was crippled after September 11 terrorist acts in the US. He confirmed that American investors will come to invest their capitals in Yemen.

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## Economy News

### Expected Rise in Yemen Oil Production

Oil sources expected a rise in Yemen oil production during 2002 to 500 thousand barrel a day by an increase of 75 thousand barrel of the average local production. Yemen oil revenues will amount to US\$ 1.9 billion, according to the same sources. However, reports by the World Bank indicated that Yemen production of oil will drop by 40% in 2010 from the current production average which will lead to a severe decline in oil revenues.

### Half US\$ Billion Road Project

Yemen Public Works Ministry invited international firms for conducting technical studies for a major road construction project to link Amran in the north of Sana'a to Aden at a total distance of 500 km and at the cost of half USD billion. The road project is to be jointly implemented by Yemen and Saudi Arabia.

## Republic of Yemen Ministry of Electricity and Water Public Electricity Corporation

### INTERNATIONAL TENDER ANNOUNCEMENT

The Public Electricity Corporation (PEC) invites internationally qualified, specialized and experienced companies to the following Tenders

#### Tender No. T001/2002: Power Plant Expansion for Capital City – Sana'a and Tender No. T002/2002: Power Plant Expansion for Aden

The projects "Power Plant Expansion for Capital City – Sana'a" and for Aden concerns the installation of a diesel power stations, with an output of 60MW net each and will be financed by Saudi Fund for Development and the Government of Yemen. The Law No. (31) for the Year 1991 and adjusted by the Presidential Decree of the law No. (12) for the Year 99 regarding Income Taxes shall apply for the Project.

Tenderers must be fully qualified and specialized and have **clear and proven experience** in previous similar projects.

The Tender Documents can be obtained from the PEC office of the Managing Director, Sana'a – Al-Guraf – Airport Road, P. O. Box 178, Tel. 967-1-328164, Fax 967-1-328151 and in parallel at the Fichtner offices, Department G13, Sarweystrasse 3, 70191 Stuttgart, Germany during office hours against payment of a **non-refundable fee of 1,500 US\$** for each Tender Document. The **closing date** for the submission of Tenders is 10:00 AM on Thursday, 2nd April 2002 and the Tenders shall be opened in the same date 12:00 noon in the office of the Managing Director of PEC in the presence of the Tenderers representatives.

Each Tender must be sealed and accompanied by **Tender Bond**, valid for 120

days from the tender closing date, in the amount of 2.5% of the total Tender sum in the Tenderer's own currency issued by an acceptable first class bank operating in The Republic of Yemen.

Tenders must be submitted in two sealed envelopes, one commercial and one technical, whereby the technical envelope will be opened and evaluated first. Tenders submitted by agent company or contracting company must be accompanied by authorization from the manufacturing company of the generating set and confirmed by official authority in the country of the manufacturing company and in the Republic of Yemen. Tenders submitted by Local Tenderers must be accompanied by copy of their Tax Certificate and Commercial Registration Certificate.

Tenderers must visit the sites to ascertain, by themselves, all site particulars and information given in the Tender Documents.

Tenders not confirming to the above mentioned conditions shall be rejected. Tender should be addressed to the Managing Director office, Public Electricity Corporation, Sana'a, Al-Guraf, Airport Road.

## COMMON SENSE

By: Hassan Al-Haifi



## Back to the Islah

Unlike most of the political parties that came to the surface after 22 May 1990, the Islah, or the Yemeni Congregation for Reform, was already operating within the society, in the educational as well as the social front. Many of those who eventually were leaders in the Islah were among the constituency of the General People's Conference Party, which prior to 1990 was the only legitimate political organization, with many of them in its leading committees or boards. On the other hand there were many non-governmental organizations that had very close, if not direct links to the organization, which were already operating on the surface. The most important source of developing its grass roots followers, as was pointed out in the last article on the Islah came from the Scholastic Institutes, which the Islah operated almost on its own, with considerable, if not total financial support from the Government. These institutes took in many children, especially from remote and deprived areas and did provide them with a reasonably adequate chance at an education, which they may never could have gotten at all had not the institutes been there. It is not known how much political orientation that these children were also fed along with, what many observers have suggested to be overtly puritanical religious education, if not excessive. But for sure, over the years, the Islah reached a relatively healthy grassroots following, which it could count on at any time it saw a need for mobilization of active political and even military engagements, as the need arises. Even with the Islah coming to the surface, in the wake of the political pluralism guaranteed by the Constitution, its organizational and institutional framework remain much of a mystery, to even most of its grassroots constituency. Therefore, it is difficult to classify the party as a party that is guided by the inclinations of its membership. Within the party itself, one is not aware of any real parliamentary procedures applied in its internal decision making process, nor do the members seem to show any desire or willingness to question the decisions of their leadership, or even how this leadership is chosen. Thus, while the Islah Party enjoys its existence in the political theater thanks to the democracy brought along by the unification of Yemen, it has yet to institute democratic collective government within its institutional set up. Furthermore, the lack of transparency that seems to prevail in its operations makes it difficult to assess the extent of implementation of democratic procedures within its own organization, or

even its willingness to accept such procedures. One should also bear in mind, that what goes for the Islah, as far as political nurturing of its members and their active participation in deciding the political course for the party to follow, also applies, to a large extent to many other political parties that came to the surface on that fateful day in Yemeni history. Moreover, politics remained pretty much monopolized by the party leadership of these parties and with little attempts to activate their existing memberships, the political parties on the whole failed to realize the significance of rallying mass popular support for their political drives. Surprisingly, even the YSP, with its long history of associating itself with the masses, could not develop a solid public will it could lean on to give greater weight to the institutional muscle it possessed as a party-state. Nor was the YSP able to find the means to institute the democratic platform, it should be given credit for introducing into the establishment of the Republic of Yemen, as one of its conditions for unity, in its own party operations. Furthermore, the YSP failed to effectively mobilize the obvious support that many other political factions and significant elements of the mass public, who might have seen some credibility in the YSP populist platform. On the other hand, the YSP was unable to secure the continuing reliable support of many of its own constituency, who began to pursue personal quests that would readily be reached by less dramatic association with the Party.

Politically, the Islah was active in the ongoing political feud that arose almost immediately after the May 22, 1990 proclamation of the Republic of Yemen, between the very partners who brought on the unity of the country: the GPC and the Yemeni Socialist Party. It stuck with its strategic alliance with the GPC and openly proclaimed its animosity towards the YSP and may have encouraged the former to also deal with the YSP with a high degree of suspicion. Moreover, the Islah was not a helpful supporter to get Yemen on a sound democratic footing as envisaged in the unity agreement and generally opposed any legislation or institutional set up that would work further to instill democratic practice. On the other hand, the Islah, like the other two leading parties did not hesitate to use some morally questionable practices during one of the most important democratic practices, namely the elections of important government elections or referendums for important legislation. Thus, it is difficult to ascertain how the political course of

the party may be visualized for the future, because the party's attitude to democratic practice has not been encouraging to start with. As much as the Islah may be associated with a fundamentalist platform and a fairly strong attachment to religion, the Islah has yet to show its perception of the political establishment it seeks to see in the country. Furthermore, the Islah's fundamentalist drive and dogmatic inclinations are probably less extreme than the other fundamentalist movements in the world that seem to nurture the same political aspirations and religious interpretations. From this observer's own personal acquaintance with many Islahis, one is encouraged to believe that, as fundamentalists, the Islahis are a lot less prone to extreme inclinations, as those shown by the Taliban, and a lot less desirous of enforcing their will on the Yemeni people, as the political masters of the country. The Islah Party does include some fairly accommodating people in its leadership and political apparatus. These people see pragmatism and a credible degree of tolerance as being, at least for now, essential to maintain their general acceptance by the Yemeni people and to hold on to the many elements in the Islah, who are driven by political considerations that have to do a lot less with religion. Furthermore, other than its point blank attitude towards the YSP, the Islah has not really worked to antagonize any of the

other political factions that exist in the theater. Surprisingly and perhaps wisely, the Party did not even raise a storm against the integration of the scholastic institutes, which were breeding grounds for its grassroots constituency. This seems to indicate that the Islah has a fairly good sense of not daring to bring any further shocks to the national scene, which could further bring economic difficulties, which Yemen simply cannot shoulder. On the other hand, surely a confrontation with the GPC would stand to take the Islah out of a lot of solid grounds now, which it cannot afford to lose. After all, it cannot be ungrateful to the GPC for much of the leverage that the Islah has gained over the years. There is also a lot of economics at stake, since a lot of its supporters come from the mercantile establishment and the Islah does have its own economic interests, either under some of its subordinate institutions or that are owned by its leaders. Thus, most Yemenis see little danger emanating from the Islah Party in the foreseeable future, because, as a national party, one believes that the Islah would not jeopardize Yemen's interests to seek political momentum by any haphazard miscalculated move. After all, the Party is too entrenched in many areas that require stability and pragmatism to overrule any drive for sensationalism, for which it will otherwise probably pay the highest price in the end.

## How should our information be?

Nawar Al-Hadad

Our Arab channels should be as a mirror, and window at the same time. They can reflect our actual manners; values, distinct system of life, the reality and base of our treatment, which are obtained from Islamic preaching with each other and with other nations. That mirror should show the greatness, exaltedness and dignity of Islam and explain how this religion is innocent from all false faiths, accusation and those who practice and commit horrible acts and flagrant offenses under cover of Islam. Arab channels must demonstrate the opinion and view of Islam about what is going on around us and how Islam perfectly tackles any problem in this complicated life. Thus our information can be the form and the background which describe the real united Muslim society against any honorific picture distorting its image. In addition it should redress the wrong viewpoint of other nations towards Islam and Muslim make clear and emphasize that what is showed in most of our channels is not desirable and doesn't belong to Islam. Also it has to make world understand that we are of the distinct characteristics and independent identity, not copy as we are obligatory for duties, we have also rights must be acknowledged by word and deed. So the policy of our information must be clear in its objectives, aims, plans and principles. And these bases should be taken from the mass to be honest, persuasive and reasonable. In brief these masses media are to be the voice of masses, not of group of self-seeker and pay attention only to gain much money. Additionally, these media should not be in hands of some authorities, which think that the present what makes people laugh and forget their problems. But behind the scene the aims of the authorities are different completely. Thus our information instead of being instructor and incentive which makes us be on the alert to face any incidental events, many of our channels try to distract people from concentration on what is happening by presenting trivialities in order to serve those hidden aims. In my opinion there is one channel that can

be the real and desirable example that is Al-MANAR channel. It is really the channel of the Arabs and Muslims. This channel presents a marvelous resistant information which minimizes Israeli myth and puts it in its true position without compliment. AlManar is a glimmer of hope in the darkness of our information confusion. And this resistant channel surely what we need specially these days in which our great nation lives the worst circumstances. Actually it tries always to expose candidly the American collusion about: the concealing of Zionist carnage and it demonstrates the reality of this entity which is weaker than the spider web. And by all means Almanar reveals openly the truth of American policy towards us in different fields and how this policy is extortionate and provocative simultaneously. It confirms constantly that this entity must not be treated respectfully or given peace to it. But this entity must be pulled out fully and we must disinfect our land from impurity and uncleanness. On the contrary, some other channels talk shyly about the American policy and portray the Zionist entity as something very strong. And these channels attempt to persuade us that we should live with it peacefully under the pretext that this entity is something from reality and we must accept it. So these channels are the voice of those authorities which favor, not to excite or provoke their people against Israel because this will make U.S.A too angry. Consequently U.S.A will erase them completely. But they forget the exasperation and omnipotence of Allah. So this misled information must vanish and it can be created in a new frame and desirable picture to portray, express frankly and be the voice of people not something else. On the other hand there should be one channel or more follow Almanar's policy and talk multilingual to make clear to the world, who are we. Greatness of our religion, our elevated civilization and honestly what is our main case, what we want, who plays with and derides at us insolently. But this thing is a dream to us and nightmare to the pygmies and spiteful people. Honesty I pray for Allah to clarify our nation from any blotch that may blot its grand history for life.

## Real Dimensions of the US War against Terrorism



Abdulmalik Ahmed Al-Kamali Taiz

Following the post-World War II, new political and economic conflicts emerged between the former Soviet bloc which was known as the U.S.S.R and the Western bloc led by the USA. In this respect, the US during the Cold War has been seeking to direct its entire forces at all levels, politically, economically, militarily and in cooperation with its allies to defeat the U.S.S.R in different parts of the world and having the upper hand in the world. Everything has been achieved to the benefit of the US. Since the beginning of the 1990s, the Soviet bloc was completely broken up and the Cold War also ended. Since then the US has the upper-hand in the world and begins to apply new terms as that of the new world order. This new world order has enabled the US to redraw the world map according to its own interests. As a superpower, the US dreams begin to shatter. It believes that there are of course difficulties and hindrances blocking its way. One of these difficulties encountered by the US is the China's emergence as an economic superpower in Asia and begins to expand its influence to a number of different countries of the world. The success of the economic bloc in Eastern Asia exceeds the American exports. In addition to this, the US fears are principally related to the issue of nuclear proliferation possessed by Pakistan and India and the US fears have greatly intensified. The emergence of Islam as powerful force, has an effect on the international and political arena and its influence on the European communities also has its critical importance in this respect. As a religion, thousands of Europeans have embraced Islam away from the Western materialism and searching for psychological stability. Some countries have struggled to liberate from the new world order subservience and political dependency, such as, Iraq, Iran, and Libya. Consequently, the aforementioned reasons are the main obstacles to the US to achieve its ulterior motives. It has practiced all means of pressures and political and military provocation and it again has used the mottoes of the Cold War such as, (human rights and democracy). But this time its attempts failed and of no avail. Other alternatives have been experienced (American plane violated the Chinese airspace) and imposing embargo upon countries far away from the US continent such as, Iraq and Korea. All the US attempts to achieve its targets have also failed. The US has viewed closely the world changes, the September 11 incidents have led the US to launch war against the so-called terrorism and seized the opportunity to achieve its targets. As a result of this, the US has declared the war considering any Islamic group as terrorists. The term terrorism also applied to the states and countries such as, Palestine, Kashmir, South Lebanon, and Chechen-Ingush struggling for liberty and freedom. The first victim is Afghanistan, why

Afghanistan? Because it is a shelter for most Arabs who have discordance with their rulers in their original countries. So, we wonder, in its war against terrorism, does the USA want to overthrow the Taliban Movement in Afghanistan or does the US has other political dimensions? The political observers see that the US-led war against terrorism is a temporary pretext and the main aim is to establish permanent military base in central Asia. It aims at holding sway over on these countries without rivals. Scrutinizing the international current changes especially after the collapse of the al-Qaeda movement, it is clear that the US-led war against the so-called terrorism represented by the following dimensions:

\* The first dimension is represented by weakening China's role as a strong economic superpower which is progressing by leaps and bounds. This is not only enough, China always seeking to be the first superpower in South-eastern Asian countries. In this respect, China has been seeking to develop its relations with the Arab countries and making trade contracts with them. These developments have irritated the US, which constitute a huge danger to the US interests in those countries.

\* The second dimension is represented by the success of the Pakistani-Indian arms race and the possession of nuclear weapons and this also has disturbed the US and the countries which make joint defense pacts such as, Japan and Taiwan. The big problem is the Islamists themselves in Pakistan when they possess such nuclear weapons and using it against the US interests or against the Jews in Palestine. Consequently, we see the US fears begin to disappear and this can be clearly seen through the current conflicts between Pakistan and India.

\* The third dimension is clearly seen through the US dominance on the energy zones in the Caspian Sea which possess a huge oil wealth and preventing Russia to dominate other parts of the South-Eastern Asian countries. The US also aims at weakening Iran's role and Iraq. These two countries have also irritated the US a lot.

\* The fourth dimension is the US determination to weaken the Arab and Islamic decision to encounter the Zionist defiance and to prevent any sustainable relation between the Arab countries.

In addition to this, the US existence in several parts of the world such as, in Central Asia, Indian Ocean, Arabic Gulf, and the Red Sea constitute a political enfeeblement on the part of the Arab systems which oppose the US policies. The US also desires to preserve its oil interests in the Arab lands for fear that it may be used later by Arabs to threaten its interests there.

In the same context, political observers anticipate that the coming years will witness economic and political changes which may result in the lack of international equilibrium. Consequently, the US dreams may succeed in some parts and in some other parts it may fail. So, if the US has succeeded in the war launched against the so-called terrorism, who knows such war may no longer resist in front of these ups and downs. Everything on this earth is changeable. We will wait and see.

## What if Osama Bin Laden Comes to Sana'a Airport?

Waheeb Al-Eryani  
Waheber@hotmail.com

If you are looking for a very deep political and military analysis about what is called "War on Terrorism" and what is happening these days in the world, this is not the right stuff to read. Recently, not only Pakistani nationals suffer at the Sana'a Airport. Yemenis who visited Pakistan at a certain time of their lives also do. Anyway, lets imagine what would happen if Osama Bin Laden came to Sana'a Airport. In my personal opinion, what would happen is that he would be arrested for interrogation for a few hours. Someone

would look very stupidly at his passport. After all, another person would say very intelligently, Ok Osama "Mafeesh mushkelah; Aurakak saleemah" which means no problem; your papers are OK. Of course, they would not give Osama Bin Laden his passport. They couldn't be easily tricked but they would let him go. Later, he should send someone to collect his passport and pay YR 3,000 or maybe a little more. That's all. Really? Yes, that's all. By the way, political security staff are not very funny at the airport of anywhere else but you should be able to get out of the trap. Why is that? You should know!!!

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# Social Security: To Whom and How??

Fadhli Ali Abdullah

The human social philosophy is based on the maximum significance which is supposed to be provided by the social security. The social security is divided into the following kinds:

- 1- Unemployment security
- 2- Casualty security
- 3- Health security
- 4- Death and disablement security
- 5- Senility security

According to the Law the insured employee has the right to relocate from one sector to another. In this case, security services are continuously reckoned according to the legislative regulation.

The article (73) for the year 1991 stipulates that in case of transferring or appointed again the person who makes use of Military Security Law or the Social Security work submitted to the regulation of this law, the Salaries and Social Funds and Military Retirements is adhere to exchange the employees' insured share and the body that he works for, to insure senility, disablement and death security since the beginning of submitting to the law. This law is valid until the end of leaving service and the rights in this case are settled. Quick review of the law give us a conspicuous vision that the ensured person in any one of the three funds is treated when he is transferred from one sector to another and his services is reckoned as if it was in one fund.

As many of the public sector institutions have been privatized, many laborers have not yet have the order of their ensured shares from the general corporation for salaries to the social general corporation settled. Despite settling the issue between the General Corporation for Salaries and the Social General Corporation in a joint meeting attended by a number of dignitaries of both Corporations, some workers are still not paid. Both sides have agreed to exchange the payable ratio subscription specified by the two corporations.



In this regard, a dictum was authorized by the Legal Affairs Minister on November 11 2000 stipulating that:

- 1- The General Corporation for Social Security and the General Corporation for Security and Salaries are both adhere to exchange share proceeds between them.
- 2- The stated regulations in Social Security Law do not entitle the General Corporation for Social Security to exchange the share proceeds with the General Corporation for Security and Salaries.
- 3- If the General Corporation for the Social Security does not exchange its share proceeds with the General Corporation for Security and Salaries it will breaching the rights of the ensured and conflicting with Law No. (26) for the year 1991 with regard to the Social Security.

According to what have been said ear-

lier, the ensured who have been transferred from the public sector to the private sector must enjoy all the security privileges with regard to the law No. (26) for the year 1991. In addition to this, services of the ensured specially those who don't reach the retirement age, as that of their workmates should be included.

With regard to availability or Corporation's expert, the financial center of the Corporation should be reviewed at least every five years. This should be entrusted to one or more appointed experts and their bonus also should be selected by the Administrative Board, on the condition that the first review of the Corporation should be after the elapse of three years starting from the date of working.

The question, which poses itself is, why the Corporation is incapable of reviewing its accounts during this peri-

od. The Corporation's role has been changed and received the laborers who changed from the public sector to the private sector in relation to the government's orientation to the privatization program. The question is it something normal to deprive the ensured employees of enjoying their legal privileges on the plea of that the Corporation is negligent in reviewing its financial affairs. So where are the financial surplus of the Corporation? Why the Corporation has not been consulted with regard to the fund and the ensured? Why some of us have taken great interest to transfer the public corporation to a private one? It seems that we don't care or pay any attention to the public institutions or their interests. This misunderstanding seems to be related to the conservative inclination, which is still preoccupying our minds. Although, we live in the third millennium, we are deeply captivated by our old-line habits. We are still lagging behind without paying any attention to changes occurring around us. These changes have been proved to be the best to the benefit of humans.

Consequently, the Law No. (26) 1991 pertaining to security and salaries stipulated that a health security fund should be established financed by the monthly subscriptions which is taken from the overall wages of the ensured and transferred to the treasure's office. In addition to this, a special decree was issued dealing with health care after the Cabinet's approval including all the detailed regulations for security, medical care and the subscribers' ratio.

The fund's task is providing health care for the ensured covered by the law, especially, those who work in public and government institutions. To my knowledge, the Executive Bylaw has been ready for a long period; the project is still as it is since the issuance of the law. In these sectors, we observe that people have been deprived of the medical care without justification. We also see with our own eyes that the retired person receives YR 7 thousand which is not enough to cover his/her medication. It is worthwhile mentioning that the per capits income is not equal to what he/she spends.

