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Monday, 9 September 2002 - VOL. XII • Issue No. 37 • Price 30 Yemeni Riyals • Founded in 1991 by Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saggaf

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Opposition against US strike growing

President Ali Abdullah Saleh has said again on Saturday that Yemen opposes any US military invasion of Iraq, which it feared would wreak havoc in the region.

"Yemen is against an attack on Iraq," Saleh was quoted by the official Saba news agency during a meeting with a British parliamentary delegation visiting Yemen.

"The use of force against Iraq will lead to dangers that threaten security and stability in the region," he said. This comes after President Saleh

to change rulers of sovereign countries is a dangerous phenomenon. "It is up to the people to change their ruler. If you don't want Ali

Two killed in

a Sanaa bomb

explosion

SANAA, Sept 7 (YT)-Two people were

killed and two others injured in a bomb explo-

sion last Friday in Al-Saffyah, South of Sana'a.

Eyewitness told the Yemen Times Ahmed

Saleh al-Khawlani was blown up by a hand

grenade which he was carrying, resulting in

tearing his body into pieces, injured three oth-

ers. One of them was seriously injured and

was hospitalized before he died later on. One

The explosion also shattered the windows of

a TOYOTA car that was parked in the location.

been blackmailing residents of the area so as

to get money from them. He used to carry

grenades to show off and threaten people in

the neighborhood, where the power of the gov-

The eyewitness said that al-Khawlani had

of the injuries was a Somali national.

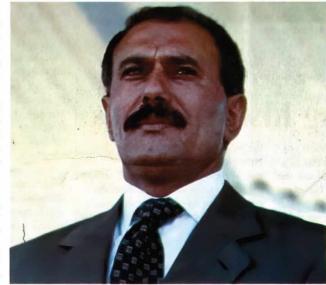
ernment is inexistent.

had also warned that a US strategy

then it is you who should change him." he said during the GPC inauguration a few weeks ago criticizing the US approach towards the possibility of changing the Iraqi regime by force.

Most Arab states have voiced opposition to a possible U.S. strike against Iraq, warning of chaos and regional instability if Washington decided to invade the country to remove the government of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.

U.S. President George W. Bush is set to meet his closest ally British Prime Minister Tony Blair later on Saturday to discuss Iraq and will outline his case against Saddam in a speech to the United Nations on September 12.



Border demarcation in stalemate

BY YEMEN TIMES STAFF

SANAA, Sept 7 (YT)-Reliable sources told Yemen Times that a large number of Dahm tribesmen have been coordinating themselves during the last week in an attempt to stay alert for any attack possibility by the military forces stationed near their villages. Dahm tribe has prevented the demarcation border committee to perform its task regarding the demarcation of the Yemeni-Saudi borders.

Endeavors and mediations have been made by Sheikhs of some tribes to convince colonel Yahya Abdullah Al-Shaef to order his tribesmen to withdraw and allow the demarcation border committee and German company Hanza Luftbilit doing the actual demarcation resume their missions in these disputed areas.

Before entering into negotiation, Dahm tribesmen have laid down some conditions regarding the release of one of their tribe's members and his companions, who were detained by the authorities in one of the hospitals of Mareb when they were receiving

treatment following their attack against one of the German company's site more than a week ago. The second condition is that the German company commits itself not to place any more marks in the land of Dahm.

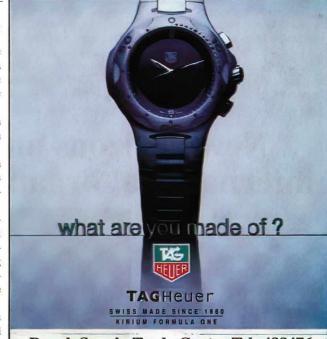
Tribal resources said that Dahm tribesmen are still stationed at the Azzan Mountain despite the attempt to disperse them.

The German company entrusted with demarcating the Yemeni-Saudi borders has been prevented from its mission in these disputing areas.

On the other hand, Dr. Abdullah al-Fadheel, the Chairman of the Yemeni-Saudi Land Borders Committee said the Yemeni-Saudi Joint Committee would hold a meeting in the near future together with representatives of the German company to evaluate the present situation and study all possibilities.

"The meeting will review the difficulties faced by demarcation border committee and the third phase of the demarcation border, which will start at al-Wadeya and the adjacent joint areas between Yemen, Saudi Arabia and the Sultanate of Oman," he said.

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British shadow cabinet minister in Yemen

SANAA, Sept 7 (YT)-Mr. Alan Duncan, Member of the British Parliament and Shadow Foreign Minister is currently on a few days visit to Yemen. Mr. Duncan on Saturday met with President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Vice President Abdo Rabbo Mansour, UK Embassy Staff, members of the Yemeni-British Society in Sanaa, and other intellectuals.

"This is my second visit to Yemen in three months, which indicates my admiration of your country." Mr. Alan told Yemen Times.

On the purpose of his visit, Mr. Duncan said, "I have come to bring greater understanding between the United Kingdom and Yemen and discuss issues of common inter-

During his Saturday morning meeting with the region. "I am quite impressed with the



Mr. Alan Duncan

President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Mr. Duncan exchanged ideas and opinions centering on mutual relations and major developments in

vision. I think that has done a lot of good for the Yemeni people." Mr. Duncan said.

Concerning his opinion on the possible US attack against Iraq, Mr. Alan Duncan said, "I am quite sensitive of the possibility of a knockoff effect of the Arab world in case of a strike on Iraq."

Mr. Duncan expressed his concern over the Middle East crisis and other regional developments including the false image of the Arab and Islamic world conveyed in the West. "We must differentiate between countries and ter-

The evil act of a few terrorists does not mean that the whole Arab and Muslim worlds are to blame." He said.

Continued on Page 5



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JMP &YJC support al-Khaiwani

YEMEN TIMES STAFF

The Joint Meeting Party, (JMP) has strongly denounced the sudden attack on Abdulkareem al-Khaiwani, the Editor-in-Chief of al-Uma Newspaper and the Head of the Political Division of al-Haq Party last week.

He was outrageously beaten up by a group of gunmen when leaving his office at midnight last week. The JMP has described the attack as "brutal and cowardly act" and demanded for brining the criminals to justice.

On the other hand, the Yemen

Journalists Syndicate, (YJC) has considered the attack as a grave offense to the freedom of press and pressmen and to democracy.

National Organization for Defending Rights and Freedoms, NODRF, has expressed its disapproval of the attack and expressed Al-Khaiwani its solidarity with al-Khaiwani and al-Haq Party. Al-Khaiwani is one of the prominent



political figures who dedicated his writings against the corruption and the corrupt. His liberal writings and his adoption of tough stances have made him at loggerheads with the authority. Since his graduation in 1992 he has become a jobless person and therefore he was exposed to further harassment and

recently he was attacked and humiliated by 8 armed men.

Seminar on protecting historic cities

Within its awareness campaign titled "Revitalizing the Historic Cities for a Prosperous Future", the Urban Cultural Heritage (UCHP) is organizing tomorrow Sep. 10 a workshop for professionals of relevant organizations working in historic cities. The participants are expected to deal with the current situation of the historic cities and the means of preserving them. The event will take place at the Yemeni Cultural Center in Sana'a. It will be attended by many professionals and officials at

the Ministry of Culture who will discuss the different solutions to protect the historic cities in Yemen which recently witnessed a dangerous deterioration due to the absence of public awareness and negligence of this

Self-exiled journalists back to their jobs

Mr. Hussein al-Awadi, Information Minister, met September. 2 with the new batch of self- exiled Yemeni pressmen following the civil war of summer

During the meeting which was attended by the Chairman of Journalists Syndicate, Mr. Mahboob Ali, the Information Minister has issued his orders to recall their posts, improve their vocational positions in the official media and press institutions where they were working before. All their financial rights have been also guaranteed since their departure. Mahboob Ali appreciated this step and declared that there are only 3 journalists left in Damascus and Cairo, Omar Bawazeer, Ali Gassar, and Sa'aeed Ali

He assured that they well arrive home soon. It is worth mentioning that two journalists, Dr. Mohammed Abdul Hadi, MBC corespondent and Sameer Moqbil, an employee in Defense Ministry political guidance, had returned home last month from Cairo.

New horizons among local & international organizations needed

Mohammed al-Masani Yemen Times Staff

Under the auspices of Abdurabu Mansour Hadi, the Vice President, the Charitable Islah Society in collaboration with the World Bank organized a workshop for the local and international health sector organizations under the motto towards developing capacities from August 31 to September 2 2002.

The workshop aimed basically at developing knowledge and capacities of the local and international organizations. It centered on exchanging capacities and experiences among organizations in the context of administrating developmental projects.

Abdullah Abdulwali Nasher, the Chairman of the workshop focused on his speech on that most of the non-governmental organizations were in need of developing their skills and capacities particularly in the context of conducting studies, analysis, mapping out strategies, programs, and the means of getting support and finance, locally, regionally, and internationally.

"The number of the international organizations have reached 35 organizations, 25 civil and local organizations, and 11 governmental bodies will exchange their experiences and skills with a view of making a success of the workshop," he clearly stated.

The World Bank's speech was deliv-



ered by Naji Yahya Abu Hatem where he attributed the discontinued and scraped of some projects to the incapability and incompetence of the people

"Despite of the hindrances at the health sector, Yemen has witnessed dramatic transitions in order to cope with changes in the third millennium,"

Yahya Hatem stated further that among the difficulties and hindrances faced by the local health sector were represented by the lack of financial allocations by the government's budg-

Participants at the workshop came up with the following recommenda-

council for the non-governmental and international organizations.

Financing the establishment of the local Internet network proj-

- Organizing a six-month meeting for the pursuance of exchanging experiences.

Establishing training courses where the governmental and civil society organizations can make use of such centers.

Taking into consideration when supporting and distributing projects equally for all gover-

- Enhancing relations, cooperation and coordination between non-governmental and international organizations.

Yemeni-Japanese relations for the better

Two agreements were signed last Saturday at the Ministry of Planning and Development in Sanaa between the governments of Japan and Yemen in the presence of H.E. Mr. Seiken Sugiura, Japanese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, who arrived last Saturday in Sana'a for a 3-day visit to the Republic of Yemen to conduct talks with Yemeni political and economic officials to enhance the relations between the two countries. The two agreements were signed by the Yemeni Minister of Planning and Development H.E. Mr. Ahmed Sofan and the Japanese Ambassador to Yemen, H.E. Mr. Masamitsu Oki.

The first agreement concerns the third Japanese Debt Relief Grant extended to Yemen during this year which amounts up to more than 145 million yen (approximately one million two hundred thirty thousand USD), based on the resolution made by the Trade and Development Board of Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to adopt debt relief measures for countries which have been facing serious difficulties in servicing their depts. Such grants are to be used in consultation with the government of Japan, to purchase products that contribute to the development of Yemen's economy and the enhancement of the welfare of its

Since 1979, when Yemen started repaying its yen loans that had financed a number of projects, Japan has been providing the Republic of Yemen with grants in totaling an amount equal to the total interest and principal repaid. In the past five years, Japan extended to Yemen debt relief grants amounting to approximately 8.5 billion yen, i.e. equivalent to approximately 72 million USD.

The second agreement concerns a cultural grant amounting up to 42.6 million yen (approximately three hun-

thousand USD) to contribute to the promotion of educational activities through the supply equipment for producing educational TV programs Vice-Minister



Educational A i

Production Center of the Ministry of Education.

It is worth mentioning that Japan provided Yemen with cultural aid in the past for several establishments such as Sana'a University, the General Authority for Historic Cities' Preservation, the Cultural Center in Sana'a and the national TV Station.

Scholars fail to persuade fanatics

Sources close to the families of Yemeni Afghans who were detained by the Yemeni government said that the committee of scholars appointed by the authorities to lecture those youths to be moderate Muslims and abandon their radical ideas has failed to persuade them to change their ideas about Islam.

The scholars' failure can be

ascribed to the belief by the Yemeni Afghans that they are authority scholars used by the government to exert psychological pressure on them.

The sources added that the scholars were carefully chosen among moderate and balanced Islamic preachers.

On the other hand, the families demanded that the security forces stop torturing their detained relatives in prison. "This will be the best way to persuade them to leave their fundamentalist ideas" one of the families

On another level, a source stated that the result of the dialogue established between the authorities and those who returned from Afghanistan was positive and will be announced

AADBR complains

The west Taiz Court will start the first hearing session of the lawsuit filed by the members of the Ambition Association for Deaf and Blind Rehabilitation (AADBR) against the Insurance and social affairs office in Taiz next week. They are complaining against the firing the AADBR chairman and appointing another administrative board from the ruling party without the agreement of the association members

They also demanded that their building should be returned to them, the seal of the association as well as a compensation of YR 5 millions.

Abdulhakeem Ashameri, chairman of AADBR said" we came to the court to say that what happened is a violation of our rights and freedoms ". In a statement to the Yemen Times, Mr.

Abdullah Noaman, chairman of the Lawyers syndicate, said the association is one of the civil organizations established according to the law 1. 2001, and has got the license

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Yemen Times organizes a workshop on elections coverage

Yemen Times is organizing a 5-day workshop entitled "Press Coverage of Elections" in cooperation with Friedrich Ebert Stiftung September 14 till 18 in Sana'a.

The workshop will have Ms. Salwa Charfi, a Tunisian Professor and prominent journalist based in Tunis, as its trainer.

Around twenty five participant journalists representing a wide variety of media organizations will be trained at the workshop, which will focus on professional coverage of elections, neutrality in coverage, in-depth investigative journalism, Internet research methodologies, and other aspects related to elections. This comes as the

whole country is looking forward for the upcoming parliamentary elections scheduled for April 2003.

The inauguration of the workshop will be attended by top-ranking officials, pro-human rights organizations, Arab and foreign diplomats, plus a number of intellectuals and interested

Secondary exams results: 80,75% pass

About 80,75 percent of the students have passed the secondary final exam. of high secondary schools passed their exams, the Ministry of Education announced last week.

Out of 168126 of both male and female students, only 121890 have passed their exams.

In scientific section, out of 87229 students, only 66799 of both male and female students have passed their exams i.e. 82,5 percent. The failure percentage has reached in this section 17, 5 percent. While in literary section, only 55598 both male and female students

Results of 9th basic education have been also announced. Only 738766 of

both male and female students have passed their exams totaling 78,7 percent. While 55,285 have failed in their exam at the rate of 23,36 percent.

Yemen Times has seized this opportunity and interviewed some of top students at both sections, scientific and literary as well as the top ones at the 9th basic education. Full coverage will be published next week.

EHL workshop started

Organized by the International Committee of the Red Cross in Yemen and in collaboration with the Educational Research & Development Center a five-day training workshop started last Saturday.

The event will discuss different topics such as exploring humanitarian law with adolescents, humantarian law as a compenent of basic education and to citizenship education...etc. More than 30 academicians working in the field of higher education and researches participated in the event.

Yemen Gulf Bank:

E-banking pioneer in Yemen

The Yemen-Gulf Bank organized last Thursday a one-day seminar on the bank features, services, and capabilities. The seminar concentrated on electronic banking and other services that are introduced in Yemen for the first time.

The seminar was attended by the bank's General Manager, Mr. Maqbool Shamsi, the bank's Manager of Customer Service Ali Mohamed al-Kazmi along with a number of prominent figures representing the bank's main clients and important guests.

In his inaugural speech, Mr. Mohamed Hassan al-Zubairi, Chairman of the bank talked about on the bank's achievements, ambitions and expectations. Al-Zubairi revealed that the Yemen-Gulf bank is the leading pioneer in Yemen in e-banking and the leading bank in a range of distinguished services not accessible in any other bank in

"We have a long term plan to provide advanced technology in our services,"

Later on, Nasser al-Hajj of the Customer Service Department gave a detailed description of the bank's structure, ownership, shares, services, and features.

He also provided in-depth information on the web site of the bank (http://www.yg-bank.com/), included a range of services including Mobile Banking, ATM, Personal Lockers, Internet Banking, and TeleBanking.

Al-Hajj also demonstrated the use of Internet Banking by opening a demonstration account and showed the guests how easy it is to do transactions on the web. "The YGB applies the most modern technologies to provide convenient and first-class services that are unavailable in any other bank in the country",



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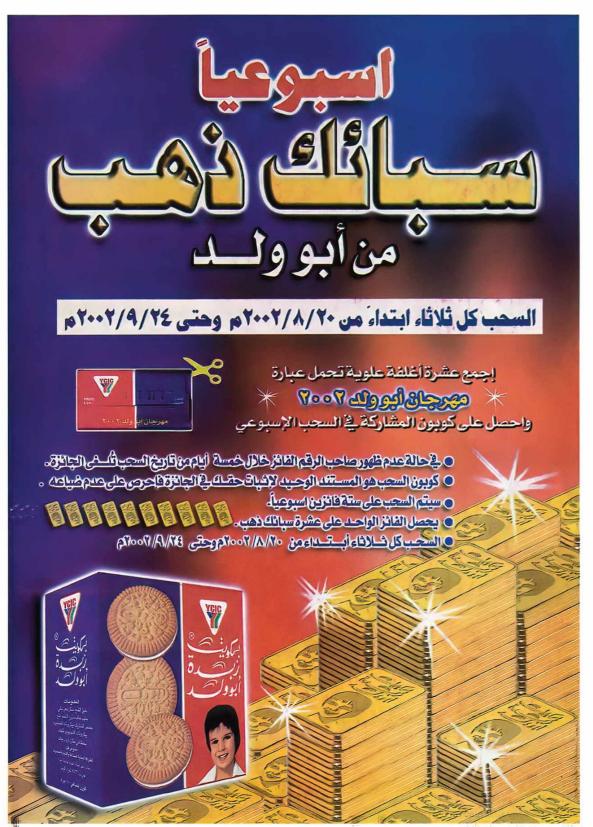


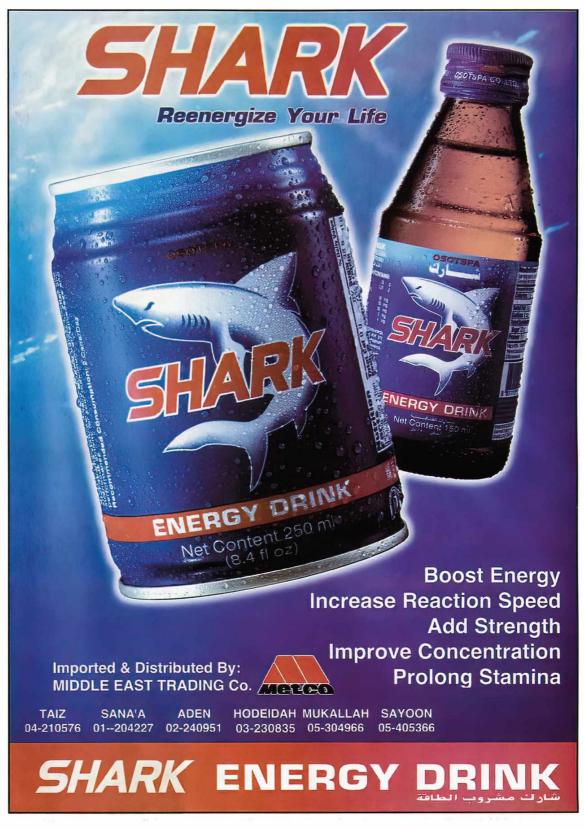












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TAJ SHEBA HOTEL SANA'A-YEMEN

Mr. Abdi Dolal Mohammed, the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia to Yemen:

"We have to strive aggressively to foster democratic unity within our respective countries, and get united regionally"

he Yemeni-Ethiopian relationship has witnessed a considerable improvements particularly during the recent years. This can be clearly seen through the joint cooperation between the two countries in the field of trade and investment aspects. Visits have been exchanged between the two countries in the pursuance of deepening the relations and consultations towards enhancing the stability, peace and

Logically enough, that long-standing relation has enabled the two countries to mix culturally, socially and above all to have blood relations through intermar-

Yaser al-Mayyasi of the Yemen Times has met up with, Mr. Abdi Dolal Mohammed, the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia of Yemen.

considered.

account on yourself?

A: Well, to put it briefly, I was born in the Eastern part of Ethiopia, specifically, in one of the oldest cities of the country called Harar.

It is as old as Sana'a, mainly known as Islamic center not only of the country but also of the while region of East Africa.

To come back to myself, I completed my Qoranic, Elementary and Secondary Schools in that very city of Harar. Later on I joined the Addis Ababa University, where ñ by, I specialized in English, as a major subject and in Psychology and Sociology as minor subjects.

I graduated twenty years ago. Since then, I have passed through various jobs. That is to say, I have served as a teacher, Educational Journalist, Head of Regional Education Bureau and finally as a Member of Parliament for a couple of years. Lastly, there I am ñ chosen to be a diplomat. Indeed, all I performed is with the consent of the Almighty Allah (S.W).

Q: How do you assess the bilateral Yemeni-Ethiopian relationship?

A: Before I go to the formal bilateral relation of the two countries. I would like to cite some basic and unique relationship of the two countries. That is to say, they are the oldest nations in this Region, they are the nearest neighbors to each other and have gone through all ups and downs together and have been having their own relationship in various ways and means in their own way since time in memorial.

Logically enough, that long-standing relation has enabled them to mix culturally, socially and above all to have

Q: Would you give us a brief blood relations through intermarriages. Thus, when we talk of the current bilateral relation of the two, those

monumental past relations have to be

Therefore, being based and built on that hard core, I can say, the bilateral relation of our two countries is very promising in every aspect at the

O: What is the volume of the trade balance between the two countries?

A: In fact, as to the balance, the gap is not that much. What matters and very important is the volume which is very small my opinion, given the current good opportunities, here and there, the volume of the trade between the two countries has to be increased. I think, both of us have to work aggressively on it here after.

Q: Yemen and Ethiopia are both located on the Red Sea, in your point of view, how could the two countries play a vital role to stabilize the region?

A: Yes! As you mentioned, Yemen and Ethiopia are two naturally gifted and located at one of the commercially strategic regions in the world i.e. on the either sides of the Red Sea. It is an area that joins the three major continents ñ Africa, Asia and Europe. Ever since the cradle of human society, people from all over the world used to come here for various transactions. Thus, these factors enabled the two to be the oldest and culturally rich countries that fostered ancient civilizations.

With that glorious past and their unchangeable strategic position at their disposal, they have a considerable potential capability to build the vitality



Abdi Dolal Mohammed, the Ambassador of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

and stability of the region at the moment.

To that end, they have to know that they are the only two countries that have largest number of population and enormous untapped natural resources around this region. With that at hand, they have to make every effort to strengthen their bilateral relations in every aspect and integrate their economy on mutual trust and interest.

Secondly, relentless endeavors must be made by both of them to democratize their system of government and liberalize their economy as much as possible so that the foreign investor would easily be attracted.

In my opinion, if this is achieved, their economic muscle would be strengthened and would be competent in all global market so also their political saying would be credited. Thus, other small countries around them would be drawn towards them at the end of the day, which would greatly facilitates the formation of the overall regional stability and prosperity.

Q: How do you assess the Ethiopian economy?

A: As you might have known, Ethiopia had been ruled by the most backward feudal monarchs and its subsequent military junta through out its long existence until 1991. During those days, leave alone to exercise it but to talk of democracy was completely forbidden. Everything was owned by the ruling class. It is now only 10 years,

replaced once and for all by the current Democratic System. By the advent of this system, within this short period of time, the Ethiopian people began to rule themselves by the federated parliamentary system. Today, democratization of both politics and economy in their various respects are being done aggressively, both by the government and by full participation of the citizens without exception.

Of all things, a new liberal and market oriented economic policy has already been adapted and become operational. Alongside this, numerous substantial reforms and measures have been taken in order to create an economic climate that favors investment.

So, in view of these fundamental and radical changes, some remarkable outcomes have already achieved, one can say, the Ethiopian economy, currently is on the proper channel and promis-

Q: What is the Ethiopian attitude towards the current developments in the Middle East?

A: As it is clearly indicated and written in her foreign policy and National constitution, Ethiopia is committed to oppose all injustice manifested in any form. And it has a firm belief that all conflicting issues that arise between nations and state could and should be resolved through peaceful dialogue between the concerned bodies. In view of this, our total attitude and conviction on the current developments in the middle east could not be otherwise. That is to say, all the current burning issues of this region must be solved through peaceful dialogue on the round table in accordance to the conventional International Laws.

