

## Afro-Arab congregation is the first in the region

# Foreign ministers discuss security, peace

BY MOHAMMED BIN SALLAM  
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

SANA'A — Maintaining security, stability and development in the Red Sea territory and the Horn of Africa as well as in the Middle East was the main focus of a summit of the Sana'a Congregation of Foreign Ministers, involving Yemen, Sudan and Ethiopia, Nov. 2.

This is the first Afro-Arab congregation where its members have dedicated themselves to maintaining security of the Red Sea and the Horn of Africa.

During the summit, foreign ministers of Yemen Dr. Abubakr Al-Qirbi, of Sudan Mr. Mustafa Ismael, and of Ethiopia Mr. Seyoum Mesfin, pledged to pursue cooperation in economic fields.

"Relations of the three countries have been strongly established and deeply rooted in the past. Any disaccords that might take place between two countries in the territory have to be settled through peaceful means. The ultimate aim of the trilateral summit is to settle deputies and disaccords," foreign ministers remarked in a statement.

The foreign ministers also agreed to organize a businessmen conference in



From left to right, Foreign Ministers of Sudan Mustafa Ismael, Yemen Abubakr Al-Qirbi, and Ethiopia Seyoum Mesfin agreed in the summit to enhance the work of the regional group to fight terrorism and establish security in the African horn. YT Photo by Mohammed Bin Sallam

Sana'a in 2004. "This is because, promoting investment and trade should constitute the main concern of the trilateral businessmen countries," they confirmed.

The foreign ministers also recom-

mend to hold a summit in the mid of December 2003 in Ethiopia, as well as documenting a Sana'a Congregation Charter which will be presented to the Addis Ababa summit.

On the sidelines, foreign ministers

also ratified a recommendation made by the sub-committee for the cultural and economical affairs with a view of organizing a commercial and cultural exhibition.

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### New companies now interested

## Corruption blamed for ending AFZ's contract

BY MOHAMMED BIN SALAM  
AND RIDHWAN AL-SAQQAF  
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Administrative corruption is the reason behind the recent withdrawal of Yeminvest from the Aden Free Zone

(AFZ), according to members of the Yemen parliament.

The parliament noted that mishandling of funds "forced the executing company of the project to terminate the operational contract with the authorities due to the great losses it met during the last 7 years of operation."

The Yemeni government officially accused the Yemeni company for international development (Yeminvest) on Oct. 28 for mishandling the AFZ, and consequently terminated the contract. It was obliged to pay the company a compensation of U.S. 200 million.

Yeminvest had underlying contracts with international companies to operate

the ports in Aden Containers of which the Singaporean PSA Corporation was one. This company had controlled the operations in the Containers area, the storage area and the two industrial zones according to an agreement with the Yemeni government signed in 1996.

The report states that the Yemeni government had fallen in debt by US \$600 million, which is a dangerous indicator, especially that the expected accumulated interest through the coming 20 years would reach US 3.5 billion. Ironically, this is one billion more than the annual budget for the whole country, according to a member of the Parliament interested in economist issues.

The same source described the contract as a "disaster on the Free Zone and on Yemen generally". And he added that this sort of project is proof that the Yemeni administration is a failure in planning an event which was repaired through cancellation of the contract.

The previous parliament had warned of this agreement and exposed its hazardous effects on the national economy and on the future of the free zone.

The Yemen Times has also been told that foreign companies expressed signs of interest in running the port as soon as the contract was terminated with Yeminvest.

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### 13 Yemeni suspects given to officials in Morocco and Yemen

## Iran returns al-Qaeda suspects

BY MOHAMMED BIN SALLAM  
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Sana'a, Nov 4 — About 150 people suspected of having links to al-Qaeda, who fled Afghanistan to Iran, have been sent back to their home countries, including Yemen.

Media reports suggest 13 Yemenis are among those suspected of having links to the al-Qaeda network. Six were handed to the Yemeni authorities

last February. The other seven suspects were handed to the Moroccan authorities.

The latter detainees were handed over in a response made by the Moroccan authorities, due to their involvement with terror operations.

The Iranian Embassy, however, denies the reports.

One Iranian embassy spokesman told the Yemen Times that the stance of the Iranian authorities has been clear,

that it insists that detainees with links to al-Qaeda have to be handed over to their original countries, not to any other countries.

"An urgent letter has been dispatched by the embassy to the Iranian foreign ministry informing of what has been published recently by some local and international papers, and demanded for an immediate reply," the spokesman told the Yemen Times.

Continued on page 3

# مسابقة الملايين الكبرى ٢٠٠٤

٥,٠٠٠,٠٠٠ ريال توزع للفائزين

الفائز الأول: ١,٠٠٠,٠٠٠ ريال

الفائز الثاني: ٥٠٠,٠٠٠ ريال

بالإضافة إلى أكثر من ٣٥٠ فائز آخر

بجوائز نقدية وعينية

إجمالي يتجاوز ٣,٥٠٠,٠٠٠ ريال.

برعاية كبرى الشركات العاملة في اليمن



للمشاركة اقرأ التفاصيل:

على الراغبين في المشاركة في مسابقة الملايين الكبرى شراء عدد الإثنين من صحيفة يمن تايمز لقراءة الأسئلة للمسابقة التي سيبدأ من عدد الإثنين القادم وقص كويون الأسئلة وتعبئة معلومات المشاركة فيها. ومن ثم عليهم ترقيع عدد الخميس اللاحق للإجابة عن الأسئلة التي وردت في عدد الإثنين وبالتالي يمكنهم جمع الكويون وإرسالها إلى مقر الصحيفة في صنعاء (شارع حده - حلف السفارة القسطنطينية) أو إلى مكاتب الصحيفة في عدن أو تعز أو الحديدة. كما يمكن للمشاركة إرسالها إلى بريد الصحيفة في صنعاء على عنوان (ص.ب. ٢٥٧٩، صنعاء).

لا يمكن قبول كويونات الإجابات في عدد الخميس القادم إلا مع إرفاق كويونات الأسئلة التي ستنشر في يوم الإثنين الذي قبله أي بمعنى آخر على المشاركين قص وتعبئة كويون الأسئلة في عدد الإثنين (١٨٤) والإجابة على أسئلته في كويون الإجابات الذي يصدر في عدد الخميس الذي يصدر بعده مباشرة (١٨٤) ومن ثم إرفاق الكويون بها وإرسالها للصحيفة.

سيستمر المسابقة إلى بداية عام ٢٠٠٤، وستعلن أسماء الفائزين في الصحيفة في وقت سيحدد لاحقاً، كما سيتم توزيع الجوائز في خلال أيام من إعلان النتائج.

المصداقية هي شعارنا، وثقتكم هي غابتنا...

كويون المسابقة للعدد رقم (١) سينشر في عدد الإثنين القادم الصادر في يوم ١٠ نوفمبر ٢٠٠٣م.

حظاً موفقاً....



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# British authorities release 4 Yemeni citizens

BY MOHAMMED BIN SALAM  
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Without charges, British authorities released four Yemeni citizens Nov 3.

The Yemenis had been arrested according to the terrorism combating law during a home break-in last Tuesday in Sheffield, UK.

British media did not disclose the

nature of the confiscated possessions found with the arrested, but indicators show that nothing serious was found.

A Middle East newspaper reported that South Yorkshire police gave two of the arrested men over to the British migration police to continue investigation, after the terrorism combating force released the men.

Sheffield court allowed investigation

with the four men to continue for another 72 hours after release.

Britain had ratified laws on combating terrorism in 2000, and is now preparing for a new set of laws for civil emergencies. Such new laws had been receiving objections from the conservatives, complaining that this unnecessary new wave will transform UK into a police state if a state of emergency was announced.