The Law No. (26) stipulates that the regulation is valid only for Yemenis employed abroad with regard to secure dotage, disablement and death security. This also is still as it was without any change. We don't know what are the reasons for not applying laws concerning health insurance.

The question is why the government doesn't apply the chapters of these laws and what are the hindrances that are causing the delay of their application? The last question is directed to the Parliament which discussed and approved these laws. It has not supervised or reviewed the execution of laws up to this moment. Why? The opposition parties have to urge for the application of those laws. This is an appeal to discuss and review not only the two aforementioned laws but also the laws, which are issued and remain inapplicable.

## Book Review

# Minaret Building and Apprenticeship in Yemen

Trevor J Marchand  
Curzon Press, London, 2001,  
Pgs 285  
Reviewed by:  
Karen Dabrowska

Changes in perspectives toward authority, and increased opportunity to investigate, discuss and challenge traditionally guarded realms of knowledge will eventually lead to the demystification of the master builder's expertise in the minds of the public.

This is the conclusion reached by Trevor Marchand who worked with a team of traditional Yemeni builders, the Bayt al-Maswari, specialists in the construction of mosque minarets in and around the Sana'a for the past two decades.

"Revelations about 'how he [the masterbuilder] knows' and 'what he knows' will serve to undermine his real power and consequently threaten the existence of the distinctive teaching-learning method and inter-personal relations supplied by the traditional apprenticeship system. This does not necessarily equate to the eradication of the building crafts as a mode of reproducing 'traditional' objects and buildings, but the very nature of the trade knowledge ('ilm and ma'arifa) as well as the manner in which it is both passed along and embodied, will be significantly and perhaps irreparably modified."



ship's mastery of his craft. After an introduction to Sana'a, and the building trade, Chapter one deals with the Addil Minaret (reconsidering the role of the mosque minaret in Sana'a). It focuses on the mosque minaret as a building form in the history and urban context of Sana'a.

Chapters two to four (Foundations - training laborers in a traditional apprenticeship system, Making it above the grade - apprenticeship and learning to 'make' - and Completing the dome - the master builder) are divided into two main sections. The first and shorter section provides a technical description of the various stages involved in the erection of a minaret and the second constitutes an analysis of the teaching-learning process involved at the different stages in the training of a traditional master builder.

Both sections in all three chapters have been arranged to simulate both the chronological progression of a minaret project and the progression of a builder's career and his acquisition of an expert knowledge.

The author has metaphorically linked the succession of the building phases with the advancement of the craftsman's training: building the structure's foundation has been affiliated with the inculcation of basic discipline in the laborer's simple practices and performance; erecting the brick tower above the stone base and reaching the height of the calling platform has been compared with the apprentice's reaching a plane of understanding through the processes of 'making'; and completing the dome and installing the hilal, or crescent moon has been linked to the builder's achievement of mastery over his trade performance and intentionality, and his ultimate recognition as an usta, or master builder.

Trevor Marchand studied architecture at McGill University and received a PhD in anthropology from the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) University of London. He has conducted research on apprenticeship and spatial cognition with traditional builders in West Africa. Currently he is a lecturer in social anthropology at SOAS and remains active in the field of architecture.

When he conducted his research in Yemen, Marchand worked with the al-Maswari family esteemed Sana'ani craftsmen descended from the master builder Usta Ali Said al-Maswari. The minaret project he studied was directed by two of al-Maswari's surviving sons, Muhammad and Ahmad. The success of the family's first minaret commissioned in 1980 led to their subsequent building of more than twenty of these towering structures by the time of Marchand's study in 1996. He points out that the Bayt al-Maswari and their patrons had been largely responsible for the renaissance of lofty minaret towers that have pierced the skyline of the newer city quarter in the last two decades.



The book analyzes the teaching-learning processes at various stages of the training of a master-builder including those that inculcate disciplined conduct and practice, an understanding of building techniques and a mastery over spatial conceptualization and design. Its four chapters trace the apprentice-



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# The Health Care System in Yemen

Prepared for publishing by Ismael Al-Ghabiry  
Yemen Times

The principal causes of morbidity and mortality in Yemen need to be dealt with at the source. This requires more emphasis on preventive and promotive health care including immunization programs, mother and child health care (Reproductive health), family planning, nutrition, health education, and a better health environment with safe water supplies and sanitation facilities.

## Health Care System

The central objective of the government's health policy has been to improve the health status of the population in both urban and rural areas, and to reduce regional disparities in access to health care facilities. The Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) has an overall responsibility for the health sector. Its main functions are to develop health policies, establish health care services, prepare health legislation, train health personnel, and elicit the participation of communities and other sectors. Other functions include support for health research, establishing technical standards for health staff and facilities, coordinating environmental health programs and ensuring quality. The health care system in Yemen consists of a large public sector along with a sizable private sector. Public health care is organized in three levels: primary health care (PHC) supported by secondary and tertiary referral care. PHC focuses on preventive and promotive health programs (immunization, MCH and family planning, health education, etc) and provides first aid and curative care. It starts at the village level where PHC units are run by paramedical staff. The units are backed up by PHC centers, often managed by a physician and have laboratory and X-ray facilities.



Patients who cannot be properly cared for at the PHC level are referred to district or governorate hospitals (secondary care) for further diagnostic and curative treatment. Some of these hospitals also support national or regional immunization and disease control programs. Finally, tertiary hospitals provide specialized care and serve as teaching hospitals for the medical faculties of the country's universities.

## Public Health Facilities

The three tier system of public health facilities has expanded rapidly in the 1970s and 1980s. In 1990, the year of unification, there were 1,210 PHC units and centers (basic health establishments) and 170 inpatient facilities (PHC Centers with beds, polyclinics, and hospitals). During the following five years of political and economic difficulties, the increase in the number of public health care providers slowed down temporarily. But the pace of expansion pitched up again in the following years reaching a total of 1,941 establishments in 1997, about 40 per cent more than in 1990. Most of these facilities were built or enlarged during the past three decades, financed in part with the help of foreign donors. This is an impressive achievement. The system now delivers basic health services to almost half the population compared with only 10 per cent in 1970, even though the number

of people nearly tripled during that period. Yet, rapid growth together with an increasingly tight budget situation, has made it more and more difficult to finance the operating costs of existing facilities. As a result, many health facilities, especially those providing primary health care in rural areas are short of qualified staff and lack essential drugs and supplies. Few PHC units and centers are in a position to offer the full range of their services. Partially because of these limitations and the prevailing traditional attitudes, lack of community involvement, the number of people making use of the PHC system is much less than what would be desirable. Similar low utilization rates are reported for other basic health services. The situation is quite different at the level of secondary and tertiary health care, as hospitals are located mainly in urban areas and receive much more budgetary support from the government than the PHC system. They are therefore better equipped and staffed than PHC facilities. Not surprisingly, patients who are within reach of a hospital prefer to go directly to it without first consulting a PHC facility. As a result, the majority of hospital patients are self-referred and most of them require only routine care. This has led to serve over-crowding of hospitals, stretching their resources and eroding the quality of their services. The role of the private sector in pro-

viding health care services has grown dramatically in recent years. From 1991 to 1996, the number of private health centers with beds has risen from 60 to 348, and that of private hospitals from 4 to 43. This rapid expansion was driven by market forces and by legislation encouraging domestic and foreign investment in the health sector. About the same number of physicians are working in private practice as in public health facilities. However, twice as many specialists are active in the private sector. Still a considerable number of physicians work in both private and public facilities.

The private sector provides a full range of diagnostic and curative services in offices, clinics, hospitals and laboratories. Preventive and promotive health care, on the other hand, are mostly left to the public sector. Private health services are generally of acceptable quality, and few are of poor quality. Some offices and inpatient facilities are equipped with modern diagnostic tools and patients are treated with up-to-date procedures.

The private sector operates on a commercial basis, and is therefore much more expensive to the patient than public health care. A recent UNICEF study covering four governorates found that the cost of private health services is about five to ten times higher than the cost of similar services in public facilities.

Nonetheless, demand for private health services is high partly because competition from public health facilities is weak. While this leads to inequalities leaving many poor people without access to modern medical care, the existence of a vigorous private sector widens the choice for patients and often results in more efficient use of resources. But even less professional help is quite popular and in many cases effective. Especially pharmacists and their assistants play the role of the poor man's doctor, diagnosing ailments and selling medicine without prescription to people who are reluctant or cannot afford to see a physician.

## 2nd Yemeni-Canadian Medical Conference Concluded

The three-day activities of the Yemeni-Canadian medical Conference wound up last Tuesday in Taiz. The establishment of a national oncology program was the focal point of the conference, which was attended by the Minister of Health & Population, Abdunassir al-Munibari. Al-Munibari highlighted, in his word, the Yemeni-Canadian medical cooperation. Ahmed Hayel Saeed, Head of the Yemeni-Canadian Society for Medicine Education & Arts, addressed the conference, saying that "The choice of the theme was a good one, "The Rules of Establishing a National Program to Fight Cancer," because our country badly needs such



Martin Robinson

national cancer program which in the long-term would benefit the mass of Yemeni population. "Based on our experience and on the recommenda-



fields. "Many people in Yemen are suffering from this malignant disease," he added. Martin Robinson, Team-leader of the Canadian delegation, said, "We were first approached about 6 months ago to assist in fund-raising for a cancer in Yemen. He added that owing to their 13-year experience in Yemen, they felt it would be better to pursue an overall strategy for establishing a

center in Sana'a, with regional centers in Taiz, Aden and Mukalla would be a viable alternative for Yemen," he advised. It is worth mentioning that the visits of the Canadian medical team started 13 years ago. The Canadian medical delegation is scheduled to carry out several cancer operations in Mukalla, Taiz and Aden.

# The Aden Cancer Center

In Yemen, cancer is considered one of the most common causes of death. It's a pity that like any other developing country the number of deaths will continue to rise and require attention. With modernization, lifestyle linked with physical inactivity, smoking and new eating habits led to the emergence of about 361 000 new cases in 1985 which forms 4.7% of the total cancer patients of the world. In Yemen there is no reliable data due to lack of a national control register. It is estimated that there are 16 000 cases annually where only 5-10% will be known to the health services.

It is relieving though to know that effective program of cancer control has been accumulated in the world and Yemen needs to implement this knowledge. In Aden, the first Cancer Center has been established as a base of all future activities of a cancer control program based on the extensive knowledge and experience available. The Center was established at the University of Aden and is a non profit making center. The center's activities include prevention, education, diagnosis, treatment, palliation and rehabilitation. All the cancer patients will be registered so that they may be effectively followed up and also in order to outline the causes and pattern of cancer in Aden and its adjacent governorates.

The main objectives of the Center include:

- Prevention of cancer
- Early diagnosis
- Relief of pain and use of measures to improve the quality of life of the victims
- Select strategies for control activities

In February 1998, International Association of Cancer Registries (IARC) France, gave associate Membership to Aden Cancer Registry. A Population Based Cancer Registry started functioning at the same time which proved efficient through apply-

ing the experience acquired from a training course.

The main source of information to the Center is the **Cancer Registry** which does the documentation of basic data about the patients and entry in a computerized register. This is an initial and essential step in the beginning of the establishment of the epidemiology of cancer and at the same time attempting to ensure continuity of care of the patients. As a start the Center registers Aden Governorate and the adjacent governorates of Lahj, Dhale'e and Abyan. The data is from hospitals, main pathology and hematology laboratories, private clinics and abroad registry at the Ministry of Health (Aden). The data analysis is done by a computer system Canreg-3 package received from the IARC-Lyon which records the information in an orderly manner and automatically deletes one of any similar cases recorded.

As one of the objectives of the Center is **education and prevention** the Center has outlined important subjects which call for public awareness:

- 1) Tobacco - It has been recognized internationally that restriction of its use will reduce incidences of lung cancer.
- 2) Diet - Some types of food like fats have been associated as inducers of cancer while some like vegetables and fruits are protective.
- 3) Hepatitis - In the incidence of high rates of viral hepatitis B in Yemen, it has been suspected of potential consequence of hepatocellular carcinoma. In this case among other efforts, the Center will conduct surveys to determine the HBV carrier rate, mode of transmission and also establish a vaccination strategy.
- 4) Life style - Aspects of lifestyle including Alcoholism, Sex indulgence predisposing to AIDS (HIV), prolonged exposure to sunlight, which are well recognized factors in other countries but not so relevant to Yemen though awareness is mandatory.
- 5) Women safety - Some cases of cancer have shown relation to reproduc-

tive factors like breast cancer prevalent to women who are nulliparous (have not delivered); Sex indulgence at a young age predispose to cervical cancer; Oestrogen therapy in menopausal women risks endometrial breast cancer. Therefore the Cancer Center will encourage instruction on these elements starting in schools.

As far as **diagnosis** is concerned the earlier it is done the more the chances of effective treatment. This has been inappropriate so far due to lack of infrastructure and resources. The Cancer Center will promote efforts to ensure the supply of adequate services. Also public education on early recognition of early signs and symptoms like lumps, sores, bleeding, persistent cough, weight loss and significance of prompt medical consultation.

In **management and treatment**, the Center will refer the patients to specialists with known expertise with specific cancers and begin to promote protocols in treatment. The Center will discourage invasive medical procedures that will have no achievement, involve the family in the support of the patient at home, also relieve the symptoms as much as possible may it be physically, psychologically, socially or spiritually.

As from 10th of January 2002 a delegation from Canada is expected in Yemen for the purpose of establishing an international cancer program. They will be in Aden between the period of 18th to 21st of January. For enquiries kindly contact [canctr-aden@y.net.ye](mailto:canctr-aden@y.net.ye). For all the activities to be implemented surely joint efforts are required from the Faculty of Medicine, the Ministry of Health, hospitals, doctors and the community at large. Cancer is regarded not only as the burden of the affected individual but the problem of the whole society. It would only be inhuman to watch a fellow person die in agony. God knows it could be anyone next, since "the only certain way to avoid cancer is not to be born!"

لأول مرة في اليمن

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## Editor-in-Chief of 'Malayalam News' to the Yemen Times: "Media in Yemen enjoys a good democratic freedom"

The Editor-in-Chief of Malayalam News, Farouk Lukman in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is one of the founders of Arab News Newspaper. He studied journalism and can be considered one of the leading pioneers in the field of journalism not only in the KSA or in Yemen but also in the whole world. He wrote several books in Arabic and among his famous books are Yemen Today in 1970, A World without Limits, Taiwan Story, Indian Curries. Aden Bureau Chief, Ridhwan al-Saqqaf met with him and filed the following interview.

**Q: Will you give us a brief account of yourself as a journalist?**

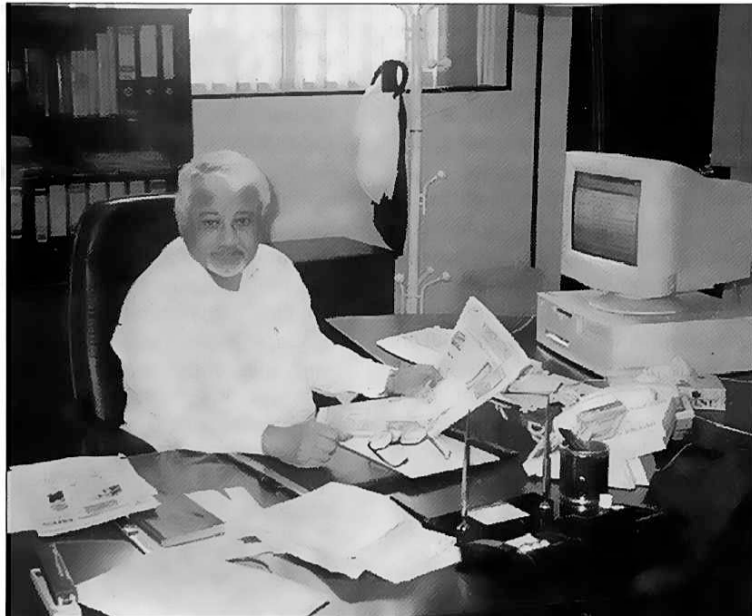
**A:** Actually, I was taught by my father. He was the first journalist in the south of Yemen. He is a holder of Master's degree in journalism. He was one of the founders of the first English newspaper in Yemen, Aden Chronicle and Fatat al-Jazera, an Arabic Newspaper, which continued till 1958. In 1962 and after holding the Master's degree in journalism from Columbia University, I worked as a correspondent to a number of the international newspapers in Aden, such as, Financial Times, New York Times, News Week and the Associated Press. After the confiscation of the publishing house owned by my family after independence in 1967 I worked as a correspondent.

**Q: Fatat al-Jazera is the first Arabic Newspaper in Yemen, how was it confiscated?**

**A:** Yes, Fatat Al-Jazera was founded by my father in 1940 and in 1958, we were informed that the newspaper was confiscated and then I worked as a correspondent.

**Q: How did you participate in founding the Arab News Newspaper in the KSA?**

**A:** In 1972 I traveled to the KSA and I got acquainted with the publishers there, Hisham and Mohammed Ali Hafedh. With those two people, we could publish a daily English Newspaper there. As a result of the availability of the press potentialities and employing local and foreign qualified staff, we could publish the first issue of the Arab



News in 1975. I was the Managing Editor and then I worked as Editor-in-Chief during my work for the Saudi Company for Researches and Publications. We turned no stones unturned to publish more than 25 daily, weekly and monthly printed publications in several languages. Six daily newspapers were published in four languages including the Middle East, Sports, Economy, Arab News, and Bela Hudod (Without Limits). At this moment I work as an Editor-in-Chief of Malayalam News.

**Q: How do you assess the role of the journalistic work in Yemen?**

**A:** Actually, to my knowledge and through reading the Yemen Times and other Yemeni newspapers, I found that there is a press freedom in presenting and discussing problems. This of course, represents the true democratic atmosphere and the reality of the free journalism in Yemen. I do say that the Yemen Times is an example of press freedom and the courage to pose problems. I wrote an article talking about the Dr. al-Saqqaf's courage in this respect.

**Q: How do you prospect the reality of the Yemeni journalism abroad? What about the Arab media?**

**A:** The media in Yemen enjoys a good democratic freedom particularly after the country's unity on May 22 1990.

I feel optimistic about the improvement of the Arab media. The Arab media has been widely spread but it doesn't reach the level of the CNN, Washington Post or New York Times.

**Q: At this era, the era of information technology, what do you think does the Arab reader need?**

**A:** The reader needs to seek information wherever it is. With the spread of information technology, the Arab reader needs to acquaint him/herself with everything (s)he sees.

**Q: How do you assess conditions in Yemen in general and Aden in particular?**

**A:** I first left Aden in the 1970s and came back in 1994 and 1999. To tell the truth, during my first visit to Aden I was really saddened to see recession, backwardness and poverty. After five years, particularly during my second visit to Aden I was deeply delighted to see rapid improvements throughout skirts of the city.

Yemen has been progressing by leaps and bounds toward comprehensive reforms in the field of economy, investment, democracy and commerce. I thank the Yemen Times for its efforts to cope with the era of information technology. Its founder Dr. Abdulaziz al-Saqqaf proved to be the vigorous person that feared no one.

# Education in the Rural Areas: Reality and Ambitions



Abdu Talib Al-Qhdhi  
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Remember the revolution? Remember the promises made by those who proclaimed the revolution "a savor" to the common people; promise to terminate illiteracy, poverty, and illness? Yet the revolution is thirty-nine years old and more than 70% of our society are still plagued with illiteracy making advancements in other areas, such as medicine and quality of life, appear to move at a snail's pace. Our leadership needs to wake up and smell the coffee! We are living in a new epoch known as the information age. No reasonable person can fancy that there is still one unlearned person in Yemen today, thirty-nine years after these promises were made and so many believed and gave their lives and property for such a noble cause.

Illiteracy leaves many citizens caught between the devil and the deep blue sea. These unfortunate boys and girls and young men and women are severely suffering from lack of adequate educational attention by our government. As a matter of fact, the educational field, as a whole in our country is under a yoke of bitter reality that is a wonder in itself. Flaws in a "hotch-potch" framework dominate all along the educational hierarchy. Most teachers and up as square pegs forced into round holes. To add salt to the wound, many teachers are unqualified, unmotivated, with weak personalities and cultural experiences. Some are just plain ill mannered.

Particularly in the rural areas, education is not only in a mess, but the situation is getting worse. This flabber-

gasting truth is persistent amongst the majority of the rural provinces. A lack of suitable school buildings forces young students to walk long distances to and from school, often in scorching heat or torrential rains, up and down mountainsides. After an arduous journey to school, the poor student is often subject to sub-standard teachers employing antiquated teaching methods and materials. It is not only this, but after their daily classes come to an end, students spend the second half of the day on farms or taking care of animals until the evening. They revise and do their homework in lantern light in the evening or listen to tales narrated by their grandmothers. They are deprived of watching children's TV programs owing to the fact that no electricity facilities are there. The majority of these young adults are dropping out their education due to these stifling situations and have started working to help their families put food on the table. Taking the girls situation into account, they willy nilly leave school at an early time to participate in the menial tasks of a village woman: gracing animals, collecting firewood on the rocky plains, fetching water on foot from wells that are miles away from their houses. A good number of the countryside students travel to the city in order to continue their studies. Many students have lessons in the shade of trees or in zink tents like in al-Odin, Osab and Rima. School building are sometimes used as a place of repose, a type of hostel, for teachers who come from other areas.