Q: Any last comment?

A: As a final comment, I would like to re-iterate only one thing. In order to exist, we have to strive aggressively to foster democratic unity within our respective countries, and get united regionally so that we could be able to contribute toward the democratic unity of the world.

To that end, Ethiopia and Yemen should be one of the first groups to start this noble track in this region

American International School inaugurated

The American International school is to be officially inaugurated today September. 9. The event was attended by some officials from the ministry of education and diplomats. The attendees expressed their happiness to see the school offering a good atmosphere for learning, adopting advanced equipment and technology.

The network includes the programs of the social care funds and service of the of the pensions both military and civil service. It is expected that a total of 291,000 citizens benefit from the network

Continued from page 1 British shadow cabinet minister in Yemen

Mr. Duncan will be leaving the active opposition figures representing come to power after a General country tomorrow Tuesday September the Conservative party in the UK. His Election. Each member of the shadow British people on the truth about the Arab world."

Mr. Duncan, who is also the Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Front bench spokesman, is among the most

Electronic

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Launched

10, 2002 and will be heading back for role in the Shadow Cabinet has been cabinet is allocated responsibility for the UK where he will "help inform the enhanced with his extensive and 'shadowing' the work of one of the strong relations with the Arab world.

The shadow cabinet is the name given to the group of senior members from the chief opposition party who would form the cabinet if they were to

Last Sunday, Prime Minister Abdul

Oader Bajamal launched last Sunday

the project of the electronic rial serv-

ice of the general authority of posts

and savings. This system will facili-

tate the billing process and the internal

financial transfers, buying the post

members of the real cabinet. The Party Leader assigns specific portfolios according to the ability, seniority and

popularity of the shadow cabinet's stamps from the internet, from home or getting repaid cards of three kinds

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of the authority that links all the governorates. is estimated at YR173 mil-

with prices ranging from 2000 to

SAFETY IS PARAMOUNT AT SHERATON SANA'A HOTEL The Sheraton Sana'a Hotel takes the safety and security of its customers and associates very

seriously. In line with this philosophy, the hotel recently conducted a "Fire and Safety Week" to train its associates on firefighting, first aid and emergency The training was conducted by International Center for System and Management Dr. Abdulwahab Raweh, the Science. Practical training was provided to all participants over six days.



Starwood Hotels & Resorts Worldwide, Inc. is one of the leading hotel and leisure companies in the world with more than 740 properties in more than 80 countries and 110,000 employees at its owned and managed properties. With internationally renowned brands, Starwood is a fully integrated owner, operator and franchisor of hotels and resorts including: St. Regis, The Luxury Collection, Sheraton, Westin, Four Points by Sheraton, W brands, as well as Starwood Vacation Ownership, Inc., one of the premier developers and operators of high quality vacation interval ownership resorts. For more information, please visit www.starwood.com /pressclub or

New strategy for improving employees wages

Minister of Civil Services and Administrative Reform revealed in his lecture at Asaeed Foundation last Thursday that the government is preparing a strategy to improve the wages of the public sector employees based on their qualifications.

These reforms are to be carried out due to the big administrative disorders in terms of efficiency. "We have 460.000 employees while the wellqualified employees do not exceed 16 % and about 84 % have secondary schools certificates or below that" said Dr. Raweh. He said that the unbalanced distribution of employees in the governorates is another problem as 80 % of the labor force concentrated on the centers of the governorates besides the lack of the qualitative specialization. " We have 36000 employees at the health ministry, 25000 dual posts and 35000 retired cases. Therefore, the educational outputs should match the market needs as it is the same needs of development" He added.

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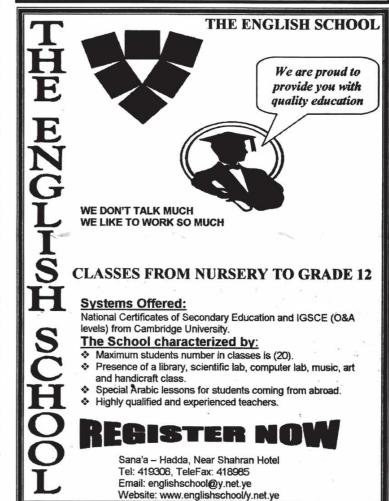
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Cleaning campaign of old Sana'a Started

Organized and supported by Al., nomination of Sana'a as an interna-Kapoos Company in cooperation with Bab Assalam Charitable Association, the Mayor of the Capital Secretariat, Ahmad Al Kuhlani, has inaugurated the cleaning week of the old Sana'a last Thursday. The cleaning workers supported by old Sana'a inhabitants initiated the campaign. This initiative comes after the recent threats of the International Committee for Preserving Historical Cities (ICPHC) to cancel the

tional heritage deserving preservation if the deterioration of the city continued. The threats of the ICPHC were due to the negligence of the concerned authorities and deterioration which old Sana'a was recently exposed to. In his speech, Al Kuhlani said that about YR. 100.000 is the annual expenditure of the government on cleaning the city and it is very important to take care of the city as a human heritage.

Yemen after a Year of September 11

MOHAMMED HATEM AL-QADHI YEMEN TIMES STAFF

he terrorist attacks of the September 11 in Washington and New York have changed the face of the world. They also enabled the US to reshape the international map and its alliances, mobilizing the world in the war against terror. The consequences of these attacks have affected a number of countries. Yemen is among these countries. It was in the beginning considered the country number 2 after Afghanistan, accused of harboring cells of terrorists. But Yemen could avoid any potential strikes on the part of the US. It offered and presented a number of facilities which were praised by the US government. Yemen also detained a number of suspected elements including even those who have been to Afghanistan or

According to official information, there are now 85

Hamid Alawadhi

al Department GPC

on the twin towers.

Head of the information & cultur-

The influence of the September 11

incidents can be explained in two ways.

The first include the impact of the

attacks internationally. Yemen con-

demned the horrible attacks that horri-

fied people all over the world as they

lost their relatives. Yemen is among the

countries that lost citizens in the attacks

At the domestic level, the impact

took two steps. First, the mistrust on the

part of the USA towards Yemen, accus-

ing it of harboring cells of terrorists.

But, the Yemeni diplomacy headed by

President Ali Abdullah Saleh, could

wipe out this charge and its conse-

The two countries moved to build up

this trust, joining hands in the war

against terrorism that affected Yemen

and the USA. Therefore, we can say

that the attacks have multidimensional

I believe that the Yemeni-US rela-

tionship, in the light of having a mutual

understanding to the concept of terror-

ism, away from the Zionist explanation

of the terror, is one of the important

means to push forward the efforts of the

two countries to achieve the joint goal

of cracking down on terrorism.

Everything indicates that the two coun-

tries are working together to reach this

aim. This shows, therefore, that the

relationship is improving to cover dif-

Mohammed M. Motahar

Deputy Minister of Tourism &

There is no doubt that the September

11 incidents nipped tourism at the bud

worldwide. Dispute the fact that

tourism is still virgin and represents

only 2% of total national product, the

September 11 incidents hit this sector

ferent aspects.

Environment

detainees while human rights organization claim they are 110. A number of these suspects are still at large being protected by tribal figures in remote areas difficult for government troops to reach. Around 54 others are detained at the Guantanamo military base in Cuba. The government have been accused by domestic and international organizations of abusing and violating human rights as it is holding these detainees without charges or trials. The government also requested the US aid to train Yemeni forces on cracking down on terrorists.

Some observers claim these procedures have also affected the Yemeni-Us relationship. However, others allege it has benefited a lot and that Yemen has become a focus of the US interest in the region for its critical geographical location. In order to evaluate the impacts of the September attacks on Yemen and its relationship with the US, its future, Yemen Times talked to prominent government, opposition and independent figures to write on these issues.

strongly. A number of reservations were called off, resulting in the suspension of 60-70% of the tourist activities. Around 13,000 workers in this service were affected. The banking sector was affected as well. Tourists flow to the country, mainly from Europe, which occupies 70% of the tourist flow, was reduced considerably. The incidents also affected the investment drive mainly in the field of tourism. The tourist investment is 17% of the total investment projects in the country.

The Deputy Minister says that the government has tried to avoid this impact, looking for alternatives. He says that the tourist promotion councils (TPC) will participate in all European exhibitions to promote tourism. Yemen will attend such activities in Germany, Britain, Spain, France...etc. It is also trying to enhance religious tourism, attracting tourists from South Asia countries like Malaysia.

Ali Al-Sarari **Head of Media Department, YSP**

We should say that the Yemeni-US relationship or closing is not a result of a natural relation but of incidents.

Since 1996, where the first military maneuver between the forces of the two countries took place, the door was opened for the US warships to refuel at Aden port. Then, there was a talk about the interest of the US to obtain military facilities on the Yemeni land. The USS Cole bombing complicated this relationship. The accuracy of this operation raised doubts. Then, it was disclosed that government employees were involved in facilitating the job of the attackers. This has made the US interfere to evaluate the administrative system, reschedule and cleanse it from elements having links with extremists. Therefore, the Yemeni-US relationship is more associated with the war on terror than political or economic interests. Since the September 11 incidents, the US demands from Yemen have accelerated and sometimes have been unreasonable. The fragile structure of the state as well as the sophisticated social structure made it impossible for the Yemeni government to carry out these demands as this entails some problems at the national level. I believe the authority should call for a national conference in which all political parties take part to formulate a strategy to encounter terrorism which can not be faced politically or militarily. There are social and economic factors which deserve full attention. These include the education curricula, curbing poverty, enhancing the power of state and law.

Saeed Thabet Saeed Journalist and Political Analyst

The war on terror has become the focal point of the US in its relationship with any country. The Yemeni government strongly condemned the September 11 attacks, expressed its willingness to cooperate with the US in this war on terrorism. This was followed by a number of steps that showed Yemen's serious cooperation with the USA. Therefore, we can say that security will top the Yemeni-US relationship for at least a decade to come. Other aspects of this relationship will be defined by the security and Yemen's procedures that serves the US war on terror and people who work against its interests and policies.

The political system is working hard to exploit the attacks in its favor and therefore it is offering the US a number of facilities to prove its seriousness in fighting terror which is a product of the US that encouraged its alliances during the Cold War to produce violent groups to fight against the communists. Taliban and Al-Qaeda used to get the support of the USA but later it became a pain in the neck of it. The rise of the Zionist Christian Rightist led to confrontation with these Islamist extremists. The Christian extremists which intended to agitate conflicts of civilization with













Muslims was encountered with these Islamic groups which acted as equal as the communist extremism.

The Yemen political system accuses its oppositions with terrorism so as to remove them away. Using this claim in the internal political fight will hit the opposition on the long term. It also affect the political system itself. It is no doubt that it is now under the pressure and blackmailing of the White House. However, it can make use of that through a national project including both governmental and opposition. They can deal with it in a transparent way, coming out ways of dealing with the US based on the interest of the two sides, offering facilities and improving the situation in return.

Mohammed Assabri **Political Analyst**

It is difficult to evaluate the US-Yemeni relationship after one year of the September 11 incidents. This difficulty arise from the fact that Yemen is a part of the Arab World seen by the USA as a small dot in an ocean.

Another factor arises from the fact that the US threats to Yemen after the attack have been obscure in addition to the unclear declaration of Yemen in joining this war as well as the cooperation in the field of military training and hunting down Al-Qaeda suspects feeling from Afghanistan. This sophisticated position, which attracted the attention of observers everywhere, has to be taken into account while discussing the consequences of the September incidents on Yemen and its relationship with the US.
We should consider the concept of

war on terrorism and its aims which is enlarging continuously as well as the US policy towards Arab and Islamic issues in Palestine, Iraq, Kashmeer, and Afghanistan. Yemenis are worried about the US-Yemeni relationship at the economic level. They have not found that the US is appreciating Yemen's cooperation in its war. The US officials, statements and decisions taken last year put Yemenis under US suspicion. Therefore, their sentiments of hostility to the US policy towards Palestine, Iraq and Afghanistan is on the rise. Yemeni government can not ignore such feelings. Its cooperation with the US will be considered by the people as a result of pressure to assist the Americans in an unreasonable and unjust war.

Yemeni government as well as the opposition believe the US is launching a war on terrorism without a clear-cut definition for terrorism and that the US administration encourages the killings of Muslims in Palestine, Kashmeer, and Pakistan. Therefore, the Yemeni people consider any request in the part of US from Yemen against their principles, the government has even been accused of breaking the constitution. Therefore, it would be difficult for the government to satisfy the US at the expenses of its people. Therefore, unless there is good atmosphere for this relationship, it is nonsense to talk on improvement in this relationship.

Yemenis inside and outside lost a lot after the attacks. There are a number of detainees in Yemen, Sheikh Abdulah bin Hussein, estimated them at thousands. The security officials who fulfill the US demands have no legal evidences on the involvement of these people in any terrorist acts. Most of them are in prison because of having long beards. Outside, there are hundreds of Yemenis who are subjected to offensive attacks or harassment. The US immigration authority considered two months ago all Yemenis suspects of being terrorists. Therefore, they face a lot of problems at the US airports. Other Yemenis were killed in Afghanistan or detained Guantanamu. Other losses include sacrificing a part of the political and fragile security stability. The relationship between political parties is tense and it is our democratic experience that pays

Besides, the sovereignty of the state has been spoiled by the US ambassador and FBI investigators.

Among the loss is that the US and investors embargo imposed on the Yemen ports.

The estimation of the Yemeni loss in the war against terror led by the arrogant US administration will not protect the US interests in Yemen in the future.

Mohammed Najji Allaw MP & Human Right activist

The September 11 incidents have considerately affected the human rights position in Yemen. Because of its totalitarian culture, Yemen does not bide by the law and constitution whose articles pertaining to freedoms comply with the International Declaration of Human Rights and other international treaties. The political security office (PSO) has taken the US pressure after these attacks of September 11 to exercise its habit of arresting people in a clear infringement to the law. These detainees were denied visits by their relatives who do not even know their detention whereabouts.

These relatives or families were subject to various forms of harassment. Such procedures constitute a clear violation of human rights in the country. The civil society organizations including political parties, NGOs, etc kept mute and did not fight these abuses. The National Authority for Human Rights and Liberties (HOOD) is the only NGO that has been active in this respect. I have the honor to run this NGO and I consider this a good step to rally all NGOs and other activists so as to make all international NGOs hear us and our appeals to exercise pressures on the US government which uses its power to pressure governments, including Yemen's turn into mere prison keepers carrying out its orders.

However, these governments are not justified in oppressing their people under the pretext of the US pressure.

Another point is that the consequences of the attacks and the aggressive behavior of the US government will increase sentiments of hatreds to the US people among Arabs and Muslims. This has become very concrete now. The September attacks made the US government forget human rights; it exercised horrible and disgusting acts at a time it was the sponsor of these rights. Rather it used these rights to blackmail different governments. However, it turned in a flash into a super power ordering governments to abuse human rights. The US government moved the Afghan detainees to Guantanamou so as to escape being subjected to the international law. As Yemen has got detainees in this military base, there is an influence on the direct relationship between with Yemeni and US peoples. This will breed the sentiments of enmity and feeling of taking revenge from the US government. This, of course, will encourage the armed reactions in a country characterized by loose stability and security.

NOTICE

This week is your last chance to participate in the historic supplement on the

40th Anniversary of the 26 September Revolution

to be issued by Yemen Times on this special occasion.

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تعن: ۷۱۱٥٤٩٦٤ أو ۲۱۷۱٥-٤٠

أخريوم لقبول العجز:الخميس ١٢ سبتمبر٢٠٠٢م

Israeli army wounds stone-throwing boys

(Reuters) - Israeli armoured combat vehicles fired at a crowd of stonethrowing Palestinian children in the West Bank on Saturday and wounded four of them, one critically, Palestinian witnesses and medics said.

Across the porous Green Line boundary in Israel, police weren on high alert for reported threats of a "mega-attack" by Palestinian militants over the Jewish New Year holiday weekend.

But the only reported bloodshed was in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and its persistence made a three-weekold mutual security arrangement between Israel and the Palestinian leadership look increasingly thread-

In Jerusalem, Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon said cracks were opening between Palestinians over the failure of violence to bring their goal of statehood closer and this could eventually spawn a negotiated peace deal.

Palestinian officials said Sharon aimed only to destroy the foundations for Palestinian independence created under interim peace deals by extending a military lockdown of the West Bank but this would not shake Palestinian resolve to win statehood.

Israeli tanks and troops swept back into West Bank cities in June after a rash of suicide bomb attacks in an uprising led by Palestinian militant groups that erupted almost two years ago after negotiations on a Palestinian state hit an impasse.

Gunbattle after boys wounded, witnesses say

In the northern West Bank city of Jenin, Israeli armoured vehicles on patrol fired mounted machineguns at boys who were throwing stones at them, witnesses said. The wounded were 11 to 12 years old, according to hospital sources.

Palestinian gunmen shot at the Israelis after the youths scattered, precipitating a gunbattle, witnesses said.

The army said it was checking the Palestinian accounts.

Two Palestinian boys aged 13 and 14 were wounded in the West Bank city of Tulkarm when tanks fired in the direction of people violating a tight curfew, hospital officials said.

In Gaza, Israeli troops raided the self-ruled city of Deir al-Balah, seizing an Islamic militant leader and three brothers in his home and demolishing four workshops producing mortars and Kassam rockets to be fired at Jewish settlements, the army said.

It said troops also safely detonated a large explosive found in the local compound of the Fatah movement of Palestinian President Yasser Arafat. The empty building was then blown up. Palestinian security sources said the demolished buildings contained a foundry and police and civil-defence offices.

Troops withdrew from Deir al-Balah after about three hours.

The army said the raid responded to attacks in which militants killed two Israeli soldiers on Thursday in Gaza, a crowded desert swathe of 1.4 million Palestinians in towns and refugee camps and 7,000 Jewish settlers in fortified enclaves.



Palestinian boys run from an Israeli tank during clashes at the al-Amari refugee camp in the West Bank city of Ramallah September 7, 2002. Up to 40 Israeli armoured personnel carriers and tanksrolled into a Palestinian-ruled town of Deir al Balah in central Gaza on Saturday and more troops reinforced the outskirts, Palestinian security sources and witnesses said.

"dangerous escalation" and said it mocked a security deal reached with Israel providing for the army to relieve its grip on Palestinian towns in exchange for local police reining in militants.

Steps to ease army strictures on transport and trade in Gaza are in limbo because Israel says it sees no real reduction of violence by militants, who rejected the security plan.

'Mega-Attack'

Police heightened security measures in Israel amid reports of a possible "mega-attack" on the Rosh Hashana holiday weekend, two days after police thwarted an attempt to smuggle a 600-kg (1,300-lb) car bomb from the West Bank into Israel.

The Palestinian uprising ignited during the Rosh Hashana holiday two years ago. At least 1,537 Palestinians

An Arafat aide called the raid a and 591 Israelis have been killed

Last week, the Palestinian interior minister urged Palestinians to abandon militant violence in favour of civil disobedience, saying bloodshed was achieving nothing.

Sharon said on Saturday there were splits in the Palestinian Authority over what he called its failure to obtain by force what it could not via negotia-

"We see the first signs of cracks and the increasing feeling in the PA that it is impossible to defeat Israel by force, impossible to impose on Israel solutions without giving anything in

exchange," Sharon told Israel radio. "It think that as the cracks get deeper, the possibility (for a negotiated peace) will increase."

Arafat and his aides have denied sponsoring violence.

Sharon, in a newspaper interview,

also signalled no return in any future peace process to interim accords that the right-wing leader had opposed when he was out of power.

"Oslo no longer exists. Camp David no longer exists, nor does Taba," Sharon, referring to past negotiating venues.

Senior Palestinian minister Saeb Erekat said those words betrayed what he called Sharon's agenda to "replace negotiations with dictates" and destroy the Palestinian Authority.

"I think Sharon identified his end game when he announced that all agreements signed are null and void. That makes it very clear Sharon is continuing to destroy the peace process in order to maintain the Israeli occupation," Erekat told Reuters.

"It is only in his wishful thinking that he will succeed in defeating Palestinian aspirations to independence and freedom."



Iraq's Foreign Minister Naji Sabri (L) speaks with an assistant before the start of an Arab Foreign Ministers meeting in Cairo September 5, 2002.

Arab FMs reject US war threats against Iraq

CAIRO, Sept 5. (Xinhua) - Arab among others, the US war threat foreign ministers here Thursday adopted a resolution on rejection of any US war against Iraq, said a source close to the meeting.

"The participants unanimously adopted the resolution on the Iraqi issue," the source said, adding this represents a firm Arab opposition to a possible US attack against Iraq.

During the two-day gathering, which opened at the Arab League (AL) Headquarters here on Wednesday, foreign ministers or their representatives of the 22 AL member states probed, against Iraq, the Palestinian-Israeli conflict and the Sudanese issue.

The meeting was convened amid an intensifying US war threat against

The United States has accused Iraq of developing weapons of mass destruction to pose a threat to world peace and regional security, but Iraq has denied the allegation.

US President George W. Bush has recently threatened to use all tools at his disposal to topple Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.

Egypt concerned at Sharon remarks on interim accord

CAIRO, Sept 7 (Reuters) - Egypt expressed concern on Saturday at comments made by Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon on annulling peace accords between Israel and the

"I hope that these words stated by the Israeli Prime Minister are just hot air...because the Israeli people need peace, as do the Palestinian people," Foreign Minister Ahmed Maher told reporters.

Sharon said, referring to previous negotiations and the interim agreements they achieved.

If the two sides failed to respect their signed agreements it would pose risks to international order, Maher

"This issue is very dangerous to the entire international community before it being a danger to the Middle East

Egypt is one of only two Arab states



Mr. Ahmed Maher, Foreign Minister of Egypt

"There are some people who want to obstruct any progress and want to issue to return to an age of chaos and an age devoid of legal bases which states abide by," he added.

In an interview with Israel's Maariv newspaper published on Friday, Sharon said there could be no return to interim deals that led to the establishment of Palestinian self-rule in parts of the West Bank and Gaza.

"Oslo no longer exists. Camp David no longer exists, nor does Taba,"

to have signed peace treaties with Israel. It sees itself as both a major ally of the United States and a mediator between Israel and Palestinians struggling to achieve statehood.

Maher discussed Sharon's comments with senior Palestinian official Mahmoud Abbas, also know as Abu

At least 1,537 Palestinians and 591 Israelis have been killed since a Palestinian uprising against Israeli occpation erupted in September 2000.

 فقد جوازا سفر يمنيين مع ضمانة صادرة من امريكا وصو جوازات مع اوراق بالانجليزية، باسم ورود صالح مثني، فعلى من وجدها الاتصال برقم: ٢٣٢٤٢١، أو أيصالها الى قسم شرطة الحميري وله مكافأة وجزيل الشكر

Lost

A Yemeni passport + American credit paper + Passports copies and papers written in English carrying the name of Worood Saleh Muthana were lost. Any one has find it is kindly asked to call 233431 or bring it to Al Himiary police station and he is going to be awarded.

Turkey's Erdogan boosted by court decision

ANKARA, Sept 7 (Reuters) - A Turkish court has erased a criminal conviction from the record of Recep Tayyip Erdogan, whose party leads opinion polls ahead of November 3 elections, in a move that boosts his chances of being allowed to stand.

The final decision on whether Erdogan, who was convicted in 1998 and served a jail sentence for "inciting hatred" in a 1997 speech, can be a candidate lies with Turkey's High Electoral Board which will examine the list of candidates by September

The former Istanbul mayor is leader

of the Justice and Development Party (AKP), founded last year from the more moderate wing of an Islamist party banned for threatening Turkey's strictly secular order.

Erdogan says his party is conservative and democratic and he rejects the Islamist label, but the military and others in the secular establishment remain suspicious of him.

Erdogan's original conviction was based on a speech in which he quoted lines from a poem reading: "The mosques are our barracks, the domes our helmets, the minarets our bayonets and the faithful our soldiers".

A court in Diyarbakir ruled late on Friday in favour of Erdogan's request for his 1998 conviction under article 312 of Turkey's penal code to be wiped from his record because of changes to the law since his convic-

Erdogan's supporters said the decision meant the electoral board would have no further grounds to reject his candidacy.