## News in brief

• The Yemeni Cultural Week is to be held by the Yemeni Culture Ministry during 14-24 December at the Moroccan capital, Rabat. The Yemeni Cultural Week comes in a time Rabat has been crowned as the Arab Cultural Capital 2003 and Sanaa is to be crowned as Arab Cultural Capital 2004.

• As a part of its humanitarian grant aids, the embassy of Saudi Arabia in Sana'a recently distributed foodstuff through the Mecca Charitable Institution. Sources said that the embassy in Yemen will spend about YR 25 million as a part of its aid. Sheikh Abdullah Sa'atar, one of the prominent Islah leaders has been entrusted with distributing those foodstuff in the city of Marib.

• Gas prices in the city of Sana'a have unexpectedly soared to YR 400 from YR 200 during the last few weeks due to a lack of natural gas at authorized gas agencies. The Yemen Gas Company said last week that gas consumption by the local consumers depends on market's needs. It also called upon citizens to inform the company of any exclusive or monopolizing control of gas in the city.

• A micro-enterprise training course was officially inaugurated in Taiz in cooperation with GTZ with the participation of about 240 trainees in all fields. Mr. Khaleel al-Qadasi, the Chairman of the micro-enterprises development society said the training course will give training in fields such as carpentry, electricity, welding, sewing, embroidery, make-up, cosmetology, and other handiwork industries. The training course has been dedicated to the marginalized class and the handicapped in the city of Taiz and neighboring districts. "The society will pursue the outcomes of those training courses in order to start their special micro-enterprises," the society chairman said.

• Around 26 people were killed and 156 injured in different governorates of the republic in traffic accidents that occurred last week alone, official traffic reports said. The material losses also exceeded YR 12,700,000. The main reasons behind the sudden increase in the number of accidents is due to reckless driving in Ramadan that is caused by the drivers' attempts to reach early for Iftar during peak hours just before sunset.

# Man murdered in Amran in violent confrontations

BY SADDAM AL-ASMHOORI  
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Amran, November 5 - A man was killed when he tried to settle a fight between fighting tribesmen in the popular market of Amran governorate on Tuesday.

Lutf Al-Budhbudhi was shot dead after he interfere in an attempt to end an armed confrontation between Ali Qaid Al-Ursra and Al-Sharafi after a verbal dispute that resulted in having al-Sharafi use his pistol in shooting Lutf and killing him instantly.

The murder resulted in outrage and chaos in the market as people from the

victim's side used bats and other weapons to attack the murderer.

Security forces later arrived and arrested Al-Sharafi and Al-Ursra, who were taken for interrogation.

It is worth noting that similar incidents happen quite often in Yemen, particularly in tribal areas where weapons are commonly carried and used by the population as they are considered part of the culture of the tribal society. The government has failed on many occasions to disarm tribesmen and legalize the carrying of weapons, which amount to almost 50 million pieces scattered throughout the country.

# Qat gives Yemeni travellers trouble

BY HASSAN AL-ZAIDI  
YEMEN TIMES

Yemenis travelling abroad face great problems if they take large amounts of qat with them while travelling.

For instance the Yemeni authorities recently negotiated with UAE - Dubai security the release of student Adil Haidara, who faced 10 years of imprisonment and a fine of 50 thousand Dirham because of being caught carrying 50 kilograms of qat in his luggage.

Adil had stopped for transit in Dubai on his way back to Germany to continue his studies.

Another Yemeni student was arrested last month in Cairo Airport and was facing a conviction of 15 years for carrying large amounts of qat in his bags. Yemeni authorities again intervened and he was released after great efforts.

This is what happens when Yemenis carry qat outside the country especially into countries where this plant is considered a drug.

An authorised personality at Sana'a airport told the Yemen Times that passengers are checked before departure and any amounts of qat found are confiscated. However, some people still manage to get qat through security.



# Al-Moayyad appeals to president

BY MOHAMMED BIN SALLAM  
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Sana'a, Nov. 4 - A letter of complaint has been recently filed by Sheikh al-Moayyad to the president of the republic, Ali Abdullah Saleh, because of being badly treated by German authorities, specifically during the Holy Month of Ramadhan.

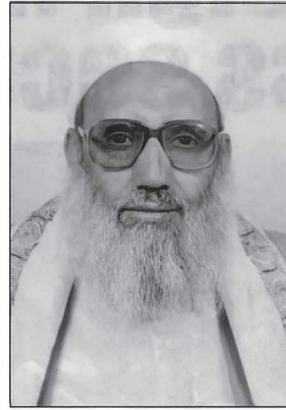
"The German authorities haven't reconsidered his conditions of imprisonment during the Ramadhan. He never has had his Sahoor meal, (meal eaten before the daybreak) which he is supposed to eat," the complaint said.

"During his 10-month imprisonment, he hasn't allowed to perform his prayers or recite the Holy Qura'an, while other Muslims have been allowed to perform their Islamic religious freely in the adjacent rooms," the complaint further remarked.

Sources said that al-Moayyad has been living in a state of depression due to his total separation from other prisoners.

In his complaint, he appealed to the president to further pressure the German authorities to set him free, along with his associate, or be given trial in any court in the world, except the US.

Sheikh al-Moayyad has been held in



Sheikh al-Moayyad

custody by the German authorities

Sheikh al-Moayyad and his companion, said to be al-Qaeda suspects, have been detained in Germany since January 10th, 2003.

He left Frankfurt with his companion Mohammed Yahya Zaed for medical treatment.

At the same time intensified efforts are currently being exerted on the government by many Islah and religious affiliates to pressure the government to bring him back to Yemen.

# Huge mineral wealth in Yemen

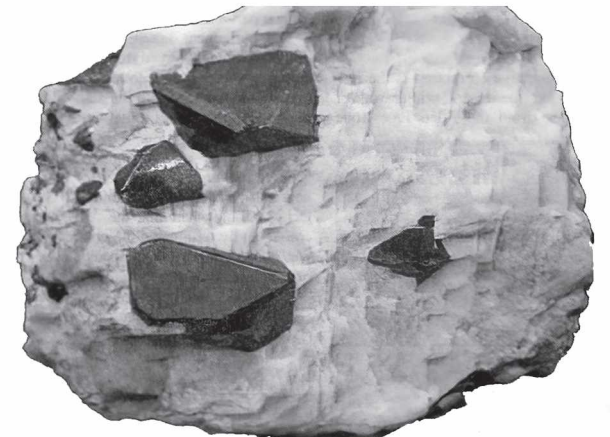
BY MOHAMMED BIN SALLAM  
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Sana'a, Nov. 1 -Some geological studies and surveys revealed that in Yemen there is very large stock of varied mineral wealth, such as gold, rocky salt, gypsum and oil.

A report linked to the GPC was broadcast on Monday through its website (Mutamar Net), and informed that some experts assert the existence of metallic minerals in large quantities. The studies have revealed that there are 20 sites of gold, 25 sites of silver, 30 sites of zinc, 60 sites of platinum, 61 sites of iron, and more sites of other rare elements.

The report also indicated to some surveys done by a Russian team, which affirmed the existence of a stock of crude gold in Mon Valley in Hadhramout government, which contains 962,000 tons, while the capacity of the reserve of crude gold in Al-Hariqah in Haja governorate almost reaches 33 million barrels, according to studies carried out by a Canadian company.

As for the other minerals like lead, zinc, and silver, they are found in Al-Jabali area, 110 km, northeast the capital. Jabali is considered to be one of



the most important ancient mines for extracting silver, dating to the third century, as it is mentioned in a book named Al-Gauharatain Al-Ateegatain (Two Ancient Jewels).

Its reserves are estimated at 9.3 million tons according to studies.