By and large, schools in the rural areas are in dire need of veritable classrooms and the basic amenities for educational process such as chairs, boards, chalks and so on. Let alone facilities that have been a result of the advanced technologies. It is worth mentioning that the

lack of such essential materials for schooling the psychological condition of the students get eventually deteriorating and many students today find it difficult to go to school. Thus, they have started to bite the bullet as they are stuck in the same mud year by year. In such stifling conditions, what generation do we expect to be natured from this chaos? One wonders why the rural areas are not treated right by the government? For how long will the suffering of rural areas which have been patiently waiting for the light of the day?! Why all the eyes always on the cities? Isn't it time to show a little care towards the rural areas as the urban's have become teeming with people which create endless environmental problems?

It was our pleasure to hear about Children's Parliament, aiming at creating awareness amongst children and to strengthen children's value system to cope with the new technology and development in future as well as to make them conscious about their rights. But in reality nothing has seen the light of day! It is just illustration in point of the misery and the international opinion and to satisfy some of the international organizations as well. Isn't it horrible hanky-panky?!

Back to square one to openly say that education in the rural areas is verily outrageous and should be remedied before the coming generation is in the hot water. Our sympathetic government should lend a helping hand and take a long cool look at this problem which richly deserve heads to be made together in finding urgent help. Specialists, decision makers, responsible, well-to-do personalities all have to swallow their pride and join efforts to rescue this deteriorating situation of the pedagogical process across the country.



## Arts Voice & Mags: Ibb University Periodicals

Ibrahim al-Dahan  
Yemen Times  
Ibb

As part of their cultural activities, Students of English at the Ibb Faculty of Arts, published two periodicals namely: Arts Voice and Arts Mag. The two periodicals contained a variety of contributions by a good number of students. Contributions included articles, poems, interviews, and others.

The periodicals are not the first to be published by the students of the university and would not be the last. Many students perceive the magazines as a means to speak out their problems and worries and above all as a means to help them practice the language they are learning.

## Ministry of Culture and its Futuristic Vision

Saleh Abdulbaki  
Yemen Times

The cultural activities organized at the Cultrural Center during the Holy month of Ramadhan in Sana'a were characterized by huge numbers of attendants. During such activities the Minister of Culture discussed problems and the main issues related to the cultural reality in the country in an attempt to find solutions to them. The Ministry of Culture has taken serious initiative with the aim of improving and mapping out a strategy for cultural works and activating this role through partnership between the Ministry and the intellectuals in all different fields of specialization.

The Minister of Culture, Dr. Abdulwahab al-Rawhani urged on intellectuals, and men of letters to strengthen the ties between the Ministry and intellectuals. He said the Ministry should be always acquainted with all problems the intellectuals, etc. faced. "They should be helped to be able to improve the cultural movement in the country and to properly perform their role in the field of culture. In fact, the government and non-gov-

ernment institutions should all contribute to the cultural development of the country.

The cultural meetings during Ramadhan brought about a number of suggestions and recommendations and called for activating the role of the cultural institutions such as, schools and universities by teaching theatre, plastic art and music as a part of the curricula. Al-Rowhani discussed the general outline of the Ministry with the aim of encouraging and making use of all potentials and requirements to promote intellectuals' minds. He also called for preserving the cultural heritage, which is considered to be the groundwork on which our cultural development is based.

In this respect, an agreement was signed between the Social Development Fund and the Ministry of Culture with the aim of improving the creative and artists' capabilities. In the same context, several cultural issues were posed by participants concerning the 40th anniversary of the Yemeni revolution, Aden Water Tanks, etc. Al-Rawhani expressed his appreciation of holding such cultural activities and unifying the intellectuals to work under the same roof.

## Afternoon at Doctor Nizar Ghanem's House



The soft rhythm of the oud  
Reassuring, relaxing

The fast rhythm of the oud  
Awakening, creating

The singing rhythm of the oud  
Catching, stimulating

The melancholic sound of the song  
Making us dream

The joyful sound of the song  
Making us join in

I was a child, eager to play  
I was a youngster, eager to discover  
I was a boy, eager to daydream  
I was a man, eager to win  
I was a lover, eager to conquer  
I was a poet, eager to sing  
I was a friend just among friends

Kees Plaisier

# Improve Your English



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# 117

## I. What to Say

### Conveying Condolences

**Ahmed Anwaira** recently lost his father. **Ahmed Azzan**, **Bakil Alwalss** and **Nasri Abubaker** call on him to express their condolence to Ahmed and the members of the bereaved family.

**Ahmed Azzan:** Words fail, Ahmed, to adequately articulate our grief on the sad and untimely demise of your dear father.

**Bakil Alwalss:** In fact, I felt shattered when the disastrous news reached me. I couldn't believe it to be true.

**Nasri Abubaker:** Only two weeks ago I was here before he left for Jordan. We had such a lively talk. His smiling countenance is fresh in my memory and his loving words are ringing in my ears still.

**Ahmed Anwaira:** We never dreamt that his visit to Jordan was destined to be his last. He came back seriously ill and never recovered from it.

**Ahmed Azzan:** It's indeed a tragedy that the cruel hands of destiny snatched him away from us.

**Ahmed Anwaira:** Once, on his sickbed, he held my palm tightly in his hand and said 'Enough is enough. You must now let me go. Take care of your younger brothers'. I couldn't help tears at that moment as I was vainly trying to console him. I had a premonition that he was fighting a losing battle and the end was drawing near (*wipes tears from his eyes*).

**Nasri Abubaker:** Have patience, Ahmed. Now you are the anchor of the whole family. You can't afford to be weak like this. You have to be bold and a monument of patience so that you can console others at this terrible moment.

**Bakil Alwalss:** We're all with you. It's an incalculable loss to us as well. He loved us as much as he did to you.

**Ahmed Azzan:** Let's not forget that birth and death are in Allah's hands. The best we can do is to abide by His dispensation. So take heart, dear friend. Don't think your papa is away from you. He is with us and will forever be in our hearts. He will guide you from his heavenly abode to discharge your duties to the family. Rest assured.

**Ahmed Anwaira:** (Gazing at a photograph of his father hung on the wall): Inshallah. May he show me the way. At the moment I feel totally lost.

**Nasri Abubaker:** We all are fervently praying to Allah, the most merciful and the most compassionate, to bestow on you the strength of mind to tide over this terrible loss.

**Ahmed Azzan:** We will visit you everyday. If there is anything that we can do for you, please don't hesitate to ask us. We are brothers in the truest sense.

**Bakil Alwalss:** And don't brood too much. You have to look up and march ahead. As the head of the family, now, you have to think about everybody around you. Take special care of your mother.

**Ahmed Anwaira:** She is inconsolable. She is crying so bitterly that I'm scared to go near her.

**Nasri Abubaker:** The loss is irreparable. Yet time is the greatest healer. Please have faith in the Almighty. Everything will be all right by His will. You just have to have patience.

**Ahmed Azzan:** Please convey our profoundest grief and sincerest condolences to all the members of the bereaved family.

**Ahmed Anwaira:** I will. Thanks for coming.

## II. How to say it correctly

### Correct errors, if any, in the following sentences:

1. He speaks chaste Arabic
2. I'm going to the barber to have my hair chopped.
3. They made tall claims but achieved nothing.
4. Would you please try to clear this point of difficulty for me?
5. I'll have more time for general reading when I have cleared the examination.

### Answers to last week's questions

1. There has been a great deal of **reckless (thoughtless)** talk about the terrorist attack on the WTC.
2. The revised syllabus **places (puts)** a heavy burden on the teachers.
3. He promised to **conduct (launch)** a campaign for the eradication of illiteracy in his village.
4. Three persons were killed when a bus **overturned** and fell into a field.
5. He **has been in charge of (had charge of)** this department for five years.

### III. How to express it in one word

1. One who is opposed to great or sudden change.
2. Building, a part of a building, with glass walls and roof to protect plants from cold.
3. Keep from change, loss, or destruction.
4. One who is thoughtful of the needs of others.
5. The state of always being the same in thought and behavior.

### Answers to last week's questions

1. Meeting, or a series of meetings, of representatives for discussion: **Congress (n)**
2. Put into disorder or mix up in the mind: **Confuse (Vtrans)**
3. Bring face to face: **Confront (Vtrans)**
4. Tell somebody that one is pleased about something happy that has come to him: **Congratulate (Vtrans)**
5. Prevention of loss, waste, or damage: **Conserve (Vtrans)**

### IV. Answer according to the instructions given in brackets

1. If he (change) his habit, he will be loved by all (Put the verb in bracket into the correct tense form)
2. I must *visit* my uncle soon. (Use a phrasal verb in place of the word in italics)
3. Would you mind --- those photographs to me? (Fill in the blank with *showing/show to show*)
4. She will find out the truth very soon. (Rewrite the sentence using *be going to*)

### Answers to last week's questions:

- i) I shall try to do this **to the best of my ability**.
- ii) He had to **pay the penalty** for his laziness.
- iii) We have **high regard** for our teachers.
- iv) You must study **hard in right earnest** for a good result.
- v) I can make any sacrifice **for the sake of** freedom of my country.
- i) **Although** they insulted him he was not angry with them.
- ii) If you **wanted** my help, I would certainly help you.
- iii) We have **set up** a new school in our village.
- iv) She made me **carry** the suitcase upstairs.
- v) The sky is **cloudy**. It is **going to** rain.

### V. Words of Wisdom

"Great qualities make great men."

## TIMES QUIZ - 14

### Questions

1. The total number of bones in human body is  
a) 22    b) 210    c) 20    d) 260
2. The intensity of sound is denoted as  
a) Decibel    b) Pascal  
c) MM of mercury    d) Lux
3. Radio waves from an antenna travel with the velocity of  
a) Sound    b) ultrasonic    c) light    d) Satellite
4. Smoke is  
a) solid dispersed in gas  
b) liquid dispersed in solid  
c) solid dispersed in liquid  
d) gas dispersed in solid
5. The depth of ocean is measured by using a/an  
a) Barometer    b) Altimeter  
c) Fathometer    d) Hygrometer

### Answers to Times Quiz (13)

1. A high gravity region in space, from where even light cannot escape is known as **black hole**.
2. The viruses are living because **they duplicate themselves**.
3. Art of Shaping Plants is known as **Topiary**.
4. In man the disease called 'sleeping sickness' is due to the 'protozoa parasite' called **Trypanosoma gambiense**.
5. The velocity of sound in air increases **with increase of temperature**.

## YOUTH FORUM

### Mind Your Writing

Writing is one of the most interesting things human beings use to create and express themselves. The writer finds a great pleasure while writing and the reader while reading as well. The writer tries very hard to unfold himself. The best writer is not necessarily the one who has a lot of readers to praise him, but the one who has succeeded in communicating his inner feelings faithfully and clearly. A writer's success is signaled by his concern for the readers. A good writer endears himself to the reader so much so that when you read their writings, you have an ardent desire to get more and more from him. What's more, you feel yourself away in another world. You find as if you are under a spell and your mind is full of new and exciting things. So, as writers, we should carefully select the topics before we start writing. We have to bear in mind our readers as well as the writing process. Anyone can write, but very few of us can really create an impact. Let's strive to achieve the goal of being a good writer.

**Fadi Ahmed Abbas Al-Mohsen**  
Pascal Institute for Computer and Language, Sana'a

### Think

Please try and think with me, think, think  
You have brains and the power to think  
Please tell me the truth, the truth  
In this world, are you truly content?  
Ask yourself, if you can change anything  
And if the life is worth living  
Can you really discover the eternal happiness?  
Please tell me whether or not it is true  
**Mona Ali al-Komait**  
Faculty of Education, Amran

## Seminar on "Significant Images in Shakespeare's Tragedies"



**Dr Damodar Thakur**  
Professor & Chairman,  
Department of English  
Faculty of Arts,  
University of Sana'a

On Wednesday, January 9, Dr Damodar Thakur, Professor and Chairman of the Department of English, Faculty of Arts, University of Sana'a, gave his annual seminar in Al-Baraduni Hall on the Old Campus of Sana'a University. Teachers in University Departments of English all over Yemen look forward to a scholarly seminar like this from him every year. This year the topic of the seminar was "Significant Images in Shakespeare's Tragedies: A New Perspective". The seminar was attended by university teachers of English from Taiz, Ibb, Damar, Rada'a, Khawlan, Amran, Sada'a, Hajja, and Hodeidah. His Excellency, M.S. Suman, the Ambassador of India in Sana'a, attended the seminar as its Chief Guest. Professor Awlaki, the President of Sana'a University, Dr Abdusalm, the Vice-Rector for Student Affairs in Sana'a University, Dr Abdelrahman Abdurabou, the Vice-Rector for Academic Affairs in Hodeidah University, Dr Hussein Al-Bakri, the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, and Professor J.P. Singh, the former Vice-Chancellor of Mithila University in India, were among the distinguished persons who attended the seminar. The seminar had the ideal structure of an original research of great academic importance in Shakespearean Studies. Professor Thakur started with a clear statement of his objectives. He said that his objective was: (i) to identify images which occur again and again in all Shakespeare's tragedies but the dominant occurrence of which has escaped the attention of Shakespearean scholars

for about 450 years of Shakespearean studies all over the world, (ii) to identify the subsidiary images, if any, used by Shakespeare for enriching and invigorating the ultimate effect of his primary images, (iii) to identify the other linguistic devices that Shakespeare seems to have used for vitalizing the role played by his images, (iv) to ascertain whether Shakespeare's images as supported by his other linguistic devices project a coherent world view, (v) to ascertain whether the world view presented by his images can legitimately be considered to be the world view of Shakespeare the man, and finally (vi) to ascertain whether the world view as projected through the images can help us to understand Shakespeare any better. Professor Thakur's statement of objectives was followed by a critical review of the outstanding researches already done on this topic by some eminent professor of the world. He said that Wilson Knight, the Emeritus Professor of Literature in the University of Leeds considered every play of Shakespeare to be an expanded metaphor and emphasized that it was only through a study of the significant threads and patterns of Shakespeare's images and their correlation with the recurrent themes in his plays that the profound meaning of his plays could be properly understood and appreciated. For Wilson Knight, each play of Shakespeare was an emotive and attitudinal universe in itself. Wolfgang Clemen, who was Professor of English Literature in the University of Munich, was another milestone in the study of Shakespearean imagery. Professor Clemen's main concern was to relate Shakespeare's images to other elements of his dramatic art and to examine its specific function in relation to the plot, the characters and the scenic action in each play. The research done

by Caroline Spurgeon, the renowned professor at Cambridge University, was perhaps the most outstanding milestone in the history of the study of Shakespeare's imagery. Professor Spurgeon found out that there was a dominant image, the image of a borrowed robe in *Macbeth*, for example, which could be understood as the attitudinal centre of that play. Professor Thakur's objectives were different from all these. He wanted to identify Shakespeare's attitudinal and perceptual constant which has the strength of an enduring conviction with its roots deep down in his subconscious mind. With the help of about 350 illustrations judiciously classified under different headings and sub-headings, Professor Thakur argued that the image of a journey dominantly occurred in all Shakespeare's tragedies and this primary image was abundantly enriched by supportive images like those of creeping, crawling, walking, running, wandering, overtaking, over-leaping, and also by certain other subsidiary images like those of the wheel, and the yoke. Repeated occurrences of the linguistically marked use of certain verbs of locomotion added further strength to these images. Professor Thakur's findings were so strikingly original, his evidence so large in size, so judiciously selected, and so ingeniously interpreted that the audience listened to him with rapt attention from the beginning until the very end and felt immensely appreciative of the fact that Professor Thakur gave a seminar of this quality in spite of his other heavy commitments in the Department. A senior professor in the audience was heard saying that Sana'a was lucky to have a seminar of this profundity. All of them seemed to express the hope and the wish that Professor Thakur would continue giving a seminar like this every year.

## All about Words

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Words form the backbone of a language. How many words are there in English language? An exact answer to this question is impossible as new words always come to English, and some old ones frequently disappear. However, a fairly good answer to the question is that there are more than 700,000 words in English. A special feature of English language is that it is very lavish in borrowing new words and expressions from any source it comes across. This has paved the way for its being one of the richest languages in the world in the case of vocabulary. Have you ever thought of the shortest and the longest words in English? Many of you will be able to point out

some of the shortest words without any difficulty. As you know, they are the most familiar 'a', 'I', and 'o' which we all use everyday. As to the longest word, there can be different opinions because you can always use different techniques of adding prefixes and suffixes to the usual long words. For instance, a widely accepted long word in English is 'antidisestablishmentarianism' which can be reduced to 'establish' pruning all the additions on either sides of the word. But there is a word with forty-five letters in English which we have never to use in our daily life as it is a technical term. It is 'pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanocloniosis'. Another one with fifty-eight letters is 'diisobutylphenoxxyethoxyethylmethylbenzylammoniumchloride'. We don't have to worry about such long words in our daily life to use English since we need as few as two to

three thousand common words in the language for the basic communication. That makes English an easy language to learn though it is a bit difficult to master it. The common words that we use frequently in English are 'the', 'and', 'of', 'I', 'to', 'in', and 'on' while the most frequent occurrence in use both in spoken and written language is the definite article 'the'. 'And' in spoken English and 'of' in written English stand second in their frequencies of occurrence. The VIP's among the letters are 'a,e,i,o,u' because you cannot write any word in English without the help of at least one of them. Is it not funny to know that, in one of Agatha Christie's novels, a detective found out a criminal by decoding the figures drawn on the walls by the culprit where letter 'e', being the most frequently used letter in words, was to help him?

## LEARNING STYLES AND STRATEGIES (5)

### Organizing your Study Materials



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There are many learners who do not know the technique of organizing their books, notes and other study material. As a result they fail to derive the desired benefit from them as learning tools at the time of need. Thus, their time and effort expended to collect the material goes in vain. What is worse, they cannot get the academic mileage out of them. In order to avoid this you should develop the habit of organizing your study time as well as your study materials and tools which go hand in hand and constitute a key to success. If you don't have a regular study time that you stick to, however neatly you organize your material, it won't help you much. On the other hand, if you have to spend the first part of your study time organizing your material or looking for misplaced papers and tools, your study schedule

will have little practical value. From an early stage you should cultivate the habit of keeping all your materials in one convenient place so that you can retrieve them when you need. In order to economize on time, make sure your study place has everything you need. These include textbooks, study guides, classnotes, pens, pencils, highlighter to mark important points or passages in your text book, ruled paper, and an English-English dictionary. You should learn the technique of notemaking from different sources. Use note books paper for jotting down important points which you need to browse through more often. Use blank sheets for making sketches or diagrams. The notes prepared by you should be arranged topic-wise or subject-wise. I may point out here that some students have an unhealthy habit of writing down notes from lectures on different subjects rather randomly. As a result they find it difficult to take stock of all the lessons covered in the class because lecture notes on different days are mentioned in different note books

which become extremely difficult to fish out and put together for individual subjects. A dictionary is an invaluable reference tool for any serious student. You should have an English-English dictionary so that you can look up the meanings of any unfamiliar words you may come across in the text. First try to guess the meaning of the unfamiliar word from the context. If you fail in your attempt, take the help of the dictionary. You may make a separate note book specifically for vocabulary. Review and revise the new words occasionally and create situations to put these to use in your conversations as well as in writing. Learn to maintain a diary where you could mention about your progress in different subjects of study and the steps you propose to take to improve the situation. The main aim of the diary is to enable you to review and repair. It will ensure a self analysis and help you to think about an appropriate action plan. I hope you will pay due attention to organize your study material and tools to make the most of your strengths in studies.

# Jabal Zuqar Project in Yemen: Huge Tourist Project beyond Imagination

The Jabal Zuqar project is to turn a barren island in the middle of the Red Sea (owned by Yemen) into a world-renowned, all year, tourism destination facility. "Off shore" banking facilities and duty free status for passing vessels will be sought. The island will have its own airport, 5 star mega-hotel & conference centre, port and marina, villas and holiday village. With the right marketing approach and having a good mix of accommodation, Jabal Zuqar Island should provide holidays, sport, berthing facilities and amusements for a wide range of visitors.

Gulf and Red Sea tourism is expected to rise from 15M tourists per year to 60M by 2020. Aztec has the largest tourism project in the Middle East under pre-build study at the moment. On the 6th of November 2001, Aztec signed an agreement with the government of Yemen to progress a pre-build study for the construction of a large exclusive modern tourist resort with its own airport and port on the Haneish group of islands in the Red Sea. This is the only tourist project in the Southern Red Sea planned at present. There currently are no other new tourist projects on offer within the Southern Red Sea that amount to any serious consideration. Aztec is a British company with excellent contacts within Yemen and the Middle East. We have been studying investment in Yemen for five years and the tourist city project is the result of a serious study of the Yemeni investment market and government stability, as well as tourism trends in the region. This market has been identified as a huge growth market and Aztec has established this project as the foremost in the region.

## About the Island

Jabal Zuqar island is the largest in the Haneish group in the Southern Red Sea. The islands enjoy a fabulous climate all year round with breezes from the sea to cool in the hottest months. The waters and beaches will afford a splendid location for relaxing and sports.

A volcanic island, Jabal Zuqar is the highest point in the Red Sea. Long since extinct, its structure is of volcanic mounds and flows from the Red Sea fissure and this has formed a varied and glorious backdrop for a tourist resort.