"This decision is definite. Erdogan's conviction and record are ended," Erdogan's lawyer Hayati Yazici was quoted as saying by the Anatolian news agency.

Earth Summit assures of sustainable development

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 4 (Xinhua) - The world leaders announced Wednesday that they are committed to helping small island developing countries work toward sustainable development when adopting a plan of implementation to promote sustainable development worldwide.

At the last session of high level segment of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) here, the world leaders said small island developing countries are a special case both for environment and development.

"Although they continue to take the lead in the path toward sustainable development in their countries, they are increasingly constrained by the interplay of adverse factors clearly underlined in Agenda 21," the implementation

Agenda 21 is the plan of action for sustainable development that was agreed by the world leaders in Rio in 1992.

The summit urged the international community to accelerate national and regional implementation of the program of action with adequate financial resources, transfer of environmentally sound technologies and assistance for capacity building.

It also urged the world to assist small island developing countries through



Delegates hold a protest banner while U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell addressesthe Erath Summit in Johannesburg, September 4, 2002

elaboration of specific initiatives in delimiting and managing in a sustain-

The document set 2004 as the deadline to develop community-based initiatives on sustainable tourism and build the capacities necessary to diversify

tourism products.

It is very necessary to undertake a full and comprehensive review of the implementation of the Barbados Program of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States in

The WSSD, which was kicked off on

Aug. 26, has reviewed progress in implementing Agenda 21 and developed the implementation plan for the further implementation of sustainable development policies and programs worldwide. The summit ended later Wednesday.

Sudan to resume talks if rebels meet conditions

KHARTOUM Sept 7 (Reuters) -Sudan has said it will resume landmark peace talks with rebels to halt a 19-year war if they meet certain demands, a Sudanese newspaper said on Saturday, but rebels said they would not accept any preconditions.

Khartoum suspended peace talks with the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) in Kenya on Monday after the SPLA captured the strategic town of Torit. The government has said it will only go back to the table if a ceasefire is in place.

"The government has laid three conditions for the resumption of dialogue with the rebel movement," al-Rai al-Aam newspaper said, quoting an unnamed "highly placed diplomatic

"They are: ending military escalation by the rebels, returning the situation to what it was before the seizure of Torit and stopping rebel movement meant to capture new areas.

An SPLA spokesman in Nairobi could not confirm the report, but said his group was unlikely to agree to any preconditions, though it was eager to resume negotiations as soon as possible. "We have not walked out, it was

Khartoum who walked out." Samson Kwaje told Reuters. "Even if they come (back to Kenya) tomorrow, we will resume talks. Our delegation is still in

"But we don't accept any pre-conditions. When you are coming to negotiate, you don't set conditions, that's why you negotiate...We won't accept a ceasefire just like that. A ceasefire has to be negotiated, once we have finished with other issues such as (oil) well-

The rebels accuse the government of double standards, saying Khartoum had launched offensives throughout the talks aimed at ending Africa's longestrunning war, which has killed some two million people.

were not immediately available for comment on the newspaper report.

International Pressure

The Sudanese government in the largely Muslim and Arabised north has been fighting a war since 1983 with the SPLA, which wants greater autonomy in the south - which is mainly animist with a small percentage of Christians and Muslims.

Though the last of the government delegates left Kenya on Thursday, regional analysts say pressure from international observers, especially the United States, and war fatigue on both sides is likely eventually to bring about a resumption of talks.

The talks were intended to build on a highly successful round held in July. Then, Khartoum and the SPLA signed a framework deal on some of the most difficult issues, including giving the south the option to secede, in a referen-

The current round of negotiations, overseen by the regional conflict-solving body IGAD (Inter-Governmental Authority on Development) was supposed to tackle remaining issues such as

comprehensive deal could be reached within the five weeks scheduled.

Egypt, which along with Libya launched a separate Sudan peace initiative three years ago, said on Saturday that Cairo was working with Tripoli and Khartoum to activate the 1999 plan.

Government officials in Khartoum power-sharing and wealth-sharing. Both sides had been optimistic that a

"The two countries (Egypt and Libya) will continue contacts...and with the Sudanese brothers to work towards

S.Africa says U.S. war on Iraq would be unfortunate

JOHANNESBURG, Sept 7 (Reuters) - South Africa joined on Saturday an international chorus of countries warning against a U.S. attack on Iraq, saying any strike would be "unfortunate".

"Just as it is wrong to change governments internally by unilateral military means, so it is unacceptable for one government to change another by military means," Foreign Minister Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma said in an interview with the Saturday Star.

"I don't see what's so urgent about attacking Iraq. We think it would be very unfortunate if the U.S. were to do that," she added. "War, if it can, should always be avoided...other means of persuasion should be used."

The newspaper reported that President Thabo Mbeki wouldn caution

against military strikes on Iraq when he travels to New York this week to address the United Nations General Assembly.

Presidential spokesman Bheki Khumalo said Mbeki would attend a service in New York on Wednesday in memory of those who died on September 11, but he would not comment on the president's likely message to the United Nations.

A spokesman for Dlamini-Zuma, who travels to New York on Monday, said she would "convey our concerns regarding a possible attack on Iraq".

The United States, facing international doubts and congressional demands for more evidence to support President George W. Bush's campaign against Saddam Hussein, says it has reason

enough to oust the Iraqi leader.

Arab leaders have warned against an attack, with Arab League chief Amr Moussa saying a war would "open the gates of hell" in the Middle East. He urged Baghdad to readmit weapons inspectors in coordination with the United Nations.

The European Union, in a veiled warning to the United States not to go it alone in military action, said this week the best way to deal with Iraq was by respecting the rule of the U.N. and building a broad coalition to force Baghdad to accept arms inspections.

Bush is to meet British Prime Minister Tony Blair on Saturday to discuss Iraq and will outline his case against Saddam in a speech to the United Nations on September 12.

activating the (Egyptian-Libyan) initiafive," Egyptian Foreign Minister Ahmed Maher told reporters after meeting Libyan minister Ali Abdesselam



تخفيضات خاصة لمشتركي صحيفة ويمن تايمز ، عند تسجيل ابنائهم في ثانوية الفرسان Yemen Times Subcribers will get an exclusive dicounts in the registration fees when they register their children at AI Fursan Secondry School



وحرصاً من صحيفة (يمن تايمز) على تقديم أفضل الخدمات لمشتركيها المحترمين فقد تم عقد إتفاق مع ثانوية الفرســــان الأهلية بتقديم تخفيضات خاصة من الرسوم الدراسية للطلبة من أبناء المشتركين في الصحيفة . وللمشتركين الراغبين في الحصول على هذا الأمتياز مراجعة المدرسة فـــى موقعها الكائن في صنعاء - شارع حده - تقاطع شارع مقاديشو - تليفاكس ٢٠٧٦٢٢

Pakistan frees hardliners after brief detention

LAHORE, Pakistan, Sept 7 (Reuters) Pakistani authorities detained leaders of five hardline Islamic parties and 200 supporters for several hours on Saturday to thwart a plan to hold a major election rally in defiance of a government ban.

The leaders from the six-party Mutahidda Majlis-e-Amal (MMA) alliance, were detained by police at Lahore railway station as they tried to board a train bound for Karachi, where they planned to stage a big rally, alliance sources said.

However, they were released a few hours after the train they had intended to catch left for Karachi

Alliance leaders denounced the move as a violation of constitution.

"It is trampling of the democratic values and the constitution by the military dictator," Maulana Fazal-ur-Rehman, the leader of one of the parties, Jamiat-e-ulema-e-Islam, told Reuters by telephone while he was being held at Lahore police station.

Ijaz Ahmed Shah, home secretary of the central province of Punjab province of which Lahore is the capital, defended the government move.

"We are doing nothing but implementing the code of conduct issued by the Chief Election Commissioner," he told Reuters.

The MMA announced a plan earlier this month to hold a series of rallies in Pakistani cities to which activists would travel together by train, in spite of a government ban on political rallies in public places.

They were permitted on Wednesday to travel from Rawalpindi to Lahore, where they held a rally in spite of the ban.

"We don't accept any government regulations that trample the constitution and human rights," Rehman said. "We are considering a new plan of action."

Politicians Barred From Polls

Major political parties have accused the government of manipulating the October

Bomb blast

near Nepali



Leaders of Mutahidda Majlis-e-Amal (MMA), an alliance of six hardline Islamic parties, (from R-L) Maulana Fazal-ur-Rehman, Maulana Shah Ahmed Noorani, Qazi Hussain Ahmed and Allama Sajid Naqvi, address a news conference in Lahore on September 7, 2002.

polls, supposed to return the country to civilian rule, by effectively barring two exiled former prime ministers, Benazir Bhutto and

The hardline Islamic groups have often in the past allied themselves with military dictators, but they fell out with Musharraf when he abandoned the Taliban rulers in neighbouring Afghanistan and threw his weight behind U.S. action there after the September 11 attacks.

The Muslim parties command strong support at street level which has enabled them to ly in elections.

The detention of the Muslim leaders came a few hours after Musharraf left Pakistan for the United States, where he will take part in a ceremony to mark the first anniversary of the September 11 attacks on New York and Washington.

Musharraf, who went from being an international outcast for seizing power in a 1999 coup to a darling of the West for abandoning the Taliban in Afghanistan, will be expecting a reaffirmation of support as a key ally in the appears increasingly isolated at home. But he is unlikely to face much criticism

from the U.S. administration over his domes-After unveiling constitutional changes guaranteeing a major role for the military in

government and a host of obstacles to bar the two most popular politicians from the polls, Musharraf received a mild rebuke from the U.S. State Department last month

That was immediately followed by a strong message of support from U.S. President

Afghans detain 18 as Karzai visits hero's grave

capital, no casualities KATHMANDU, Sept 7 (Reuters) to the Panisher Valley amid tight securi-A bomb blast early on Saturday in the ancient Nepali town of Thimi, east of ty to visit the shrine of a slain comthe capital Kathmandu, caused minor mander.

damage to a municipal corporation building but no casualties, police said. No group claimed responsibility for the blast but police blamed Maoist

rebels fighting to overthrow the kingdom's constitutional monarchy. "Maoists set off a bomb early in the

morning at the municipality office but no one was injured," one police official told Reuters. The communist guerrillas have

een blamed for several small bomb attacks in and around the capital since the end of a state of emergency at the end of last month.

King Gyanendra imposed emergency rule in November to help security forces tackle the guerrillas who are inspired by the revolutionary ideas of the late Chinese communist leader Mao Zedong.

Officials say more than 4,700 people, most of them rebels, have been killed since the revolt began in 1996.

Key political parties and the government have been divided over whether to extend emergency rule in the run-up to parliamentary elections set to begin on November 13. The rebels have vowed to stop the election from being held.



KABUL, Sept 7 (Reuters) - Afghan authorities held a security chief and 17 others for questioning on Saturday after a failed assassination attempt on President Hamid Karzai who travelled

Karzai flew to the grave of Ahmad Shah Masood to mark the first anniversary of the legendary commander's murder at the hands of suspected al Qaeda operatives.

The attempt on the president's life in the southern city of Kandahar was blamed on the same network.

"We will continue to fulfil the obligations and the desires of the man who lies here," Karzai told reporters near the green-domed shrine high on a hill set among stunning mountain peaks.

Masood, called the "Lion of the Panjsher" for his legendary resistance first of the Soviets and then of the Taliban, died on September 9 last year when two men posing as journalists set off an explosive device during an interview near the Tajik border.

Thursday's assassination bid on Karzai came just hours after a huge car bomb ripped through a crowded street in central Kabul, killing up to 26 people and injuring 150.

International peacekeepers patrolling the streets of the city said they had tightened security, but added that they could not provide a guarantee against future attacks.

The two incidents raised fears of a further escalation in violence in Afghanistan in the run-up to the first anniversary of Masood's death and of the attacks on New York and Washington two days later.

Both the assassination bid and the blast in Kabul were blamed on remnants of the ousted Taliban regime and the al Qaeda network it sheltered. Al Qaeda, led by Osama bin Laden, are accused by the United States of carrying out the September 11 attacks.

Investigation under way

Khalid Pashtoon, spokesman for local governor Gul Agha Sherzai, said that the 18 men were detained in Kandahar.

He named the security chief as Said Rasool, but gave no further details. Two gunmen and one of Karzai's Afghan guards were killed in a shootout. according to Afghan officials, who also say one U.S. soldier was injured.

Karzai has said he will not beef up his own personal security as a result of the attack, but did tell reporters late on Friday he would be more cautious on his travels in future and would tighten the army's recruitment procedures in outlying provinces.

Defence Minister Mohammad Oasim Fahim said that the two assailants had joined the local army in Kandahar less than three weeks before opening fire on Karzai's vehicle, just missing the leader and slightly injuring Sherzai.

Mohammad Anwar, deputy p chief in Kandahar, on Friday named one of the dead gunmen as Abdur Rehman, from the Kajaki area of neighbouring province of Helmand. He was in his

Helmand and Kandahar are former strongholds of the hardline Islamic Taliban regime, which was toppled by U.S. bombing and ground assaults by the Northern Alliance resistance movement which Masood led until his death.

The areas are also dominated by Afghanistan's largest ethnic group the Pashtuns, from which Karzai himself

Afghan Interior Minister Taj Mohammad Wardak told Reuters on Saturday that a man was being held in connection with the car bomb attack in Kabul. The man, who owned the taxi which exploded, sold it on to another person who has yet to be identified, he

Homage to masood

Karzai put a brave face on his brush with death, saying that he had survived close scrapes in the past and would carry on undeterred.

He sought to show it was business as usual on Saturday, appearing as planned at a seminar devoted to the life of Masood.

He then flew by helicopter to Masood's shrine at Khanise, close to his birthplace of Bazarak. The tall, urbane

held out in the Panjsher for years against the Taliban onslaught, earning him the status of a legend among fellow ethnic Tajiks.

Security along the winding dirt track to Khanise, some 90 km (60 miles) northeast of Kabul, was tight, and Karzai arrived at the seminar earlier in Kabul in a convoy of vehicles including two U.S. armoured trucks armed with heavy machineguns.

The anniversary of Masood's death on Monday has been declared a public holiday and major events are planned across the country.

"Ahmad Shah Masood never ever thought of leaving Afghanistan for one second," Karzai told the seminar.

"He always continued to strugg! this country. The truth is that Masood's struggle to the last days of his life saved this country from total occupation...we call him the hero forever."

Parallels between Masood's fate and Thursday's assassination bid on Karzai this week were hard to avoid.

But the decision to make the anniversary a big event by Masood's ethnic Tajik kin, who now dominate the government because they formed the bulk of the victorious Northern Alliance, has caused unease among Western diplomats in Kabul who fear it will further alienate the Pashtuns.

Many Pashtuns are angry that the small Tajik clan now dominates central government, and analysts say that disgruntled Pashtuns could be used by Taliban and al Qaeda forces still in the country to carry out the kind of attacks which shook Afghanistan on Thursday.

Security has been beefed up in the capital after the car bomb and ahead of next week's anniversary dates, but the 5,000-strong International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) of international peacekeepers said it was limited in what it could do.

"We have introduced tougher security measures," said ISAF head, Turkish Major-General Hilmi Akin Zorlu. "But the only way to stop the risk completely would be a complete security clampdown...We will not give the terrorists that victory," he told reporters in Kabul.



An Indian Sikh soldier places a gun near the bodies of three suspected infiltrators in the Poonch district of the Line of Control (LOC) of Jammu and Kashmir state September 7, 2002.

Kashmir alliance leaders freed, headed for talks

SRINAGAR, India, Sept (Reuters) Three Kashmiri separatist leaders put under house arrest on Friday were released later in the day ahead of a trip to New Delhi for the second round of talks with a semi-official Indian group seeking to bring peace to the disputed Himalayan region.

"They were detained as a precautionary measure but were released on Friday evening," a police spokesman said on Saturday.

Chairman of the All Parties Hurriyat (Freedom) Conference Abdul Gani Bhat, and two other leaders, Shabir Shah and Moulana Abbass Ansari, were put under house arrest to prevent them from campaigning against the upcoming elections set for September 16.

The elections have triggered fears of increased violence by separatists fighting New Delhi's rule in Kashmir, India's only Muslim majority state.

The three were scheduled to leave for New Delhi on Saturday for talks with the Kashmir Committee which is trying to find a solution to end the 55year dispute.

Kashmir remains at the heart of an eight-month-old standoff between nuclear-armed India and Pakistan who have fought two of their three wars over the region since 1947.

The Kashmir Committee, an influ-

ential group of academics and journalists, held the first round of talks with the Kashmiri separatist alliance - All Hurriyat (Freedom) Conference - last month in Srinagar, the summer capital of Jammu and

The Hurriyat has said it will not participate in the elections and has urged Kashmiris to stay away from the polls.

India has been trying to press moderate separatists to take part, hoping the poll will boost the legitimacy of its rule in the region.

Several militant groups have threatened to disrupt the elections, the hardpro-Pakistan Jamiat-ul-Mujahideen group threatening to kill candidates, voters and anyone else taking part in the elections.

On Friday suspected rebels shot dead five people including a politician contesting the state elections.

India accuses Pakistan of arming and training Islamic militants and sending them into Jammu and Kashmir, but Pakistan denies the

Officials say more than 35,000 people have been killed since a rebellion broke out in the Indian-ruled Himalayan region at the end of 1989.

Separatists say more than 80,000 have been killed since then.



THE INTERNATIONAL **WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION**

The International Women's Association, Sana'a is pleased to announce that its first monthly meeting of the new season will take place tat the Taj Sheba Hotel on Wednesday, 11 September, 10 A.M.

This meeting will be a WELCOME BACK Coffee Morning for all women (both regular IWA meeting attendees and new members)

Please come and bring a friend along

Admission fees to the meting will be YR400. All monies collected by the IWA are distributed to charities in Yemen mainly focussing on women children.

Please note that the general meetings of the IWA are held on the Second Wednesday of every month at the Taj Sheba hotel.

Loose talk unraveled German 9/11 Anniversary plot

remark helped police seize a suspected Osama bin Laden follower and his American fiancee who worked at a U.S. base as they plotted a September 11 anniversary attack, officials said on Saturday.

German police arrested a 25-year-old German-born Turk suspected of building five bombs near the tourist city of Heidelberg. They also detained his 23year-old American fiancee a civilian working at a government-run store on the city's U.S. Army Europe headquar-

"We have evidence that an attack was planned for September 11," Thomas Schaeuble, interior minister for the southwest German state of Baden-Wuerttemberg, said on Friday night. "He seems to be a follower of Osama bin Laden who is deeply religious and harbors a hatred for Americans and Jews."

"According to our information she hated Jews as well."

A base official named the woman as Astrid Eyzaguirre. The state Interior Ministry named the detained Turk as Osman P. The name Osman Petmezci appears alongside that of Eyzaguirre on

The scenic Heidelberg area is home to 16,000 Americans who are soldiers, family members and support staff for the U.S. Army Europe headquarters, base spokesman Sandy Goss said.

Officials said Eyzaguirre warned a friend working there to stay away from the store, which is on the closed military base, in the coming days. The friend told law enforcement officials who were then able to unravel the plot.

"One of her co-workers made the decision to go to the authorities," said Mitchell Edgar, a spokesman for the Army & Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES). "We applaud her for that."

He said she was being questioned by German police.

Runs stores on U.S. bases

BERLIN (Reuters) - An indiscreet Department of Defense, runs stores on U.S. military bases. Edgar said Eyzaguirre had worked there for five years and was an assistant facility man-

> Schaeuble said the attacks would have been aimed against U.S. military installations and sites in Heidelberg's

> Security has been tightened across Europe ahead of the first anniversary of the attacks on the United States in which about 3,000 people died. The Heidelberg case appears to be the first involving a September 11 anniversary attack.

> Washington has blamed Saudi-born dissident bin Laden and his al Qaeda network for the attacks with hijacked airliners, which destroyed the twin towers of the World Trade Center in New York and hit U.S. military headquarters at the Pentagon.

Schaeuble said police had found shells for five bombs and 287 lb of chemicals and electrical material. The suspect worked as a warehouse employee in a chemical factory.

Police also found a picture of bin Laden in the apartment of the man, who had a criminal record involving theft and drugs. He lived with his fiancee in the city of Walldorf near Heidelberg.

"As far as we now know, we are dealing with an individual who has no known links to a terror network," Interior Minister Otto Schily told the Antenne Bayern radio station on Saturday. "It involves a dangerous person with an Islamic background."

Heidelberg is a popular destination for American tourists and students studying in Germany, and has a long connection with the U.S. military. American General George Patton died there in a military hospital in 1945 after a road crash.

Afghan-born German arrested in

Separately, the German prosecutor's office said late on Friday that U.S. The AAFES, chartered by the authorities had arrested an Afghan-born



German officials said September 6, 2002 they had arrested an apparent follower of Osama bin Laden and his fiancée on suspicion of planning attacks on U.S. sites to mark the anniversary of the September 11 attack. U.S. soldiers stand guard at the headquarters of the 'Fifth Corps' of the U.S. Army in Heidelberg, Germany, tightening security after the Turkish man and his American fiancée were arrested by German police on Sept. 5. Photo by Ralph

German from the city of Hamburg, where three September 11 hijackers once lived, also on suspicion of plan-

The prosecutor's office in Karlsruhe said U.S. officials had arrested the man in New York in late August and said he was being held in Virginia.

U.S. officials told Germany there was evidence of possible attacks planned by the 39-year-old man, the office said.

Hamburg has been a focus of investigations into the September 11 attack because Mohammed Atta, the leader of the 19 suicide hijackers, and two other

lead pilots lived and studied for years in the northern port city.

Der Spiegel magazine reported on Saturday that the arrested man, whom they named as Safiola L., lived with Atta in a Hamburg student dormitory in

Der Spiegel said the man was also believed to be close to Mohammed Haydar Zammar, 41, a German-Syrian citizen in Hamburg whom investigators believe helped served as a link in bringing Atta and others to receive paramilitary training in Afghanistan. Zammar is now in Syrian custody.

Vacancy for a Health **Manager Post**



International Cooperation for Development (ICD), a British based non-governmental organization, is looking for an experienced health manager to be based on Hodeidah.

The Health Manager will be required to plan and manage ICD supported health project, provide full support to the introduction of a decentralized district health system, contact with and reporting to project donors, develop & implement appropriate monitoring system, provide direct management and administrative support.

The person we need:

- 1. Qualification in Health Management, Planning, Community Health or Primary Health Care
- Minimum of 5 years experience working in health services
- Experience in project management, monitoring, evaluation, budgeting and financial monitoring
- Up to date knowledge of community based health care initiatives and cost sharing mechanism
- 5. Excellent interpersonal and communication skills including report writing in English and Arabic and good computer skills
- Willing to travel frequently in Yemen

Closing date for applications: 25/9/2002

Applications should be submitted to ICD office in Sana'a, the diplomatic area near the People Charitable Society, street 20, building No. 9

Further Information: Mohammed Sherief Tel: 440359, 440362, Fax: 440365, P. O. 4039, Sana'a Email: icdyemgen@y.net.ye

lemen-Oxfam twoards poverty reduction

By Abduh Moqbil Assabri YEMEN TIMES STAFF

xfam in collaboration with the Ministry of **Planning** and Development held a workshop on the role of the civil society in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Plan, (PRSP), from 2-4 September 2002. The workshop brought together a wide range of stakeholders and a diverse representation from civil society. It provided a forum for discussion of issues regarding what role civil society can play in the PRSP implementation, monitoring and coordination. The PRSP experience from Uganda was presented, which is a successful model and offered useful learning for Yemen.

The Oxfam representative in Yemen, Mrs. Rajni Khanna, stated that the workshop generated a lot of interest and commitment form civil society representatives to engage in the PRSP. "A strong need for building partnership was identified between civil society, the government, donors and with poor people," she added.

"A road map for civil society action in the PRSP was planned which related to aspects of building capacity to engage in policy implementation and monitoring, facilitating coordination amongst civil society and with governments and donors in the context of the PRSP, and the need for a wider dissemination of the PRSP to others" she noted further.