Minerals like cobalt, silver, nickel, and platinum elements are abundantly found at southeast city of Taiz where its reserves have been estimated at 41,000,000 tones. Those elements also

can be found at Sowa area, west of the capital at about 4,000,000 tone reserves.

Nonmetallic elements are also found in large quantities.

Mineralogists in Yemen have indicated that mineral mapping and surveys confirmed that a large portion of minerals in Yemen are found in different parts of the country such as, gold, platinum and nickel in Sada'a, Suk al-Enan, Wadi Mushref, and al-Baidha.

## Readers' Voice

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

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

### THIS EDITION'S QUESTION:

Do you believe in the reliability of the poll results showing that Europeans believe that Israel is the biggest threat to world's peace?

- Yes, that is normal and Europeans do think so
- No, this cannot be, and the results were fake
- I cannot tell because the results are not scientific

### LAST EDITION'S QUESTION:

As a Muslim in the USA or the West, do you think that the government in where you live is sufficiently respecting Islamic holidays and occasions?

- Yes it definitely is. 38%
- No, not at all 22%
- No, it is doing too little. 21%
- Yes, but not enough. 19%

Go to our website at: [yementimes.com/#poll](http://yementimes.com/#poll) and have your voice heard!

## Educational agreement signed between Yemen and Germany

The ministry of education and representatives of the Technical Yemeni German cooperation project signed on November 1 a new cooperation agreement memorandum between the two countries. The memorandum includes expanding the primary education enhancement program for Marib and al-Jawf governorates through training and qualifying teachers and educational administrations, in addition to building new classrooms in the two governorates.

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## Yemenis wary of war on mild drug

# Feds intercept mail containing illegal chewing leaf khat

BY JOHN BEBOW  
THE DETROIT NEWS

To many Yemeni immigrants, chewing the leaves of an exotic plant called khat is an ancient daily ritual. To federal agents, khat is a threat to homeland security.

Millions in the Middle East and North Africa chew khat to get a feeling of mild euphoria akin to a strong caf-

feine buzz. But khat is an illegal drug in the United States. Since Sept. 11, 2001, federal agents in Metro Detroit have filed search warrants to intercept at least 139 mail packages from Yemen containing khat. The Detroit News could find only four such khat searches in the two years before September 11.

It's part of federal agents' mission to heighten security as foreign mail reaches Detroit Metropolitan Airport.

said Michael "Mick" Hodzen, the federal agent in charge of Immigration and Customs Enforcement in Michigan.

"You're not just looking for narcotics," he said. "You're looking for weapons of mass destruction, you're looking for everything. ... We need to make sure terrorism isn't being funded through these means."

The October 2000 bombing in



Yemen of the USS Cole served as a precursor to September 11. The U.S. State Department claims the country continues to harbor terrorists.

But Yemenis who have repopulated and rebuilt a sagging south Dearborn neighborhood in the past two decades view the khat crackdown as a civil rights affront with little impact on the war on terror.

"Before September 11, this was not a major issue," said Dahan Alnajjar, a Yemeni immigrant and social service administrator in south Dearborn. "It's like coffee is for Americans. To accuse the whole nation (of Yemenis) as drug users is unfair."

As many as three in four people in

Yemen use khat, according to government estimates. Community leaders agree that many of the several thousand Yemenis in Metro Detroit use khat, though no definitive statistics exist.

The khat crackdown in Metro Detroit rarely extends beyond the mail seizures. A handful of local khat-related fines and prison sentences pale in comparison to those handed out for more common drugs.

In one of the nation's first federal criminal trials for khat, Daahir Caseer, a cab driver from Somalia, got two years probation in U.S. District Court in Detroit last year. He imported 100 pounds of khat on a flight from

Amsterdam. The conviction prompted immigration agents to jail Caseer for several weeks as they started deportation proceedings. Caseer's immigration case is now on hold pending appeal of the khat conviction, said his attorney, Sidney Moore.

Moore of Atlanta, Ga., said he has won the dismissal of 41 of 45 recent khat cases across the nation, mainly because the leaves contain only a very small amount of amphetamine-like chemicals.

Still, local Yemeni leaders are launching a poster campaign this fall to discourage khat use and protect immigrants from minor drug charges that could end in deportations.

Continued from page 1

## Foreign ministers discuss security, peace

### Congregation is open

The trilateral foreign ministers also confirmed that the Sana'a Congregation will be open for other countries to join, with the aim of creating an Afro-Arab unified vision, in order to strengthen further cooperation and integration among countries in the region in all different fields whether political, security, economical, social or cultural.

Foreign ministers spoke highly of proposals made by the cultural and economical committee which held its meetings in Sana'a on August, 6-7 regarding strengthening vital cooperation fields such as, marine transportation and freight, establishing a joint holding company, establishing industrial zones, and creating joint information network for the private sector trade and organizing commercial exhibitions.

Other fields also highly appreciated by the trilateral foreign ministers like, cooperation in the field of the financial services, activating the bilateral agreements to avoid double taxation.

The foreign ministers also dealt with vital cooperation fields, which include animal production wealth and exchanging experiences in this regard.

They also discussed ways of promoting cooperation in the field of edu-

cation and research, including scholarships, holding joint scientific and academic symposiums, as well as enhancing cultural and sport exchanges.

### Regional issues on top of the agenda

As for fighting terror, the foreign ministers of the Sana'a Congregation showed their total adherence to pursue cooperation and coordination as well as exchanging experiences with a view of enhancing security cooperation among those countries.

They also called other countries to take part in exerting strenuous efforts in this aspect. They placed an emphasis for monitoring border inlets alongside borders of those countries in an attempt to put an end to smuggling and illegal trade.

As for the Arab-regional issues, the foreign ministers of the Sana'a Congregation have welcomed the Sudanese peace process held in Kenya.

They expressed their hope that the expected peace process will at length reach a solution for crisis in the Southern Sudan.

On their parts, the foreign ministers of Yemen and Ethiopia spoke highly of the commitment of the Sudanese leadership and its seriousness towards the peace process as well as maintain-

ing its unity.

As for the Somalia reconciliation, the trilateral foreign ministers have called all the Somalia ethnic groups to return to the negotiation table for maintaining the national reconciliation and peace process.

They also called all regional partners as well as the international community to exert more efforts in order to make a success of the reconciliation in Somalia.

The foreign ministers have warned of the intensifying situation in the Middle East and have rejected the use of force instead of peace. They also called the international community represented by the UN Security Council for an immediate interference to implement the Road Map towards establishing an independent Palestinian State.

They also called for an urgent need for maintaining peace and security in Iraq as well as putting an end to US occupation and restoring Iraqi sovereignty. The necessary arrangements for enabling the Iraqi people for their self-determination should be adopted.

They foreign ministers have called the United Nations and the international community to be held responsible for rebuilding Iraq

## Corruption blamed for Free Zone's collapse

The Yemeni government is now looking into the conditions and terms of reference that any new company should fulfill in order to rent the containers port in the Free Zone. Once this is done a tender will take place and the willing companies will bid and the chosen company will be selected carefully.

After putting an agreement to an end with the Yeminvest from operating at the Aden Free Zone, conditions have been currently laid down by the Yemeni government for the Aden Terminal Containers to be run by other interested companies.

The Yemen Times has recently learned that a number of foreign companies have showed their interest to run the project immediately.

Meanwhile, there is activity at the wharves of the Aden harbors, anchors, terminal containers and Aden refinery harbors.

The number of the anchored ships from January to September reached 1,253 ships and oil supertankers coming from different harbors in the world.

A navigation source said last week that 180 containers were unloaded by a Yemeni supertanker, which has come



from the Latin America.

In addition to this, the same supertanker loaded 60 containers, which includes a number of different Yemeni exports.