Although volcanic in origin, the multitude of coral reefs around the island and littering the Red Sea have allowed sandy beaches and dunes to form throughout the group. The reefs around the island have also formed large flat areas to support a city and airport.

There are already lush vegetation growths on the landscape and palms are thriving all over the island. No planting has been carried out on the island and a careful assessment of the environment will have to be carried out before this can be attempted.



The army occupation over the past years has resulted in 20 kilometers of rough tracks but these have done very little lasting damage to the landscape and will form the basis for the transport routes around the resort. A heavy traffic presence is not part of the planning

The lava flows and drifts are largely untouched by human footsteps and the structures are a geologists dream. No construction work or quarrying has taken place and none of the structures have been destroyed or moved.

The huge expanse of flat areas on the island, especially on the West coast, allows us to consider a large airport facility on the island. The airport will serve the whole group and can be achieved without huge enabling works and landscape destruction.

All around the island, drifting sands have formed dunes. The dunes have stabilized with the growth of grasses and low forming shrubs. The sand is limited to the coastal areas and inland the island is virtually untouched.

The Red Sea is a much underused resource as far as the tourist market is concerned, especially in the South. Although the shipping lanes are extremely busy, the seas around Jabal Zuqar and the Haneish Group are barely touched.

The salinity and sea temperatures in the Red Sea support a huge variety of wildlife. Red Sea corals are amongst the healthiest in the world and the vari-

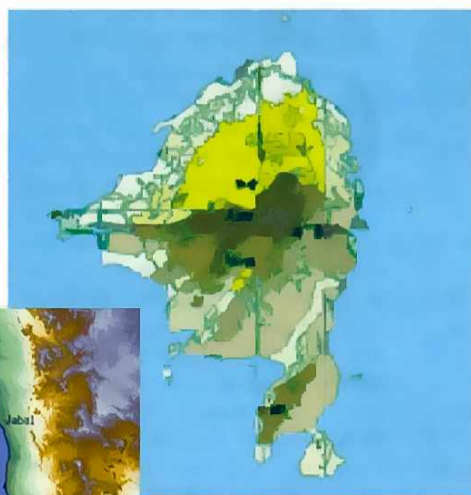


ety is staggering. Jabal Zuqar is surrounded by reefs and some of the dives are amongst the best in the area.

Green turtles breed on the beaches of Jabal Zuqar and are prevalent in the area. Our Environmental Impact assessment will advise on the care and protection program during construction and the lifetime of the project.

Hammerhead sharks breed in the island area and it is not unusual to see sharks shoaling in the area. Whales and dolphins are also common although studies and statistics are few and far between. Our marine specialists will be mapping the area.

There is a huge yachting and cruising fraternity in the Red Sea and this market is expected to continue to expand dramatically. There are currently no facilities or marinas in the area



and the creation of a marina and cruising port on the island will fill this void.

The resort will have shopping and duty free facilities to cater for the cruise and yachting fraternity. Diving and surf gear would also be appropriate as well as luxury goods to reflect the culture of the resort. The resort will encompass exclusivity and high standards.

Obviously, the diving locations in the area will form a strong attraction for the sporting visitor. No dive mapping has been carried out up to date but this will be rectified during the pre-build stage. Some superb locations are available and details will be released during the year.

Yemeni and Arab traditions and culture are a great library resource for the design and style of the resort. Initial thinking is to design an ultra-modern facility with the flavor of the area as an endorsement.

## Visit Report 19th Feb 2001 (extract)

"...I visited the island in Feb of this year with the help of the Yemeni military. We crossed from the mainland at al-Khawkah first by local fishing boat, then we were picked up by the army support vessel ..... an army helicopter brought the party back to the mainland .....the landscape colors vary enormously, from grey with a touch of red, to sandy backdrops covered in grey-green. It is quite amazing when you study the lava flows and ash areas, that there is no damage or evidence of habitation at all. The only real markers of the military past are the dug-outs and small rubble huts used by the soldiers for the last few years and the presence of dogs and cats ..... all in all, the soldiers have treated the island with a great deal of respect and we need to bear the same principles in mind during the proposals and studies .....

.....no doubt diving will form a major attraction for those wanting to visit the island for relaxation and adventure but what really surprised me was the amount and shape of the large flat areas of mainly sand, especially on the south west side. One in particular lends itself for airport use and we intend others for development without having to disturb any of the natural structures..... After

working from satellite images and old maps for a year, to see the actual available land was a great relief and the trip left me with a better visualization of what can be achieved there over the next few years. I have no doubt that the feel of the landscape will need to be respected as a point of influence on the buildings and development of Jabal Zuqar. Using this as a reference, I feel we could arrive at something very exciting and unique with regard to the shape and structure of the built environment that does not owe its allegiance to pastiche or recent historical residues..... The next stage will be to gather what we need for a full study; the amount of work to be done should not be underestimated, however, the bones for this project are in place to proceed. "Jabal Zuqar is an empty canvas in development terms with the backdrop of an incredibly beautiful natural landscape already painted in."

## Resort Definition

The project brief is to prepare and build a high quality multi-purpose resort on Jabal Zuqar Island. The resort will have large hotels, villas and flats, private condominiums, a port for cruise liners (with a separate support facility), a marina, beach complex, a shopping complex with duty free facilities, entertainment venues and restaurants. An airport is under review at present to supply the island group. A pre-build study is underway at present to categorize the resort and categorize the physical facility against market predictions.

The resort definition is subject to the results of the pre-build study consultations and integration of the physical conditions and the marketing study results. A high specification modern facility is envisaged and as such working models have been initiated to aid the analysis of the resort.

This model city structure has not been developed as an architectural blueprint, rather to model occupation and facility calculations. Works on a large scale model will be initiated when the type of development has been decided. The idea of having a hotel complex based on a very modern 'Hanging Gardens' theme is quite attractive but obviously needs a lot more thought before we get down to planning. This idea for a central leisure area surrounded by wings containing hotels and accommodation combines well with the idea of having a self contained city on the island, divided by zones but linked through-



## The Pre-Build Study

The study under way at the moment covers the following areas: -

- Vision and concept
- Engineering, including stability and structure of sub-soils and strata, practical engineering of development structures, engineering input to water and power supplies and port and airport requirements.
- Geology, basic stability and seismic assessment.
- Marine study, environment study and marine mapping.
- Environmental Impact Assessment.
- Water exploration and assessment.
- Power, methods and supply.
- Materials and land use, raw materials dependency and access to materials.
- Architecture, type and style, extent and resource, space use.
- Design, airport and port facilities.



- Facility management.
- Content and expanse.
- Financial, including budget, period, type and schedule.
- Structure or company and relationship with franchisees etc. Also share-holding concept and positioning.
- Marketing, including demography, case studies, and targeting.
- Program and co-ordination matrix.
- Benchmarking.
- Personnel, employment, dress codes, language, training.
- Banking and trade implications.
- Contractors, engineering, construction, services, design, monitoring.
- World body approvals and certification.
- Accountability and group management.
- Terminology.

out. A single day occupancy of six thousand visitors, plus staff is envisaged within the initial cash flow projections and this would be apportioned between hotels, villas, rented apartments and privately owned accommodation.

## Design Influences

The landscape of Jabal Zuqar will have a big influence on the development of the island as a tourist centre. Jabal Zuqar, left alone and undeveloped is doing very well thank you, but, as soon as we start this project we take on the responsibility of environmental management. If this is not handled sympathetically, the whole point of being there in the first place will have been destroyed. The opportunity is there to create a very pleasant environment for relaxation etc. but the opportunity also exists to make a mess. The thinking from the start must be tempered with this in mind. There will be a degree of problem solving in the process to create the facility taking into account the land forces and backdrop of an existing environmentally sound ecostructure.

One possible approach to the design is to apply a modern interpretation of Yemeni architectural practices. Relatively low level buildings with walled courtyards can take the 'hanging gardens' approach to landscape design and create a very green environment. A cyber influence such as this concept proposal by Wes Brown could be one avenue, closely interlocked, putting gardens on the roofs and creating lots of internal courtyards. The technological infrastructure of such a development would take into account energy and water usage and make use of mass cooling ponds and solar collection, with full account of the modern needs of the clients we would wish to attract.

It is possible that the landform of the island can be addressed in the development design. The building aspect can take into account the smooth mounds of the volcanic structures evident all around the island. This Future Systems design (not for this project) shows how this contributes to the special characteristics of the architecture if this route is taken.

## Aztec and Yemen

Aztec has been involved in Yemen and the Middle East since 1997, studying various projects with a view to investment. The recent developments within the country to encourage investment coupled with the continued political stability, the expansion of democratic change and better relations with neighboring countries has led to a very exciting challenge. The border pact with

Saudi in particular has calmed fears in the region and opened the route for investment with its long term partners. Better relations with the west are continuing to develop and this will open the doors to tourism and further commercial investment. There remains in



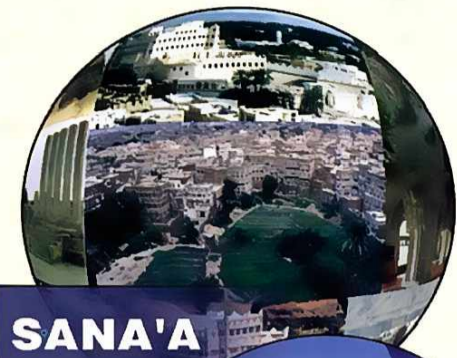
the West a stigma as to the perceived dangers in Yemen but to our view these are completely unfounded. The Yemeni people are friendly and open and our research and analysis of this project look set to make it one of the first to benefit from the new climate of strategic commercial activity and openness blossoming in Yemen today. Our time in Yemen has been a very successful period and our links to the country are solid.

## Progress

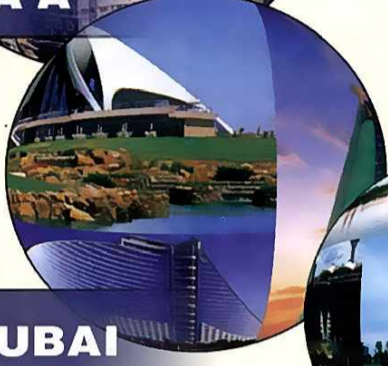
Visits to the island by consultants and company representatives have identified sites for port facilities, airport location, development sites for construction of hotels, villas, marinas, logistics and supply sites. A visit by Philip Lacey of Global ports has identified four sites for cruise ships and small cruisers as well as a supply and facilities port, each site assessed for its possible use and for environmental impact on the reef and coastline of the island. The next stage of this process is to cost and design brief each site with a view to picking the site most amenable to the eventual proposed development. Discussions with potential contractors, consultants and long term working partners are under review at present with a view to awarding the first contracts in February 2002. Physical operations on site for engineering assessment etc. will take place thereafter. Talks are progressing on the long term structure of the island company and the final debt/equity ratio for the eventual finance package.

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# Press Scanner

Prepared by Mohammed Khidhr

As-Sahwa weekly,  
17 Jan. 2002

Columnist Zaid ash-Shami says in his article that there are many statements and articles published recently about the existence of so-called terrorism seminars here and there in Yemen and that manhunt is going on against them.

The danger of such news would confirm the charges against Yemen as a country harboring terror and that the government is unable to hold sway over the country. This would lead to look for justifications by the government to acquit itself from them and might be compelled to fabricate events or maybe problems or wars to prove that it is chasing terror.

Stating of the existence of terrorist individuals or groups searched for by the state and that there are illegal religious institutes and such others would men offering evidence against them and consequently as if summoning America to do what the state was unable to do for the domination of law sovereignty over the country.

The state is well aware that Yemen is far from terrorism. Certain events and incidents that occur in some towns and villages are similar to very many ones taking place in many parts of the world. Why they happen in Yemen can be ascribed to the absence of justice, spread of nepotism and spread of corruption.



Al-Ihya'a al-Arabi  
weekly, organ of the  
Arab Baath Socialist  
party, 15 Jan. 2002.

The newspaper's editorial is devoted this week to recalling the 17th of January, the anniversary of the US-led war against Iraq in 1991. The editorial

says the date reminds us of the most atrocious and ugliest aggression humanity has known in their old and modern history. It has further added that during the aggression 141 thousand tons of explosives were dropped on that country by the U.S., British forces and those allied with them.

The editorial says the aggressors were thinking that they could destroy all aspects of new life and push Iraq back to pre-history circumstances, a goal the world Zionist movement dreams to be achieved.

The January 17 represents an aggression on the entire Arab nation, not just Iraq. It represents an aggression on all peace and progress-loving forces and against all those refusing colonialism and foreign forces presence on their territories, the editorial concluded.



Al-Wahda weekly,  
16 Jan. 2002.

Mr Abdurqaeb Muqbil writes in his article that the opposition in Yemen is weak and fragile. If it continues like that it would end to nothing.

Opposition in Yemen has so far not realized anything worth to mention except very little of self gains and has further more failed to achieve the minimum extent of their declared programs or understandings between its constituent parties.

Yemeni opposition has not till today made a real approach the people and find out about their problems. It could not benefit from corruption situations in order to present a clear-cut vision away from narrow aims. Personally I am not against the opposition parties, but I am aware of much frustration of peoples towards such an opposition that could not achieve anything to be as a testimony on its existence as an active force.

The author says the opposition parties should benefit from all that they have experienced before and to start discovering their way and needs of the people to give them priority in their slogans and demands they are talking of. Their dialogues with the government and the ruling party should proceed from a demand base in favor of the people who are groaning under the yoke of the hard living conditions. In conclusion the writer wishes to see one day an opposition enjoying a broad and deep vision so that the people can defend it according to their convictions.



Ash-Shoura weekly,  
organ of the Union of  
People's Forces.

Columnist Abdulrahman Seif Ismael says in an article that the local authority law has aroused a large-scale controversy among various national circles, ruling and opposition. The law came under a large campaign of criticism, a matter which affirms that the law is characterized by vitality and importance.

The government viewed it as the real outlet for it from the situation of embarrassment and pressure it faces everyday. As for the opposition, it has seen it as not meeting the minimum extent of its demands for creating real political and administrative reforms and a broad-authority local governance curbing domination of the center and extending participation of various political and social organizations and forces.

As soon as elections have begun, the government and the opposition discovered the negatives and positives of the law. The opposition adhered to the law and began asking the government for the significance of having respect toward it and to implement it genuinely. Some authority circles, however,

started their demands for discarding the system of local authority completely. Their argument was that the law has given the lower administrative units extensive authorization in practicing many financial and administrative issues. They also argue that the elected local council began imposing strict monitoring on performance of heads of administrative units and those in charge of executive offices.

Against these facts some observers of local affairs see the law at this transitional stage would be subject to many essential amendments that would necessarily include articles granting local councils the right to withdraw confidence from the head of administrative unit along with other articles that would weaken domination of the central authority in return for some parties in authority giving up their demand for abolishing the system of local governance.



Al-Wahdawi weekly,  
organ of the Nasserite  
Popular Unionist organ-  
ization, 15 Jan. 2002.

Mohammed Ibrahim Ahmed has written in his article saying that since the foundering of the settlement at the first actual test of the seriousness of the Zionist entity towards returning of Arab rights, there been a need for reconsideration of the Arab stand altogether. This is based on the facts produced on the eve of negotiations sponsored by the United States of America that reflected Washington's adoption of the Israeli propounding and then holding the Palestinian authority the responsibility for failure of negotiations. This would submit the fact of the irrationality of the Arab betting on the present world order to get Arab rights. With Sharon's assumption of power in Tel Aviv and repeated scenarios of Zionist terror against the Palestinians under pretext of oppressing the Intifada and other relevant Israeli crimes, it has become imperative to re-activate the weapon of economic boycott. The aim is to put pressure on Tel Aviv politicians, at least regarding respect of their agreements with the Palestinians and reconsidering Sharon's barbaric policy. The economic boycott can also be a card to be used in future negotiations, if there remained a hope in a settlement scenario.

Current Arab developments reflect a host of facts pushing towards activation of Arab boycott under the ruling out of an Arab comprehensive war against the Zionist entity, and the adoption of peace as a strategic option.

Arab boycott is believed to be a successful weapon had it been activated, and an instrument for pressure on Israel through a translation of the political stands of actual effects on the Israeli economy in the countries that do not have diplomatic or trade relations with Israel.



14 October daily  
19 Jan. 2002.

The newspaper's editorial says the Zionist policy of destruction and aggression has in the last two days to the maximum degree of savagery and took a dangerous dimension that no longer can be kept silent about or to wait for more dangers and losses at the expense of the Palestinian people. The Zionist policy has reached the extent of trying to demolish the infrastructure of the entire people of Palestine by ferocious shelling of civil institutions and areas and surrounding the president Yasser Arafat, keeping him as prisoner inside his headquarters.

All these types of aggression are perpetrated under the very nose of the Arab world and the international community without any response issued to condemn this terrorist policy and to take a stand demanding for putting an end to them or obliging Israel to commit to resolutions of the international community on the peace in the Middle East.

In reality Israel is pursuing its terrorist policy with the aim of digging its own grave for it absolutely cannot break the Palestinian national will or force the

# Letters to the Editor

## Making a Mountain out of a Molehill

Dear Editor

I'm grateful your newspaper which is very interesting and exciting by its various articles and subjects. But I have got very important comments that I wish to be published. I have noticed that the Yemen Times always concentrating on tribal problems whither among themselves or with foreigners such as kidnappings. If we compare between Yemen and any foreign countries, we'll find that it has problems more than what Yemen has. Let's take the USA as an example. All kinds of crimes are practiced there. They kidnap, rape, rob, kill, etc. Yemenis are sometimes shot dead without any reason.

Crimes in Yemen, compared to the those in the USA, are just like some white hair on a black ox. The U.S.A proclaims that it has all the morals whereas it is the sponsor of criminals and terrorists.

Why don't you publish crimes that happened in the USA or other western countries? Believe me, if you do so, you will not find a space for publishing something else.

Ibrahim Ali A. Almahyoub Alzudi

Dear Editor

I'd like to tell you that my father, brothers and me have been readers of your newspaper "Yemen Times" since it is foundation by Prof. Abdulaziz al-Saqqaf (God mercy on him). And we have got at our father office and home more than 220 Issues of the Yemen Times. I just want to send my great regards to all of the Yemen Times members and best wishes to all.

Seba Mohammed Sighir Al-Jaradi  
Sana'a

## Yemen's Future is Bright

No doubt, Yemen has a very bright future, due to its history, culture and

location. Before the Holy Quran spoke about the Queen of Sheba and King Solomon of Palestine, the story was mentioned in the "Old Testament, the Bible"! Millions of Christians and Jews around the globe are interested in visiting Yemen to see the greatness of Queen Sheba temples and physically stand on those sites to recall the Great history of great people mentioned in the Holy Books of the three divine religions on this blessed earth of Yemen!

The culture and unique history of the Yemeni nation is the wealth of the country and its heritage that will, by all standards, generate a great income for Yemen. But, we, as Yemenis must cooperate first with our Government to combat all types of terrorism! We can't expect tourists to come to our country to spend their bunch of dollars for enjoying seeing our heritage and then find themselves dragged, kidnapped and end up in one of the caves in remote mountains of Sana'a or elsewhere in the mountainous areas of Yemen! This is a terrorist act by all measures, and no descent one on earth would accept such barbaric attitude!

The Yemeni civilization and democracy go back to more than three thousand years and, yet, we witness, such uncivilized intentions which happen in day light and in the capital of the country and some of those incidents took place in areas close to military and security camps. Isn't this coincidentally strange!

The Yemenis are known through all their history for their kind hearts, respect and hospitality for foreigners. Many books by foreign missions prove this legacy and deed. For the Yemeni heritage to remain always on top of all other aspects, the Yemeni nation should be the only guard protecting such great civilization before anything else!

Syed Hashim Bin Ali  
Email: fanon21@maktoob.com

Palestinians to stop their legitimate struggle for wringing out their national rights by independence and establishment of their independent state with Al-Quds as its capital. What is really shameful is the Arab silence and international indifference towards what is happening inside the Palestinian territories.



Al-Ayyam daily 13 Jan.  
2002

Mr Abdulla Ahmed Ghanem, minister of Legal Affairs wrote an article discussing and criticizing of Forum of the Sons of Southern and Eastern Provinces of Yemen established on 8 Jan. 2002. Mr Ghana says we have expected that those who advocated the idea of founding this "Forum" to back off in the light of the objective criticism directed to such endeavor, especially the clear signals contained in president Ali Abdulla Saleh's speeches before and after Eid Al-Fitr. Those signals were enough for them to realize the mistake of their effort and its danger.

Mr Ghanem has further said that this forum comes as a feeble continuation of previous attempts against the national unity and confirming it would lead to more damage to this unity. He adds that out of this "we confirm that this behavior came in violation of the constitution that considers preserving the national unity a duty upon each citizen."

Violation of the constitution is more serious when taking part in such an action members of parliament as they are according to the constitution obliged to express interests of the nation as a whole. If an MP behaves contrary to this rule he is as if expressing narrow interests, he has further said. Mr Ghanem also pointed out that the constituent system of the Yemeni republic has provided guarantees and necessary mechanisms for political and social activity and granted legitimacy for the citizens right to establishment of scientific, cultural, social and political organizations and national unions

provided that these organizations are established and work in a way serving goals of the constitution, not contradicting its aims and texts.