During the 3-day heated discussion, participants came up with that poverty was a critical issue that should be shouldered by all the concerned bodies. This can not be achieved unless there is full participation at grass root level in pursuance of implementing the PRSP.

In order to secure full participation Hadda Hotel in Sana'a.

by the concerned bodies at the government, civil society organizations and the poor, participants placed great stress on that the government has to commit itself to being aware of the vital role played by the civil society organizations to implement and pursue the PRSP. In this case what is needed is to broaden the horizons for further constructive dialogue in order to achieve the desired goals of the

An attention focus has been paid to the donors within the context of promoting the civil society organizations to work efficiently hand in hand along with the government and the poor in

2) Oxfam

Civil society organizations have also committed themselves to making strenuous self-efforts in order to achieve the utmost intention repreing the voice of the poor heard in the and suffering. Oxfam's way of doing

process of implementing and pursuing the PRSP in Yemen.

The workshop was seen as a step towards implementing the PRSP

sented by reducing poverty and mak- 70 countries, to overcome poverty

things are to make a difference to the lives of poor women and men, being innovative, collaborative and cost effective. In addition to this, more attention focus has been paid to the Oxfam attempts to influence policy and practice changes of institutions in favor of the poor and to promote the rights of poor people. Oxfam's own definition of poverty encompasses economic, social and political aspects. It sees poverty more material deprivation to include deficits in health and education and being Oxfam works with others in over excluded from political and economical decision-making.

Powerlessness and voice poverty is

an important dimension of poverty. Oxfam has been engaged in the PRSP in several countries. Oxfam believes that the poor should be given opportunities to influence decisions that affect their lives. Women must be included to get development priorities right so that it benefits poor popula-

Oxfam GB's program

In Yemen, Oxfam has been working since 1983 in response to the earthquake that shook the governorate, in Dhamar and has since built up its presence with a full scale country program since 1991. It supports civil society and government in the health sector, on gender equity issues such as ending violence against women and more recently in supporting the PRSP. Oxfam GB works with partners including the Health Public Ministry, national and community-based organizations academic and research organizations and donors.

Oxfam believes that poverty is a state of powerlessness, which can be solved through popular action and political will. With many of the causes of poverty global in nature, members of Oxfam International believe they can achieve greater impact in addressing issues of poverty by their collective efforts.

To achieve the maximum impact on poverty, Oxfams link up their work on development programs humanitarian response, lobbying for changes at national and global level, and popular campaigns and communications work aimed at mobilizing public opinion for change.

Oxfam members are independent secular organizations, working with all people regardless of race or religion. Oxfam members have no religious or political affiliations.



Oxfam representatives in Yemen along with civil society organizations and governmental representatives during the Oxfam's discussion of the PRSP at

Impact of 11 September events on Yemen economy

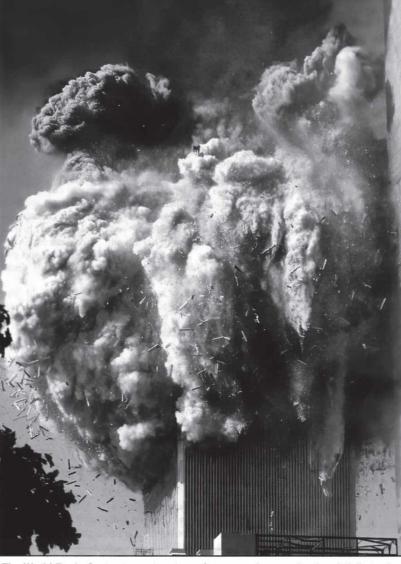
BY MAHYOUB AL-KAMALI YEMEN TIMES STAFF

fter one year since the events September in America had taken place we may wonder how does the Yemeni economy look and why officials talk about lagging in investment processes and drop in oil and tourism revenues despite the rise in oil explorations and the govenment's measures for encouraging local and foreign investors. There are many questions to be raised about Yemen's current economy situation and consequences of New York and Washington events on Yemen's economy.

Economic negative impact on Yemen produced by 11 September events are concentrated in the follow-

- Foreign investments in Yemen have faced a setback because immediately the Arabs and Muslims have been accused of being behind the attacks in addition to elements bearing the Yemeni nationality. That prompted foreign companies to suspend their investment in Yemen.
- Oil prices dropped by 20% and resulted in decrease in Yemen's oil revenues on which Yemen depends on by 90% for financing its general budget.
- Tourism revenues plummeted by 50% of its annual incomes as a result of decisions taken by some countries preventing tourists from visiting Yemen under allegations of the presence of Usama bin Laden's followers.
- Drop in Yemen's civil aviation rev-

- Sharp reduction in hotels guests due to reduction in number of tourists coming to Yemen from western countries.
- Losses of insurance companies because of the rise in war risks premiums imposed by international insurance companies.
- Drop in value of the national currency at a percentage as high as 6 points as the dollar exchange has reached to 176,30 rials.
- Naval transport companies of Yemen have also sustained losses and recession in their export activities. Against this situation and these developments the Yemeni government started at once taking many arrangements to deal with impact of 11 September crisis on Yemen's economy.
- Financial evaluation has been taken regarding the losses entailed from those events and there were efforts for gathering and providing relevant information to deal with their danger in the process of preparing the general budget of the state.
- A new strategy has drawn up for activating tourism and addressing South-east Asia markets to attract tourists to Yemen.
- The government conducted investigation into sources of invested money and also subjected honey merchants to investigation to be sure about reality of information accusing them of having link to Usama bin Laden, and that suspicion proved to be groundless and therefore Yemeni honey business stayed outside the circle of



The World Trade Center tower two turns into a mushroom cloud as it falls to the ground after a fire in New York in this September 11, 2001 file photo. Nearly one year after the Sept. 11 attacks forced America to confront the reality of foreign terrorism breaching its borders, the U.S. government is examining every piece of its security apparatus in efforts to prevent another attack.

the charge of funding terror.

- A new law on investment was issued containing factors and big facilities offered to investors with the aim of attracting them to
- The Yemen Central Bank introduced a draft law on fighting money laundering.

Yemen made contacts with the United states and donor countries to provide help in the effort for combating poverty and to help form the coast guard.

This orientation has yielded some benefits in favor of the Yemeni economy through urging Washington and donor countries on the necessity of aiding Yemen for uprooting poverty, as one of the factors breeding the phenomenon of terrorism.

The Yemeni government has obtained loans and facilities for implementing a new strategy for fighting poverty and unemployment, for supporting vocational and technical education and handicraft. The donor countries on their part decided holding a conference in Paris in mid October to discuss supporting Yemen's policy of reforms and helping the government in its development fields.

A year after the events of 11 September it seems that Yemen which got negatively affected by them, is considered one of the countries that benefited from the war on terror. It has in return dismiss any fears aroused on al-Oaeda elements and to continue the efforts of its economic reforms and reap the fruits of cooperation with the United States for fighting terror.

The Road Ahead

Towards better negotiation

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

n order to achieve effectiveness in diverse activities such as buying & selling, contracting, or agreeing upon goals; Good negotiation skills are critical. It's true that different people use different strategies of negotiation, however, they all start from one point, i.e., what, when, where, how exclusive and how much?

Yet there are a few tips that help in negotiations. It's important to know on which grounds you are standing, your points of strength and weakness, your flexibility level, and more than that, define your wants, objectives, what this negotiation is all about and what has to be addressed. You can use a preparation list in which you list out your goals and their importance levels.

The next step is to find out and analyze the other party's goals, what do they want? How could your products or services help them in fulfilling them? Then try to find the spots in which they are willing to consider your products or services in order to result in movement from their side and possibility of settlement, only then propose.

While proposing, you can make use of a few strategies. First of all, allow room for negotiation through using flexible rigidity. For example you can be flexible about the means by which goals can be achieved, but goals have to be archived on time.

Very often, it's a good idea to let the other party take initiative in the negotiation process; this would give you an idea of his expectations. On the other hand, raising your expectations and taking initiative in proposing the same would help you out in case you had to settle for less.

Trading places also help in understanding the circumstances of the other party and looking at the situation from their angle, and in turn this would help you in realizing their points of weakness, strength & limitations, just to know how far would

Emotions can play a good role in negotiations, in fact, the party which controls the emotional content of the negotiation will walk away with the bigger winning, this control can be earned by perceiving in advance for the negotiation and so less likely to respond in one's worst interest. Also look that you keep your emotions limp so that the other party makes the first emotional blow, which would give you an opportunity for more control upon the negotiation.

Deadlines are useful for enforcing decisions and agreements. Weather the deadline is absolute, real or convenient; keeping the other party anxious as time passes is a good tool to speed up the agreement.

Endnote: negotiators who are villing to take less would raise expectations and hence would end up receiving less. However, negotiations helps in controlling expectation levels and reach a fair deal.

Adoption of sufficient Strategy and active action plan



PREPARED AND WRITTEN ADMINISTRATOR FOR THE YEMEN TIMES

he Capital Secretariat Chamber of commerce & Industry (CSCCI) lies at the triangular corner of al-Hasaba St. and Mazda St. near the residence of the permanent committee of the General People's Congress, possessed its own 3-story building surrounded by quite large premises. Due its central, unique and significant location at the heart of Sana'a city being the largest and first trade-center over Rep. Of Yemen, and also population specifically and increasingly condensed and inhabited. CSCCI has roughly 16500 members including the most prestigious, renowned, well-known and leading public figures of Yemeni businessmen and first-class companies and corpora-

Enhancement of CSCCI's dedicated

By the sincere efforts of exerted by its board of directors headed by Sheikh /Abdul Wahab Sinan Abu Lohoom, chairman, Mohammed Mohammed Salah, vice-chairman of trading sector and Mr. Abdul Wahab Thabit, vicechairman of industrial sector, and also in support and collaboration of rest of

its board members elected later on, as strongly & comprehensively impact able and motivated members engaged in various domains of business environment. CSCCI became the most effective, reliable and sufficient body, and the mouthpiece of the private sector in Yemen in general and particularly in Sana'a city-the Capital

In fact, CSCCI occupied such high stage and position in accordance with its trustworthy activities and location as well. It established skillfully privileged relationships with many NGOs and NGOs, locally, regionally and internationally. Besides, it tries its best to create close cooperation and excellent understanding between private sector and government sector through motivation, mass communication means and also relevant participation in different events and rallies, with sense of good wisdom and rational manners that distinguished it from oth-

Locally:

A short while ago, sales tax bill /law prepared and issued recently was about to be applicable and implemented, regardless all its suppressive, unfair, paradoxical parts, articles & rules and discrepancies with institution. With no due consideration and forecasting visions that this bill/law to clarify that this bill/law will cripple, destroy, impede investment and will

well as CSCCI's friendly, active, reli- and damage economy as this can never Regionally: be applicable in any of the third world countries such as Yemen, of poor economy and increasing population with prevailing unemployment and destruc-

All these are real and absolute outcomes of variable points of view field, scientific & feasibility studies made, surveys and questionnaires conducted, and seminars & meetings held, discussions, debates & negotiations taken place all over Yemen in general, and done by CSCCI along with Yemeni Industrialists Association, in cooperation with so many other governorate chambers of Commerce and industry for instance Hodeidah & Taiz chambers, and in participation of a very massive array of honorable and sincere businessmen.

On its part, CSCCI played an effective and satisfactory role by its upholding, supporting and advocating stance, through its nomination and assignment of its consultative committee involved highly qualified, specialized and experienced legal consultants to struggle against this bill/law.

After that, a letter was officially addressed to our friendly and cordial president Ali Abdullah Saleh, who postponed this bill/law for one year proving his usual and stable stance closely side by side with his people in such disasters and dilemmas.

So, thank you very much for our beloved president.

Since a very long period, CSCCI has been launching its wide-ranging and large-scale activities to expand, develop, improve and promote all the possibly aspects of close cooperation, relevant coordination and business relations with all friendly Arab countries including Gulf-region countries towards potentially of creating and finding Arab joint and corporate mar-

Future, it started to establish excellent close relationships with most of Arab states' chambers and trade cen-

Over and above, CSCCI takes over and holds the responsibility of providence and procurement of relevant information relating to the growth of the private sector and it enjoys a complete dissemination strategy among its members and affiliates aiming at enlightenment and simplification of objectives' achievement as well as to keep them in touch and constant contact with their brotherly Arab counter-

Internationally:

At the same time, CSCCI has its excellent and fruitful strategy and action plan to establish long-term close cooperation with its counterparts worldwide.

Therefore, globally we mostly receive missions, delegations and

Our ultimate findings procured were complying with requirements and tangible needs. Many protocols and

exchange visits continuously with may

foreign chambers of commerce and

industry and other trading centers.

agreements of cooperation and coordination signed with many worldwide chambers such as south Korea...etc. Finally, we can shortly brief our

chamber of commerce & industry new action plan to include the following:

1- Re-qualification of its executive body and staff. Providing training courses for its

staff and personnel on computer

- science, languages and internet. Verification of potentiality specialized experts and consultants from abroad to give lectures on management, marketing, sales, distribution and promotion strategies for its members. This is to be done and arranged by CSCCI in cooperation with Netherlands Management Cooperation Program through its representative country
- Abdullah al-Robaidi. Updating computer network to reach modernization.
- 5- Issue specialized booklets and pamphlets as trade and industrial directories such as Exhibitions, job opportunities, various sectors of business for instance tourism, foodstuff, information technology, electronics, power stations, transportation...etc.

Exchange Rate for the Yemeni Rial as of September 7

USD	176.68	176.95
GBP	277.19	277.62
EUR	175.77	176.04
SAR	47.11	47.18
KWD	586.76	587.66
AED	48.10	48.18
EGP	38.41	38.47
BHD	468.62	469.34
QAR	48.53	48.60
JOD	250.51	250.99
OMR	458.90	459.60
CHF	120.06	120.24
SEK	18.98	19.01
JPY	1.503211	1.505508

Source: Central Bank of Yemen



Nations are built with people who are upright, who have self-esteem, and who do not not bow to a few dollars. Citizens with personal integrity and character strength build nations. Nations that with corrupt and weak citizens cannot expect to claim an important world

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



OUR OPINION

A year after September 11: Has the USA learnt a lesson?

hree days later, the first anniversary of the September 11 attacks will be marked. Nevertheless, the world is still asking, "Has the USA learnt a lesson?" Did the American government get an answer to the question asked by most Americans "Why did this happen?" and the big question, "Why do they hate us?"?

Did the world become a safer place after the war against terror started? Did the war in Afghanistan come to a peaceful end and is Osama bin Laden killed? Is bin Laden he and his al-Qaeda network paralyzed? Has the USA secured a way of avoiding such devastating incidents in the future? Are Americans confident that all those steps were useful or necessary to heal the wounds and avoid another similar

All those are legitimate questions that should be asked. People all over the world are curious and want to know whether the Bush government had done the right things.

Unfortunately, most, if not all of the answers to those questions, at least from the viewpoint of most Arabs and

The superpower of the world doesn't seem to rethink its way of handling things. It may say that it wants freedom, wealth, and good-quality life for all people of the world. But what it says directly contradicts what it is doing on the ground. The USA is now in control of the whole world. It controls most of the world's resources and wealth. It can impose its will on the United Nations, and worst of all, it does not give a damn about it.

I was on the Internet the other day looking for pages that include "global injustice" and guess what! I found that most of those who had something to say about global injustice blamed the US for most of them.

One year after the events, Americans continue to ask "Why does the world hate us?" They have failed to find the swer. But in time it is expected that the number of Americans interested in researching the reasons behind this hatred is increasing. More Americans are now opposing the US overall strategy in the world, and specifically its plans to attack Iraq. They see their government deviating every day from the original principles of the country's constitution which is based on freedom, dignity, and justice. The US of today seems to be quite different than that of the 1970s and 1980s. Perhaps it is because it has become the dominating power of the world. Or simply because of its current Republican government that has been putting the USA interests above the world regardless of the consequences to other nations, failing to realize that the interest of the rest of the world is also part of the interest of the US.

It cannot be denied that the USA has caused misery and pain for so many peoples in the world. To measure the injustice, it is enough to see how the USA has expressed full support to the Israeli forces that mercilessly bomb, destroy, and kill innocent civilians in the occupied territories.

Has the USA changed since the attacks last year? Unfortunately not! Today, the USA administration seems to be insistent and determined to cause and afflict more pain to the Iraqi people and to Arabs all over the world. Why isn't the US studying the reasons for hatred by most of the world? A look at the angry and frustrated faces of those who attended the last Earth Summit in Johannesburg have clearly signaled that opposition to the USA is increasing despite the September 11 attacks. Some people have now started thinking that what has happened to the USA is only a result of its own actions.

A year after the event Americans are trying to find the answer to the same question "Why do they hate us?" And until they find the true answer to this

question, their lesson will still be con- The Editor sidered unlearnt.



Independent Cultural, Economic & Political Weekly First English Newspaper in Yemen, founded in 1991 by Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

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Dubai: Dar Al-Hikma Tel: 00971506589158 P. O. Box 2007

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September 11: The Unforgettable Infamy



MOHAMMED H. AL-QADHI mhalqadhi@hotmail.com

t is an unforgettable day. It is a horrible and catastrophic event that all American and people all over the world will never forget, the terrorist attacks of the September 11. It is an indescribable and real infamy. It is disgusting and awful.

I felt startled when a friend of mine phoned me telling me that the USA is under attack, asking me to watch the

Wow! In the beginning I thought it is a creation of Hollywood movies. But I turned on al-Jazeerah and I saw the same horror.

Who are these guys who could do such a horror is the question everybody was asking in this bloody day. It is a day that will have a long term effect on all the people of the world, mainly Arabs and Muslims. The dilapidations and consequences of the terrorist attacks will, of course, continue to affect the world. It is a very expensive bill all of us will have to pay. It is very demanding.

Reshaping the world map

The attacks have created a big gap and gulf in the American consciousness as well as the international relationship. The attack enabled the US administration to reshape the world map and alliances

The US administration reacted vigorously. It rushed to mobilize alliances and single out finance to crack down on terrorism, an unknown object, coming from everywhere. Mistakes have coincided this reaction. Some considered that an infringement of the human rights and international law as the US defends such principles. However, others justified the US action and considered it a basic right of the of the US to defend itself.

However, the US foreign policy invited a worldwide hatred to the US even among the US alliances. I read a report in the USA Today saying that such sentiments are on the rise even in England. This development raised the worry of the USA administration. which is trying its best now to wipe out this stereotype picture being drawn nowadays. I believe the US has the right to defend its people and in all means provided that there should be differentiation between terrorists and non- terrorists. Most of the people in Arab countries condemned the attacks and considered them an act of evil. It is not the Arab countries that should be blamed for the terrorism rise. The US has to share this responsibility. First of all, its biased policy towards Israel will breed many enemies among Arabs and Muslims. It is because of this policy Arabs and Muslims will hate the USA, as an administration not as people. Second, it is the USA which pushed the position of Islamic Mujahidine in their countries while fighting against the for-mer USSR. The US helped such extremists at the expense of liberals and radicals. It is now time the US help open-minded and liberals get influential in their countries. There are a number of people who have no religions fanaticism and who can be friends of the USA. These people could a vital means to reduce extremism that later produces terrorism. Again, I should say that people in the Arab world have no historical hostility to the USA as the US has colonial history in these countries. It is only the unbalanced policy that will create such enmity. I believe the

US officials understand this well. Another point is that the US has taken stiff inspection measures at its airports which is a step to protect its people. I felt during my visit to the US last month that these procedures do not target a specific people. Sometimes it is done randomly. I did not feel any humiliation at all. Sometimes, some European or African friends were checked and I wasn't. I and other friends of the international visitor program group visited the White House and I did not see anything exceptional there. Everything is normal if nothing happened. I was asked at Sana'a airport in Yemen to take off my shoes and belt, something that did not happened to me in Washington. This is to show that security has become a priority for every country. It will also consume a lot of their resources and revenues at expense

Launching hostile campaigns

With regards to sentiments of enmity to Arabs in the US, I believe such mobilization is there in the Arab countries. We should not blamed the USA for nourishing such feelings for we always lash out the American, pray every Friday for the collapse and destruction of this country. This a part of a hostile campaign. I believe it is very important for Arab and American intellectuals to conduct a sort of an open debate and dialogue to discuss issues of differ-

We should all work to make the world a better place for all of us. We should all try to recover the September attacks and its consequences.

On this occasion of the September 11, I do hope that the USA and all of us will recover these attacks and their consequences. The US should always remain a symbol of democracy, human rights, freedom and tolerance. It should remain a real shelter for all oppressed people all over the world

"Is Arab blood so cheap to be spilled?"



By Mohammed Ahmed NASSER

midst growing daily statements made by some US senior administration officials that the Iraqi regime must be removed from power one would form the impression as though those officials have installed themselves as guardians of the people of Iraq, nevertheless they claim that the zero hour and date have not yet been set by their president as yet. Meanwhile they are continuing to build-up their stockpiles of military hardware and renovating their bases in the region.

The foregoing fact implies the military strike is going to happen regardless of the support of the Arab allies or not. The destiny of the people of Iraq foreign power who is infatuated by a victory after the Vietnam and Somalia defeats complexities.

The present situation tends to belief in the exchange of the past colonial roles as shifting from the European continent on the Eastern side Atlantic Ocean to the Western side of it.

The mightier power is bracing itself with its new policy, is planning to take the place of its subservient ally in invading and occupying one of the Arab world wealthiest and not long ago strongest military power in the region who has almost achieved the reserve in the world after Saudi

level of becoming a country of the second world in economical terms and realized the military balance to some extent with the Jewish state.

These accomplishments kept Iraq under the very eyes of the two super powers and the west, who grasped the miscalculated intrusion into a neighboring Arab country, later to be repulsed back to its own borders and since then it has been subjected to UN sanctions and US/British aerial no- fly

Since then, Iraq has been subjected to various forms of humiliation, suffering and daily attacks on its territory. Both superpowers have been blocking any rapprochement between it and the outside world as well as refusing any sort of dialogue with the regime, last of which the issue of the return of the UN weapons of mass destruction inspectors, with any move in the positive direction by Iraq is faced with negative attitude and more threats, with facts appearing later that Arab country has fulfilled most of the obligations on this issue despite revelations on how those inspectors were harnessed to the interests of America and Israel.

The truth now began to emerge clearly about the real aims behind the prolonging Iraqi suffering. It has become evident that the US is planning to change the regime in Iraq and install a pro-American puppet government which will facilitate for it to put its hand on the country oil wealth as Iraq land holds the 2nd largest verified oil

Arabia. Subsequently it is to control the oil wealth and prices as well as secure the MFN status in the Iraqi commercial market with no consideration to the human losses nor other damage the country will sustain if the strike takes place.

Throughout the twelve years of Iraqis' sufferings, the US administration has been using the so-called Iraqi opposition as a facet to convince the world of their presence, promising each party of it a piece of the cake after the forcible removal of the regime and the spilling of further Iraqi blood and the obliteration one of the best trained armies in the Middle East which would make the partition of the Republic of Iraq into three mini-states moving in the USA orbit.

After Iraq, certainly other Arab states may be candidates to face the same fate if they do not surrender to US orders and policies, one of which is the minorities card and possibly other

The same goes with the Palestinians who are daily suffering under the Israeli brutal and excessive force used against them on their usurped land under the very nose of the world and the United Nations without anybody raising a single finger or voice to say enough and stop the suffering of the tyrannized people of Palestine. but all are watching silently to avoid angering the patron of Israel.

In conclusion, what I wish to ask, is Arab blood so cheap to be shed and their countries are not immune from foreign invasion?



COMMON SENSE

Hassan Al-Haifi

The big bully policy

world at large need much more far-sighted leadership than that projected by the Bush Administration. Apparently, we are presently under the illusions that there are directions that do not seem to be leading to any concrete end for the American people and for the rest of the world. It is clear that the people of the world will have to be wary of any stance taken by the United States, considering the awesome destructive force under its disposal. American foreign policy is important in that it determines the fate of the world. Thus, when such policy seems to follow a path of confusion and lack of positive direction, the rest of the world realizes that the world is in for a state of disarray and insecurity. The handling of major problems facing the world today need to be given the right directions that will lead to their solution rather than to their drowning in an abyss of confusion and complications that will make it the more difficult for future generations to resolve.