Cereals were unloaded at the al-Mualla wharves, estimated at 30,000 tones by the Turkish ship, Nora.

In addition to this, oil derivatives estimated at 10,900 tones of the Oil Supertanker were also unloaded. A freight of the Yemeni oil derivatives also loaded by World Spring was estimated at 5,000 tones.

About 22,600 of cereals and fuels were unloaded at the Hodiedah harbor by two ships from Cyprus.

Statistics issued by the General Authority Harbors also show that a ship has arrived to its draft waiting for anchoring at the harbor, with about 80,000 tones of sugar.

Assaleef harbor has just received one ship with 62,000 tones of cereals. At the same time, 9,900 tones of cereals have been unloaded to the same harbor.

Details on Business Page (P9)

## Iran returns al-Qaeda suspects

The list also include, 35 Pakistanis, 29 Saudis, 12 Jordanians, 6 Moroccans, 6 Tunisians, 7 Somalis, 3 from Afghanistan, 1 Syrian, 1 Austrian and 34 of unknown identities.

The following Yemeni al-Qaeda suspects have been handed over to Yemen officials:

- Khaled Omar Saeed Omar  
- Ashraf Abduh Saeed Ghanem Saleh al-Maqtari

- Ashraf Abdulqareem Abdullah Saleh al-Waihaish  
- Mousa Ahmed Jaber  
- Najeeb Mohammed Ali Mohammed al-Hejri  
- Mofeed Faisal Ahmed Abduljaleel Farae

The following Yemeni al-Qaeda suspects were handed over to the Moroccan authorities, according to media reports.

- Saleh Saeed Masjedi  
- Fatema Subait  
- Mohammed Saleh Saeed Masjedi  
- Saeed Saleh Saeed Masjedi  
- Nesbah Saleh Saeed Masjedi  
- Hamzah Saleh Saeed Masjedi  
- Abdulrahman Saleh Masjedi

Most of those who had been handed over to the Moroccan authorities come from one family.

# Democracy Small Grants Program

## United States Embassy

The Public Affairs Office at the United States Embassy is pleased to announce the Democracy Small Grants program to support initiatives to help in the development of democracy, respect for human rights, and civic education in Yemen.

### Guidelines:

Recipients: Local non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Projects should be designed to promote respect for civil society, foster democratic processes and increase respect for human rights in Yemen.

Projects may include democracy-building aspects as: civil society, free flow of information, transparency in government, public education, rule of law and legal reform, conflict resolution, civil education, market economy, and human rights, including ethnic, minority, and women's rights, etc. Grants may not be used for partisan political activities. The Embassy reserves the right to monitor the project or activities that are funded by the grant.

Project proposals should describe specific objectives, outcomes and intended audience, and should include a beginning and ending date of the project.

A detailed budget (in US Dollars) of all project expenses must be provided.

Proposals will be evaluated according to the topic of the project, clearly formulated goals and target groups, and the ability to the applying organization to carry out the project aims. Proposed projects which meet the basic criteria outlined above will be considered at the meeting of the Democracy Commission.

All applications must be written in English and submitted to:

**Salwa Al-Sarhi**  
**Public Affairs Specialist**  
**Public Affairs Office**  
**US Embassy**  
**Sana'a, Yemen**

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First shopping center of its size in Aden:

# Crater Shopping Mall to be inaugurated

By RIDHWAN A. AL-SAQQAQ  
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

The long-awaited Crater shopping mall is scheduled to be inaugurated tomorrow 7 November. This mall is considered the largest in the city of Aden and the first of its kind with a capital investment exceeding 400 million Yemeni Riyals.

Mr Jalal Mohammed Saleh, Vice Manager of the project told the Yemen Times in a press statement that the project occupies an area exceeding 1,800 square meters and includes 50 shops selling various products and services ranging from textile products,



Mr Jalal Mohammed Saleh



perfumes, accessories, computer equipment and family products.

Work on the project lasted for 4 years until it was completed and this project aims at providing the locals with their needs all in one place without the need to go to crowded popular markets.

The shopping mall also adds a decorating touch to the city especially that it is beautifully designed with a unique architectural style. Mr. Jalal said that the project was possible mainly due to the leadership's efforts in maintaining a healthy environment for investment. He also expressed his appreciation for the positive role of Dr. al-Shuaibi, the governor of Aden in making the project possible.

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رمضان كرر..

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Regional E-government workshop in December

# UNDP launches ICT project in Yemen

BY MOHAMMED AL-QADHI  
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

**U**NDP/Yemen and the Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Technology (MTIT), in cooperation with UN ESCWA, is organizing a regional workshop on electronic government to be held Dec. 1 to 3, at the Telecommunications and Information Technology City in Sana'a.

The workshop will address major issues facing public administration reform efforts and the establishment of e-government in Yemen, with focus on supporting electronic tools. It also will highlight lessons learned from previous programs in these regards and will identify areas where UNDP/Yemen and ESCWA can have tangible impact in supporting the development of e-government in Yemen.

This workshop is just a part of and the stepping stone for a comprehensive program for the development of information and communication technology in Yemen that the UNDP has decided to undertake.

Two experts from the ESCWA and the UNDP in New York visited Yemen last week to organize and finalize the arrangements for the workshop and study the possibility of starting the ICT program. These experts are Gabriel Accascina, Director of the Information Communication and Technology for Development and Advisor for UNDP and Dr. Abdullah Dewachi, ESCWA's Regional Advisor for Communications and Computer Networking.

Accascina told The Yemen Times that the main focus of the UNDP is



Abdullah Dewachi



Gabriel Accascina

poverty reduction, which is executed in a number of different ways; one of which is the development of sound governance practices.

"That means to enable the governments to become more efficient in the ways that is handling government functions," he said, adding, "One of the UNDP's efforts is to assist countries including Yemen to facilitate processes related to government," he added.

Information technology is obviously a very good tool in order to be able to improve government services.

**E-government importance**

Accascina pointed out that the workshop is basically meant to raise the awareness among the decision makers in the government to the importance of the e-government and how ICT can assist government to become more effective in a number of different ways.

Dewachi said it is a tool that pro-

vides the government of Yemen the better ways of doing things more efficiently and get more satisfaction from the citizens. "In order to do that, you should not let just one entity in the government develop this; you should make it a pervasive type of mindset in the whole of the government institutions," he emphasized.

It is not only the MTIT that should get excited about it, but other ministries should be excited about this to see the advantage of going through this program to achieve better results that serve the citizens and the business community, according to Dewachi.

As a matter of fact, most government organizations and ministries in Yemen were left to develop their own IT infrastructure and applications. As a result, achievements are scattered and uncoordinated while no organization within the government is ensuring standards and quality control of applications. Many of the applications with-

in the government were developed by the private sector. The results of the National Information Center survey run in July 2000 indicate fragmentation of the ICT application sector in the government and lack of coordination and electronic information exchange amongst them, despite the fact that there are success stories in ministries like Finance, industry and Trade, Interior and Civil Service.

**Workshop focus**

The workshop will focus on the role of developing public services and human resources in paving the way to e-government, infrastructure, tools, prerequisites, and legal aspect needed for e-government, and best practices on e-government in Arab countries and other regions.

The event will invite ministers concerned with public administration and ICT in Arab countries, representatives of ministries or departments concerned

with public administration reforms and ICT in Yemen as well as selected experts who will explain what countries are doing in IT and what are the policies, procedures and regulations related.

Experts from other countries will give perspective of what their experiences are and representatives of the private sector like Microsoft, IBM and others will highlight their experience in terms of their relationship with governments in establishing some of these services. Yemen's government will be given the opportunity to figure out its concerns and its master plan to implement IT. "The workshop basically centers around the idea of giving the government and the private sector a very good idea on how to implement e-government services," Accascina stressed.