In conclusion Mr Ghanem expressed his confidence that wisdom will be victorious and all would join forces for protection of the national unity and "our political democratic system, and the concerned sides would bear the responsibility of putting an end to tampering national and political constants."



Annas weekly,  
14 Jan. 2002.

Dr Abdulsallam Qassem confirms in an article that the essence of the U.S. war against terror is to subjugate the state of its hegemony over all continents within the frame of the unipolar globalization, which the Americans term as the new world order.

Within the framework of international legitimacy and within this fact, violation of Afghanistan's sovereignty, elimination of Taliban regime and al-Qaeda organization and hunting down bin Laden are but part of the great hegemony in the frame of the American world strategy. That strategy had been set up for a long time and it is in fact just an exploitation of justifications to crystallize the means that would achieve that strategy. There is a wide difference between justifications, (the attacks on Washington and New York), an act prohibited by Islam, and the reasons that do not justify the large-scale assault on Islam, the Arabs and Muslims. They also include the measures for building new military bases in Afghanistan and expansion of the American military facilities.

American has surely decided to deal with Arab and Islamic territories, seas and airspace as a field for its vital interests that justify for it to use military intervention in any forms of fierceness and savagery stemming from the American perspective of terror. It aims to make the Arabs pay the bill of military expenses in order to invest the American security globalization.

## WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME OF THE UNITED NATIONS (WFP) VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT



The WFP is seeking to fill following vacancies in its Office in Sana'a. Interested applicants should deliver their applications alongwith detailed CV's in English. Applications from qualified female candidates are encouraged. Applicants should be Yemeni nationals.

### 1) NATIONAL PROGRAMME OFFICER

The responsibilities of the National Programme Officer shall include but not be limited to the following:

- To assess and plan the utilization of resources made available to WFP in Yemen;
- Liaise and provide advise to governments, governmental and non-governmental organizations and institutions, specialized agencies and multilateral and bilateral donors on optimum utilization of these resources;
- Working in close coordination with national counterparts responsible for the implementation of WFP projects;
- Monitoring of Project Activities to analyze output indicators;
- Visit Project areas, inspect warehouses and project accounting and initiate necessary action for improvements and monitor food distribution;
- To collect relevant data relating to the economy of the country and prepare relevant information required for various development projects.
- Issue and interpret operating policies, rules/procedures and maintain up-to-date records;
- Co-ordinate with field staff to ensure timely provision of information and action relative to the planning and implementation of activities;
- Consolidate and edit data provided for programme planning documents; project proposals, project documents and project implementation reports;
- Maintain information on all related aspects of activities within Yemen Country Office and advise management whenever appropriate;
- Develop and maintain effective work relationship with counterparts, donors, NGOs and other UN agencies;
- Establish priorities and plan, coordinate and monitor work plan and those under his/her supervision;
- Draft clear concise reports/correspondence in English and Arabic;
- Perform other related duties as required.

**Qualifications:** University Degree, preferably in economics, agriculture, business administration, development studies or a field relevant to international development assistance. Computer skills - knowledge of relevant WFP specified software (Microsoft Office 95). Excellent command of written English and Arabic.

**Language:** Excellent command of English and Arabic

**Experience:** At least 5 years progressively responsible, Job related experience in business administration, development or food aid support; progressively responsible experience in public sector management, development projects, and/or operational aspects of national, bilateral or multilateral food aid or commercial transactions.

All applications to be submitted to WFP Representative with 10 days from the advertisement date in closed envelope clearly marked from the top of the outside (APPLICATION-NO POST) at the following address: UNDP/WFP Building, Off 60 Meter Road, Sana'a or PO Box 7181 Sana'a, Republic of Yemen.

# United States faces a Veiled Crisis in Pakistan

James Brew

The conflict in Afghanistan has shifted United States attention back to its traditional regional ally, Pakistan in a move which alarmed many Indian leaders. However the tensions over Kashmir offer United States policy-makers the opportunity to reshape relations with both India and Pakistan.

With al-Qaeda and Taliban elements fleeing Afghanistan, the United States will continue to grapple with strategic problems concerning its traditional ally, Pakistan. There are significant differences between what President Pervez Musharraf has said he will do to fight terrorism, what he intends to do and what he actually can accomplish. The threat of an imminent Indo-Pakistani war may be just the lever Washington needs to move Islamabad.

The United States has been engaged in intense debate regarding the next steps it must take to eradicate al Qaeda. Two main strategies have emerged of late. One argues that there can be no solution to the problem of Islamic attacks on the United States until the regime of Saddam Hussein is eliminated. The other strategy argues that Iraq's role is secondary, and that the United States' primary mission is to prevent al Qaeda from establishing a command center in some other isolated country, like Yemen or Somalia.

Obviously, the strategies are not incompatible. Equally obviously, at least from my point of view, the debate misses the point entirely: the next country on the agenda is Pakistan.

When planning for the Afghan campaign began immediately after Sept. 11, it was clear -- at least from a naive standpoint -- that Pakistan, which has an extensive border with Afghanistan and a long-standing strategic relationship with the United States, would be the strategic key to the campaign. The planners' first impulse was to deploy U.S. forces in Pakistan and prosecute the campaign from there. This proved impossible. Instead, U.S. ground forces had to deploy in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, while air attacks were carried out from carriers in the Arabian Sea and from strategic bombers on Diego Garcia and elsewhere. Clearly, some forces were deployed in Pakistan, but only under tight secrecy.

The need for secrecy is the key to everything. Simply put, the Pakistani government was not in a position to permit a war against the Taliban regime to be waged from its soil. This was not simply because of substantial sympathy for the Taliban in Pakistan, although that existed. Nor is it simply because Pushtuns, the foundation of Taliban power, live on both sides of the Afghan-Pakistani border, although they do.

Rather, it was because the Taliban was ultimately as much a Pakistani phenomenon as it was Afghan. In a sense, the Taliban was a Pakistani construct, designed to conclude -- on terms acceptable to Pakistan -- the civil war that raged in Afghanistan following the Soviet withdrawal. Pakistan feared the ascendancy of the Northern Alliance as well as other groups in Afghanistan, and saw in the Taliban a government that was congenial to Pakistan both strategically and ideologically. The ISI, Pakistan's intelligence service, was in many ways the godfather of the Taliban government.

As the Taliban government provided al Qaeda with a secure operational base, the United States continued to parse the issue of Pakistan and Afghanistan. It is inconceivable that the Taliban would have been able to develop its

relationship with al Qaeda without the knowledge of Pakistan's intelligence services and government, and it is difficult to imagine that they would not have given at least implicit approval. However, the United States was not prepared to frame the issue as an Afghan-Pakistani issue -- only as an Afghan problem fundamentally distinct from Pakistan.

This policy continued after Sept. 11 and throughout the campaign, despite the clear limits Pakistan placed on cooperation with the United States. Washington clearly and rationally wanted to contain the Afghan campaign. It placed sufficient pressure on President Pervez Musharraf to force him to remove senior officials who were too closely aligned with the Taliban, to permit at least some basing of U.S. forces in Pakistan and to publicly commit himself to use Pakistani forces along the frontier to prevent Taliban forces from crossing into Pakistan.

The United States recognized that much of this was cosmetic. Support for the Taliban ran deep in the government and deeper in the country. The U.S. forces based in Pakistan were hardly strategic. Finally, whatever he promised, there were significant differences between what Musharraf said, what he actually intended to do and what he ultimately was able to do.

The United States carefully refrained from pressing the issue, afraid that excessive pressure would topple Musharraf and throw Pakistan either into chaos or into a fundamentalist dictatorship. Or if excessive pressure threatened Musharraf's survival, he might simply reverse course and turn against the United States. In any case, the United States adopted a minimax policy -- it demanded the most it could get within the limits of what Islamabad could deliver, and it lived with the three differences: what was said, what was actually intended, what could really be delivered.

The manner in which the Afghan war concluded has suddenly rendered this policy untenable. While the Taliban has abandoned the cities, it continues to exist, both in alliances with particular warlords and in its own right. Where it exists most intensely, in fact, is in Pakistan, among Taliban sympathizers as well as among hundreds or thousands of Taliban fighters that have crossed into Pakistan during the past month. A very few have been very publicly apprehended, but most have gone to ground -- some protected by Pakistani forces. More redeployment of Pakistani

forces would itself weaken the United States military campaign in Afghanistan, allowing Taliban fighters and al-Qaeda fighters to escape more freely to Pakistan-at the very moment when United States forces are intensifying their hunt for enemy leaders.

Far more important than the fate of the Taliban is the fate of al Qaeda's senior commanders, including Osama bin Laden, and of its fighters. It is becoming increasingly obvious that neither the Taliban's high command nor al Qaeda's has been captured. The release of a new videotape that appears to have been made in the past few weeks, and perhaps as recently as last week, dealt a blow to speculation that bin Laden and the others were killed at Tora Bora. It was always problematic that bin Laden would have chosen to travel from Kandahar to Tora Bora in the chaos that followed his last known tapping. This would be not only dangerous but pointless. It was far more likely that he went directly to Pakistan, where supporters hid him and may still be doing so.

Whether bin Laden is in Pakistan or

has traveled elsewhere, it is clear that many of his forces as well as Taliban leaders went to Pakistan and that the vast majority of those remain. In other words, apart from native support for the Taliban and al Qaeda, elements from Afghanistan are now in Pakistan and operating under the protection of, if not the government, certainly elements of the government and powerful political forces.

If this is correct, then the problem the United States faces in destroying al Qaeda does not concern Somalia, Yemen or Iraq, but Pakistan. Ideally, the United States would like Musharraf to use his security and military forces to destroy al Qaeda's forces and hand senior leaders over to the United States. Certainly, this is something that Musharraf has assured the United States he would do. However, it is not clear that he is in a position to deliver on his promise -- it is not clear his orders are being obeyed. Nor, frankly, is it clear that he wishes to see these orders carried out.

Certainly, he wants to placate the United States, but there is a huge gap between saying he will act, acting, and acting effectively.

A case in point is the Dec. 13 attack on India's parliament by gunmen, which the U.S. government says were Islamic militants based in Pakistan. There are two explanations for the attack. The first is that Musharraf knew about plans for the attack and sanctioned it. The second is that he neither knew of nor sanctioned the attack. In a real sense, it doesn't matter which it was. Either explanation raises serious questions about the course of Afghanistan.

All this creates a strategic crisis for the United States. Its fundamental goal is to defend its own territory against al Qaeda attacks and the global destruction of al Qaeda. In our view, al Qaeda has taken refuge in Pakistan -- historically an ally of the United States, and a country that poses a military challenge on an order of magnitude beyond that posed by Afghanistan. Launching a military campaign in Pakistan is possible but requires much greater resources than in Afghanistan, as well as the destruction of Pakistan's nuclear capability. Rather than use direct military action, the United States would prefer a more subtle lever. In fact, both India and Pakistan have sought to leverage the United States war against terrorism in the current round of hostilities over Kashmir. India has won extensive United States support for its efforts to link Islamic militant groups in Kashmir to the al-Qaeda network and Washington's rhetoric of global war against terrorism.

The attack on India's parliament provides precisely that lever. Obviously, the shootout was as intolerable for India as a similar attack on Congress would be for the United States. India must react. But even apart from that, India sees itself as having an unprecedented opportunity to deal not only with the Kashmir issue but with the entire issue of the nature and future of Pakistan.

Pakistan's alliance with the United States has placed severe limits on how far India could go. However, a profound schism is developing between Washington and Islamabad as post-Sept. 11 events evolve. Clearly, both sides are doing everything to avert an open breach -- but equally clearly, if it becomes undeniable that Pakistan is harboring al Qaeda elements, a break becomes inevitable. At that moment, India would have the opening it has awaited for 50 years. The United States would be not be able to refrain from acting against Pakistan, nor could it act efficiently without Indian support and involvement. India was eager to help from the beginning; now the United

States would have no choice but to accept that help.

The United States does not want an Indo-Pakistani war, but the threat of such a war is precisely what Washington needs to move Islamabad. For Pakistan, the threat of a war with India in which the United States either stood to one side or actively participated is the worst possible nightmare. By allowing the specter to rise, Washington has given Musharraf an opportunity to become more forthcoming. If he is in control but insincere, he is being shown the abyss and can change course. If he is sincere but not in control, he can show the abyss to Islamic fundamentalists in his government and bring them under control. Worse still for General Musharraf's government is evidence that the ideology of the Taliban is gradually creeping into Pakistan, fueling activism by hardline Islamic groups and raising fears that they could eventually seize power.

The problem is that many of the fundamentalists would actually welcome a war and even defeat by India. Their goal is to radicalize the Islamic world by demonstrating that Christians, Hindus and Jews have formed a vast alliance designed to crush Islam. A combined U.S.-Indian attack would be exactly what would be needed to demonstrate this to the world. The destruction of Pakistan's nuclear capability -- whether by nuclear or conventional weapons -- would further illustrate the point. It is therefore no accident that Islamic fundamentalists struck India at what would normally be considered the worst possible moment.

From their point of view, it was the best possible moment to act.

This indicated that Musharraf may not be able to gain control of the situation, even if he wanted to. Thus, he visited Beijing in late December. China has historically been an enemy of India and an ally of Pakistan. Beijing has been extremely cautious since Sept. 11, but it remembers both the EP-3 spy plane incident and U.S. Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld's redefinition of strategy toward the Pacific and against China prior to Sept. 11. Beijing is happy to see the United States diverted. It would not be happy to see India emerge without a threat on its western flank. Hence, Musharraf had a very cordial visit to Beijing.

At this point, the strategic imperative of defeating al Qaeda begins to intersect with Eurasian geopolitics. It is one thing to take Afghanistan apart, quite another to do the same with Pakistan. Afghanistan's fate is of little significance to great powers. The fate of Pakistan matters to China, among others. At the same time, if al Qaeda is using Pakistan as a base of operations or even as a transit point and the Pakistani government can't or won't do anything decisive and effective about it, this strikes at a fundamental U.S. interest and cannot be tolerated.

The United States is, therefore, in the midst of a veiled crisis over Pakistan. It is an odd crisis in that Washington, fearing the consequences of a public confrontation, is trying very hard to maintain the fiction that Pakistan has been fully cooperating in the battle against al Qaeda, that it is acting effec-

tively against the Taliban and al Qaeda and that its forces would certainly arrest senior al Qaeda leaders if they could catch them. At the same time, the United States is quietly showing Pakistan the abyss in the hopes that the plausible fiction of U.S.-Pakistani relations might thereby become reality.

The problem is that in Pakistan, there are those who prefer an open breach with the United States to accommodation. Even if we assume that Musharraf is not one of these elements, it is not clear that he can control them. If he can't control them, the United States is faced with an extraordinary dilemma -- to go into Pakistan and get al Qaeda itself. It cannot do this without India, and India will not move unless Pakistan's nuclear weapons are destroyed. It is not clear that U.S. precision-guided munitions are sufficient for a task that will tolerate no failure.

Anything that General Musharraf can do to ease tensions between Pakistan and India is to be welcomed. The world's two newest nuclear-armed states have been locked since independence in 1947 in a military confrontation that has twice erupted into war. Negotiations about Kashmir were broken off three years ago and many Indians still blame General Musharraf himself, believing him to have been the brains behind a 1999 intrusion into the gargantuan peaks in the Indian part of Kashmir. India had to send a large contingent of soldiers, fighter jets and heavy artillery to reclaim the mountain tops. Resentment still festers.

James Brew, writes for the Paris-based Indian Ocean Newsletter.

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## A Young Russian Artist in Sana'a

The plastic artist Aidyn Zeinalov was born in Moscow in 1978 to a Muslim family. Zeinalov is about to finish his master degree at the Fine Arts Academy in Moscow. During his private visit to Sana'a, Yemen Times met him at his father's house who works as Minister Plenipotentiary at the Russian Embassy in Sana'a.

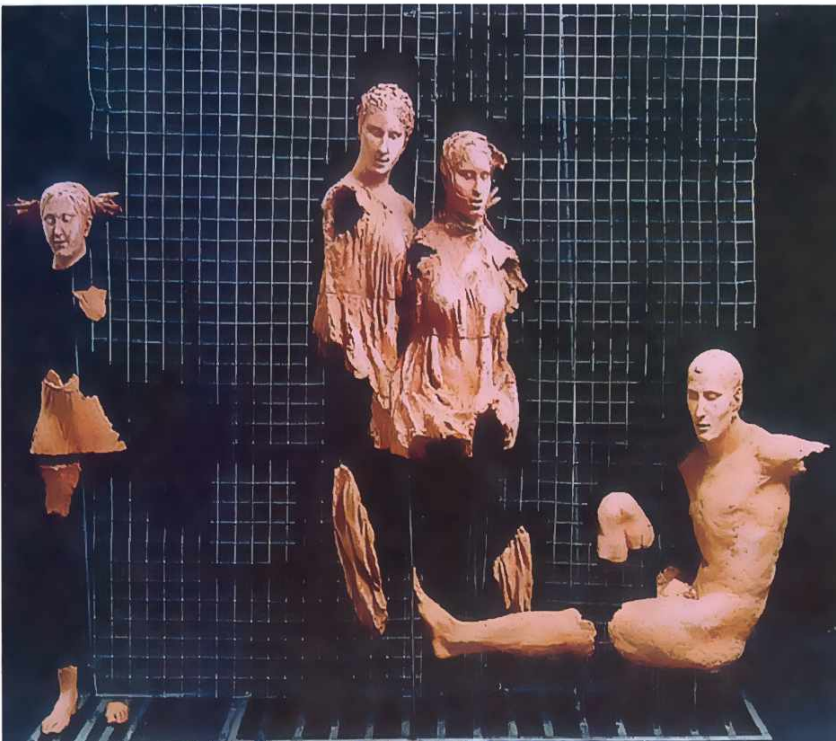
Before we spoke to Aidyn we asked his father to recapitulate the early days of his talented son.

Exerpts

"Aidyn started making sculpture with clay since he was just 2 years old. It can be said that the sensitivity, as well as intelligence of my son are the major elements behind this talented man. He is actually admired by lots of people, especially the persons interested in arts. When he was only two years old



we travelled to Leningrad and Tallin and stayed there for two weeks. During this period Aidyn Zeinalov was left with his grandmother in a suburb of Moscow. Feeling lonely, the young Aidyn started screaming and crying. His grandma managed to calm him down through different means and gave him some toy birds and animals to play with. Then the old woman gave him also a piece of clay to make toys. Clay was the first thing to play with, as he started to copy the shapes of birds and animals he saw at his grandma's house. The works of Ajdyn were magnificent and when his grandma saw the sculptures of the birds and animals she vigorously encouraged him to develop his skills. Shortly after that I came back to



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pick my son up. We were amazed to see the works he produced. When Aidyn grew older we managed to enroll him at some art schools and this what happened the time we were in Egypt. In Egypt Aidyn joined some centers to get training on sculpting and then he had some training courses on oriental sculptures. The artistic skills of Zeinalov were appreciated by all friends who came to know him during his school and university days. He consequently took part at different art exhibitions with a number of bronze and copper-made shapes. He also was awarded several medals and certificates of appreciation.

Speaking with Aidyn Zeinalov about his current visit to Yemen he expressed his deep appreciation of the extraordinary Yemeni architecture. "Indeed, I visited many countries but I have never come across such unique architecture,"



he said. "I was deeply impressed to see the amazing houses on the peaks of the mountains in Sana'a, Haraz and Mahweet. The splendid landscapes in Taiz and the southern regions, namely Aden are wonderful," he added. Similarly, the traditional Yemeni costumes both of men and women are amazingly harmonizing with nature and architecture. "This in fact has given me the inspiration to engrave works that resemble this unique harmony between man and nature. I have set out to draw up some figures on papers so as to sculpt them later on, for the most part figures of Yemeni men and women wearing traditional clothes," he said. He added he in 1996 engraved a sculpture of an Egyptian woman which was exhibited at a museum.

In April 2001 Zeinalov won a prize from the Russian Academy of Fine Arts. In the last year he also took part in a big international exhibition held in Moscow. Concerning his visit to Sana'a, Zeinalov said he would attend museums and old markets in Sana'a, and would also purchase silver-made antiquities and Jambyyas. He would try to meet some Yemeni artists and sculptors and see their works as well.