The last World Summit in Johannesburg has shown that real world leadership was just not there. The jeers and shouting that continuously interrupted the American Secretary of State, as he was giving his nearly empty speech is an echo of the feelings of the mass population of the world that the United States has failed in its world leadership role. Furthermore, the obvious high degree of arrogance and might makes right attitude, of which the Bush Administration has openly declared itself to be an advocate, has created more problems to the international scene than any wild fanatic could ever dream of conjuring up. Therefore, we have the majority of America's most faithful allies wondering: "What is happening to Uncle Sam?"

Great nations are not solely measured by the amount of destructive force they have at their disposal, but by what they leave the rest of humanity with, in terms of devotion to peace and human welfare. Historical experience has shown that great nations tend to lean towards their own self-destruction, when they start to rely on their destructive capacity to dictate their will - right or wrong - and impose their mandate on the rest of humanity: "If you are not with us, then you are against us". Thus, when a nation declares itself to be the moral conscience of the world, without any logical sequence to the course it pursues in setting the ground for such moral suasion, the world could not expect any positive trends in all the matters that are so important to the continuation of civilization and human progress. There is no future to look forward to when the superpower decides that answering the call of the war drums preached by some right wing fanatics is the sensible approach for that superpower. These fanatics are only out to serve an industrial - military complex that seeks to bleed the whole world out of its scarce and limited resources, so that the few, who run the institutions of this complex can grow fatter and richer. Judging by the recent developments in the American business community, it is obvious that the people of this military-industrial complex, who once claimed to be demi-gods, have been shown to be no more than corrupt and immoral beings, who have mislead their own shareholders and cheated them out of billions of dollars, by simply juggling their corporate books to create a false façade of wealth and opulence, throwing all accounting ethics against the wall. Their obvious intention is and will always be to further their ability to plunder the corporations they run, even when these corporations have begun to display the symptoms of decay, mismanagement and

Thus, how should America expect to see the world react to an America that is forgetting itself and the ideals by which its forefathers laid down? Without any moral and ethical spice to power, power then becomes an evil that is defied by the majority of the people of the world.

We are not sure the present American Administration fully comprehends the serious position the United States is in. Lacking a clear and definite objective to its foreign policy and with the lack of moral persuasion to support its maneuvers in the international field, there is just no proof that it - and it alone - can render itself to decide the fate of the world! This is playing into the hands of all the evil forces that drive nations, beset by the arrogance of power, into the belief that they have become possessors of divine power to which all must succumb. This is bound to displease the Al-Mighty, and this is where the ominous threat really lies. The rest is history!

Is it a "Public Relations" state



By Taha al-A'miri

he ruling system in Yemen has managed during the past three years to impose a group of values and modes of conducts quite contrary to goals and aspirations of the society in a state supposed to be following order and law and equal citizenship, in a homeland void of all forms of discrimination, duality and racial vision.

These dreams and masses aspirations and citizenship rights have all evaporated under insistence of the ruling system on dictating its cultural options. The regime has managed successfully to utilize internal and external

changes in order to run the country according to the law of "public relations" and to actually render Yemen into a "State of Public Relations" that goes too far in imposing the authority of the individual, despite loud voices promoting democracy, which is presumably a mere act of throwing dust in others' eyes. It is aimed at disguising the ugly face of the authority system while leading its comprehensive campaign for destroying national values and social ethics to replace them by others going in line with wishes and desire of the ruling group.

The eye-catching thing through this fuss gives the foreign observer and the public inside an impression of seriousness of this boisterousness. The foreign observer could be forgiven if formed a mistaken impression as he is not closely living the reality, but it is difficult to imagine how to convince millions of the people actually experiencing the real situa-

The government and traditional centers of power in the society have been during the past few years, very capable of utilizing and exploiting the events and changeable especially in investing them in compatible and according to their will.

Through its present course of policy, it seems that the ruling system is orienting towards consolidation of a theocratic authority, considering the symbol as replacing the state as it is the source of legitimacy for the governance system and protector of its sustainable control even though through ballot boxes to which certain rituals are held. It is to be noted that the "State of Public Relations" has founded for itself an interconnected network composed of influentials whose secondary presence constituted a circle around the governance system. The governance system

has also connected itself with a system of networked relations, all of which are contained within a partisan envelop. The authority nowadays is riding the wave

of international variables to realize and gain auto- interests. The political address of the governance system is founded on intimidating the Islah party on the one hand and attaching the description of betrayal to remainder of the opposition parties. The rule system has used convening of the ruling GPC party congress to assail the opposition though it is matchless in power and capabilities. The ruling party controls the authority, riches of the country and the administrative machinery and even the media and the Supreme Committee of Elections. This huge amount of capabilities make it impossible for the opposition to compete with the ruling party and renders hegemony of the one party an option and domination.

Despite the tough talk, war may not be near

NIHAL KANEIRA

Bush's plan to carry through his threat to bring about a regime change in Iraq is getting harder by the day. The task is becoming increasingly difficult, not only because America's close allies like Canada, Britain, Germany, Turkey, Jordan and Saudi Arabia are shying away from playing any part in it, but also because Bush is busy fighting a guerrilla war at home, waged by key members of his own party, family friends and his father's closest advisers.

They are steadily cutting the ground from under the president, and the support for war even within the United States is steadily evaporating. It seems, the green light that Bush once had from the American public to take the war on terrorism to Iraq is no longer there.

That could change again, of course. Especially, if Bush is able to produce some dramatic evidence that Iraqi President Saddam Hussain was in some way linked to September 11 terrorist attacks in New York and Washington, or that he is close to acquiring deliverable weapons of mass destruction, WMD, be they nuclear, biological or chemical.

But most pundits here and in Washington are convinced that the U.S. does not have that kind of clear-cut proof just now, and that the anti-Saddam campaign is driven more by fear than any strong intelligence supporting a WMD build-up in Iraq.

That is not the only problem. With many high-flying U.S. companies tumbling into financial turmoil, setting off warnings signs that troubles in the economy will continue for the rest of the year, Americans just now seem more worried about their pocketbooks than the alleged WMD threat from Iraq.

The enthusiasm for going after real or imagined foes there is naturally taking a hit, as it increasingly evident to them that the U.S. might have to go it alone in the absence of any support from its

The decline in support for taking on Iraq is therefore plain to see. Latest opinion polls show that the number of Americans gung-ho about attacking Iraq is down from 74 per cent just a month ago to 53 per cent this week. Even worse, only 20 per cent now want Bush to go to war against Iraq without the support of allies.

But no allies are to be found. Canada is the latest to back out. Ottawa wants no part of it, unless the U.S. is able to show concrete evidence of an Iraqi link to September 11, or proof that Baghdad is close to acquiring nuclear, biological or chemical weapons.

Ottawa's position, as enunciated in recent statements by Prime Minister Jean Chretien, Foreign Affairs Minister Bill Graham and Defence Minister John McCallum, is that the United Nations Security Council is the proper body to follow through on the WMD issue and to authorise military action against Iraq, if Saddam Hussain indeed is a "clear and present danger."

Canada is not alone. The word on the diplomatic grapevine in Ottawa is that the Chretien government is drawing encouragement from London to pull back support for any U.S. action against Iraq. The British Prime Minister Tony Blair, as the story goes, will not risk going against his own party and antagonising his principle labour constituency by joining Bush in a war against Iraq.

He is expected to find a way to express his regret and back out of any commitment made in the past by insisting on a UN-sponsored process for a new arms control regime in Iraq.

Such a public disavowal of military action against Iraq by Britain, America's strongest ally in the current war against terrorism, is expected to provide more cover for countries like Canada to speak out even more strongly against American vigilantism and press for action instead.

Bush's immediate worry, however, is the surge of opposition from within his own party. Because, if the desertions continue at the present level – at least one Republican a day, among them three former Secretaries of State, Henry Kissinger, James Baker and Lawrence Eagleburger, the National Security Adviser to elder George Bush, Brent Scowcroft, two senior lawmakers, Senator Chuck Hagel and House Majority leader, Dick Army, have all questioned the rush to war – the President will find it hard put to muster domestic support.

And no American leader can expect to embark on a major military campaign abroad without the backing of a majority of Americans.

The problem is further compounded by divisions in his own administration. Secretary of State Colin Powell, and some of his top diplomats who should be selling the war plan to friends and allies, are steering clear of the war talk.

Powell's silence in particular, after playing such a crucial role in driving out Saddam from Kuwait in 1991, is taken to mean that he is not on board with Bush waging war to remove Saddam from

So are some top generals in the U.S. command structure. They seem as much concerned about going to war without allies as how long it would take for the U.S. to remove Saddam and to stabilise the country and the region, if they succeed.

As to be expected, these concerns – and the divisions – are creating a perception that Bush and his divided administration have not thought through the strategy carefully, and therefore are not capable of implementing an orderly and

Graham and Defence Minister John
McCallum, is that the United Nations
Security Council is the proper body to

successful military campaign in Iraq
without suffering major casualties and
national damage to the United States.

Bush has realised that these divisions are eroding public support for the war and has decided he should start laying out the case against Saddam. Hence the reason why the administration trotted out Vice-President Dick Cheney on Monday to answer the critics and dismiss them as victims of "wishful thinking" or "willful blindness."

Cheney argued forcefully why the U.S. should strike against Iraq first before Baghdad acquires weapons of mass destruction to threaten the United States, its strategic interests and its allies

In his address before a carefully picked audience of Veterans of Foreign Wars in Nashville, the vice-president promised that the Bush administration would not simply look away, hope for the best and leave the matter for some future administration to resolve.

"The risks of inaction are far greater than the risks of action," he said. "The entire world must know that we will take whatever is necessary to defend our freedom and our security."

In the next few weeks, more Bush officials are expected to crisscross the country, making similar speeches to rally

Then Bush himself will go before the United Nations General Assembly on September 12 and spell out why he believes Saddam should be removed. He is also expected to summon congressional leaders to the White House for consultations and dispatch some of his top officials to Canada, Europe and Russia - and maybe to Gulf capitals – to try one more round of diplomacy to secure support for military action.

In fact, Bush began that when he met the Saudi Ambassador to the United States Prince Bander bin Sultan at his Crawford Ranch in Texas on Tuesday.

But this heightened activity does not mean that a U.S. attack on Iraq is imminent. There is no major American military build-up underway yet, and although some munitions and equipment have been quietly shipped to the Gulf the armaments being sent are nowhere near the scale of the military build-up that preceded the Gulf War in 1991.

That is because, despite all the war talk in Washington, Bush is having trouble putting together a strategy that can achieve his stated goal of a regime change in Iraq without endangering ties with good friends and allies like Canada, Britain, Germany, Russia, Turkey and the Gulf States, which are crucial to winning the war on terrorism.

Besides, with no allies to share the cost, an expenditure of \$60 billion to \$70 billion on another war on top of the current war on terrorism may be too much of a burden for the rocky U.S. economy to bear at the moment.



When the world is beside the point

By Fawaz Turki

he century was not quite a year old when the terrorists struck on Sept. 11, stabbing at the two mightiest emblems of American power and leaving more than 3,000 people dead.

The dreadful event resulted in an outpouring of sympathy and a flurry of support for the US from nations around the world, whose leaders immediately made it clear that they would readily assist Washington in whatever course of action it chose to take in order to pursue the perpetrators.

The sympathy is still there. The support, however, may have evaporated. The reason for that may be America's increasing penchant, since Sept. 11, to see the world through the distorted lens of the war on terrorism and, in a unilateral sense, to be dismissive of the international consensus on issues of primary concern to what is now effectively the global village.

Nations from Europe to the Arab world, from South Asia and the Pacific Rim, and from South America to the Russian Federation, have become progressively more estranged from US foreign policy on questions as far apart as the environment and the Middle East. The widespread perception appears to be that the US has opted to go its own way regardless of the consequences, meanwhile repeating the refrain that those who do not see eye to eye with it are in essence against it.

Several months ago, even Colin Powell, a man given to metaphors in his speeches suggestive of peace and international cooperation, told servicemen at an air force base outside Rome how President Bush negotiates differences with allies. "He tries to persuade others why that is the correct position," he said. "When it doesn't work, then we will take the position that is correct." And as if to add a Freudian dimension to that posture, Assistant Secretary of State

Richard L. Armitage more recently stated: "We've got influence, power, prestige and clout beyond any nation in the history of the world." All of which, he added, somewhat smugly, "brings forth a certain amount of envy."

Who is to determine here "the position that is correct" and whether the perception of other nations — sadly not as richly endowed as the United States — is envy, not caution?

Surely, in international affairs, assertions of truth and ethical judgment do not derive their objective validity from any one moment of immediacy in history, promulgated by any one big power husbanding "influence, power, prestige and clout." Rather, validity in this context is never independent from a historically emergent, consensual system of thought, backed up by a well-developed, tried-and-true set of notions, rooted in values, priorities, goals and a sense of right and wrong, that guide our human affairs, and that we employ daily, almost unconsciously, without the slightest hint of metaphysical anxiety.

Today, the US, with its obsessive preoccupation with the war on terrorism. with its projected war on Iraq, and with the primacy it has placed on its interests in the world, has narrowed the range of the global dialogue of cultures to rote discourse and to surface pieties where you are simply with me or against me, with no middle ground allowed and shown that it places little stock in the needs and opinions of other nations. "It is less important to have unanimity than it is to be making the right decisions and doing the right thing," said Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld recently. Few countries around the world, however, believe Washington is making the right decisions and doing the right thing.

As European, Arab and Muslim countries express despair, for example, at how US foreign policy has swung sharply in favor of Israel, and equal despair at America's plans to attack Iraq, Washington has found it increasingly

difficult to assemble the kind of support that it had garnered in the wake of Sept.

In a front-page article in the Washington Post last Sunday, Glenn Kessler, one of the paper's senior news analysts, wrote: "Indeed, the Israeli government of Ariel Sharon may be one of the few around the world confident that it sees eye to eye with the administration."

The end result is that the ties that Washington has with several countries, including traditional allies, are now strained.

And talk about being dismissive! President Bush has decided, as a case in point, to skip the United Nations Summit on Sustainable Development in South Africa, where nearly 100 world leaders have attended, including those from the Group of Seven industrialized nations, in effect sending the message that the US does not consider the issue an international priority and that, heck, Washington thinks little of these gatherings anyhow.

Even the language that officials have used in recent months is replete with hawkish war metaphors — metaphors having to do with "gaining and losing ground," "indefensible claims," the president's point being "right on target," "shooting down" arguments against toppling Saddam Hussein, and the rest of it — sanctioning the perception that the world is to be changed by force of arms, as opposed to force of reason.

Last week, a senior administration official was quoted as saying: "The US is an overwhelming presence right now. There's no doubt about that. Everybody will tell you that. I sometimes think that there's an unwarranted fear that the United States will use that power in the way that other overwhelming powers did."

Unwarranted? One hopes so. When you consider that the overall US military budget, of nearly \$400 billion, is larger than the next 25 nations combined, our fear had better be unwarranted.

Israel and its almighty military

By MICHAEL JANSEN

hile the US is suffering from a surfeit of civilian chickenhawks determined to wage war simultaneously on "terror" and Iraq, Israel is plagued with a pack of military hawks vowing to do the same thing. The warmongering of Washington's chickenhawks, men with no military experience, is exceeded only by the warmaking of Israel's hawks, men with too much military experience.

This being the case, it is hardly surprising that Israel's new chief-of-staff, Moshe Yaalon, recently said that Israel had to "win the war" on the "terror front" or face the Palestinian "cancerous threat" of malignant cells proliferating throughout the body of the Jewish state. Yaalon and other senior members of the Israeli general staff have made no secret of their desire to participate in a US-led military campaign on the Iraq front — followed up by offensives against Syria and Iran, Israel's other major antagonists in the region.

Yaalon has always been a believer in offensive military action rather than negotiation. Six and a half years ago, as chief of military intelligence, Yaalon and his civilian counterpart arranged the assassination of Yahya Ayyash, the Hamas bomb maker. This act torpedoed a ceasefire agreement between the Palestinian National Authority and Hamas which could have advanced peace talks and precipitated a spate of

revenge bombings which killed more than 50 Israelis.

Yaalon also contributed to the decision to kill Fateh activist Raed Karmi last January. This finished off the ceasefire Palestinian President Yasser Arafat imposed a month earlier, set off a cycle of revenge attacks and finished off the moribund Oslo process. In July, Yaalon participated in the decision to drop a one-tonne bomb on a densely populated Gaza neighbourhood to assassinate Salah Shehada, the head of Hamas military wing. He did not think of the scores of innocent civilians who lived in the neighbourhood, 16 of whom killed along with Shehada. This operation. called "Daglan", preempted yet another unilateral Palestinian ceasefire. No previous F-16 bombing during the 23month-long Intifada did so much collateral damage, permanently, to Palestinian civilians and, temporarily, to Israel's image. Yaalon and his subordinates do not care. He defended the strike.

In recent days, 18 Palestinians, all civilians, have been killed in half a dozen Israeli attacks. On Tuesday, Defence Minister Binyamin Ben-Eliezer, refused to blame the generals and their troops; the Palestinians who died had "bad luck". His remark anticipates tomorrow's result of an army probe into the actions of its commanders and soldiers which can be expected to clear them of responsibility, as is almost always the case when the "Israeli army investigates" its own excesses. As far as the Israeli military is concerned, the

Palestinians do not count as people but only as obstacles to Israel's political, demographic and geographic ambitions. The present political leadership agrees.

The line Israel has taken towards the Palestinians during this, their second, Intifada has been largely dictated by the chiefs-of-staff. Israeli analyst Aluf Benn, writing in The Washington Post on Aug. 18, said that during the first days of the Intifada, when Ehud Barak, another former chief-of-staff, was still prime minister, Shaul Mofaz "strayed from political directives to calm the situation" and instead provoked the ongoing cycle of violence by ordering histroops to take strong military action against Palestinian demonstrators. After Sharon took over, "Mofaz and his generals wanted to bring the conflict to a deci-

Mofaz repeatedly used the media to prod the already hawkish Sharon government into adopting increasingly harsh policies towards the Palestinians. Mofaz castigated the government for its decision to pull out of West Bank cities invaded after the assassination of rightwing Israeli Tourism Minister Rehavam Zeevi. Mofaz forced the government to reassess the PNA after the Karine-A weapons ship affair. By dint of repeating enough times the charge that the authority is a "terrorist entity", Mofaz persuaded not only politicians but also many ordinary Israelis that this accusation was true. When Mofaz retired in July, he made clear that he will be going into politics as soon as the six-month mandatory abstention from public life is over. He is expected to join Sharon in the

Benn compares this hardline approach to how the army handled the first Intifada (1987-93).

At that time, Israel's "military leaders concluded there was no military solution and eventually pushed the government to seek a political compromise with Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organisation". The generals followed this up by supporting, "somewhat grudgingly", the Oslo process and moves to reach peace with Syria.

Like Mofaz, Yaalon seeks to hitch his own personal ambitions to Israel's national ambitions. Like his predecessor, Yaalon is a "media general", cooking a political career in the kitchen of war. Yaalon and his colleagues can be expected to carry matters further, inflicting more suffering on the Palestinians with the aim of torpedoing any chances for a negotiated settlement based on the land-for-peace formula.

But Yaalon is not quite a Mofaz clone. His predecessor's hardline policies will be adapted to suit his personal agenda. For almost a year, Yaalon has called for the removal of Arafat. Towards achieving this end, he devised a "stonewalling strategy" of applying increasing pressure on Arafat on all fronts, military, political and economic. This strategy also involves "stonewalling" any attempts by the political echelon to negotiate with the PNA or moves to stage any significant withdrawal from

reoccupied Palestinian enclaves.

Soldier-Premier Sharon heartily concurs with this strategy. When he came under fire from extremist elements in his cabinet for pulling troops out of Bethlehem, he retorted, correctly: "All we did was move a couple of jeeps." The Israeli army remains in position and in charge.

As the perceptive Israeli analyst Akiva Eldar wrote in the Israeli daily Haaretz: "In other words, the agreement with the Palestinians for a ceasefire is worthless."

Israeli generals have far greater political importance than their counterparts elsewhere. The Israeli military is the only national institution to survive 54 years of statehood. Retired military men have served in almost every government: three generals are in the current cabinet.

The military's influence always increases during times of strife. The military also wields great influence whenever the political establishment is weak, as atpresent. This has led a number of thoughtful Israeli commentators to ask the questions: "Who makes the political decisions around here? Who plans our national strategy? The army or the government?" — as Yoel Marcus did on Sept. 3 in the Haaretz. He writes: "The way things are done around here is the opposite of the way they're done in properly run countries. It's no wonder our generals are so smart-assed," i.e.,

arrogant and bullying.

He makes the point that the 1976

Basic Law stipulates that the armed forces are subordinate to the government; the minister in charge is the minister of defence; and the chief-of-staff is subordinate to both. Marcus continues: "In practice, the prime minister can tell the chief-of-staff what to do or not to do."

When he became prime minister, Sharon, a former chief, took charge. He arranged responsibilities so that defence decisions are taken by the three member kitchen cabinet, which also includes Ben-Eliezer and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres. However, Sharon and Ben-Eliezer have, for the most part, left Peres out of the loop of decision taking, replacing him with the chief-of-staff and, on occasion, the heads of Israel's intelligence agencies. Two decisions taken this week reflect the hardline attitudes of the trio. The first was to bar Arafat's return to the Palestinian territories if he leaves, the second to permit the Palestine Legislative Council to meet without members accused by Israel of having "terror links".

Marcus concludes: "What this means is that the chief-of-staff has more military-political clout than most government ministers." Furthermore, they take decisions without consulting the elected representatives of the public, the members of Knesset, leaving ordinary Israelis out of the process of guiding the country. Although Israel is not yet a military dictatorship, its policies towards the Palestinians and the region are dictated by the military.

Kawkaban

A city embracing the clouds and history

YEMENIA QUARTERLY MAGAZINE **ISSUE No. 5, Aug. 2002**

ne of the things that distinguishes many Yemeni cities, is their storied history, which is still evident today through their names and ruins. For this history is one of an ancient civilization which along with others, spread through the entire world, while these cities remained as standing witnesses to this civilization

Kawkaban is a city that contains important features of this history of Yemeni civilization.

It's name, according to Al Hamadani's "History of Yemeni Tribes", is derived from Kawkaban Bin Sibal of Bin Himyar, which is consistent with the Yemeni traditions of naming most areas after the names of kings and their children.

A legend also mentions that the name Kawkaban (which in Arabic literally means two stars) might have been derived from a story regarding the city's location, at the top of a mountain. On this mountain there were two great castles each containing a big jewel to absorb lightning shocks which threatened the castles due their height. These jewels had such magnificent light that they shone very brightly, specially near sunset and allowed travelers to be guided by their light and to schedule appointments "when the two stars appear we meet", thus the name of the city.

Kawkaban is a town located in the Province of Al-Mahweet, northwest of the capital Sana'a, on the top of Al-Dila's mountain or Thooikhar, as it was known in the past. Approximately 2800

ley in Al-Ahjar area. Its height allows Kawkaban to embrace the clouds, and allows the visitors to view scenes of great beauty and splendor in every direction which are owed to the creativity of the Yemeni people who were able to build such a city in such a location.

Brief History

Although the exact date of the city's origin is not precisely determined, the existing ruins and artifacts give us a clue of its ancient nature. Recorded history goes back to 950 years and has Kawkaban as storage place for grains. At the time of the Hemyarees State (and subsequent Islamic ones), the city was built by the Imam Abdullah Bin Hamzah whose mosque is still standing to date. This Imam was notorious for his piety and science and attracted many of his those who wished to be around him and obtain his blessings to a degree that after his death, his body was moved to more than a location surrounding Kawkaban until it settled in Thafar village.

Kawkaban's role through historical conflicts has many aspects, not least of which is its rebellion against Ottoman rule which occupied it at one point and made it an Ottoman province. However the struggle of its citizens enabled it to achieve its independence and autonomy as a small state called (Alkawakabania County) away from the central authority in Sana'a.