**ICT Comprehensive Program**

He said that the ICT comprehensive program has seven components; one of it is the workshop. The program starts with assessing the capacity to use technology and ends with a plan for action.

One part of the project is a program that has to do with information access, especially with people outside the Capital Sana'a and how people in Yemen access information. Other components include education, training both government and private sector, community-based telecenters mobile internet units, web-based development portal...etc.

The project aims to encourage the availability of telecenters presenting services including learning how to use computer and internet, doing tourism, faxing, scanning, printing ...etc in places outside the cities. People will be encouraged to this through providing

with small loans. The UNDP believes such things are ways to increase employment and create businesses.

"The main factor for poverty in the Arab region is the lack of knowledge as identified by the Arab Human Development report," he emphasized. Introducing such technology will help small businessmen to advertise their materials all over the globe.

Dr. Dewachi said that by this the UNDP and ESCWA are providing Yemenis with very clear and easy to follow procedures that they can follow in order to apply whatever request they have with the government.

"If we make life easier to citizens, naturally they will have more time to address issues like learning more how to develop professional career for themselves and contribute more to the economy," he pointed out.

ICT also provides job opportunities within the sector itself. It is the fastest moving sector in many countries in the world. He highlighted the fact that Yemen has the resources needed like human resources and cultural dimension and that Yemenis who are doing excellent abroad in terms of knowledge and business like in the Gulf countries. He thinks that such efforts are meant to attract Yemenis to come back and develop their own country as the private sector would take advantage of this project.

By this project, the UNDP is trying to attract donors to support such projects but and this depends on the government of Yemen entering into the knowledge economy. In fact, thinking about these procedures, one will end up reforming practically everything in the society like banking, education, delivery and many other things.

Will a public tribal conference help?

# When will tribal vendettas end?

BY HASSAN AL-ZAIDI  
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

**F**ighting among different tribes has been more common in tribes belonging to eastern governorates such as Marib which has witnessed a deadly Ramadhan start. Thousands of people have been killed and injured during years of bloodshed.

To find a cogent background to causes of such conflicts and clashes, one should go a bit back in history, particularly to the 1970s and 1980s.

An intelligent strategy was adopted during this period to make tribes clash with one another either for border disputes or many other pretexts.

In Marib, six people were killed and tens of others injured on Oct. 28 as a result of long-standing tribal vendetta. This is the last tribal incident in that city of Marib between two major tribes.

Similar tribal incidents have taken place in different parts of the country and most of them have not been reported. This is because those areas are distant and inaccessible for the media means to reach there.

Yemen's social structure is composed of tribal structure. Most of tribesmen are fully armed. Cities and areas where tribesmen dwell, are not peaceful ones. Tribal vendetta and long-term conflicts that break out from time to time have threatened its individuals as well as their future.

Revenge as it is defined by intellectuals is an exact punishment for a wrong or it is a primitive means of getting revenge, which intensely provoke the situations of the two parties, (two tribes) for the worst. It is considered to be a partial wrong altercation performed by an individual's will.

Meanwhile, the criminal penalty is represented by the will of the public. But, in tribal societies, when taking revenge, a tribesman usually restore to killing, which is an indication of an individual's will.

Those tribes are not totally governed by the centralized powerful state. Not even a sense of reverence or obedience is shown to a valid law authority.

**Tribal vendetta**

Tribal vendetta has been still predominant factor among tribes in Yemen. To take revenge means to start with a perpetrator. If not, a close family member or relative, if also impossible to do so, a certain kind of fierce tribal clashes start with the clan or tribe.

This takes place when the death penalty is impossible or that the perpetrator or fugitive convict is too difficult to reach.

In tribal societies, if a killer restores to taking revenge and doesn't hand himself over, the blood relatives restore to take revenge against the perpetrator, if not a close friend as it has been stated earlier.

The tribal tension then expands and grows among tribesmen.

**Political revenge**

Many officials have been boasting about the government's ability to control political conflicts in Yemen, ignoring the amounting tension among tribes that has reached major cities.

Many tribal clashes and conflicts stem from political backgrounds even if they seem to be of a tribal nature.

Although the government is aware of this fact, no action has so far been taken against bodies involved.

With many eyebrows raised about such a stance of the government, some believe that tribal conflicts serve the government, which is afraid of any future tribal alliance that might pose a real threat on the present state.

The president's visit to Abyan also conveys a positive step to end such political revenge.

He spares no efforts in eliminating it and in his speech, the president placed an emphasis to put an end to the tribal vendetta and to stand against anyone who electrifies such crisis.

What has remained is the tribal

vendetta. Nothing has been adopted by the officials in the state to take strict measures against those long-standing tribal issues.

Several questions have been posed and they are in need of immediate tackling.

**Sheikhs' comments**

Sheikh al-Ukaimi, a prominent Sheikh said: "The state has restored to inflame the tribal situation and tribal violence, specifically during the 1970s and 80s, as an attempt to impair tribesmen's military and material power."

"Now the state has given a carte blanche for tribesmen and nothing has been yet resolved or adopted in order to put an end to such long-standing tribal conflict," Sheikh al-Ukaimi remarked.

Sheikh Ahmed Bin Saleh said that officials at the state are behind the tribal disputes, which in turn has led to long-standing tribal conflicts.

Sheikh Bin Saleh attributed most of those tribal incidents to the officials at the state and this according to him: "officials will be then secured from the tribesmen's evil acts."

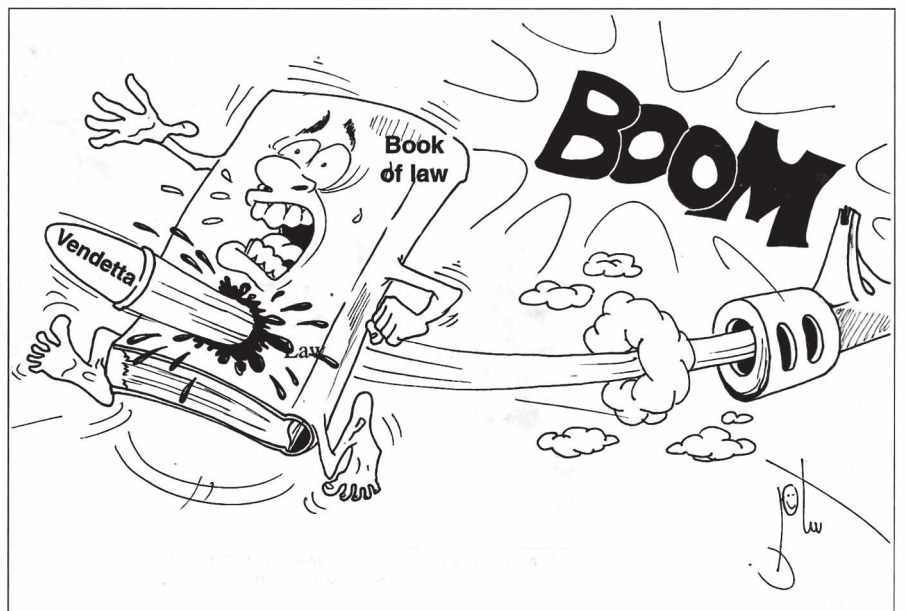
Sheikh al-Ardah is quite worried about the eruption of tribal vendetta because such issue "has aroused pity and preoccupied the minds of tribal society".

"The state should be held accountable for giving a free hand to tribesmen to kill each other. Bloodshed should be brought to an end," he further remarked.

Sheikh al-Ardah has urged the wise Sheikhs and the sagacious to be aware of arousing such tribal conflicts and have to spare efforts to avoid them as early as possible before erupting tribal clashes.