Mohammed bin Sallam

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# WORLD YEMEN TIMES



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## Bush Wants to Keep U.S. Military in Saudi Arabia

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - President Bush wants to keep the U.S. military presence in Saudi Arabia, despite reported grumblings from the Saudis that the United States has overstayed its welcome, the White House said on Friday. "The president believes the current arrangements are working and working well," White House spokesman Ari Fleischer said. The Washington Post reported on Friday that Saudi Arabia's rulers are growing more uncomfortable with the U.S. military presence in their country and may soon ask that it end. It said senior Saudi rulers believe that the United States should pull out because its forces have become a political liability. Fleischer said he was not aware of any contact between the United

States and Saudi Arabia expressing a desire for the U.S. military to leave. The U.S. presence has angered some Arabs. "The relationship is just as strong as it always has been," said Fleischer, who noted Bush spoke to Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah last week. Secretary of State Colin Powell dismissed the Post report, saying, "There is nothing to that story that warrants my attention at the moment." The United States insisted that all was well in the U.S.-Saudi relationship despite some signs of a strain in the wake of the Sept. 11 attacks on New York and Washington. Osama bin Laden (news - web sites) is of Saudi origin and has said attacks on U.S. targets are aimed at forcing the

U.S. military out of Saudi Arabia, birthplace of Islam. Last Nov. 9, Saudi Arabia's foreign minister, Prince Saud al-Faisal, was quoted by the New York Times as saying Bush's refusal to meet Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat "makes a sane man go mad" and that his government was "angrily frustrated" that Washington had failed to bring a promised initiative to forge a peace settlement between Israel and the Palestinians. In addition, a former Saudi intelligence chief has said the crown prince sent a letter to Bush before Sept. 11, saying the world's biggest oil exporter would be forced to review its ties with the United States unless Washington took active steps to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. (Reuters)



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## Clinton thanks UAE for anti-terror war backing Dubai

(Gulf News) Former U.S. president Bill Clinton, speaking in Dubai for the first time, thanked the UAE for its support in the global fight against organised terrorism on Thursday. In a 17-minute speech attended by General Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Crown Prince of Dubai and UAE Defence Minister, during the Science, Technology and Arts Royal Summit (Stars) 2002, Clinton reiterated calls for an end to the escalation of violence in Palestine. Clinton stressed that talks must replace violence,



suicide bombings must stop, and leaders must let the people understand that compromise is honourable. "It (compromise) represents weakness? No. Strength? Yes," Clinton said. WAM reports: General Sheikh Mohammed received here former U.S. President Bill Clinton and reviewed with him cooperation between the UAE and the U.S. in all fields. They also exchanged views on the current international situation, particularly on ways of fighting terrorism and consolidating security and stability in

the world and in the region. Clinton praised the UAE for its advanced economy and for its role in promoting peace and helping other nations of the world. Present at the meeting was Dr. Khalifa Mohammed Ahmed, Director of the Dubai Ruler's Court, and a number of senior officials. Clinton arrived here earlier yesterday to attend a charity dinner hosted by a charity organisation to help underprivileged children.

## French Newspaper Reports Shoebomber Plot E-Mail

MARSEILLE (Reuters) - A French newspaper reported on Saturday that investigators had found an e-mail message in which alleged shoe bomber Richard Reid wrote of plans to destroy an airliner. La Provence, based in the southern city of Marseille, said investigators had tracked the e-mail thanks to a cybercafe address found on Reid. The 28-year-old Briton pleaded not guilty in a U.S. court on Friday to charges that he tried to blow up the Miami-bound plane he boarded in Paris last month.



The newspaper said in an unourced story that Reid, alleged by U.S. officials to have trained with Osama bin Laden's al Qaeda extremist network, described himself in the e-mail as a "martyr of the Islamic cause." Reuters was unable to secure any independent comment on the report, which was released by the regional newspaper ahead of publication in its Saturday edition. La Provence said investigators had also learned from the e-mail that Reid had asked the several

addressees not to publicize it unless the plot was executed successfully. Reid was overpowered by passengers and staff of American Airlines Flight 63 on December 22 after a flight attendant saw him apparently trying to set his shoes on fire. Reid appeared before a court in the U.S. city of Boston on Friday on nine charges ranging from attempted murder to attempted use of a weapon of mass destruction. Asked to enter a plea, he replied: "Not guilty." (Reuters)

## Two Air Force Planes Collide, One Pilot Dead



(Reuters) - Two U.S. Air Force jets collided and crashed in southern Arizona on Thursday, killing one of the pilots, an Air Force spokeswoman said. The A-10 Thunderbolt aircraft were from the 354th Fighter Squadron at Davis-Monthan Air Force Base and crashed in the desert about 25 miles east of the Tucson base, Maj. Jennifer Stebbins said.

## Israel Sets Palestinian Radio Station Ablaze



RAMALLAH, West Bank (Reuters) - Israeli troops blew up the Voice of Palestine radio station offices on Saturday in retribution for a Palestinian attack that killed six people, but failed to stop it from broadcasting locally.

The Palestinian gunman's shooting rampage at a Jewish party in north Israel on Thursday and new Israeli assaults on symbols of Palestinian independence have battered U.S. and European-led truce efforts to quell more than 15 months of bloodshed. Half the five-story Voice of Palestine building in the West Bank city of Ramallah collapsed after Israeli troops, accompanied by tanks and bulldozers, cleared people from the area before dawn and detonated explosives. The blast sent flames, smoke and a shower of debris skywards, and Palestinian officials said the force shattered windows in nearby houses. They accused Israel of trying to undermine the Palestinian Authority and its institutions. Voice of Palestine director Bassem Abusumaya said the station had resumed broadcasting news, songs and talk shows on FM frequencies used by private radio stations. Palestinian television continued broadcasting out of Gaza. The Palestinian leadership said in a

statement the "cheap crime" perpetrated by Israel was meant "to silence the Palestinian voice so the world won't know about the brutal crime the Israeli occupation has carried out against our people." It called on the United Nations and rights groups to condemn Israel's action. (Reuters)

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# Statement By The Government Of Cuba To The National And International Public Opinion

The government of the Republic of Cuba on January 11, 2001 issued a statement addressed to national and international public opinion on the American Naval Base at Guantanamo. The statement gives a historical account on the agreement contracted between former U.S. and Cuban governments before the Cuban revolution and states the present Cuban government's situation towards it. Following development of events after the terrorist attacks in New York city and Washington D.C. the U.S. led war against terror in Afghanistan and the U.S. present operations of transferring prisoners of al-Qaeda network of Osama bin Laden and form Taliban

clarifies the Cuban government's stand towards it. The American Naval Base at Guantanamo is a facility located in an area of 117.6 square kilometers of the national territory of Cuba occupied since 1903 due to an Agreement on Coaling and Naval Stations signed by the Government of Cuba under President Tomas Estrada Palma. At the time, our country was not really independent since an amendment known as Platt Amendment had been passed by the U.S. Congress and signed by president McKinley on March 1901 while our country was under occupation by the U.S. army after its intervention in the independence war waged by the Cuban people against the Spanish metropolis.



States has played a protagonist role. Having been apprised of the operation and aware of the fact that it demands a considerable movement of personnel and means of air transportation, the Cuban authorities will keep in contact with the personnel at the American naval base to adopt such measures as may be deemed convenient to avoid the risk of accidents that might put in jeopardy the lives of the personnel thus transported. Despite the major increase of military personnel that such an operation will require, we feel that it does not pose any threat to the national security of our country. Therefore, we will not increase the Cuban personnel or the military means

stationed in the area of that facility. Our highly disciplined and qualified personnel suffice to ensure the safety of the population in the region in case of any danger that might originate with the transfer of the foreign prisoners to that base.

Cuba will make every effort to preserve the atmosphere of détente and mutual respect that has prevailed in that area in the past few years. The government of Cuba appreciates the previous information supplied and has taken note with satisfaction of the public statement made by the U.S. authorities in the sense that the prisoners will be accorded an adequate and humane treatment that may be monitored by the international Red Cross.

Although the exact number of prisoners that will be concentrated there is not yet known, just like on the occasion of the project to transfer to that place thousands of Kosovars refugees, we are willing to cooperate with the medical services required as well as with sanitation programs in the surrounding areas under our control to keep them clean of vectors and pests. Likewise, we are willing to cooperate in any other useful, constructive and humane way that may arise.

Reuters



to Guantanamo base, the statement September 11. In both cases, the United

# Nearly 100 Companies From The Far East Preparing To Exhibit In Dubai

Kate Palmer  
epocintl@emirates.net.ae

Nearly 100 companies will be coming from the Far East to participate at the Hardware & Tools Exhibition scheduled to take place at the Dubai World Trade Centre between February 3- 6, 2002 in Dubai, UAE. Exhibitors will be coming from China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Korea, Thailand, Philippines, Japan and Malaysia. The largest groups will be coming from China and Taiwan.

Over 30 companies will be participating from Taiwan. The Taiwanese pavilion will offer a huge variety of products. We have listed below a few highlights from this pavilion.

Ruby Hardware Corp make all kinds of fittings for furniture. Ruby also specialise in all kinds of padlocks, furniture locks, luggage locks and door locks. Visitors will also be able to see a new range of solar lights.

Hua Wei Industrial Co produce a range of cable ties, cable clamps, cable clips and related wiring products.

Shengfei Enterprise Co make all kinds of furniture fittings, bathroom accessories, and general builders hardware. Chianyi Trading Company are specialist manufacturers of molded HDF door skin and molded HDF wooden doors.

Topist Enterprise Co make a large range of fasteners including screws, nuts and washers.

Tong Shen are one of the leading Cyanoacrylate Adhesive manufacturers in the world. They provide a broad range of adhesives for industry and consumers. They are best known for their EVOBOND super glues.

Six groups of exhibitors will be coming from China including:- China Chamber Of Commerce, China Foreign Trade Guangzhou, China light Industry Corporation, Guangzhou

Foreign Trade, CCPIT Hangzhou, CCPIT Ningbo.

These six groups will contain over 50 individual companies showing everything from power tools, to hand tools, to architectural hardware to electrical fittings. There will be a huge range of products on show, many never before seen in the region.

Tianjin Metal Tools Company will be exhibiting for their first time and they are the largest hand tool group in Northern China. They produce a vast range of tools and are highly regarded for their range of non-sparking safety tools that are ideal for use in dangerous environments such as oil and gas or explosives industries.

Sainty International Group are the largest manufacturers of tools in Eastern China and they currently export over US\$100 Million worth of tools to over 100 countries every year. Shan Dong Dong Ping Tools are specialist producers of two headed fixed spanners, plum shaped spanners and combination wrenches. They will be bringing a new range of adjustable wrenches to the show.

Zhejiang Hont Electrical Co will be showing a range of electrical equipment including circuit breakers, thermal relay cable, cable clips, fuses and a great range of other products for the first time in the region.

Shanghai Metals rank amongst one of the top 100 companies in China and they will be showing a number of new products including their power-actuated tools.

Anhui Technology will be showing their range of new lighting sources including, glass bulbs, auto lamps, energy saving lamps, rainbow bulbs, decorative bulbs, table lamps, fluorescent tubes, reflectors and dichroic lamps.

(Reuters)

# Powell in Tokyo Ahead of Afghan Aid Meeting

TOKYO (Reuters) - Secretary of State Colin Powell, who has vowed a long-term U.S. commitment to war-wrecked Afghanistan, arrived in Japan on Saturday for a conference where donors will pledge billions of dollars to rebuild the country.

Officials and ministers from more than 60 governments and international organizations will meet in Tokyo on Monday and Tuesday to pledge funds for a reconstruction process that aid experts estimate will cost \$15 billion over a decade.

U.S. officials traveling with Powell remained coy about how much of that Washington would contribute, repeating the view that the United States had already made a big contribution by ridding



Reuters

Afghanistan of the Taliban and Osama bin Laden's al Qaeda group. "That's why we don't necessarily insist on being the largest donor. We'll see what others come up with," said a senior state department official, who did not wish to be identified.

A solid show of international support is considered vital for the survival of Afghanistan's interim administration, led by Pashtun tribal chief Hamid Karzai. Ahead of the meeting, Japan's special envoy for Afghanistan urged the global community to commit for the long-haul to rebuild the country, shattered by two decades of war and disaster.

Reuters

# U.S. Anti-Terror Campaign Stirs Rights Concerns

WASHINGTON/KABUL (Reuters) - U.S. efforts to hunt down terror suspects around the world after the Sept. 11 attacks prompted fresh con-



Reuters

cern among rights watchdogs on Friday when American troops seized six Algerians in Bosnia.

The leading suspect, Osama bin Laden, is still at large, but Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf sparked a new round of speculation about his fate when he said the al Qaeda leader could have died from kidney failure.

The White House said it would welcome news of the death of the presumed mastermind behind the attacks on the World Trade Center

and Pentagon that killed about 3,100 people, but said the United States had no idea what had happened to him.

In Sarajevo, the U.S. Embassy said American forces had taken custody of six Algerians detained by Bosnian authorities in October on suspicion of involvement in terrorism but released this week by a local court.

The six are to be transferred to a U.S. internment camp in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, where more than 100 captives from the war in Afghanistan against the Taliban and al Qaeda are already being held. Human rights groups have criticized conditions at the camp -- captives are held in chain-link enclosures and are not accorded prisoner of war status -- and the seizure of the six men in Bosnia prompted a fresh outcry.

"It's very disappointing," Madeleine Rees, head of the Bosnia office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights, said of the U.S. action. "It violates the rule of law." The U.S. Embassy said Washington

acted because the six "posed a credible security threat to U.S. personnel and facilities and demonstrated involvement in international terrorism."

In New York, U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan, without referring directly to the prisoner transfer, said governments should not violate human rights in the war on terrorism.

"In the long term, we shall find that human rights, along with democracy and social justice, are one of the best prophylactics against terrorism," Annan told the Security Council. Monitors from the International Committee of the Red Cross arrived in Guantanamo Bay to inspect conditions at the prison camp and hoped to interview all captives to ensure they were being treated humanely, an agency official said.

"The program will last for as long as there are people detained," Kim Gordon-Bates, an ICRC spokesman in Washington, told Reuters. "As long as there are people detained, we will do our jobs." Reuters

# OPEC Predicts High Crude Oil Prices

LAGOS\_ The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is now hopeful of further increase in the prices of crude oil, the group's president Alhaji Lukman has said. Lukman, who is also the special adviser on petroleum and energy to Nigerian President Olusegun Obasanjo, made the remarks at a forum held here on the weekend. Lukman expressed OPEC's optimism of higher prices, saying the group's projection is that the prices would be firm by the middle of this year. The prices will stabilize between 20 U.S. dollars and 22 dollars per barrel at about that time, Lukman said, adding that "the prices are moving in the right direction and upward too". The prices had hit the lowest level at the end of last year at around 19.8 dollars per barrel, shortly after the September 11 terror attacks on the United States. To stem the trend of decrease of oil prices, OPEC members and non-members have recently signed an agreement to cut oil production by 6 percent as from January 1, 2002, under which, oil production is cut by 1.4 million barrels per day. As a result of the cutback of oil production as well as cold weather in most European countries, oil prices are now maintained at around 21 dollars per barrel.

Xinhua

# Saddam Says Iraq Ready for Any New U.S. Attack

BAGHDAD (Reuters) - On the 11th anniversary of the Gulf War (news - web sites), President Saddam Hussein said Thursday his country was prepared for and would foil any fresh U.S. military attack against Iraq as part of a war against terrorism.

some who have volunteered to fight with Palestinians in their uprising against Israeli occupation, shouted curses against the United States during a march in Baghdad.

"Down, down with America... Down, down with Bush," chanted the demon-



Reuters

In a televised speech to the nation, Saddam said experience Iraq had gained from the Gulf War -- in which a U.S.-led coalition drove Iraqi forces out of Kuwait and bombed Iraq -- would enable it to repulse any new military campaign.

"After the course of the aggression 11 years ago, backed up by a continuous aggression till this day, our people will not be taken by surprise," Saddam said. Iraq had survived the Gulf War and would be able to survive other military action, he said.

He said Iraqis "now have more confidence in themselves and more conviction in their march than they had in the year 1991."

"Will the performance of one who has sat an examination and passed it be higher and better, or lower and lesser?" Saddam asked.

But he prayed that God would spare Iraq military confrontation with America.

"We pray to Allah, glorified be His Name, to keep our people and our nation away from the evil of the evil-doers and their wicked intentions."

strators, some of whom were carrying guns. They burned an effigy of President Bush and the American and Israeli flags. Iraq says nearly seven million Iraqis have volunteered to fight with Palestinians in their confrontation with Israeli troops.

With some U.S. officials believing Washington failed to "finish the job" against Saddam in 1991, there has been speculation that the United States could again target Iraq following the September 11 attacks on U.S. cities.


President Bush promised Wednesday to consult with the Turkish government in his drive to force Saddam to let U.N. weapons inspectors back into his country.

"I expect Saddam Hussein to let inspectors back into the country," Bush said in Washington during a picture-taking session with visiting Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit.

"We want to know whether he's developing weapons of mass destruction. He claims he's not. Let the world in to see. And if he doesn't, we'll have to deal with that at the appropriate time," Bush said. Reuters

اجمل التهناتي والتبريكات مهداة الى الطفل الحبيب  
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شارع: ٦٦ العديدة ت: ٢١٨٩٠١١٠ فاكس: ٢٢٨٥٩١ عدن، فاكس: ٢٢٨٥٠٥ العديدة ج. ي.

**مركز شهاب لطب وتقويم الأسنان**  
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**مكتب حضرموت**  
لخدمات الشحن  
ت: ٢٦٦٨٨٢، سيار: ٧١١-٢١٩٦ - ٧٢٨١-٠٠٦٣  
صنعاء الصافية، سوق عنس، خلف المجمع  
الغذائي، فرع المكلا: الكبس ت: ٢٠٢٢٢٥

**نظارات عبدالنبي**  
نحس بالكمبيوتر - الرعاية الأولية للمعين  
**Abdul Nabee Ophthalmic**  
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شارع النصر رقم ١٣ عمارة العودي، خلف البنك العربي، صنعاء، تلفون: ٢٧٢٩٧٦

**ملك المضخات الإيطالية**  
لصاحبها: علي عبد الله الجبشي  
صنعاء - شارع تعز، تلفون: ٢٤٥٠٥٩، فاكس: ٢٤٢٣٥٦، ص.ب: ٨٠٦٩،  
العديدة: الطراقي، حارة الترك ت: ٤١٠٦٥، فاكس: ٢٤٧٢٥٧، عدن  
السيلة ت: ٢٨٥٧٦٨، ج. ي.

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خلف طيران الامارات  
ت: ٤٤٠١١٣

**الدليل الاسبوعي للإعلانات التجارية دليلك الخدمي الأكثر انتشارا لجميع القطاعات في اليمن**

**أدوات تجميل**  
■ مؤسسة علي سيف  
المخلافي: تجميل- عطورات- اكسسوارات- لوازم شعر-شنت- أحزمة. شارع جمال-سوق الاتسي،  
ت: ٢٧١٠٨١ جوال: ٧٩١٢٥٦٨

**الالكترونيات وكهربائيات**  
■ المسيلة لبيع الأدوات الكهربائية: المركز الرئيسي، صنعاء ش. تعز أمام مجموعة العوادي، ت: ٦١٠١٨٥ فاكس: ١١٩٦٦٦، ص.ب: ٩٧٥٢٤ فرع عدن: الشيخ عثمان: السيلة، سيار: ٧٩١٦٠٨٢، فرع مارب: ٣٠٢٦٦٩

**معرض افوار عدن:** لبيع جميع المواد الكهربائية، صنعاء ش. ابو ظبي، الصافية جوار مركز العاصمة، المدير العام/ شهاب عبد الرؤوف الصلوي ت: ٥٠٢٣٦٧-٢٤٥١١٢

**حنويات وكافاتريجات**  
■ قطعة من الراهدة: لأجود أنواع الحلويات، الوحيدون في اليمن، تصل منتجنا الى العالم الخارجي، صنعاء، سوق عنس، ت: ٢١١٧١٦، وفرعنا في سوق شميلة.