Architecture

Kawkaban's houses, buildings and castles are spread over a three-kilometer area on the Al-Dila' mountain. The use of sedimentary stone called Al-Amsh in its buildings gives it a reddish hue and distinguishes all the buildings in that area as well. The city is surrounded by an old wall which has only one entrance called Bab Al Hadeed, or

stretches for six kilometers uphill coming from the Shibam center. Previously, Kawkaban was reached by the "Aqaba", or a series of rocky stairways in a way that cutting through the mountainside Overall, the architectural style prevalent is unique and ancient, from the type of Amsh stone used to the two stairs leading to every house, where men and women enter separately, to the separate baths in houses, where one is specifically for prayers and worshipping purposes. Each ceiling has an opening, which allows sunlight to warm up the usually cold temperatures throughout the year. One can also find a series of small dams erected specifically for regulating water supplies for the city. Throughout various periods of time, the number of those dams reached to about seven.

better access to Kawkaban which

Tourist Features

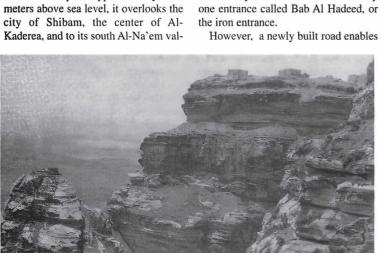
In addition to its unique location and distinct buildings, Kawkaban is surrounded by some of the most beautiful landscape around where tourists enjoy. Adding to the aura is the fact that these ruins are still in their pristine condition and have been untouched by the new buildings that exist there now. In addition to its historical wall where one finds a castle and its entrance built by the Ottomans, there is Mansour Mosque, built by the Imam Hamza ten centuries ago where one finds the body of the Imam Shams Al Deen Bin Sharaf Al Deen. One can also find there the dome of Kawkaban, which actually links Shibam to Kawkaban.

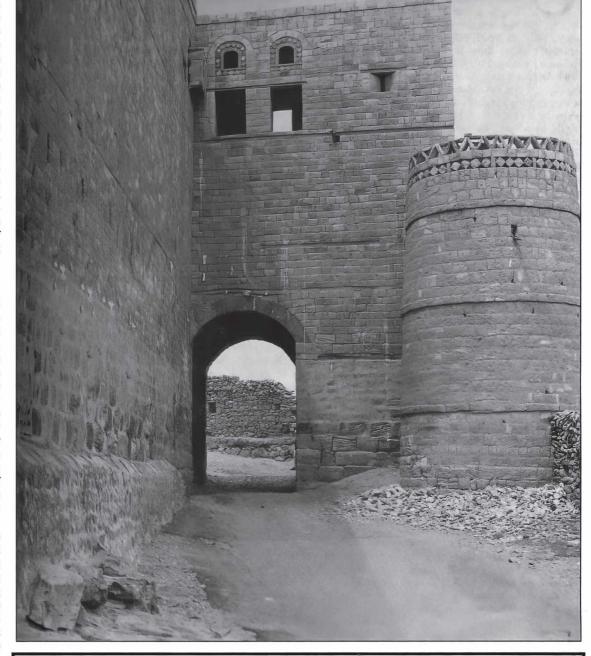
At any rate, this city has continued to be tourist attractions and has witnessed a continuous flow of visitors since eighties. This has prompted the building of some of private venture including two hotels and lounges which arrange the quiet enjoyment of the scenery, and allows the visitors to study the different aspects of the area from natural plants and wildlife to the ornithology to the types of rock that exist in that area.

Perhaps the most welcoming aspect are the deeply-rooted Arab values of its citizens such as hospitality, generosity, and respect for visitors. The reason is that they love their city and its visitors and continuously praise its qualities, especially that most its citizens are extremely well- educated in history, literature, religion. Perhaps you will hear them recite the words of one their poets: In the mountain whose citizens never

will wear a frown,

The beautiful Kawkaban resembles a bride in her gown.





VACANCIES

The Embassy of United States of America announces for two immediate jobs opening within its organization.

"Heating Ventilation and Air Condition Mechanic"

The position is located in the Facility and maintenance Office, American Embassy, under the general supervision of the Facility and Maintenance Manager. This position reports directly to the Facility Engineer and is responsible for the troubleshooting, preventive maintenance and repair of complex commercial/industrial type HVAC equipment primary consisting of chillers, air handling units, fan coil units, split A.C. Units. This position also requires the repair and maintenance of humidifiers, air filters, damper (and damper motors), compressors, and all air circulating equipment and appurtenance.

Desired Qualifications

Education: Graduate of secondary school and completion of a vocational training program/apprenticeship giving an equivalent of journeyman HVAC skills are required

Prior work experience: A minimum of 5 years of journeyman level experience alone with a minimum of 2 years training on commercial/industrial HVAC and plumbing system equivalent to the Embassy systems are required.

Language abilities: Level III English ability along with a complete ability to read and interpret correcting blue prints,

schematics, and piping diagrams, O&M Manual is required. Skills and abilities: Knowledge of US plumbing and mechanical codes with particular emphasis in large commercial/industrial HVAC operations inclusive of safety requirements as relating thereto.

Salary: The minimum starting annual gross salary for this position is USD 18,605.

"Facility Engineer"

The position is located in the facility and maintenance office, American embassy, under the general supervision of the facility and maintenance manager. Employee will be responsible for the entire Electrical Power Generation and Distribution system and associated equipment maintenance and repair program. Supervises directly and through foremen, a multi-trade work-trade work face. Reviews invitation to bids and bids for technical accuracy. Prepares plans and blue prints for new construction and maintenance renovation, develops maintenance work schedules and preventive maintenance programs. Inspects government owned buildings as well as maintenance contacts with public utilities.

Desired Qualifications

Education: A Bachelor of Arts or equivalent university degree in civil or another appropriate field of engineering is a

Prior work experience: Five to Seven years of progressively responsible experience as a professional engineer are required. Preferably three years of the experience will be in USG Engineering operations.

Language abilities: Level IV English ability (fluent) is required. Skills and abilities: A solid background in the Electrical Engineering field with associated technical knowledge is required. Knowledge in other engineering fields is also essential. Should be able to prepare plans and blue prints and be able to read "as built, drawings and blue prints". Ability to prepare retail writing schematics and diagrams. Salary: The minimum starting annual gross salary for this position is USD34,238.

All qualified Yemeni Nationals should complete OF-612 (Application form for Employing Foreign Nationals) OR submit a current C.V. with certificates and recommendation letters attached. Applicants could submit the application or C.V in person to the Embassy's gate or send it to the following address, Embassy Human Resources Office, American Embassy, Dhahr Himyar Street, P. O. Box 22347, Sanaa no later than September 14, 2002.

Old Sana'a: Yemen's mystical city



BY: SALEH **ABDULBAQI** YEMEN TIMES STAFF

nation without a past has no future. But even though the contrary is not necessarily right, but it is only natural to believe that Yemen's future will be bright because of its rich historical and deep-rooted civilization and glory. Old Sana'a is one of the historical cities that have been fascinating tourists and visitors to Sanaa from all over the world. Whoever visits Sanaa cannot miss visiting the old buildings of Sanaa, where he/she will discover its beauty and unique architecture. Old Sanaa is also famous for its traditional handicrafts shops and Suqs (traditional markets).

A German writer who had visited Old Sana'a once said that the best description of Old Sanaa is Utopia. The city basically represents the Yemeni civilization and is among the most unique cities of the Middle East for its architectural beauty, gardens, traditional markets, mosques, walls and gates. Just as the exterior views of the old buildings in Sanaa are spectacular, so is the interior. Complex, yet fabulous decorations in the houses of Old Sanaa add to the beauty and uniqueness of the city.

For the most spectacular scene of the city, one needs to view it just before sunset or during sunrise. The orange light rays have yet a mysterious touch on the old city as if it describes in a few minutes centuries of history and civilization.

The decorated marble windows called Qamarias have yet another glamorous feel on the beauty of the city's buildings. Another person described Sana'a as a town of legends and myths as most of its houses have precious antiquities that cannot easily be

A visitor to any house in Old Sanaa can see the peerless design, which makes the house seem like a castle with store rooms (Dima) and wall-safes used to keep precious items such as money, jewelry, and important documents.

The architecture of old Sana'a is unique and can not be found anywhere else; its houses are built in harmonic manner and some of them may consist of seven floors separated by a decorated line from the outside (Zenar).

Every floor in houses of Old Sanaa has a specific purpose; the ground floor is sometimes used to keep animals, another floor used as a store, a third as a sitting room (Mafraj), a fourth as a kitchen, etc. Some houses have underground floors sometimes called (Dehleez), while in most houses the second floor is reserved for women and children and for receiving women guests whereas the upper floors are normally for men. The sitting room (Mafraj) is unique for its walls that are decorated and well furnished with luxurious pillows and fabrics. Its purpose is to please the visiting guests with its beautiful design and large windows which provide an overview of grape gardens in the house yard. The scene serves best as a relaxation view for those who chew qat in the room. The Mafraj is the normal place where people sit opposite each other to discuss their social affairs and solve their problems. It is ideal environment for total relaxation and conform in a mystical

Change climate & new sources of energy in Yemen



By Ismail Al-Ghabiri Yemen Times Staff

ecause Yemen signed the United Nations Framework Convention of Climate Change (UNFC-CC), it is supposed to prepare its initial National Communication soon. This is considered the first step in the actual implementation of the UNFC-CC in Yemen.

Yemen has high susceptibility to natural disasters due to the continuous tectonic processes that formed the mountains of Yemen. The high vulnerability of the mountain ecosystem creates many difficulties for the economic use of territory and requires constant realization of complex protective measures, especially when it is augmented by possible climate change. Due to its geographical location with respect to the equator, Yemen is located in arid and semi arid zones, which make the country quite considerably vulnerable to climate change. Redistribution of precipitation and increasing frequency and intensity of drought with the possible increase in air temperature in the country entail negative consequences, particularly in water resource management and agriculture.

The level of awareness of the climate change phenomenon and its effects on our lives is unfortunately almost inexistent in Yemen. There are ongoing efforts to gather accurate information on climate change and make it available to policy makers and the public. However, more financial and technical assistance is required to support building capacity for meaningful climate change research. Building national capacity in researching climate change is likely to create more

interest in, and ensure meaningful debate on the issue of climate change in Yemen.

Proper data organization is vital to address climate change issues. There is need to centralize all climate change related data. The location of such an important data bank should rest with the Environmental Protection Authority, the focal point of UNFCCC in Yemen.

There are significant financial constraints in conducting longitudinal or even medium-scale scientific research (e.g., gathering field data). Such constraints adversely affect the construction, validity and reliability of national studies. Although the so far findings are totally realistic, only three studies were conducted over selected sites to assess the negative impact of climate change. There is great need for further understanding of its likely impact and adaptation at a national level for sectors covered during the preparation of the initial National Communication using a more integrated approach. More comprehensive research is required to complete work on impact and adaptation for sectors partially analyzed during the preparation of the initial National Communication as well as other specified sectors not covered yet, but are likely to be effected by climate change, such as human health, desertification and land degradation.

Impact assessment of climate change in these sectors should be done on a priority basis. Sufficient funding is needed to create an information pool and make it available to the appropriate software programs for data analysis, documentation and dissemination, especially as climate change is a new subject in Yemen. Expertise in research related to climate change is important and Yemen requires developing its scientific research capacity in various related disciplines.

The few studies conducted for prepa-



Climate change needs greater attention by authorities in Yemen

ration of this initial National Communication was an indication of possible areas where further work is needed to be done. Moreover, gaps in information for these sectors were reported.

Yemen's natural system and economy generally suffer from the mounting pressure of a tremendously high population growth rate, limited natural resources and other economic shortcomings. All these contribute to making Yemen highly vulnerable to climate change. Impacts on key socio-economic sectors, water resources, agriculture and coastal zone resources have been identified and assessed over their respective area.

As in many Arab countries, water has a high social, economic and political value, yet the most vulnerable sector to climate change is water resources in terms of quantity and quality.

Renewable Energy Resources

Yemen enjoys a very diverse natural environment and physical structure; mountainous, coastal, plateau, desert

regions and islands, and consequently a very diverse climate. It belongs to the Sunbelt regions of earth.

There is large potential for solar and wind energy use in Yemen. Furthermore, there is a large quantity of agricultural waste that could be used for electricity production for domestic purposes. These renewable energy resources are described in more detail below.

a) Solar energy potential

In Yemen, the average annual sunshine hours exceed 3,000 hours/year and average annual global solar insulation is more than 2,200 kw per square meter per year.

The country has the capacity to make solar electricity generated directly from sunlight using solar cell modules (Photovoltaic modules) that could replace small applications of petroleumfueled generators, grid power and even dry cell batteries. This can especially be an alternative for the power supply to rural and remote areas for solar home systems, small industries and institu-

tions, telecommunications, health centers vaccine refrigeration and lighting, water pumping and other uses.

The potential for using solar thermal energy in Yemen is tremendous. The high solar insulation and sunshine hours make it possible for the country to exploit all possible solar thermal energy applications such as solar water heaters, solar crop dryers, solar cookers, salt production by evaporating ponds, sea water desalination, solar refrigerators and air conditioners and solar thermal power plants.

Solar thermal power plants are those plants in which solar radiation is converted into thermal energy by means of solar concentrators. This is carried out by a working fluid through a conventional process of electricity generation. Since such plants are based on the concentration of solar radiation to achieve high temperatures necessary for the thermodynamic power plant process, their application areas are restricted to regions with high solar radiation like Yemen. Unlike photovoltaic power plants, very large amounts of electricity (in the mega watt range) can be generated by means of solar thermal power plants. Three concepts of solar thermal power plants are now well known and established such as parabolic operated through power plants, solar tower power plants and dish/sterling systems (Al-Sakaf, 1998). Sites with high insulation level, especially high direct solar radiation, reduce the amount of fossil fuel to be consumed for a given operation strategy of the plant. There are many potential sites for the application of solar thermal energy in Yemen, either for large-scale electricity generation or decentralized power supply (Al-Sakaf,

b) Wind energy potential

Yemen has a long coastal strip of more than 2,500 kms with a width of 30-60

kms along the Red Sea, Gulf of Aden and Arabian Sea. Average annual wind speeds measured at 10 m height exceed 28.8 km/hour at most of the coastal areas. Hence, there is great potential for wind energy conversion at sites on the coastal strip, in addition to the offshore area. There is also great wind energy potential on Yemeni islands and inland hills and mountains.

Wind energy converters can efficiently meet the growing electricity demand in Yemen while providing a number of benefits. It is a free and widely available fuel source with no air, soil or water pollution and is based on a continuously developing technology. Advancements in wind energy technology have led in recent years to economic feasibility and competitiveness of wind energy-based electricity generation in comparison with conventional power generation.

Stand-alone or hybrid wind energy systems (solar and wind) for rural electrification, water pumping, sea water desalination and wind power injection into isolated power supply systems as well as large-scale grid-connected electricity generation through wind farms could be the choice of the Yemeni power sector in future, given the appropriate framework conditions.

c) Biomass potential

Yemen is an agricultural country with a large amount of waste from agriculture and breeding products having a huge biomass potential, which can be utilized gasification for electricity generation and/or cooking, especially in rural areas.

In conclusion, it is about time that Yemen focuses on further research about climate change, and how it could affect the different aspects of life. At the same time pay great attention to ideas and means to use new and different energy producing mechanisms for the welfare of the country and its coming generations.

Johannesburg declaration on sustainable development

From our Origins to the Future

(WSSD) Johannesburg declaration on sustainable development

- 1) We, the representatives of the peoples of the world, assembled at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, South Africa from 2-4 September 2002, reaffirm our commitment to sustainable development.
- 2)We commit ourselves to build a humane, equitable and caring global society cognisant of the need for human dignity for all.
- 3) At the beginning of this Summit, the children of the world spoke to us in a simple yet clear voice that the future belongs to them, and accordingly challenged all of us to ensure that through our actions they will inherit a world free of the indignity and indecency occasioned by poverty, environmental degradation and patterns of unsustainable development.
- 4)As part of our response to these children, who represent our collective future, all of us, coming from every corner of the world, informed by different life experiences, are united and moved by a deeply-felt sense that we urgently need to create a new and brighter world of hope.
- 5) Accordingly, we assume a collective responsibility to advance and strengthen the interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars of sustainable development – economic development, social development and environmental protection – at local, national, regional and global levels.
- 6) From this Continent, the Cradle of Humanity we declare, through the Plan of Implementation and this Declaration, our responsibility to one another, to the greater community of life and to our children.
- 7) Recognizing that humankind is at a crossroad, we have united in a common resolve to make a determined effort to respond positively to the need to produce a practical and visible plan that should bring about poverty eradication and human development.
- From Stockholm to Rio de Janeiro to

Johannesburg

- 8) Thirty years ago, in Stockholm, we agreed on the urgent need to respond to the problem of environmental deterioration. Ten years ago, at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, we agreed that the protection of the environment, and social and economic development are fundamental to sustainable development, based on the Rio Principles. To achieve such development, we adopted the global program, Agenda 21, and the Rio Declaration, to which we reaffirm our commitment. The Rio Summit was a significant milestone that set a new agenda for sustainable development.
- 9) Between Rio and Johannesburg the world's nations met in several major conferences under the guidance of the United Nations, including the Monterrey Conference on Finance for Development, as well as the Doha Ministerial Conference. These conferences defined for the world a comprehensive vision for the future of humanity.
- 10) At the Johannesburg Summit we achieved much in bringing together a rich tapestry of peoples and views in a constructive search for a common path, towards a world that respects and implements the vision of sustainable development. Johannesburg also confirmed that significant progress has been made towards achieving a global consensus and partnership amongst all the people of our planet.

The Challenges we Face

- 11) We recognize that poverty eradication, changing consumption and production patterns, and protecting and managing the natural resource base for economic and social development are overarching objectives of, and essential requirements for sustainable development.
- 12) The deep fault line that divides human society between the rich and the poor and the ever-increasing gap between the developed and developing worlds pose a major threat to global prosperity, security and stability.

- 13) The global environment continues to suffer. Loss of biodiversity continues, fish stocks continue to be depleted, desertification claims more and more fertile land, the adverse effects of climate change are already evident, natural disasters are more frequent and more devastating and developing countries more vulnerable, and air, water and marine pollution continue to rob millions of a decent life.
- 14) Globalization has added a new dimension to these challenges. The rapid integration of markets, mobility of capital and significant increases in investment flows around the world have opened new challenges and opportunities for the pursuit of sustainable development. But the benefits and costs of globalization are unevenly distributed, with developing countries facing special difficulties in meeting this challenge.
- 15) We risk the entrenchment of these global disparities and unless we act in a manner that fundamentally changes their lives, the poor of the world may lose confidence in their representatives and the democratic systems to which we remain committed, seeing their representatives as nothing more than sounding brass or tinkling cymbals.

Our Commitment to Sustainable Development

- 16) We are determined to ensure that our rich diversity, which is our collective strength, will be used for constructive partnership for change and for the achievement of the common goal of sustainable development.
- 17) We welcome the Johannesburg Summit focus on the indivisibility of human dignity and are resolved through decisions on targets, timetables and partnerships to speedily increase access to basic requirements such as clean water, sanitation, energy, health care, food security and the protection of biodiversity. At the same time, we will work together to assist one another to have access to financial resources, benefit from the opening of markets, ensure capacity building, use modern technology to bring about develop-

ment, and make sure that there is technology transfer, human resource development, education and training to banish forever underdevelopment.

- 18) We are committed to ensure that women's empowerment and emancipation, and gender equality are integrated in all activities encompassed within Agenda 21, the Millennium Development Goals and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.
- 19) We recognize the reality that global society has the means and is endowed with the resources to address the challenges of poverty eradication and sustainable development confronting all humanity. Together we will take extra steps to ensure that these available resources are used to the benefit of
- 20) In this regard, to contribute to the achievement of our development goals and targets, we urge developed countries that have not done so to make concrete efforts towards the internationally agreed levels of Official Development Assistance.
- 21) We welcome and support the emergence of stronger regional groupings and alliances, such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), to promote regional co-operation, improved international co-operation and promote sustainable development.
- 22) We shall continue to pay special attention to the developmental needs of Small Island Developing States and the Least Developed Countries.
- 23) We recognize sustainable development requires a long-term perspective and broad-based participation in policy formulation, decision-making and implementation at all levels. As social partners we will continue to work for stable partnerships with all major groups respecting the independent, important roles of each of these.
- 24) We agree that in pursuit of their legitimate activities the private sector, both large and small companies, have a duty to contribute to the evolution of equitable and sustainable communities and societies.
- 25) We also agree to provide assistance



Greenpeace activists unfurled a banner with the motto "Climate change powered by BP, Esso, Shell" on Pasterze Glacier on September 4, 2002. The action was in protest against the climate-damaging policies of the international oil companies.

to increase income generating employment opportunities, taking into account the International Labor Organization (ILO) Declaration of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.

- 26) We agree that there is a need for private sector corporations to enforce corporate accountability. This should take place within a transparent and stable regulatory environment.
- 27) We undertake to strengthen and improve governance at all levels, for the effective implementation of Agenda 21, the Millennium Development Goals and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.

Multilateralism is the Future

- 28) To achieve our goals of sustainable development, we need more effective, democratic and accountable international and multilateral institutions.
- 27) We reaffirm our commitment to the principles and purposes of the UN Charter and international law as well as the strengthening of multi-literalism. We support the leadership role of the United Nations as the most universal and representative organization in the world, which is best placed to promote sustainable development.
 - 28)We further commit ourselves to

monitor progress at regular intervals towards the achievement of our sustainable development goals and objectives.

Making it Happen!

29) We are in agreement that this must be an inclusive process, involving all the major groups and governments that participated in the historic Johannesburg Summit. 30.We commit ourselves to act together, united by a common determination to save our planet, promote human development and achieve universal prosperity and peace. 31.We commit ourselves to the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and to expedite the achievement of the time-bound, socio-economic and environmental targets contained therein. 32.From the African continent, the Cradle of Humankind, we solemnly pledge to the peoples of the world, and the generations that will surely inherit this earth, that we are determined to ensure that our collective hope for sustainable development is realized. We express our deepest gratitude to the people and the Government of South Africa for their generous hospitality and excellent arrangements made for the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

Improve Your English



Dr. Ramakanta Sahu Associate Professor College of Education, Mahweet ramakantasahu@yahoo.com

I. What to Say Situations and expressions (25): women comments)

o matter however eloquent men are to praise women, it is not uncommon to find occasions when women become the butt of ridicule.

Here are a few phrases describing women rather negatively.

- 'Frailty! Thy name is woman.' (Shakespeare)
- She is a tomboy.
- She is a real terror.
- She is big-mouthed.
- She is a scare-crow. She is foul-mouthed. (One who
- abuses others)
- She is a long-play record.
- She is a chatterbox. She is a loose tongue.
- She is a prude (affected in
- manners or speech). She is a fast woman.
- She is a siren. (one who talks
- She is an old hag. (ugly old woman)
- She is a witch. (ugly in appearance, and manners)
- She is a virago (violent and illtempered woman who scolds and shouts)
- She is a harridan (bad tempered old woman)
- She is a termagant (noisy, quarrelsome woman)
- She is a bomber (dangerous)

II. How to say it correctly Correct errors, if any, in the following sentences

- 1. Today morning we shall complete the work.
- All his family members are in his
- There is a tennis field in our city. The front side of the building is beautifully painted.
- Miles after miles there is only sand in the Sahara desert.

Solutions to last week's questions

- Ahmed is a cowardly man, or, Ahmed is a coward. I hate a miserly person, or, I have 2.
- What is the date of your birth?
- I have a severe headache.
- There is a playground at the back of the building.

III. How to express it in one word 1. Put money in the bank for safe

- 2. Storehouse for military supplies.
- Feel and express disapproval of something.
- Become less in value.
- 5. Neglect of duty.

Solutions to last week's questions

- 1. A light from an aircraft: Deplane (vi)
- 2. Person who gives written testimony for use in a law court: Deponent (n)
- Lessen the number of people living in a place: Depopulate (vt)
- Send an unwanted person out of the country: Deport (vt) Bear witness or give evidence in a
- law court: Depose (vt) IV. Grammar and Composition a) Composition

Read the following job advertisement and complete the job application given below

SALES/STORE PERSON

Opportunity for full-time position in Al-Musheera General Store, Taiz. Duties include: counter sales, store 6. work, heavy lifting. Driver's licence for delivery.