Sheikh Mabkhoot has urged the state not to remain a mere bystander when tribal conflicts erupt.

"Why are armies and militaries created? Being a mere bystander, the state should be held accountable for giving a free hand to those tribesmen to kill each other.



Thousands of innocent tribesmen are killed and that the tribal vendetta has been still predominant. Undoubtedly, the tribal clashes represents one of the gravest revenge because the whole tribes and clans are involved in those endless wars. Because the tribe or the clan is responsible for its tribal individuals and this still exists in Yemen today.

Absent role of prominent Sheikhs in Yemen  
Thinking about Sheikhs' attitude towards tribal conflicts, they seem to have no worthwhile roles to soften the abiding conflicts among their tribes. Personal gains and interest are all that matters in case of most of them.

I believe that its Sheikhs, who can, if they join hands and are supported by the state, put an end to such incidents of bloodshed. However, lack of any initiative by Sheikhs in this regards portends an uncertain future.

The Yemeni parliament has a host of

prominent tribal dignitaries such as, its speaker, Sheikh Abdullah Bin Hussein al-Ahmar.

Al-Ahmar is undoubtedly descended from tribal origins in Yemen. Being the speaker of the parliament and one of the prominent Sheikhs in Yemen, Sheikh al-Ahmar should tackle such tangled tribal issues as much as he can.

**Shared responsibilities**

Despite that revenge is an expression of an individual will to take revenge from the perpetrator or a close family member of his, there are other means and solutions that should be taken into consideration. Restoring to the Islamic Law for settling tribal disputes is indispensable. This is because the perpetrators commit their crime with a willful deliberation, to kill. To apply and execute the perpetrators to death means to end endless tribal disputes.

But most of tribesmen feel doubtful

of some the judicial system as a result administrative and judicial corruption such as, accepting bribes or enjoying influential power at the state. Restoring to take revenge has become an easy access and simple solution for tribesmen.

**Call for public tribal conference**

After the Revenge Committee that includes members of the Shura council had failed to settle tribal revenge disputes as well as organizations that claim of eliminating tribal vendetta, it has become evidently clear that most of those organizations have been hankering after collecting money for their own benefits.

I retreat that public tribal conference should be held with a view of discussing that tangled issue.

The responsibility should be held by the president and other officials who want to do a good deed for our lovable Yemen.

## Sons of Iran's leading dissident cleric released

TEHRAN, Nov 4 (Reuters) - An Iranian court in the holy city of Qom freed two sons of Iran's leading dissident cleric Hossein Ali Montazeri, one of the released men said on Tuesday.

Mid-ranking clerics Ahmad and Saeed Montazeri were arrested on Monday by the Special Clerical Court, a tribunal that tries offending clerics, after they entered a house in the city that had been confiscated from their family.

"We were freed on Monday night," Saeed Montazeri told Reuters.

He said he had been arrested by plain-clothes elite Revolutionary Guards acting under orders from the Special Clerical Court. "They took us and interrogated us - we were handcuffed and blindfolded," he said.

Grand Ayatollah Hossein Ali Montazeri was once successor to take over as supreme leader of the Islamic Republic from its founder Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini who once called him "the fruit of my life".

But Montazeri was sidelined in 1988 for criticising the treatment of political prisoners and placed under house arrest in 1997 for questioning the religious credentials of Khomeini's successor and current supreme leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei.

Montazeri, 81, was released from house-arrest this year suffering health problems. He has said the authorities must ease restrictions on a restless population.

Saeed said his arrest would not deter him from trying to re-enter the house, which he insisted was his family's rightful property. It was confiscated by the state in the late 1980s.



Iranians say their prayers on the street in front of the former U.S. embassy at a ceremony to commemorate the anniversary of the storming of the U.S. embassy in Tehran Nov. 4. "Great Satan Day" in Iran sparked the usual anti-American, vitriolic flag-burning but also exposed the Islamic Republic's complex attitude towards its supposed arch-foe. REUTERS

## Palestinian PM says to present govt next week

(RAMALLAH, West Bank, Nov 4 (Reuters) - Palestinian Prime Minister Ahmed Qurie said on Tuesday he would be ready to present his new cabinet for parliamentary approval next week.

It was not immediately clear whether Qurie's comments implied that he would be unable to finalise the cabinet lineup by midnight, when the 30-day mandate of his emergency caretaker cabinet expires.

"A session for the Palestinian Legislative Council will convene next week for a confidence vote," Qurie told reporters, adding that there was still a problem over the appointment of the key post of Interior Minister.

Qurie and Palestinian President Yasser Arafat have been locked in a struggle over the division of security powers.

Arafat opposes Qurie's nomination of General Nasser Yousef as Interior Minister with control over the security forces.

Qurie's predecessor Mahmoud Abbas resigned in September, saying Arafat and Israel had obstructed him and Washington had failed to give him enough support to implement a U.S.-backed "road map" for ending three years of Middle East violence.



A Palestinian schoolgirl covers her face as she walks in front Hamas graffiti, at the Jabalya refugee camp in Gaza Nov. 4. The Islamic group Hamas ruled out halting militancy in a three-year-old Palestinian revolt but said it could limit attacks to Israeli soldiers and settlers if the Jewish state stopped harming Palestinian civilians. REUTERS

## U.S. soldier killed, two wounded by Baghdad bomb

BAGHDAD, Nov 4 (Reuters) - One American soldier was killed and two more were wounded when their vehicle ran over a bomb planted on the road in the Iraqi capital Baghdad on Tuesday morning, the U.S. army said.

The soldiers were serving with the U.S. Army's 1st Armored Division, the military said in a statement. The wounded soldiers were evacuated to a military hospital.

U.S. soldiers face daily attacks in Baghdad and areas to the north and west of the city, where resistance to the U.S.-led occupation of Iraq is strongest.

According to official Pentagon figures, at least 138 U.S. soldiers have now been killed by hostile fire since President George W. Bush declared on May 1 that major combat was over in the war that ousted Saddam Hussein.

## Four wounded in Baghdad blasts on U.S. HQ

BAGHDAD, Nov 4 (Reuters) - Insurgents fired several mortars or rockets at the U.S.-led administration headquarters in the Iraqi capital Baghdad on Tuesday evening, wounding four people in the second brazen attack on the compound in as many nights.

The explosions boomed across Baghdad, easily felt by Reuters reporters staying in a hotel across the river Tigris. The Pentagon said three of the wounded were from the U.S.-occupation forces, although it was not known if they were military or civilian.

An Iraqi guard at the scene said three explosions hit the compound itself, one of Saddam Hussein's former palace complexes, but a U.S. army spokesman in Baghdad could not confirm that.

"There were three explosions in central Baghdad but we don't know where. There are four reported wounded," said the spokesman.

Earlier, U.S. troops in Humvees with powerful spotlights sped to an area along the nearby Tigris, where several shots of gunfire were heard.

"There were a lot of soldiers running around, there was a lot of panic. I haven't seen any injured people," said Mohammad Shikri, the Iraqi guard at the complex. Journalists were prevented from entering the area.

In Washington, a Pentagon spokesman, Lieutenant-Colonel James Cassella, said preliminary reports were unclear on the location of the blasts.



U.S. Army soldiers search for attackers after central Baghdad was rocked by explosions Nov. 4. Three persons were wounded on Tuesday in an apparent mortar or missile attack near the U.S.-led coalition compound in Baghdad, the Pentagon said. REUTERS

He said initial reports suggested they might have been caused by projectiles such as a missile or mortar fire and not a car or truck bomb, but that was not certain.

At least one plume of smoke rose from the area for some minutes straight after the blasts, although it later disap-

peared.

The blasts follow a mortar attack on the complex on Monday night that caused no casualties.