**خياطة**  
■ خياط الهلال: للأقمشة والخياطة الحديثة الرائد في عالم الخياطة، اسم يتردد وثقة تتجدد، رضاكم هدف نسعى الى تحقيقه، لصاحبه صادق احمد الشميري، صنعاء، شارع القيادة، ت: ٢٨٢٧٩٥

**برج الإيطالي للاقمشة**

**تحويلات نقدية:**  
المركز الرئيسي:  
باب اليمن، ت:  
٢٨١٣٦٠، فاكس:  
٢٨١١٥١

**مراكز طبية / علاجية**  
■ زيرون لتصميم مواقع الانترنت: لمزيد من المعلومات راجعوا موقعنا على الانترنت: <http://ZERONEYE.TRIOD.COM>  
ت: ٢٧٧١٠٠٤٧

**كمبيوتر وإنترنت**  
■ عيادة طب وجراحة الفم والأسنان: د. عمار هاشم طالب، ملحق بالعيادة معمل لتصنيع جميع التركيبات الصناعية الثابتة والمتحركة. ش. علي عبد المغني جوار سينما بلقيس، ت: ٢٧٢٥٣٩/٢٧٨٧٨٠

**د. عبد السلام ناصر عواس:**  
أختصاصي جراحة الفم والأسنان، معالجة جذور الأسنان، تقويم الأسنان بالأجهزة الثابتة والمتحركة، جميع أنواع الحشوات، بأحدث الأجهزة وأجود المواد السنية. صنعاء ش. تعز-جوار فندق الشام، ت: ٦٠٢٤٠٨

**مركز الأمل لطب الأسنان:**  
أجهزة حديثة، خبرة عالية ت: ٢٠٢٦٢٣، شارع الزبيرى، أمام مستشفى الجمهوري.

**البسمة لطب وجراحة الفم والأسنان:** تركيبات خزفية ثابتة، أطقم

**تحويلات نقدية:**  
مركز الرئيسي:  
باب اليمن، ت:  
٢٨١٣٦٠، فاكس:  
٢٨١١٥١

**مراكز طبية / علاجية**  
■ زيرون لتصميم مواقع الانترنت: لمزيد من المعلومات راجعوا موقعنا على الانترنت: <http://ZERONEYE.TRIOD.COM>  
ت: ٢٧٧١٠٠٤٧

**كمبيوتر وإنترنت**  
■ عيادة طب وجراحة الفم والأسنان: د. عمار هاشم طالب، ملحق بالعيادة معمل لتصنيع جميع التركيبات الصناعية الثابتة والمتحركة. ش. علي عبد المغني جوار سينما بلقيس، ت: ٢٧٢٥٣٩/٢٧٨٧٨٠

**د. عبد السلام ناصر عواس:**  
أختصاصي جراحة الفم والأسنان، معالجة جذور الأسنان، تقويم الأسنان بالأجهزة الثابتة والمتحركة، جميع أنواع الحشوات، بأحدث الأجهزة وأجود المواد السنية. صنعاء ش. تعز-جوار فندق الشام، ت: ٦٠٢٤٠٨

**مركز الأمل لطب الأسنان:**  
أجهزة حديثة، خبرة عالية ت: ٢٠٢٦٢٣، شارع الزبيرى، أمام مستشفى الجمهوري.

**البسمة لطب وجراحة الفم والأسنان:** تركيبات خزفية ثابتة، أطقم

**نظارات نديم**  
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صنعاء، ت: ٧٨٢٧٠  
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أجود أنواع العسل الطبيعي: صنعاء، ش سقطرة المقترح من ش. تعز. مقابل فندق الشام. ت: ٦١٧١٥٥

التبناك (العديني، البشاري، الابيني) وأفضل أنواع العسل الدويعي. تحت إدارة: صادق محمد ابو بادي. صنعاء، ش. الزبيرى، جوار البنك المركزي، ت: ٢٧٨٨٤

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صنعاء - الدائري الغربي ت: ٧٧١٢٧٢٢-٢-٧٨٥٠

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فاكس: ٤١٧٦٧٦  
ص.ب: ١٦١٦٥ صنعا

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- معجم كلمات القرآن - تحويل عملات  
- ساعة منه بومبة - وحدات، منظمات  
- توليفات محلي عالمي وتلفونات  
- تقويم هجري ميلادي  
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- فصول دراسية نموذجية  
- وسائل تعليمية متطورة  
- فصول خاصة بالفتيات.  
صنعا شارع الرباط هاتف: ٢٠٠٢٢٠

## إعلانات شخصية موبو (مجانية)

**وظائف شاخرة**  
مطلوب: طبيبة أسنان مقيمة أو أجنبية الاتصال بالدكتور/ عبد السلام عواس. ت: ٦٠٢٠٨  
يعن المعهد البريطاني الحديث فرع الجامعة، عن حاجته الى مدرسين أكفاء اللغة الإنجليزية على ان لا تقل خبرة المتقدم عن خمس سنوات. للاستفسار ت: ٧٢٨١٧٢٨٢، او مراجعة المدير العام شخصياً.  
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يعن معهد الفاروق للغات والكمبيوتر عن حاجته الى سكرتيرة للعمل في المكتب الجديد بشوارع هائل والخاص بالاستلامات والتسجيل وذلك بنظام نسبة معينة من الدخل هي ١٠٪ وليس بنظام الراتب. يشترط ان تكون المتقدمة قادرة على توفير ضمان تجاري. هاتف: ٢١١٢٣٧٠٢

**شراء عقارات**  
بيت في موقع تجاري متميز في شارع علي عبد المغني جوار سوق زبارة، لنتين، السعر مغري. عبد الله الجوزي، ت: ٤١٦٠٨٠/٧١١٦٦٢٠٢  
بيت شعبي في في دارس حارة عمر بن عبد العزيز امام منزل الشيخ عبد الرزاق قطران، وارضية في حدة مساحة ١٤ لبة على الشارع الرئيسي ٢٤ متر، سعر اللبة مائتين وخمسين الف ريال عبد سلام الاخذي، ت: ٧٢٧٢٧٢٦٢

**استئجار عقارات**  
شقة ثلاث غرف نوم + صالة + حمام في منطقة الحي السياسي، (العائلة بدون أطفال) لبيت العراقي، ت: ٧٢٨١٤٢٣٦  
مطلوب: بيت مستقل ٥ غرف وحمامين في شارع العدل والزراعة او الكويت حدود ١٢ الى ١٥ الف ريال. علي سعيد ت: ٢٨٤٠١٦ (فترة مسانبة).  
مطلوب فلل بالحي السياسي، دورين مع حديقة مفروشة او غير مفروشة، لدينا زبائن اوروبيين. احمد محسن المرسي ت: ٧٩٠٢٧٨٤ - ٤١٦٠٨٤، بيجر: ٥٨٠٠٤٢

**بيع عقارات**  
سيارة مازدا بيك أب حمولة ٢,٥ طن موديل ٩٤، ديزل، ٢٥٠٠ سي.سي، بحالة جيدة جداً ويسعر مليون ريال. محمد سالم با محرم، حضرموت، ت: ٧١١٩٩٦٠٤ - ٥/٢٥٨١٢٢  
سيارة كرسيدا موديل ٨٨، بحال جيدة جداً، لون ابيض، زهير ت: ٦١١٦٠٤  
سيارة هونداي سوناتا ٩٩/٩٨ تحل لوحة خصوصي، لون رصاصي، في حالة جيدة قطعت ٥٠,٠٠٠ كم، مواصفات خليجية بقيمة ٨ الف دولار، قابلة للتفاوض. فؤاد ت: ٧١١٠٧٦٥  
بيع سيارة نيسان جلوريا موديل ٨٢ بترول لون اسود بيلغ ٢٠٠,٠٠٠ ريال. سالم عبد الله بامطرف، ت: ٥/٢٥٩٢٥٠

**معهد A.M.S للكمبيوتر واللغات**  
يقدم تخصصات كبرى لمختلف المستويات (كمبيوتر، تصاميم، انجليزي فرنسي، محاسبة، انترنت، دروس تقوية) يوجد تطبيق حروبياً في فترة الصباح بشكل اضافي مجاني للمتدربين  
صنعا - جولة تعن، خلف مطعم الشروق، ت: ٧٩١٩٤٢٨ بيجر: ٥٨٠٦٠١٦  
ص.ب: ١١٢٥٥ البريد الالكتروني: A.M.S@Y.NET.YE

**أثاث أدوات كهربائية، تليفونات وأشياء أخرى..**  
للبيع: تلفون نوكيا GSM، ٢٣١٠، (فنلندي) بحالة ممتازة، ورقم مميز. للاتصال رشيد السقاف سيار: ٧٢٨٩٣٣٥١  
للبيع: تلفون نوكيا GSM مستخدم منذ شهر فقط ابراهيم العمري، ت: ٧٢٨١٣٢٨٨  
للبيع: تلفون سيار موتورولا، نظام المرنة، مع وصلات للفيديو/ التلفزيون، وكارت مودم، وكارت صوت. بسعر مفر يتفق عليه.. ت: ٧٢٧٩٥٠٠٨

**تأجير عقارات**  
منزل للإيجار يتكون من أربعة طوابق في منطقة التحرير ويمكن استئجار كل طابق على حده. للاستفسار: ت: ٧١١٩٩٦٥ - ٢٢٢٧٦١ - ٢٢٢٧٤٠  
منزل قديم، حديث الترميم، يتكون من اربعة طوابق في منطقة التحرير، وبه حديقة صغيرة مع نافورة، ويمكن استئجار كل طابق على حدة ويشترط ان يكون المستأجر اجنبياً. ماجد عبد الله الحكيم، ت: ٧١١٩٩٦٥ فاكس: ٢٣٣٦٦٤  
ايجار/بيع: عمارة دورين تتكون من اربع شقق في كورنيش البريقة- عدن. ت: ٢٠٩٦٤ - ٢٧٥٢٥١

**بيع سيارات**  
مطلوب: سيارة مرسيدس موديل ٩٠/٨٧ بسعر مناسب، للاتصال: فؤاد اليماني ت: ٧١١٠٧٦٥  
مطلوب: استئجار سيارة نقل حمولة ٦٠٠ - طن، بلايجار يومي او اسبوعي، ويسعر مغقول. مكتب يمنات للترجمة، حسن باقديم، ت: ٦١٠٥٢٦

**AL TADHAMON AL YEMENIA**  
FOR CONTRACTING & ENGINEERING CO.  
First the Contracting Company in Yemen  
صنعا - ش. الزبير، ت: ٢٠٧١٩٧ - ٢٠٧٩٠٠ فاكس: ٢٠٣٣٥٥ ص.ب: ٥٤٨ بريد الكتروني: AITADAMON@Y.NET.YE

الاعلانات الشخصية  
**مجانية**

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EBLA for Pharmaceutical Industries S.A.R  
تلفون: ٢٢٤٦٣٣، صنعا، ت: ٢٢٤٦٣٣ - ٢٢٤٦٣٣، ص.ب: ٢٢٧٨٢٣  
عن ت: ٣٨١١٠٠، الحديدة، ت: ٢٢٧٨٢٣

**KELON كيلون**  
قوة تبريد هائلة - اقتصادية في استهلاك الكهرباء - هدوء كامل في التشغيل

**Artex شركة آرتكس التجارية**  
Sana'a Head office  
Tel: 400445/400446, Fax: 400447 -  
E-mail: artex@y.net.ye  
Showrooms:  
Al-Kumaim Trade Center Tel. 200995, Sana'a Trade Center Tel. 212310  
Al-Haiki Trading House:  
Taiz, 26 Sept. street, Tel. 238337/238338, Fax: 238312  
صنعا - المركز الرئيسي ت: ٤٠٠٤٤٥ / ٤٠٠٤٤٦  
فاكس: ٤٠٠٤٤٧  
البريد الالكتروني: artex@y.net.ye  
المعارض: مركز الكيم التجاري ت: ٢٠٠٩٩٥ / مركز صنعا التجاري ت: ٢١٢٣١٠  
تعز شارع ٢٦ سبتمبر، ت: ٢٢٨٣٣٨ / ٢٢٨٣٣٧  
فاكس: ٢٢٨٣١٢



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لم يبق أمامك سوى ثلاثة أعداد فقط..

آخر موعد لقبول كوبونات المسابقة ١٤ فبراير ٢٠٠٢

من هذا العدد:

يمكنكم المشاركة

بكوبون واحد

فقط

# حظاً موفقاً للجميع..

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المكلا: 305051، الجديدة: 206485

Website: www.unitedinsurancemyemen.com/  
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المعهد  
في اليمن

أحدى شركات مجموعة اخوان ثات  
المكتب الرئيسي: العديدة كيلو (٧) ت: 219910، فاكس: 219910  
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ص.ب. 3337 كيلو 7 العليدة - الجمهورية اليمنية  
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فلاس  
Tite  
عند الشمس  
AB

الشركة اليمنية لصناعة المنظفات والصابون ت: 415955

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تخفيضات سوني الرمضانية  
SONY RAMADAN SALE

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صنعاء: شارع جمال حجاز ووزارة  
التربية والتعليم، ت: 219910-219911  
شارع القصر، 219911  
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آخر موعد لقبول كوبونات المسابقة ١٤ فبراير ٢٠٠٢  
حظاً سعيداً للجميع..

**الشمس**  
زيت الشمس المفضل لديكم  
يحتوي على فيتامين أ . د  
خالي من الكولسترول

الشركة الأهلية لتصنيع الزيت والسمن  
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Website: www.unitedinsuranceyemen.com/  
Email: unitedinsurance@y.net.ye

THERE WHERE YOU HAVE NO ELECTRICITY, YOU CAN HAVE THE GAS REFRIGERATOR

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حظر على التجارة الأوربية الكبرى للعودة باريس ١٩٩٨

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مياه حدة

جودة عذبة نقاء

الحائزة على جوائز الجودة من ثلاث دول أوروبية

إحدى مجموعة شركات الخثرة الصناعية والتجارية  
ت: 416367/416364/416364

From this issue

Due to the **IRRESISTIBLE DEMAND** of our readers, one coupon will be enough to be part of the final competition draw.

**Instructions for Competitors**  
Fill in your personal information in the coupon and the answer all of the questions on the coupon.  
then deliver the coupons in one envelope to Yemen Times head office in Sana'a or to the Aden or Taiz branches. You may as well send them by mail to P.O.Box. 2579, Sana'a.  
For any questions or comments about the competition, please call :  
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Wishing you the best of luck..

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واللذة تدوم  
شبه نجوم

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إحدى شركات مجموعة إخوان ثابت

مجموعة شركات الخثرة الصناعية والتجارية  
الجودة شعارنا..

شركة الخثرة الصناعية للمظفات والصابون ت: 415955

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صنعاء: شارع جمال، جوار وزارة التربية والتعليم، ت: ٢٨٠٤٩٥/٢٧١٨٩٢  
شارع القصر: ٢٧٢٢٢٢ وفروعه في عدن وتعز والمكلا

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صنعاء: 214232، تعز: 215012، الجديدة: 206485، الللكلا: 305051

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رغوة وفيرة.. نظافة أكيدة  
مطور  
بالحبيبات الزرقاء الفعالة

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إحدى شركات مجموعة إخوان ثابت

الجمهورية اليمنية  
الجديدة ت: 231241/2  
مبيعات: 2340-7، فاكس: 211022

**DeLonghi**  
ديلونجيا  
مطبخية كهربائية وتصنعت في إيطاليا

**ALFA**  
National Panasonic

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DREAM PRICES  
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الإدارة العامة: تعز، شارع جمال، العقبة  
ص ب: 2758، ت: 21-0266، فاكس: 231011 (٠٤)



من هذا العدد فصاعداً  
كوبون واحد وخمس إجابات تُربحك الملايين

يمكنكم الإجابة على خمسة أسئلة على الأقل..



سارعوا بإرسال كوبوناتكم.. أمامكم ثلاثة أسابيع لانتهاء المسابقة..



عدد ٢٠٠٢ / ٤ Issue No. 4/2002

كوبون البيانات الشخصية للمسابقة PERSONAL INFORMATION COUPON

Name: ..... الاسم:  
Nationality: ..... الجنسية:  
Age: ..... السن:  
Passport No.: ..... رقم البطاقة الشخصية:  
Tel.: ..... التلغون:  
Address: ..... العنوان الكامل:

City: ..... المدينة:  
هل أنت مشترك في الصحيفة؟  
Yes ( ) No ( ) نعم ( ) لا ( )

ملاحظة: يرجى الإجابة بإحدى اللغتين فقط..

للاستفسار حول المسابقة

ضع إشارة بجانب الإجابات الصحيحة:

1- عضو مجلس الرئاسة السابق الذي اصطحبه رئيس الجمهورية بطائرته الخاصة أثناء عودته الى اليمن من ابوظبي الاسبوع المنصرم،

ياسين سعيد نعمان □ محمد حيدر مسدوس □ سالم صالح محمد □

2- المعدات والتركيبات الفنية للشبكة سبستل منقذة من قبل شركة،

الكابل □ لايركون □ موبولا □

3- تم التوقيع على اتفاقية المشاركة في الانتاج بين شركة كنيديان نكسن بتروليم يمن والحكومة اليمنية لقطاع القعمايات رقم 59 في،

2001م □ 1998م □ 1999م □

4- أي من هذه المنتجات التي تنتجها الشركة اليمنية لصناعة المنظفات والصابون (إحدى مجموعة شركات الحثرة الصناعية) أقدم من حيث بداية التصنيع؟

الجوهر □ كابت الجليد □ صيد الشمس □

5- الشركة اليمنية لتصنيع الالبان والأشربة أنتجت حديثاً شراب اسمه (مرحبا) هل هو،

شراب مركز بالموز □ شراب مركز بالشراب □ شراب مركز بالشوكه المشكلة □

6- فيديو كون شركة لإنتاج الاجهزة المنزلية الكهربائية والالكترونية أحد منتجاتها التلفزيون المشهور باسم،

Challenger □ Renstarloaster □ Bazooka □

7- مؤسسة الكبوس هي الوكيل الوحيد لمشروبات الطاقة ، باور هورس ، وهو منتج،

فرنسي □ استرالي □ ايطالي □

8- في يوم الإثنين من كل أسبوع تطير اليمنية الى،

باريس □ لندن □ روما □

9- ما هو الحدث الذي جرى في الشهر المنصرم في شميلة هاري؟

توفير الاحتياجات المنزلية □ سحب كبير □ تخفيضات □

10- متى تأسست الشركة اليمنية العامة للتأمين،

1977 □ 1987 □ 1979 □

11- تميز الموديلات الحديثة في طباخات جليم غاز بالمواسفات التالية،

□ 100 كامل □ الطبخ والشوي معاً وباب الفرن مفلق □ الاثنون معاً □

12- دشتت شركة ألفا في الاسبوع الماضي مهرجانها السنوي.. بماذا يمتاز هذا المهرجان؟

□ يعرض منتجات جديدة □ يقدم تخفيضات جيدة □ كلا الخيارين □

13- كم عدد الجوائز المقدمة في مهرجان سوني؟

□ 20 جائزة □ 50 جائزة □ أكثر من مائة جائزة □

14- المتحدة للتأمين إحدى شركات مجموعة،

□ هلال سعيد □ الشركة العربية □ الماز □

15- ما هي العلامة التجارية التي من إحدى منتجاتها زيت الطبخ؟

□ صلابي □ وفير □ نظيف □

16- ما هي جنسية شركة بريمانا المتخصصة بملابس الاطفال؟

□ بلجيكية □ صينية □ تيلندية □

17- بنك شهر وحديث يقدم خدمة البنك الناطق والتي تمكنك من الحصول على البيانات المصرفية اياً باللغتين العربية والانجليزية فهل هو،

□ البنك المنزلي □ البنك الناطق وسداد الامتلات □ كلا الخيارين □

Mark the Correct Answers:

1- What is the name of the former Presidency Member who returned with the president Saleh last week in the same flight?

Yassin Saeed Noman  Mohammed Haydarah Masdoos  Salem Saleh Mohammed

2- Spacetal's technical equipment & installation implemented by:

Alcatel  Ericson  Motorola

3- A production sharing agreement was signed between Canadian Nexen Petroleum Yemen and the Government of Yemen to export "Qa'amyat" block # 59 in:

2001  1998  1999

4- Check the product produced by the Yemen Company for Detergents & Soaps ( a company of al-Hathrah Group of Companies)?

Al-Jawharh  New Tite  Abad al-Shams

5- A national company has recently produced a drink called (Marhaba). What is this drink? :

Banana juice  Strawberry juice  Cocktail juice

6- : Videocon has well renowned TV set known as:

Bazooka  Renstarloaster  Challenger

7- Al-Kabous Corp. is the sole agent for Bower Horse drinks. It is an/a ..... product.

French  Australian  Italian

8- On every Monday, Yemenia flies to:

Paris  London  Rome

9- What's the event that Shumaila Hari has?

home fair  lucky draw  big sale

10- When was the Yemeni General Company for Insurance founded in:

1977  1987  1979

11- Modern Glem-Gas Cookers Models are distinguished by:

Being 100% Safe  Cooking and Grilling at once while oven is closed  Both feature prizes

12- What distinguishes ALFA Company in its annual festival:

New products  Big sales  Both

13- How many prizes does sony present?

20  50  More than 100

14- United Insurance Company is an affiliate of:

Hayel Saeed Group  Arab company  Al-Mas Group

15- What is the trade mark in which Al-Tabbakh Ghee is one of its products?

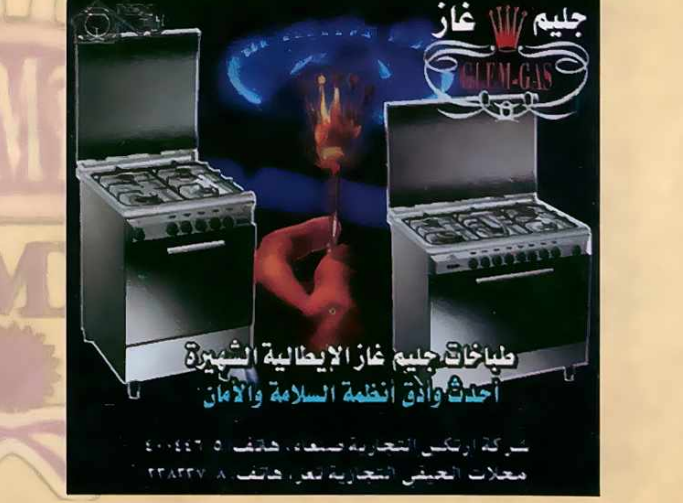
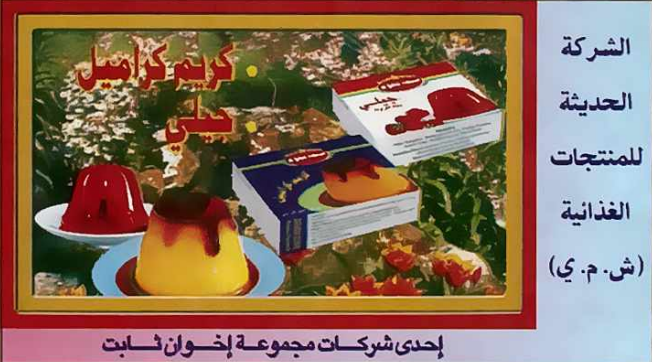
Pure  Abundant  Clean

16- The country of origin of Premaman Company for children garments is from:

Belgium  China  Thailand

17- Yemen Gulf Bank introduces three kind of services what are they?