Must be neat, reliable, willing to work hard. Ability to speak English an advantage. Attractive salary. Apply in writing to:

The Manager P.O. Box 3608

Job Application

Dear ... I am writing to apply ... I have worked as ...

I am ... and consider myself a most 1. assign to (give as a duty): We suitable applicant for the job.

I have enclosed ... Please contact me ... Yours Sincerely,

b) Idioms and phrases

- Use the following phrases in sentences of your own
- 1. atone for; 2. on top of; 3. attached to; 4. make an attack upon
- 5. attend upon

c) Word commonly confounded Bring out differences in meaning of 5. the following pairs/group of words

- 1. aught, ought
- 2. auger, augur
- 3. august, August, Augustan 4. aura, aural
- 5. auspices, auspicious

Answers to last week's questions a) Grammar and Composition

Grammar: Expansion of compound words with adjectives into phrases and sentences.

- 1. dragon-flies: Dragon-flies can be quite dangerous
- Expansion into a phrase: Flies 3. with wings as big as a dragon's can be quite dangerous Expansion into a clause: Flies which have wings as big as dragon's can be quite dangerous
- flower-seller: You will find 4. flower-sellers in the al-Zubairy street in Sana'a.
- Expansion into a phrase: You will find vendors selling flowers in the Al-Zubairy street in Sana'a. Expansion into a clause: You will
- find vendors who sell flowers in the Al-Zubairy street in Sana'a. 3. mustard field: During the harvest season, mustard-fields look
 - beautiful. Expansion into a phrase: During the harvest season, field growing
 - mustard look beautiful. Expansion into a clause: During
- the harvest season, fields in which mustard is grown look beautiful.
- blue-throated: I saw a bluethroated bird perched on the branch of a tree. Expansion into a phrase: I sq a
- bird with blue throat perched on the branch of a tree. Expansion into a clause: I saw a

bird which has a blue throat

perched on the branch of a tree. 5. high-pitched: The high-pitched voice of the teacher was audible to the whole class. Expansion into a phrase: The

- voice of the teacher giving his lecture at a high pitch was audible to the whole class.
- Expansion into a clause: The voice of the teacher who gave his lecture at a high pitch was audible to the whole class.
- red-eyed: He looks like a redeyed monster. Expansion into a phrase: He looks
- like a monster with red eyes. Expansion into a clause: He looks like a monster who has red eyes. 7. yellow-robed: That yellow-robed girl looks pretty.
- Expansion into a phrase: That girl in a yellow robe looks pretty. Expansion into a clause: That girl who is in a yellow robe looks

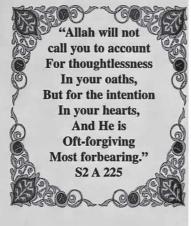
b) Idioms and phrases

- have been assigned to receive the
- 2. associate with (join or connect): We associate India with the Taimal.
- association (companionship): I, in association with a group of my friends, have undertaken a literacy drive in my
- go astray (out of the right path): he has gone astray in bad company
- at home (comfortable): Please feel at home.

c) Words commonly confounded

- 1. assurance (n) (confidence): I have full assurance of his capabilities. insurance (n) (safeguard against loss): I have made insurance of my
- 2. atmosphere (n) (mixture of gases surrounding the earth): There is a lot of moisture in the atmosphere after a shower of rains.
 - environment (n) (surrounding): We must guard against the pollution of our environment. attitude (n) (way of thinking and
- feeling): You should develop a healthy, positive attitude. altitude (n) (height above the sea level): Breathing difficult at high attitudes.
- auditor (n) (person who audits): We got our accounts audited by a auditory (adj) (of the sense of hearing): Music has an auditory appeal.

V. Pearls from the Holy Quran



VI. Words of Wisdom

"Silence and modesty are very valuable qualities in conversation."

-Montaiaue

National and **Private Education** in Yemen



BY SHEIKH ELDIN MOHAMMED NUR ALI An English Teacher, **MA Diploma**

ducation is an investment of human resources. Therefore the updated curricula, training, establishment must be carried out and financed by the state. Education is the mirror of the progress of the country. Whenever we find stability and progress in education we assure that the country is developed.

National and private education is a supplement and a consolidation to the governmental one. It is allowed in particular circumstances such as the inability of the state to cover all the country with educational needs. Added to that it should prompt the national capital to participate in the common life to establish a modern or an example school with all its needs and equipment; labs, galleries, musical halls as well as the sports' playgrounds, computer and means of communications. It should also aspire intellectuals to prepare them to be creative in the long run likewise the governmental education.

When the schools are prepared with qualified staff, headed with a good and qualified administration and well establishment, the educational process will be fruitful and there will be a successful output.

National and private education in Yemen was concentrated in the capital. Sana'a. By time it spreads in the whole country in the urban and rural regions. There are now 226 schools, 131 of them are in Sana'a. The number of the students is approximately about 65,000. 62.000 of them are in the elementary or basic education. 3,000 are in the secondary.

The first schools are Alahliya, Azal, Yemen Modern, Al-Amjad and the others come afterwards. The private schools as; The Pakistani, International (American), Indian, Sudanese, Egyptian, British, Turkey, etc. Most of the private schools teach their own curricula despite some teach some Yemeni syllables.

The Yemeni National Schools teach the Yemeni curriculum the same with different syllables of English in general and others add math and science in English.

Some businessmen, who are not concerned with education, look at the school as a business not an educational goal. So they enter the field as an additional income factor not pedagogical one. If so here lies the factor of failure because he will not look at the subject as it should be, but how much the income will be? And so he will not pay attention to the qualified staff, best curriculum, healthy buildings, modern aids, but the cheaper. On the other hand some are really earnest in doing

their best.

There are three posts of the education process. They are; the student, teacher and curriculum. There are two sub-posts, the family and environment.

I. Student

The student is the target and means of the educational process. He is the intrinsic core. He must come to this world in a healthy atmosphere, environmentally, economically etc. The most important factors in the determination of a child's capacity to learn run like this:

- 1. The family environment This includes a) the income levels, b) parents' education, c) housing education, d) number of children in house-
- 2. Peer group interactions i.e. the type of children with whom an individual child associates.
- 3. Personality i.e. the child's inherit-
- ed intelligence and ability. 4. Early nutrition and health

If we make a survey, we will notice that the students come from different schools with different levels. One of the main problems is that the students do not stay long in one school, but jump from a school to another and this may happen in the same year. Here the student faces many obstacles, many teachers with different attitudes and different methodology, different syllables and different atmosphere for some go or come from abroad.

The teacher really faces a great challenge of how to deal with the matter. Different students with different backgrounds, of the diversity of the syllables (especially the English Section students and also the English Language). Some students have not learned English before. If the teacher goes on with different levels. One of the main problems is that the students do not stay long in one school, but jump from a school to another and this may happen in the same year. Here the student faces many obstacles, many teachers with different attitudes and different methodology, different syllables and different atmosphere for some go or come from abroad.

The teacher really faces a great challenge of how to deal with the matter. Different students with different backgrounds, of the diversity of the syllables (especially the English Section students and also the English Languages). Some students have not learned English before. If the teacher goes on with the good ones, the weaker ones will be complicated and if he waits for them, the syllable will not be

1. The reasonable solution is to categorize them into groups according to their levels, but this will cause a dis-

2. A level test and interview is important, but this may lessen the number of students and this will not please the owner.

II. Teacher

The teacher is the second post of the process and he is the link between the student and the curriculum. He must be by all means well qualified. He faces many obstacles that go like this:

1. Starvation Most of the teachers suffer from the low wages they receive. The average salary is YR 10-20 thousand per month. The rent of a 2-rooms flat is about YR15.000.

- 2. The work permit for non-Yemeni's and the residence cost much.
- 3. His timetable is doubled in other words he carries out the work of almost two teachers.
- 4. He is not given a ticket on vaca-

Suggestion

1. The wages must be raised to fulfill the ordinary needs.

- 2. A rent of a building for all the teachers of the school is useful for they will make a community and be at ease.
- 3. Their children must be free of

III. Curriculum

The curriculum is the course of study that represents the diversity in the field of knowledge in all subjects.

Here the schools use different curricula. Some are not related to the Yemeni environment e.g. some names of plants are not existed in Yemen (in

The syllable must be integrated and there should be a kind of control from the Ministry of Education. It should be related to the environment

Suggestion There should be a kind of constant

IV. Family Some parents are very good at following their children and their homework whereas others do not care. Some are learned others are illiterate

Parents' Council is useful

V. Environment

so they can not help.

The environment is the surrounding atmosphere that affects the child and his ability of learning. If it is healthy his output will be positive. His curriculum must be related to his environment. We notice that some syllables are not related to the environment.

As a conclusion the above factors must be put in consideration if we want to have an ideal educational process so as to cooperate in education in general and give a help to the state and the public.

VACANCY

A leading multinational company is seeking local personnel for the position of warehouse keeper fields with the requirements:

- University degree with minimum good.
- Minimum two years experience in warehouse keeping position.
- Fluent in English and Arabic language.
- Good computer knowledge and skill.

If you fulfill the above requirements, please send your CV and application letters to the following address not later than September14, 2002.

Fax: 412 314 P. O. Box 18611

TIMES QUIZ (39

Answer the following questions

heart by

- 1. What is a bone joint known as a) Tendon b) Ligament
- c) Articulation d) None of these Who invented the telephone? a) J. L. Baird b) James Dewar
- c) J. Thomson d) Alexander Graham Bell The sedimentary rocks are mainly composed of calcium carbonate. Give an example:
- a) Limestone b) Dolomite c) Slate d) Sandstone Blood which is rich in O2 returns from lungs to the
- c) Capillaries
 - d) Pulmonary veins
 - Answers to TIMES QUIZ (38) 1. A fundamental particle of light is photon. A scientist dealing with fresh water ecology is a

What is the full form of the abbreviation AIDS?

- limnologist. An epicenter is a point n the earth's surface directly above an earthquake focus. The jelly fish called 'Portuguese man of war' (physalia) is
 - The full form of the abbreviation ADIS is Acoustic
 - noted for its polymorphism. Daylight Imaging System.

tourists.



Annas Weekly, 2 Sept.2002.

Main Headlines:

- Yemen's universities decides to increase teachers salaries by 30% MP Insaf Mayo: we condemn cor-
- ruption Secondary schools degree's results push graduates into dark tunnel
- Exchange of fire between government military police and tribesmen over despite on a piece of land

Columnist Sadeq Nasher comments on newly formed political parties in Yemen and says I'm not against formation of political parties. He says, however, that he has convictions that the country is no longer able to accommodate this quantity of political parties and organizations. There are several parties that are actually influential and effective on political arena.

The remainders are merely a voice phenomenon. The citizen is no longer able to understand if this situation is an expression of actual pluralism or motivated by the desire to get support from the state which offers aid to all parties, be they small or big. It is quite sufficient to have tens of founders and hundreds of members, registered with Parties Affairs Committee to declare formation of new political parties to be added to the existing 22 political par-

The writer thinks that political and ideological orientations of the Yemeni parties are almost confirmed to three or four trends, and there can be unity their ranks. This is especially applicable to all leftist parties; the Socialist, the Nasserite, the Unionist assemblage and other leftist parties. This political and ideological bloc can play an effective role in the Yemeni political life if united and actually discarded their differ-

The same can be said concerning rightist parties, represented by the Islah party, and those that combined between the left and the right as mainly represented by the General People Congress

party



the Arab Baath Socialist Party, I

- Zionist plans to demolish Aqsa Mosque, strike Syria and Lebanon
- 8 thousand students sue the govern-
- Taiz security arrests a citizen suspected to have links with al-Qaeda
- Arab league secretary-general refuses accusing the league of anti-Semitism
- Yemen deports Arab students suspected to be affiliate of al-Qaeda
- Iraq welcomes cooperation with Arab companies including Kuwaiti

The newspaper's editor in chief writes that among results of the world war 1 was the Sakes-Picot treaty that divided the Arab area and created borders among the Arab countries, and granted Arab land of Palestine to the Zionists. The results history is offering us must be learnt from while constituting the stand, as we are at the threshold of a new stage. Its features indicate about dividing and re-arranging the Arab map politically, economically, socially and geographically. The scenario reveals the division of Iraq, destroying the nationalist political regime in Iraq, the strategic depth for Svria. The plan also aims to deal a blow to Syria. What America describes as allies are not excluded from this scheme. As for the long-standing Zionist goal, it is the expulsion of the Palestinians from the West Bank to the East Bank; a target the Zionist entity seeks with an American help, at the experiences and realize that a struggle of half a country they would lose by merely keeping silent. Would they comprehend that new stage's goals have become very clear and would be more difficult?

Time and the issue are not out their hands yet. Initiative and immediate action to contain the situation and resist division is the strategic choice the

nature of the circumstances dictates on the Arabs and Muslims.



As-Sahwa Weekly, 5 September 2002

Main Headlines:

- Parliament speaker in Baghdad
- Dr.al-Amri Sheerov: Detainees, deprived of amnesty
- Authority address against pluralism

Columnist Zaid al-Shami says 11 September events have produced worldwide impact and caused a violent quake that was expected to be comprehended by states and peoples, majority the United States, in re-assessment and rectification relations with others, and in the necessity of reconsidering the wrongdoings, as well as considering grievances of occupation and poverty. But anything of that did not happen. Here it is America beating drums of war and looking for a victim, though it has not got finished with its war in Afghanistan.

It is nowadays directing its war machine towards Iraq, as if wars are the only things our world is lacking.

The events of last September have unified the stand of the West towards a common enemy, with Russia joining it, and found no enemy other than Islam and Muslims as their target.



Al-Wahdawi Weekly, organ of Nasserite People's Unionist Organization, 3 Sept.2002.

Main Headlines:

- Government plans to lay off over 250,000 employees
- Military rockets to disperse 5000 gunmen in Sha'af mountains.
- Yemen seeks to mediate to solve Iraq-Iran crisis
- Security authorities prevent Amnesty International team from visiting suspected "terrorists"
- Plan to restructure government sec-

Columnist Waheeb al-Nassari writes on tourist movement in Yemen claiming it has receded in contributing to increase gross domestic income since events of September 11. The number of tourists from European countries and America shrank after September events, especially due to kidnapping incidents and bomb attacks against American interests. That had urged those countries to warn their nationals against risks of visiting Yemen as

The writer says that despite of losing more than one thousand Western tourists as a result of September events, Yemen benefited from influx of Gulf tourists into it. An official at Tourism Ministry ascribed the increase of Gulf tourism movement towards Yemen to solution of Yemen's border disputes with the Sultanate of Oman and Saudi Arabia. After losing the European tourist, the ministry is trying to look for new market to promote its tourism in South-East Asia. But mechanisms of tourist promotion are still not active because they could not provide needs and requirements for the tourist, in addition to random methods used for specifying areas of tourist attraction.



Al-Balagh weekly, September 2002.

Main headlines

- Amnesty International confirms officials acknowledgment of violating the laws, demands release of detainees
- National Security Apparatus for reforming security organizations
- Under American-Zionist support, a fresh Eritrean military provocations against some Yemeni Red Sea islands
- Tribal mass-ups on borders with Saudi Arabia

The newspaper's editorial says the Arabs and Muslims can collectively refuse the American policy and find a sort of integration with themselves and turn towards Europe and the East. They consequently can dispense with for good the United States of America and its aid that does not exceed tens of millions of dollars.

In such a case the American president would not be able to impose sanctions on more than forty Arab and Muslim states, nor can he lay siege to them. It is particularly so because the Israeli enemy is existent in the heart of the region and this makes America keen on existence of relations with the Arab countries in order to preserve presence of this enemy in this region. The United States would not deal a military strike to all Arab and Islamic countries. Here is therefore where the strength is if the Arab and Muslims vision got united. An Arab and Islamic strategy has become very necessary to attain the minimum degree of political and economic unity and this is one of the dictates of the present century and to stave off rendering our countries a backyard farm for the American cowboy.



Al-Ihya'a al_Arabi weekly, organ of the National Arab Socialist Baath party, September 2002.

Main headlines

- The party's headquarers in Yemen receive volunteers to fight against American aggression on Iraq and Palestine
- President Saddam Hussein sends a letter to president Ali Abdulla Saleh, receives parliament Speaker sheikh al-Ahmar
- Dahm tribe attack site of the company working in border demarca-
- The British: Bush Jn. a great danger to world peace
- Joint Meeting Parties condemn attack on journalist al-Khaiwani

Columnist Mohammed Mohammed Nouman says the Iraq political movement has proved that Iraq deals with events in a way bearing all meanings of the age and the great events. The Iraqi leadership has repeatedly confirmed its desire for maintaining dialogue with the U.N. on grounds of international principles and laws for recognizing its rights as a sovereign state in its natural rights

Iraq has disclosed the motives and hidden aims of the intended aggression mentioning efforts of good will mediations and the good efforts by regional and international organizations that found in the Iraqi stands a positive response and their welcoming of Iraq's initiatives aimed at prosperity of humanity. Iraq calls for dialogue on lifting the blockade, and solving the crisis with diplomatic means according to international principles and rules of the United Nations and its security council.



RAY weekly, organ of Sons of Yemen League party, 3 Sept.

Main headlines

- 1665 persons with HIV, deported from Yemen
- Amnesty International delegation fails to visit detainees
- Court of Appeals mitigates sentence of U.S. embassy attacker
- Indonesian airplanes to be used in pursuing al-Qaeda members in Yemen
- Attack on al-Khaiwani condemned

RAY editorial says combating terror has become an international task a most of world countries have declared their support and backing for its program and operations.

Our country that announced its support of the campaign on terror is entrusted with an important role due to two essential factors: its geographical location and the presence of extremist seeds on its land whether from its sons or its guests. It seems that our country is not able to fulfill its international obligations because itself is experiencing a state of situations regarding security and political, and economic instability. This situation reflects itself negatively on the role of Yemen in the international campaign.

World Press

Major news items in leading international newspapers <u>Provided by Xinhua</u>

Egypt

France

Al Ahram

The Egyptian Government will send the ruling National Democratic Party (NDP) General Congress due to open on Sept. 15 six working papers dealing with national economic and social conditions in addition to the people's persisting issues.

Al Akhbar

Egypt's National Council for Women and the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCFCM) plan to set up a family court. The NCFCM Secretary General Moshira Khattab said that the plan allows a new atmosphere for dealing with per-

Le Monde

Minister of Social affairs Francois

Fillion Friday presented his reform

plans on the 35-hour work week sys-

tem. Allowing bosses to demand 180

hours of overtime job each year, the

center-right government opened a way

back to the old work week of 39 hours.

Le Figaro

United States President George W.

Bush consulted the international com-

munity on his war plans on Iraq.

France insisted on the legitimacy of

any military action. Germany feared

that it is isolated because Bush did not

call Gerhard Schroeder. On the ground

in the Middle East, military prepara-

tions are intensifying.

sonal issues and solving family disputes.

Al Gomhuria

Mrs Suzanne Mubarak, chairperson of Bibliotheca Alexandrina (BA) Board of Trustees, will inaugurate on Saturday the first Youth Employment Summit st the BA's conference centre.

The Egyptian Gazette

Egypt's presidential political advisor Osama El-Baz affirmed Friday the country's rejection of any attack on any Arab country.

He told US magzine Newsweek that it would be very hard for any Arab country to support such an attack.

Les Echos

strike on the company, forcing it to

cancel two thirds of its flights on

Friday. The situation, resulting from

failed pay negotiations on Wednesday,

Liberation

Raffarin said Friday in Strasbourg that

the economic growth will fall short of

the target of 3 percent in 2003.

Promising more growth in 2003 than

in 2002 and more job creation, He

called for confidence though the hori-

zon gets obscure with worse-than-

French Prime Minister Jean-Pierre

will last till Monday.

expected growth.

Pilots of Air France imposed a hard

German

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung

As opinion polls show that the race between the red-green coalition and the black-yellow alliance is tightening, the two political blocs have different expectations of the TV dual between their chancellor candidates Sunday.

Die Welt

The EU commission corrected Friday its projection of the third quarter growth in euro-zone from 0.6 to 0.3

Sueddeutsche Zeitung

Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder has assured US President George W. Bush of Germany' support in the anti-terror campaign.

Japan

Asah:

Japan's Justice Ministry mulls to revise the immigration law to crack down on foreign nationals engaged in activities prohibited under their status of residence.

Asahi, Yomiuri

Japan's ruling coalition proposes advanced tax cut to fight deflation.

Mainichi

Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi is to urge the United States to make diplomatic efforts on Iraq issue.

Nihon Keizai:

Japan's postal reform panel submitted final reports.

Turkey

Hurriyet (Freedom)

The State Security Court (DGM) in Diyarkakir, southeastern Turkey, wiped out the criminal record of Recep Tayyip Erdogan, Chairman of the Justice and Development Party (AKP) Friday, enabling him to participate in November 3 elections.

Therefore he can be elected both as a deputy and prime minister. AKP is most likely to win the elections according to public opinion.

Milliyet (National)

U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan, during his meeting with Greek Cypriot leader Glafcos Clerides and Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf

Denktash in Paris, asked the two sides to launch more efforts for a solution of the Cyprus issue.

Annan said he believes that the gaps dividing the two parties can be bridged. Both Clerides and Denktash accepted Annan's call to meet in New York on Oct. 3-4.

Turkish Daily News

Turkey continues cooperation with Iraq despite mounting US drive to topple Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.

Turkish Health Minister led a delegation and flew to Baghdad for visit on Friday.



Arab News - Khalii's cartoon

The Times of India

India

India and the United States will undertake their largest ever naval exercise from Sept. 22 and it will be "warfare-oriented," according to Naval Chief Admiral Madhvendera Singh.

Hindustan Times

India's space agency has fixed Sept. 12 as the tentative date for the launch of "METSAT," the country's first satellite exclusively for meteorological services.

The Hindu

India will resume wheat exports to Iraq by early next month and samples are being readied to be sent to the Grain Board of Iraq to be analyzed by the laboratories in Baghdad.

Pakistan

The News

President Pervez Musharraf said on Friday evening it was imperative for Pakistan and India to start dialogue for resolution of the Kashmir dispute.

The Statesman

President Pervez Musharraf on Friday had a telephonic contact with Afghan President Hamid Karzai, condemning the dastardly attack on Karzai and assured him of Pakistan's full support.

The Nation

Pakistan's exports stood at 1.71 billion US dollars during the first two months (July and August) of the current fiscal year registering an increase of 17 percent against the same period

of last corresponding year.



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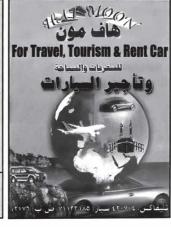
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نجیب محمد مقبل الحروی:

بكالوريوس في الطب البيطري، خبرة

في مجال تدريس اللغة الالمانية،

اتقان اللغة الانجليزية كتابة ونطقأ،

يجيد التعامل مع الكمبيوتر، إب ت

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التسويق، ت: ٧١٧٠٨٠١٤

عبر فروعها وموزعين

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تليفونات، وأشياء أخرى.

■ للبيع: فقاستا دجاج، عدد بيض التفقيس

١٣٦ بيضة في الشهر، ايطالية الصنع

موديل ٩١، القوة ٢٢٠ فولت، ٥٠-٦٠ هيرتز.

عدن ت ۲۰۱۹۱۱ - ۲۰۱۹۱۶

للبيع: غسالة جنرال، مستخدمة نظيفة،

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بسعر ۱۰٫۰۰۰ ریال + تلفزیون سونی ۱۶

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صنعاء، ش حدة، جولة مجاهد، مقابل مركز الكميم التجاري، ت: ٧٩٦١٧٧٨-٧٢٧٦٠٧٩٤

نقوم بفحص وترتب العيسات اللاصقة الطبية والتجميلية

الف ريال. للاستفسار: يرجى الحضور إلى مطعم السرايا امام مستشفى الشرطة نظيفة، خصوصي او اجرة، او سيارة كرولا الاستاذ/ وليد.