The compound lies on the western bank of the Tigris. On October 26, guerrillas fired rockets at a hotel inside the U.S. complex while Deputy Defense

Secretary Paul Wolfowitz was staying there, killing a U.S. soldier and wounding at least 15 people. The following day, 35 people were killed in four suicide attacks at the offices of the International Committee of the Red Cross and three police stations in the capital.

U.S. and British authorities warned of a threat of attacks on Western targets in the kingdom during Ramadan, which started last Monday, and urged their nationals to avoid travelling to the country.

The interior minister said the kingdom was taking such warnings seriously and welcomed any information from U.S. and British authorities that could help their crackdown.

Nayef told the paper that during Monday's clash, Saudi police had arrested six militants believed to be linked to Saudi-born al Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden. Police arrested four of the militants and two others handed themselves over, he said. One of the four was wounded.

Asked if the attacks had been aimed at buildings, crowded areas and Mecca pilgrims, he said: "This is exactly what I mean. In Mecca there are only Muslims from inside and outside the kingdom. There no other people except Muslims." "Certainly (they wanted to target) buildings, installations and people. All the seized weapons indicate such a plan."

Ramadan is the holiest month of the Islamic calendar, when Muslims abstain from food and drink from dawn to dusk. Analysts say the heightened religious fervour of the period appears to encourage extremism.

Asked if those arrested were al Qaeda members, Nayef said: "Without a doubt they all belong to the same group and

## Hizbollah says prisoner swap talks end next week

BEIRUT, Nov 4 (Reuters) - Lebanon's Hizbollah said late on Monday that talks about a prisoner swap with Israel could be concluded next week, but any deal would not spell the end of the guerrilla group's fight against Israel.

The Shi'ite Muslim group has been negotiating with Israel via German mediators about exchanging an Israeli reserve colonel and three soldiers presumed dead, for 15 Lebanese and hundreds of other Arab prisoners held in Israel.

"We were promised through the German mediators that the marathon negotiations with the Israelis would end in the next week," Hizbollah Secretary-General Sheikh Hassan Nasrallah told followers at a dinner in Beirut.

"Next week could bring us a decisive picture, and we will know which way matters are going and how they will end."

Hizbollah last month reiterated an earlier threat to kidnap more Israelis unless talks reached a swift conclusion, saying it would bring the detainees home with or without a deal.

The group says the rough outline for a swap includes 400 Palestinian detainees as well as the Lebanese and other Arabs.

But Israeli public opposition to a deal that does not reveal the fate of Israeli airman Ron Arad, captured in

Lebanon in 1986, has apparently delayed the deal.

SHEBAA FARMS NEXT, AND SYRIA?

Nasrallah said the Syrian- and Iranian-backed group would also welcome an Israeli withdrawal from a disputed strip of land in the foothills of the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights.

But he warned that neither the return of detainees nor Israeli withdrawal from the Shebaa Farms would end Hizbollah's fight against the Jewish state.

"Israel's problem with us and with Lebanon is not just a problem of the Shebaa Farms and the detainees," Nasrallah said.

"It is a problem of repeated Israeli aggression and threats against Lebanon and, more clearly, threats against Lebanon's sisters," he said, referring to Syria, which dominates its smaller neighbour politically and militarily.

Israeli warplanes struck what Israel said was a training camp for Palestinian militants deep inside Syria on October 5, after a suicide bombing in Israel killed 19 people.

Syria is under pressure from the United States, which did not condemn the raid, to quit backing militant Palestinian groups and Hizbollah, whose guerrilla attacks helped drive Israel from south Lebanon in 2000 after a 22-year occupation.

## Saudis foil terror attack on pilgrims-minister

RIYADH, Nov 4 (Reuters) - Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayef said on Tuesday his country had foiled a terror attack on pilgrims in the holy city of Mecca.

"These people are targeting the (holy Muslim) month of Ramadan. This is an evil aim. They wanted to make the entire country a place for terror without any exception and even in the holiest place on earth where Saudis and non-Saudis come to pray to God," he told the leading newspaper Saudi al-Riyadh.

The minister was speaking about a shootout in Mecca on Monday in which Saudi Arabia said previously it foiled an imminent terrorist attack and killed two Muslim militants.

The clash came just over a week after

are using the same methods."

### Crackdown on militants

Saudi Arabia has mounted a crackdown on militants loyal to bin Laden, held responsible for the September 11, 2001 attacks on U.S. cities in which 15 of the 19 suicide plane hijackers were Saudi nationals.

The kingdom arrested 600 suspects after suicide bombings in Riyadh in May which killed 35 people, including nine Americans.

During Monday's clash police seized automatic rifles, rocket-propelled grenades, pistols, explosives, ammunition and passports from the suspects' car and the house where they were hiding, a Saudi statement said.

Al-Riyadh said four of the detained militants were Saudis, one was Egyptian and one from Chad.

Nayef said questioning of militants in custody had helped the authorities foil plots and arrest more militants, and said that militants who surrender would receive guarantees of lenient punishment.

There have been several bloody clashes between security forces and militants in the absolute monarchy, Islam's birthplace, which is under intense U.S. pressure to destroy al Qaeda cells.

Last month, Al Jazeera television broadcast tapes it said were from bin Laden in which he pledged more suicide attacks inside and outside the United States.

# China reiterates opposition to Taiwan-U.S. ties

BEIJING, Nov 4 (Reuters) - China reiterated its opposition to any official contact between Taiwan and the United States on Tuesday after Taiwan President Chen Shui-bian shook hands with U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell during a visit to Panama.

U.S. officials said it had been a chance encounter and there was no official meeting, but China is highly sensitive to any sign of U.S. favour towards Taiwan, which Beijing regards as a renegade province to be reunited — by force if necessary.

"China is firmly opposed to any form of official contact between the United States and Taiwan," Foreign Ministry spokeswoman Zhang Qiyue said when asked to comment on the handshake.

Only 26 countries, most in Africa or South America, maintain diplomatic ties with Taiwan. Panama is one of them and Chen was visiting the coun-

try for ceremonies to mark the 100th anniversary of its independence.

Last week, a Chinese government spokesman said Chen's stops in New York and Anchorage, Alaska, on his way to and from Monday's ceremonies in Panama could send negative ripples through the U.S.-Sino relationship and increase tensions between Beijing and Taipei if he engaged in "inappropriate activities."

Washington shifted its diplomatic recognition to Beijing from Taipei in 1979. It routinely says it backs the "one-China" policy and does not support Taiwan independence.

But the United States also remains the island's biggest ally and arms supplier. It allows Taiwan's leaders to enter the United States in transit for their safety, comfort and convenience. It does not, however, let them make official visits for fear of offending China.



Pakistan President Pervez Musharraf (L) greets Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao in Beijing, Nov. 4. The leaders of China and Pakistan pledged to battle separatist Muslims campaigning for an independent Chinese homeland while inking economic deals aimed at boosting trade ties, state media said on Monday. REUTERS

# Philippine army on alert, impeachment truce seen

MANILA, Nov 4 (Reuters) - Hundreds of Philippine soldiers were placed on standby on Tuesday as a political crisis brewed over impeaching the country's top judge but the row could soon be ended by the intervention of President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo.

Tension has been running high for the past week after a move by opposition lawmakers to oust Supreme Court Chief Justice Hilario Davide prompted street protests and fears of a crippling conflict between the government, legislature and judiciary.

But a proposal from Arroyo on ending the crisis may bear fruit. Jose de Venecia, the House of Representatives speaker, said there could be a resolution as soon as Thursday, when members would weigh her suggestions.

Details of her proposal, delivered to Davide and de Venecia over dinner last Sunday, have not been made public.

"We are agreeable to a truce," de Venecia said. "But it must be a truce among equals — nobody more supreme than the other."