Yemen Gulf Bank  United Bank  Central Bank of Yemen





# ICCL

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## الشبكات التقليدية والشبكات الجديدة

تتطلب التصاميم التي تحدث أحياناً، والعلاقة المترابطة التي تحدث غالباً، بين البنية التحتية المبنية على الدارات (circuit-based) والبنية التحتية المبنية على إرسال الرزم (Packet-based)، من مشغلي هذه البنى أن يتعلموا بسرعة خبرات بعضهم بعضاً، فعندما تقدم مؤسسة الاتصالات (ILEC/PTT) نفسها خدمات الإنترنت، فمن الأفضل أن تتعلم كيف تقدم هذه الخدمات بسرعة واتقان، وإلا فإن الشركات المتخصصة في توصيل محتويات إنترنت، سوف تلقنها درساً مؤلماً؛ وسوف يكون مزود الخدمة الذي يوفر أقل تكلفة في نقل محتويات إنترنت، المزود الأكثر نجاحاً.

يقول بريثويت: "الأرباح هي التي تقود شركات الأعمال، ولن تنفق شركات نقل محتويات إنترنت أموالاً على تحسين خدماتها، إلا إذا كانت ستجني أرباحاً من وراء ذلك.

وسيلعب إلغاء قوانين الاحتكار دوراً مهماً في إجبار الشركات المحتكرة على إعادة النظر في وضعها في الأسواق، وعلى مؤسسات الاتصالات (ILEC/PTT) التي تعمل كمزود لخدمات إنترنت، أيضاً، أن تبدأ باستيعاب أعمال زبائنها، لتتمكن من تصميم خدمات إنترنت مناسبة ومفيدة لهم، كما يجب عليها تحديد أسعار مناسبة، للخدمات التي ستقدمها. وهناك عينات توضيحية تبين طبيعة الخدمات الإضافية: برنامج جدار النار (firewall) قابل للإدارة، ونظام موحد للاتصالات، ونظام واسع، لتأثيرها المباشر على التكلفة، وتستخدمها جميع شركات تشبيك البيانات، ومنها شركات تعمل في المنطقة العربية، على الرغم من أن هذه الخدمة تعتبر غير شرعية فيها.

## الدواء الناجع: إلغاء الاحتكار

أكد نيلز هورستبرك، مدير تسويق المنتجات لمجموعة أنظمة النقل في شركة Com3 الشرق الأوسط، على ضرورة عدم وجود معوقات مصطنعة أمام المنافسة، سواءً بشكل مخفي أو ضمن النطاق المحلي، وتابع قائلاً: "على الصعيد العالمي، لا توجد أي مشكلة في ربط بلدان العالم بشبكة إنترنت، وضخ المعلومات إليها عبر المسافات البعيدة، أما على النطاق المحلي فتتوفر الآن، خيارات فيزيائية متنوعة للاتصال بإنترنت، مثل الكيبلات، واللاسلكي وXDSL. ولكي تتمكن من النجاح والأزدهار عند مواجهة تحديات المنافسة، فإن الجيل القادم من شركات نقل محتويات إنترنت يجب أن يكون قادراً على إيصال الخدمات من خلال بنية تحتية مرنة ونظام جيد للحسابات، كما يجب على هذه الشركات أن تبني سمعة جيدة لها، وأن تركز على جعل خدماتها محلية، بالإضافة إلى قدرتها على إيصال هذه الخدمات عالمياً."

وأضاف قائلاً "جعلت المنافسة مؤسسة الاتصالات الألمانية، أكثر توجهاً نحو المستخدم، فنجلت خدماتها الجديدة بوضوح في نظام البريد الصوتي، وفي توفير مزايا إضافية على خطوط الهاتف العادية، بل أصبح من الممكن الحصول على خط هاتفية بسرعة، وبسرعة رخيص نسبياً، وظهرت في الأسواق فور إلغاء قوانين الاحتكار، ٢٠ إلى ٤٠ شركة مزودة لخدمات إنترنت (ISP)، لكن المنافسة لم تخلف في السوق سوى ١٠ شركات". ويقول هورستبرك للذين، يخشون هذا العالم الجديد، "إن المملكة المتحدة فتحت أسواقها قبل دول الاتحاد الأوروبي الأخرى، لكننا استغلنا مجاراتها في الخبرة، عن طريق التحكم بسرعة وإجراءات عملية إلغاء قوانين الاحتكار. والمطلوب هو دراسة تجربة البلدان التي ألغت الاحتكار، والاستفادة من مزاياها وسليبياتها، لتحقيق النجاح المنشود، ويجب القيام بهذه الخطوة بأسرع ما يمكن، إذا أن تطبيق اتفاقية الجات يعني، السماح للشركات الأخرى، دخول المجال ذاته، الذي تعمل فيه شركات الاتصالات المحلية."

وسرد هورستبرك تجربته الخاصة كمستخدم نهائي، مع عملية إلغاء القوانين الناظمة للاحتكار، حيث قال "كانت ألمانيا تعاني من الوضع ذاته، حيث كانت شركة الاتصالات المحلية (PTZ)، هي المؤسسة الوحيدة التي تعمل كمزود لخدمات الإنترنت، بالإضافة إلى احتكارها لخطوط الهاتف، وقبل عملية إلغاء قوانين الاحتكار، كان تركيب خط هاتف يتطلب منك

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BY:- REDHA H.

1-commission. 2- average (opposite) 3- in math. 4-something wrong . 5- similar letters. 6- money (separate) . 7-group of responsible people ( opposite). 8-fit. 9- speak (opposite). 10-pirate.

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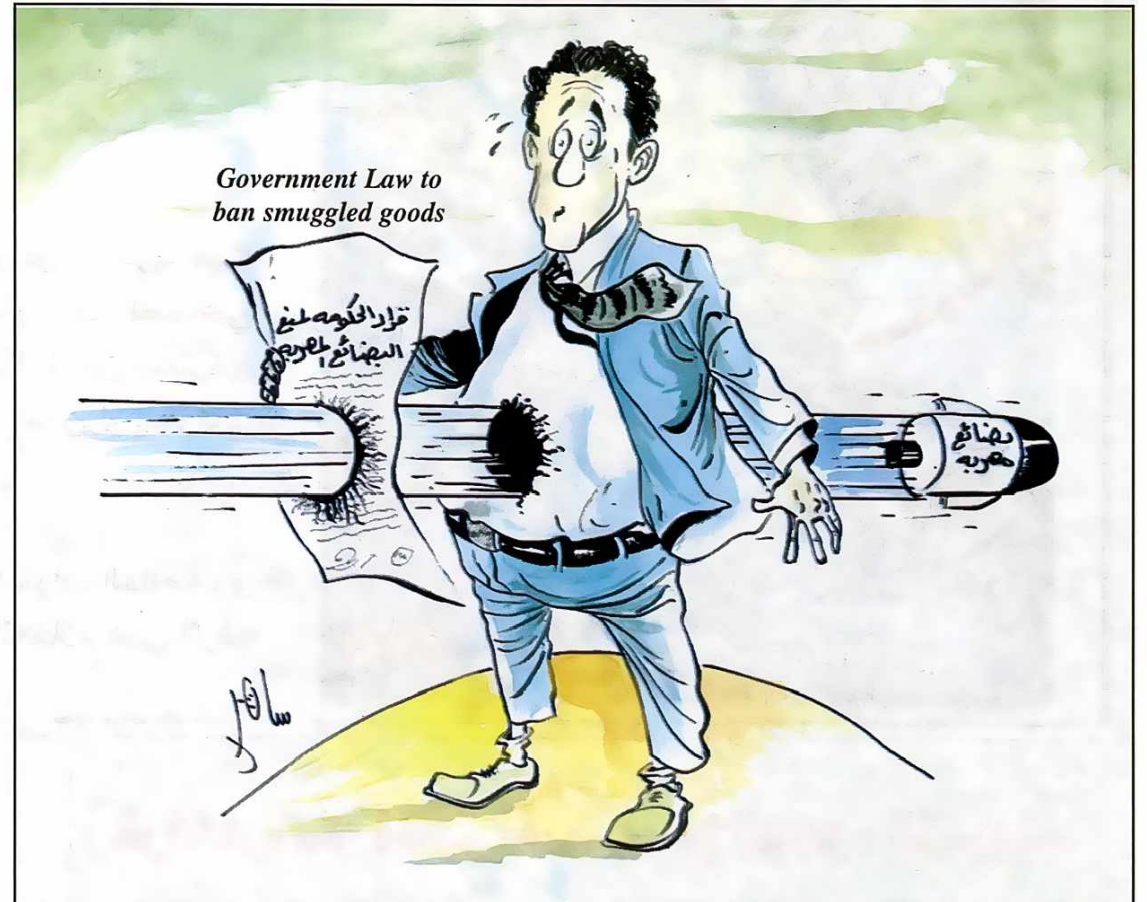
- 1-interview.
- 3- impetuous.
- 5- easy.
- 7- yesterday.
- 9- give.

- 2- tear.
- 4- introduce.
- 6- ogle.
- 8-deodorize.
- 10-inanimate.

أرسل الحل الصحيح إلى:-

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ت: ٤٤٠٦٢٤ / ٤٤٠٧٢٣ ب. ص ١٩٧٨٣ صنعاء - اليمن  
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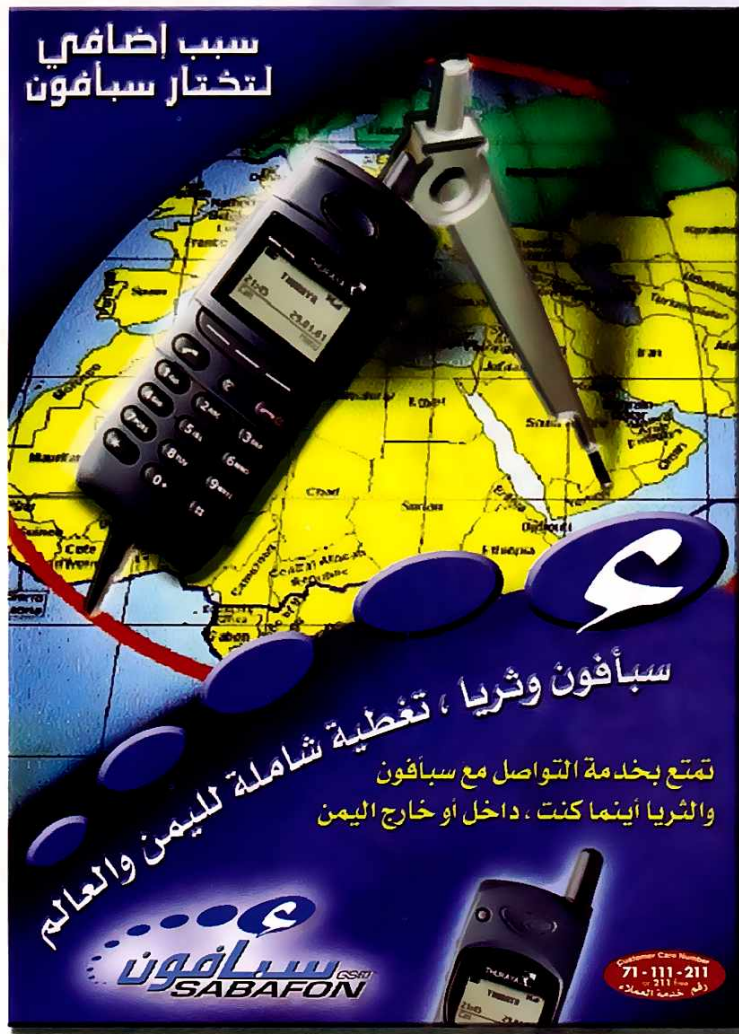
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"يمن تايمز توضح أن المقال الذي نشر في هذه الصفحة في عدد 7 يناير ليس له أية علاقة بسبأفون الراعية لهذه الصفحة . لذا نعتذر لما قد يكون المقال قد سببه من كتابات في الإعلام المحلي لشركة سبأفون"

# سبأفون GSM SABAFON

## خدمة التجوال الدولي مع



سبب إضافي  
لتحسار سبأفون

سبأفون وشريا، تغطية شاملة ليمن والعالم  
تمتع بخدمة التواصل مع سبأفون  
والشريا أينما كنت، داخل أو خارج اليمن

لقد قطعت "سبأفون" شوطاً كبيراً في تقديم خدمة التجوال الدولي لمستخدميها بشكل متميز وناجح، حيث وقد تم افتتاح هذه الخدمة حتى الآن في ٢٥ بلد حول العالم وبإجمالي ٣٠ شركة مشغلة لهذه الخدمة، وهذه الدول هي التالية:

- المملكة العربية السعودية
- الإمارات العربية المتحدة
- الكويت
- المملكة المتحدة البريطانية
- البحرين
- الأردن
- فرنسا
- إيطاليا
- ماليزيا
- مصر
- الفلبين
- سينغافوره
- سوريا
- لبنان
- كينيا
- اليونان
- سويسرا
- هونج كونج
- المغرب
- ألمانيا
- أسبانيا
- جنوب أفريقيا
- ليشتنشتاين
- بلجيكا
- الهند

وتتخذ خدمة التجوال الدولي بعداً آخر يتجلى في التعاون المشترك بين كلاً من سبأفون والشريا حيث وقع كلاً من الشركتين إتفاقية "التجوال" والتي تمكن سبأفون من استخدام نظام القمر الصناعي التابع للشريا، كما يحق للشريا استخدام نظام الـ GSM الخاص بسبأفون. وبهذا يتمكن مشترك سبأفون من التواصل المستمر مع من يريدون وفي أي مكان يتواجدون فيه سواء المدن أو الطرقات أو القرى أو الصحاري أو الجزر داخل اليمن أو خارجها، وذلك بكل سهولة ويسر.

ولسبأفون المزيد من التميز والعطاء في مجالها وذلك ما سيشهده مشتركها في الفترات القادمة، وللاستفسار عن كافة المعلومات حول خدمات سبأفون، يمكنكم الإتصال بخدمة العملاء على الرقم ٢١١ من هاتف سبأفون أو ٧١١١١٢١١ من أي هاتف آخر.

## شركة فرنسية تطور تقنية لمسح الوجوه إلكترونياً

يقول خبراء مشاركون في معرض (ميليوبل) الأسبوعي في باريس أن منفذي إعداءات ١١ سبتمبر في الولايات المتحدة كان يمكن توقيفهم لو أن المطارات التي صدعوا منها إلى الطائرات كانت مزودة بأجهزة التعرف على الهوية خلال مسح الوجه.

وتعززت هذه الفرضية مع نشر صور الأشخاص الذي يشتبه في قيامهم بتنفيذ الإعتداءات في الصحف، والتي كانت في حوزة العديد من الأجهزة السرية. وجاء في موقع (ميدل إيست أونلاين) أن شركة (زاليكس بيومترى) الفرنسية، وهي أول شركة أوروبية تركز كل عملياتها لتكنولوجيا التعرف على الهوية خلال السمات الجسدية، طورت تقنية اسمتها (فيشال باس) أو مسح الوجه وهدفها التعرف على شخص يتم تخزين صورته في بنك المعلومات حتى وإن حاول إخفاء شخصيته خلف نظارة أو لحية أو شارب، وتعتمد التقنية على حوالي عشر نقاط مميزة للوجه، يستطيع الجهاز التقاطها والتعرف عليها بحيث أنه لا يخطئ، إلا في حال قيام صاحب الوجه بعملية جراحية كبيرة، كما تؤكد الشركة.

ويطوي الجهاز جرس إنذار بمجرد أن يمر أمام الكاميرا شخص مطلوب كإرهابي أو مجرم، عبر الحدود البرية أو المطارات، أو سارق عبر أبواب محل تجاري، أو شخص غير مرغوب به في كارينيو أو مشاغب في استاد لكرة القدم على أن تكون صور مسح الوجه

هؤلاء الأشخاص قد خزنت مسبقاً في بنك معلومات الجهاز. ويقول رئيس مجلس إدارة (زاليكس بيومترى) لوران سعادة يتم التحقق من الحالة، وفي حال كانت هناك شكوك، يتم إبلاغ الشرطة.

وتعمل الشركة حالياً على تطوير نظام تعرف على الهوية يعتمد على نبضات الأوتار الصوتية، ويتوقع رئيس إدارة الشركة أن تتمكن الشركة في عام ٢٠٠٢ من مضاعفة رقم أعمالها ثلاث مرات في سوق يتوقعها بين الشرطة الدولية إنتربول والشرطة الأوروبية يوروبول بالنسبة لاستخدام التقنية ونقل المعلومات قال سعادة أنه لا بد من إدارة سياسية لحل هذه المشكلات استجابة للاحتياجات المطروحة وهي كبيرة.

وإضاف بنبغي أن يضمن لكل مواطن أن يستقل طائرة بدون خوف وأن يتمكن محبوا الرياضة من اصطحاب أبنائهم إلى المباريات.

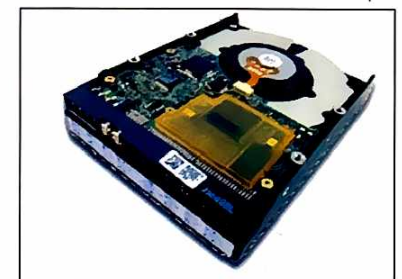
## إضافة هارد درايف جديدة للكمبيوتر

دراف كبرى السعة، وستجد البرنامج المطلوب في هذا الخصوص، ولكنه من الضروري أن تتأكد من ذلك قبل الإقدام على الشراء.

### شراء دراف جديدة

أول الأسباب وراء شراء دراف هو أن تكون الهارد درايف الأولى قد امتلأت بالمعلومات ولم تعد تسمح بإضافة معلومات جديدة. ثم إن قيامك بإلغاء بعض البرامج القديمة، لإتاحة مساحة خالية على الهارد درايف، إضافة برامج جديدة، قد تكون عملية متعبة، وستجد دائماً أن كثيراً من التطبيقات في نظام التشغيل وتدور، لا تجد مساحة كافية لها لكي تخزن كل الملفات المؤقتة. Tempora Files والدلالة على ذلك، ستظهر أمامك رسالة تقول الديسك ممتلئ Scratch Disk full أو رسالة أخرى تقول: Out Of Temporary Disk Space فإذا بدأت مثل هذه الرسائل بالظهور فإن الوقت يكون قد حان لشراء هارد درايف جديدة، وإذا قررت شرائها، فليس هناك ما يمنع الاحتفاظ بالأولى أيضاً فكل منهما ستقوم بالعمل، وستكون الأولى هي السيدة والثانية هي الخادمة.

لتوفير مساحة إضافية في كيبوترك، لكي تستأنف عملك عليه بصورة طبيعية ولكي تكون هناك مساحة كافية لاختزان برامج إضافية، وهي العملية التي يطلق عليها مسمى ترقية الأجهزة Updating ولكن السؤال المطروح هو أي الأجهزة التي ستقوم بإضافتها، وكيف تقوم بتثبيتها وتحميلها على الكيبوتر؟



### المساحة ضيقة

إذا كنت تستخدم كيبوتر قديماً، أي قدرات النظام محدودة، فإنه قد لا يميز الهارد درايف الجديدة التي تريد إضافتها. لذا ينبغي التأكد أولاً من قدرات النظام وما إذا كان يسمح بأي إضافات. ومن الممكن ترقية ما يسمى BIOS أي نظام المدخلات والمخرجات الأساسي وهو البرنامج الذي لديه كود التحكم بلوحة المفاتيح والديسك درايف والعديد من الوظائف، بحيث يمكنه استخدام هارد

الهارد درايف Hard Drive الموجودة في كيبوترك الشخصي، تخزن كل المعلومات، ومن بينها الملفات التطبيقية، وأي برنامج آخر، قمت بتركيبه على الكيبوتر. فنظام التشغيل وتدور مخزن على الهارد درايف، مثله مثل أكسل أو ورد أو باور بوينت، فضلاً عن ملفات الشخصية وغيرها، وكل كيبوتر يكون مزوداً بهارد درايف، وبدونه لا يكون هناك كيبوتر. وكما تعلم فإن الهارد درايف، تمتلئ بالمعلومات، إذا أضفت إليها الكثير من البرامج، مالم تقم بإلغاء بعضها وخصوصاً القديمة ولهذا السبب ربما كان أجدي لك، إلغاء أي برنامج لم تعد بحاجة إليه.

ومهما حاول أحداً إلغاء البرامج القديمة، لتوفير مساحة مناسبة لبرامج جديدة، إلا أنه سيصل إلى مرحلة لا يجد خلالها أي برنامج يستغني عنه، ليقوم بإلغائه، وخصوصاً إذا كان الكيبوتر قديماً، ومحدود السعة. والكيبوتر الشخصي مصمم بحيث يمكن إضافة أدوات وأجهزة إليه، ومن بينها الهارد درايف، أو ناسخ الأقراص المدمجة CD-Writers أو الدرايف DVD وذلك

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يضم هذا القاموس أكثر من ٥٥٠٠٠ مصطلح ومعاني من اللغة العربية إلى الإنجليزية والماليزية والإندونيسية والعكس، كما يحتوي على مجموعة من القواميس والفهارس القرآنية ومجموعة من الوسائط المتعددة.

كما يمكنك تحديد مواعيق الصلاة طبقاً لخمسة أساليب عالمية معتمدة في حساب التوقيت مع تحديد إتجاه القبلة لكل مدينة من خلال رسم توضيحي بالإضافة إلى محول التاريخ والذي يقوم بتحويل التاريخ الميلادي إلى الهجري والعكس.