عقارات

سيارات

■ للبيع: باجيرو، لون غامق مع رمادي، باب واحد، موديل ٨٨، ديزل مواصفات كاملة، ٤ بستن، ونظيفة جداً مكيفة، السعر النهائي ٨٥٠ الف ريال، للاستفسار: على الراغب

■ للبيع صالون موديل ٩٣ VXR بدون جمارك، سوداء اللون، السعر ٥٥٠٠٠ ريال سعودي. وسيارة شاص موديل ٩٨، بدون جمارك، بسعر ٤٨٠٠٠ ريال سعودي، ت:

YTA1. EET ■ للبيع: سيارة بناتي، نوعها رينو، فرنسية الصنع، موديل ٨٥م، نظيفة جداً، قطعت مسافة ٨٠كم، اللون ابيض، السعر ٢٠٠٠ دولار. عائش محمد ت: ۲۰۱۰۵۷ – ۷۱۷۷۲۰۷۰

■ مطلوب: سيارة مرسيدس بنز 230E، للاستفسار: كمال: ٧١٧٢٩٤٣٧ موديل ٨٨-٩٣٢م، السعر ٩٠٠,٠٠٠ - ت:٢٢٢١٨ بيجر: ٩٠٠,٥٥٤

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۲۰۶۲۷۲، ۲۸۱۷۲، فاکس: ۹۹۹۹۷۲،

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صنعاء – حدة المدينة – تقاطع ش. صفر – ت: ١٤٩١٠، سيار: ٧١١٠٩٥٢٢

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ت: ٤٠٠٥٤٩ - ٤٠٠٥٤٧ ، فاكس: ٥٨٧٠٠٤ - حي عصر مدينة الآنسي

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الجرادي للدعباية والإعلان

وبيع مستلزماته

ورات في مجالي الفوتوشوب والاعلانات

- دورات في الانترنت - الصيانة - البرمجة

مناهج تعليمية متقدمة

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في

عالم

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صنعاء - شارع ١٦ المتفرع من شارع هائل بجانب سوبر ماركت القافلة امام جامعة القبة الخضراء، سيار: ٧٢٢٠٩٧٧٦، هاتف: ٤٠٤٤٠٠





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Horoscope

by Boadachia

Aries (Mar 21 - Apr 19) Right now, you need to submerge yourself in solitude, preferably a bookstore of library. Find out more about what exists out there, rather than what you already know from your past experiences After gaining the necessary wisdom, you will be free of all real-life associations, both the past ones and any present situations that are also in the midst of becoming outdated.

Taurus (Apr 20 - May 20) You do need to be bringing people in this week. By participating in the process of other people's space and lives, you will see new doors open that you may not have previously expected. It's about putting yourself out there in front of others right now, flirting with them, and finding out how you can improve the way you relate to people.

Gemini (May 21 - Jun 20) You think you are wea because you won't be there anymore. But actually you have become weak and you will gain n. Your biggest challenge is your own resistance to change. Once you embrace this challenge, and allow change, after the uncomfortable feelings, you will see many more doors opening again.

Cancer (Jun 21 - Jul 22)

The thing to remember is that you are really your own worst enemy. You have allowed this or that person to push you around and put you where they want you, ecause you have become used to them in your life. You may rely on them for something and have accepted the trade-off of feeling trapped. Time to evaluate it you can release your grip on them, so in turn, you can walk away from their tight grip on you.

Leo (Jul 23 - Aug 22) You cannot nourish other things until you are satisfied. But the thing you most need to fill you up is the very thing you are so nxious and freaked out about. All these duties you have assumed are really about you running away from what you truly know you desire. Embrace what you wish, just know that missing piece will continue to haunt you all

Horses are one of the most beautiful and powerful creatures. Left to run wild, they are ferocious and potentially us. Once they are trained, with a bit and bridle, lead by a master, they can perform amazing feats of strength and skill. They still maintain their power, but are incredibly gentle. Picture yourself as a horse this week, and imagine which kind you should be. There is no

completely right answer

Virgo (Aug 23 - Sep 22)

Libra (Sep 23 - Oct 22) The secret of success and happiness is knowing that each step is important. Each one sets the stage for that which follows You can't take shortcuts. Right now, you're trying to get to the big yummy, but you're skipping some vital challenges and lessons that you need to get you there. Try establishing a clear picture of what you think

you should actually be doing with your life.

Scorpio (Oct 23 - Nov 21)

Look at what you are putting

effort into, and ask yourself if it is giving back to you. There are easier paths around the comer They may seem too good to be true, so perhaps you are avoiding them altogether They are not booby traps, they are real, and waiting for you. Stop fighting uphill for that which doesn't care whether or not you make it up the hill. Look around in the valley for things and people that have been saying, "Here I am, waiting just for you".

Sagittarius (Nov 22 - Dec 21) You're in the midst of an obsessive-compulsive disorder where you are sure of this thing you are focused on. One of factors involved is that you are really in a pure brilliant and genius mode of your life right now This tends to make one feel like a mad scientist, where you are so engrossed in the idea, that you don't see the big picture.

Capricorn (Dec 22 - Jan 19) There comes a time when your dreams need to lead you to somewhere new, not 'round and 'round in circles anymore. Think about creating some goals, because inside them exists the action for new creation in your life. Rather than think about leaving behind the past, just allow yourself to fill up new spaces This ebb and flow, of letting go and grabbing onto the unknown will eventually become comfortable rhythm.

Aquarius (Jan 20 - Feb 18) A great person can only be built on one maxim: persona responsibility. You must be willing to develop your inner path, on your own, and embrace it. That doesn't mean you won't make mistakes, or that your first go around, or even second, results in starting back at the beginning again It's a slow, developing process, that can require you to dig deep inside yourself to find

Pisces (Feb 19 - Mar 20) Spend more time up front, researching what is valuable in your life, who is worth being in your life, and how reliable all of it is. Realize that you do steer your own life, and if you end up on a bumpy road, or the wrong exit, it can be easily fixed. Don't take these things personally, you just got a bit lost and you're ready to get back on track. Verify where you want to get on and what direction and route you plan on taking this time. Then trust yourself to get your there.

WONDERWORD

by DAVID OUELLET

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

CL	J	J	禹	S

		CLUES		
Aliens	Dramatic	Legend	Princess	Standards
Artist	Elope	Lesson	Publish	Suitors
Baby	Entertaining	Life	Ransom	Sunshine
Bears	Epoch	Listen	Reading	Swings
Beauty	Fear	Literature	Reason	Talk
Bold	Fiction	Lore	Recital	Text
Book	Fiend	Marry	Record	Theme
Boys	Fires	Mind	Rhyme	Thriller
Buffoon	Godly	Music	Riches	Told
Cats	Happiness	Mystify	Royal	Wars
Chronicled	Hope	Narrate	Scared	Wisdom
Church	Images	Nobles	Scenes	Witch
Civil	Imagine	Novel	Scientific	Witty
Colors	Insects	Patriotic	Seer	Write
Comedy	Intelligent	Pertinent	Silly	Yarn
Conclusion	King	Photo	Sins	Youth
Dogs	Learn	Pity	Skeptical	
Doom	Lecture	Poetry	Sleep	
			1	

FAI	AIRY TALES														olu	tion	: 6	lett	ers
D	R	0	С	E	R	N	S	Н	Α	Р	Р	1	N	Е	s	s	R	W	Υ
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1	Т	L	N	1	Е	Р	Е	0	S	М	S	Т	E	E	С	R	Т	1	R
s	С	s	С	1	Е	N	Т	1	F	1	С	R	R	1	s	Е	Α	Т	N
U	0	Н	L	1	Е	0	L	Е	Т	F	1	С	Т	1	0	N	Н	Е	Υ
М	Е	Α	U	С	N	В	Р	R	Α	F	U	Α	1	Р	0	Е	S	0	F
s	N	N	S	R	U	0	Α	S	L	Т	L	В	N	С	М	Т	U	S	1
R	Т	R	1	Р	С	В	R	L	K	Х	Р	1	Е	Е	0	Т	1	s	Т
Α	Е	Α	0	Н	0	Н	S	Н	1	Е	N	1	N	Υ	Н	L	Т	С	S
E	R	Α	N	Υ	S	R	С	s	С	Т	Р	Α	Т	0	L	D	0	Α	Υ
В	Т	Н	s	D	Α	N	Е	Т	Е	0	Е	Т	R	Υ	В	S	R	R	М
В	Α	В	Υ	0	Α	L	U	L	1	С	1	R	1	R	Т	L	S	Е	S
S	1	Ν	S	М	N	R	L	S	L	W	N	М	Α	С	Α	U	Е	D	D
W	N	R	K	Е	Е	1	D	Е	1	1	Α	1	E	Т	Α	Т	Α	s	L
1	1	1	Α	S	G	0	D	S	С	G	R	S	R	L	U	L	Е	Е	0
Ν	N	L	L	Е	0	Α	D	0	1	Т	N	Н	Е	Р	1	R	S	N	В
G	G	Е	N	М	М	0	М	N	٧	1	U	Α	Т	L	Е	S	Е	0	0
S	Е	Т	F	1	М	Е	Е	1	1	Υ	R	R	Α	М	0	R	Т	٧	0
Р	S	G	N	1	D	Α	Ε	R	L	N	F	1	Ε	N	D	Р	0	E	K
G	0	D	L	Υ	L	С	1	Т	Α	М	Α	R	D	N	E	G	Е	L	N

ANSWER NEXT WEEK

stores

45 No-win

44 Sci-fi beams

situations

preceder

mentary

measure

menu term

46 Easter

47 Compli-

50 Laundry

51 Common

54 Fabric with

metallic

threads

dilemma

55 Driver's

58 Swear to

e.g.

60 Badger

61 "I didn't

do it!"

Last Week's Answer: Maintenance

The Universal Crossword

Edited by Timothy E. Parker August

ROSS	awhile
Author Poe	42 Sold by

- 1 Author Poe 6 Attention-getting interjection
- 10 Armed conflicts 14 Pickling

- solution 15 Church's central
- section 16 Lotion
- additive 17 A holdup
- 19 of Capri 20 Mil. officer
- 21 No cure for it!
- 22 Overrules 24 Gobi mound
- 25 Mart opener? 26 Roast
- requirements 29 You may
- draw circles on it 33 Be success-
- ful
- 34 Leave a stain 35 Taunting
- remark 36 Discovery at Sutter's Mill
- 37 Shoulder scarf
- 38 Without a
- companion 39 Bedouin
- 40 Popeye's yeses 41 Waited
- **DOWN** 1 Dwindles 2 Regulated

kinds

- item 3 Nitty-gritty
- 4 Unspecified amount
- 5 Lifesaver 6 Secret motive
- 7 Full house.

8 Madonna **34** Eye

infections

whackers

43 Square root

expander

46 Some Soho

counterpart

49 The end of

grace?

50 Turner or

Cantrell

51 Slightly open

52 Loser's place

53 City in Iowa

57 Corp. head

56 A spirit

37 Buyer's

41 Bush-

of IX

digs

47 Cheerful

48 Pan's

44 Table

add-on

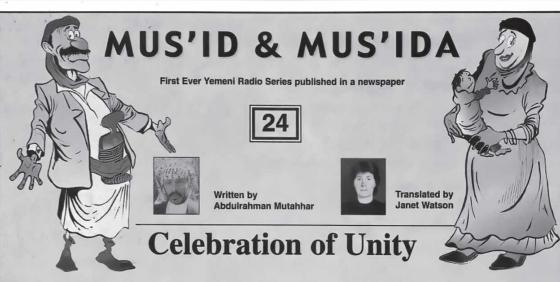
- role 9 Ahab's author
- 10 Standby slate
- 11 Besides 12 Type of
- model 13 Witnesses 18 Charged
- particles 23 Wind dir.
- 24 Exhausted charge 25 Posts a letter
- 26 Actress Samantha
- 27 007 portrayer Roger 28 B-Natural
- 59 Twain's Polly, 29 Emulated a
 - pigeon 30 Part of LED
 - 31 Daisy Mae's
- 63 Particular
- 62 Shortened holiday
- 32 Oboe inserts

PREVIOUS PUZZLE ANSWER



"HOLD UP" By Gail Grabowski

1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9		10	11	12	13
14	П		П			15	П		Г		16		Г	
17	Г				18				Г		19	i	Π	Т
20	Т	\vdash		21					22	23		Γ	Π	
			24					25			Г			
26	27	28					29					30	31	32
33	T	\vdash	\vdash			34			Г		35	T	T	T
36	Т	\vdash			37				\vdash		38	T	T	Т
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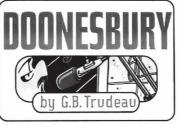


M- In the end, Mus'ida, God realized the hopes, and rewarded the efforts and sacrifices made by the Yemeni people, by the heroes of the armed forces, the security forces, and all manner of people. His reward was unification, whose flag was hoisted high, waving, above the skies of Aden on 22nd May 1990, 11 years ago to the day.

MA- Unity was the most precious prize to be gained from all our sacrifices in the history of Yemen, I know

M- Quite! None of the other ventures in building, agriculture, the economy or education can measure up to the realization of a unified Yemen, when the flag of unification was raised high above the skies of Aden 11 years ago. MA- That's all very well, though, Mus'id. But what's the use in all these wonderful achievements and unification when Yemen is split in two - the father's in Mukalla with his sons in Sa'da. One brother's in Aden and the other in Sana'a. A cousin's in Taiz and his cousins are in Abyan, Dhala' and Radfan.

M - But that's precisely the meaning of unification. By the grace of God, Yemen has become the single country He intended, and by virtue of being a single country everyone has been brought together, and the Yemeni people have been gathered into one extended family of Yemen. Through unification, the family of Yemen has been enlarged; and through unification, Yemen has been able to take its place proudly in all international and Arab fields, among Arab and non-Arab peoples, states and governments. On this important occasion, the celebration of 11 years of Yemeni unity, we must congratulate all the Yemeni people, whether they are members of the armed forces, the security forces, or ordinary members of the public. Above all, we must congratulate the leader of the struggle towards successful unification, Commander Ali Abdullah Salih, President of the Republic.



























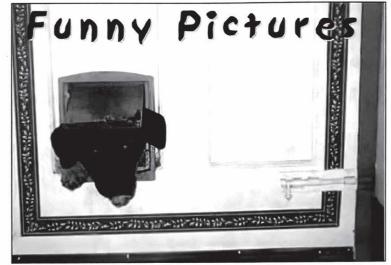




Hello? Any body home?







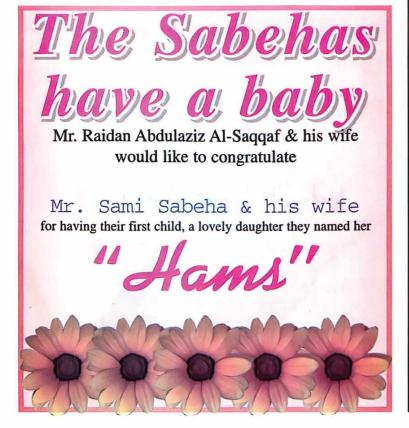
















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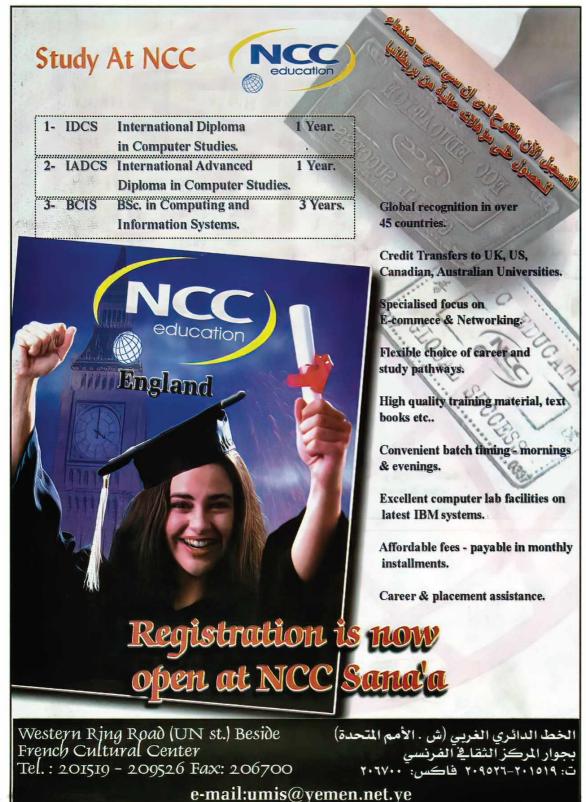
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Congratulations "Wadhah"

Our best congratulations go to

On the occasion happy marriage of his son

to the daughter of

Mr. Mohamed Abdullah Al-Zamik

We wish him a happy and pleasant life

Felicitators

Mohammed II. Al-Hamami

نزف أجمل التهاني وأصدق التبريكات

بمناسبة زفاف نجله

على ربة الصون والعفاف ابنة الأستاذ/

محمد عبد الله الزامكي

متمنيه له حياة زوجيه سعيرة، فألف مبروك، وعقبي للبكاري..

المعثثون:



Within a national program for Information Technology:

YESC leads the implementation of e-government technology in Yemen

Supreme Council (YESC) is a government body established for the purpose of pro-Yemeni exports and increasing the level of performance of the local export sectors.

It is one of the first governmental bodies to implement the e-government technology through a unique web site to promote Yemeni exports. To get a clear idea about this new and revolutionary system and the facilities it provides for a vital sector such as exports, Mr.Mujahed Al-Mussa'abi of Yemen Times met with Mr. Mohammed Ahmed Al-Ansi, Information Manager at the YESC and filed the following interview.

Q: Can you give us an idea about the YESC?

A: The YESC was established in

Yemen Exports for international trade and exports, such as the database of Yemeni exporters and international importers. We have also been organizing many exhibitions outside the country, holding many national conferences to tackle export problems and preparing technical studies on different export sectors. Furthermore, the YESC contributed to the implementation of the government's policy in enabling better access of Yemeni exports to the foreign markets and enhancing these exports to meet international stan-

Q: You have already implemented the e-government technology in the YESC. Could you brief us on

A: In fact, the whole world is witnessing a dramatic change which is affecting all aspects of life due to Information Technology (IT) revolution and modern communication

friendly interface which would promote trade across the border and contribute in bringing about positive economic changes in different ways.

The information available on our web site includes a Yemeni exports guide, a Yemeni exporters database according to sector, a global importers database, statistics of foreign trade and markets, quality and standards specifications, exports related institutions, inquiry forms, up-to-date news on exporters and an on-line exporters registration form.

The most important feature of our web site is its interconnectivity with many international trade networks and chambers of



Mr. Mohammed A. Al-Ansi, Information Manager of the YESC.

commerce as well as many international organizations that support the development of exports such as CBI (a Dutch Center for promoting imports from developing countries), Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO), and the International Trade Center (ITC).

Q: What are the future plans that you have in mind?

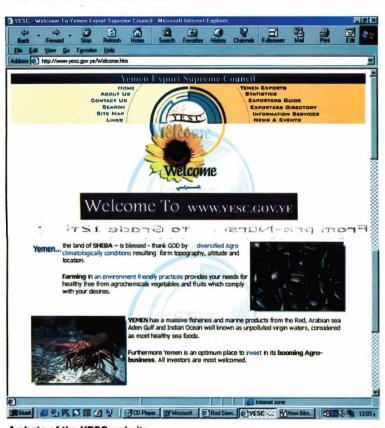
A: Well, first we are planning to establish a specialized library for exports that would consist of different books, periodicals, intensive studies, marketing guides, statistics, market studies, commercial guides for exportimport companies around the world classified according to sector, export news bulletins and

databases in form of CDs. The other step we are about to take is issuing the Yemen Exporters Directory in the form of books and CDs which are to be distributed around the world.

Q: Do you have any further comments?

A: I would like to thank the political leadership for its ultimate support for exports in general and for the YESC in particular. I would also like to thank the Minister of Trade and Industry and the Secretary General of the YESC for their efforts to bring this project to success.

I would also like to invite all Yemeni exporters to visit our web site and send us their comments. Many thanks go to the Yemen Times for shedding light on such a vital sector as well as other national issues.



A photo of the YESC website

1997 with the Republican decree no. (127). It is headed by the Prime Minister and includes the ministries of Trade & Industries, Fisheries, Resources in its membership as well as three export entrepreneurs and a secretary general.

The council has a technical secretariat headed by the secretary general, who is responsible for the execution of policies and programs made by the council.

The YESC is responsible for coordinating and harmonizing export development and promotion activities in the country and thus provides guidance to all other national export pro-

The specific objectives of the council include: developing appropriate strategies to market locally produced goods and services in both old and new markets, identifying problems and embodiments facing producers of exportable goods and services and promoting the growth of export-oriented economic activities. The composition of the YESC is in accordance with government policy to fully involve the private sector in the formulation and implementation of the country's economic policies, given the fact that the private sector is the major force for economic development, creation of new employment opportunities and income generation.

Q: What has been achieved so far?

A: We have started establishing a commercial information network that consists of different databases needed

means. As for Yemen, the government fully recognized the significance of adapting a strategy for utilizing these technologies in the different institu-Agriculture, Finance and Oil tions of the government within a national program for IT. The plan to be executed is to implement e-government technology for all the governmental establishments that will be connected together. Thus, all the governmental procedures are to be done over the Internet since every governmental establishment will have its own dynamic web site on the World Wide Web. This will save time, increase labor production and bring about the needed changes to cope with IT revolution taking place all over the world.

Yet, the project is still being studied and needs more time to see light but I can proudly tell you that the YESC, represented in the information department is one of the first governmental bodies to implement the e-government. This will assist and provide Yemeni exporters with all the required information concerning exports that exist on our web site www.yesc.gov.ye.

Q: What are the main goals and features of your web site?

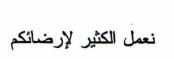
A: The essential objectives of our website (www.yesc.gov.ye) is of course to implement the e-government concept and execute the latest IT techniques to serve our exporters, promote our national exportable products, create links between Yemeni exports and world importers. and increase international trade by enforcing e-commerce.



نريد أن نعلمكم اليوم أننا قد تمكنا من الحصول على اثناعشر " ١٢ " طائرات جديدة ستة " ٦ " من طراز بوينج ٣٠٠-٧٦٧ وستة " ٦ " من طراز بوينج ٧٠٠-٧٣٧ وحدد موعد الاستلام ابتدأ من الربع الأول من عام ٢٠٠٣ م.



وهذا يعنى أنه بإمكاننا أن نوفر لكم رحلات أكثر إلى أماكن أكثر وراحة أكثر ، وخيارات أكثر إلى أكثر أنحاء العالم. والأكثر من ٥٥ عاما على التوالي تمكنا من تقريب العالم إلى أفريقيا أكثر من أي خطوط جوية أخرى. لقد قطعنا مسافات طويلة. و هذه خطوة أخرى إلى المسار الصحيح.





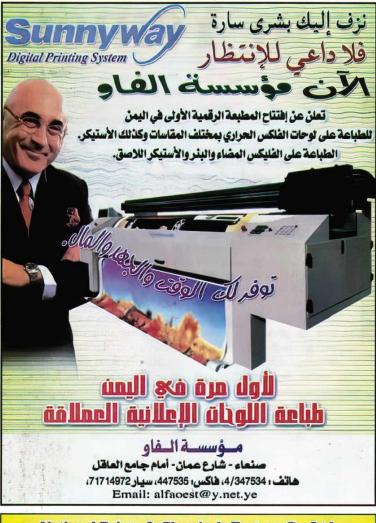
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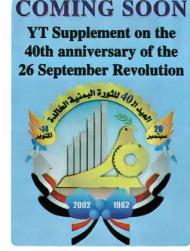


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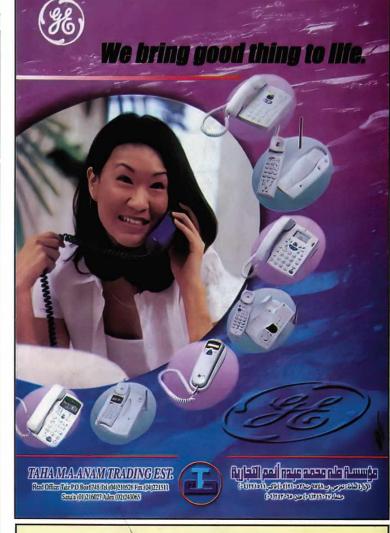
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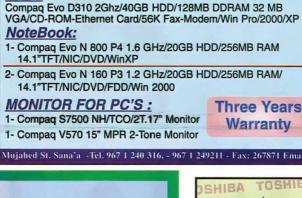
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