Davide, who faces a possible Senate trial over accusations he misused public funds, has said the country was at risk from "military adventurism" if the impasse was not resolved soon.

Arroyo's government peacefully put down an attempted coup by several hundred junior officers in July, but rumours persist of restiveness as the Philippines gears up for elections next May.

After nine army uprisings in 17 years, the potential for a power grab cannot be discounted. But commentators see a large degree of politicking in the Davide row and the talk of instability.

"The whole affair now falls into the whirlpool of differentiation and positioning on the eve of next May's general elections," political analyst Alex Magno wrote.

Senior security officers said troops would not join a fresh uprising and would be sent out of camp only to quell disorder.

Arroyo called the military red alert a "proactive move" to counter "the threat of opportunistic destabilisation" and



Filipino policemen participate in a counter-terrorism training at the national police headquarters in Manila November 4, 2003. Hundreds of Philippine soldiers went on standby on Tuesday at the main military camp in Manila as a constitutional crisis brewed over attempts to impeach the country's top judge. REUTERS

assured the public the situation was under control.

On Friday, Arroyo told division commanders to account for all troops and warned them she had "the will, the authority and the resources to quell any

disorder or attempts at destabilisation".

**Military vows to stay neutral**  
Protests for and against the impeachment are expected to continue until November 10, when the House and Senate sit again after a 12-day break.

# Sri Lanka's president sacks 3 ministers, aide says

COLOMBO, Nov 4 (Reuters) - President Chandrika Kumaratunga fired Sri Lanka's defence, interior and media ministers on Tuesday, throwing the island into a constitutional crisis as the government seeks to end a 20-year ethnic war.

Kumaratunga made her surprise move as arch-rival Prime Minister Ranil Wickremesinghe was in the United States, hours away from a White House meeting with President George W. Bush.

It followed the weekend unveiling by Sri Lanka's Tamil Tiger rebels of power-sharing proposals, which the government welcomed as a basis for fresh talks early next year.

"She has fired them, but we will make a statement later," Janadasa Peiris, director-general of the president's media division, told Reuters.

Kumaratunga, who is elected separately and has vast powers under the constitution, disagrees strongly with Wickremesinghe's handling of a peace process, accusing him of giving away too much to win peace.

There was no immediate reaction from the government, with top officials in the United States with Wickremesinghe.

Kumaratunga has sparred with Defence Minister Tilak Marapana, accusing him of allowing the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) to use a ceasefire signed 20 months ago to strengthen militarily.

The truce has mostly held, although the rebels have been accused of violations and of smuggling in arms.

Kumaratunga also fired Interior Minister John Amararatunga, who controls the police, and Mass Communications Minister Imthiaz Bakker Markar, who controls the

state-run media.

Interior Minister Secretary M.N. Junaid said he was aware of the firings, but had no details.

"I don't know anything about that — I have not received a letter yet," he said.

Earlier on Tuesday, Kumaratunga's Sri Lanka Freedom Party issued a statement, saying the power-sharing proposals by the rebels would end up splitting the country.

The Tigers issued the proposal on the weekend, and the government said that although it was vastly different from its own plan, it laid the

groundwork for renewed peace talks early next year.

Late last month, Kumaratunga asked Norway to fire the head of the international body overseeing the ceasefire, accusing him of taking sides and endangering Sri Lanka's security.

The Colombo Stock Exchange slipped less than one percent on Monday after the LTTE proposal was released, but political worries helped push it down about five percent on Tuesday.

The exchange was up more than 70 percent this year on the peace hopes.



Sri Lankan troops guard the government press in the capital Colombo Nov. 4, after President Chandrika Kumaratunga sacked the defence, interior and media ministers. The government press printed the official announcement of the sacking, which comes days after the Tamil Tiger rebels released a power-sharing proposal that was hoped would pave the way for fresh peace talks to end a 20-year civil war. REUTERS

# Cocoa farmers in eastern Ivory Coast stash beans

ABIDJAN, Nov 4 (Reuters) - Farmers in Ivory Coast's eastern growing region are holding back cocoa beans from the main crop in the hope farmgate prices in the world's largest grower will rise, farmers and buyers said on Tuesday.

Industry and police sources said some farmers were also smuggling beans across the border into Ghana, where prices are higher, when they needed cash and trucks had even started coming in from the neighbouring country to collect beans.

Ivory Coast cocoa farmers in the region said they wanted prices to rise to some 450 CFA francs per kg before selling their 2003/04 (Oct-Sept) crop, while buyers were only offering up to 350 CFA francs per kg.

"All the producers are holding back their beans in the bush camps," said Bredou N'Guazan, a cocoa farmer who has a six-hectare plantation in Niabile, five km (three miles) from Ghana, the world's second largest

cocoa grower.

No cocoa beans could be seen in buyers' warehouses nor in cooperatives' compounds in the area, but the farmer said he had more than a tonne stashed away in his bush store.

"The prices buyers are offering are too low. I prefer to keep my cocoa than to sell it cheaply," he said.

In the past, cocoa was typically smuggled into Ivory Coast but Ghana clamped down on the trade after losing a fifth of its crop in 2001/02 by tightening border controls and embarking on a policy of raising its fixed farmgate price each year.

Purchases in general have been slow in Ivory Coast since the beginning of the main season last month because of a row over the farmgate price that buyers have to pay to producers.

Buyers and exporters complain the prices farmers are asking are too high in relation to world market prices, and few beans have arrived at ports a month after the opening of the cam-

paign.

Industry sources said last Friday they had bought less than 15 percent of the amount they usually purchase during October, the first month of the season and a crucial buying period.

**Stash or Smuggle**

They also feared a deterioration of quality if beans were stored too long in the bush in bad conditions.

However farmers in the Abengourou area near Ghana said they were not worried about beans deteriorating because they could always sell cocoa across the border if necessary.

"Many Ghanaian buyers who did cocoa business between both countries have now resumed, because the buying prices are lower in Ivory Coast," said a cooperative chairman in Niabile.

"We know that the Ivorian price won't increase soon and farmers have the choice: they can wait for better prices or sell to Ghana. They're doing both."

# India urges Kashmiri separatists to be "realistic"

NEW DELHI, Nov 4 (Reuters) - Indian Deputy Prime Minister Lal Krishna Advani said on Tuesday he hoped an alliance of Kashmiri separatist groups would be constructive and realistic in talks aimed at ending a revolt against Indian rule in the region.

The government offered last month to hold its first talks with the alliance of political and community groups since the insurgency in the disputed Muslim-majority region began in

1989. "The government has always been open to the resolution of all conflicts through dialogue and peaceful means," said Advani, who will lead the government side in the proposed talks with the All Parties Hurriyat (Freedom) Conference.

"It is in this spirit that I have agreed to meet the Hurriyat leaders," he told a conference of police chiefs.

More than a dozen separatist

Muslim guerrilla groups are battling security forces in Indian Kashmir. The Hurriyat is made up of non-violent groups although authorities say some of its members are linked with the rebels.

The Hurriyat seeks a plebiscite to determine whether Kashmiris want to stay with India, join Pakistan or gain independence from both. It is expected to respond to the government proposal for talks this week.

# ElBaradei-Iran didn't comply with NPT commitments

MADRID, Nov 4 (Reuters) - The head of the U.N. nuclear watchdog said Iran's declaration showed it had previously failed to comply with commitments under the global non-proliferation pact, a Spanish newspaper reported on Tuesday.

"We have analysed certain parts of the documents and they show that Iran failed to comply with some of its commitments under the (nuclear Non-Proliferation) Treaty," International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) chief Mohamed ElBaradei said in an interview published in El Pais newspaper.

On October 23, Iran gave the IAEA a declaration that it described as a complete and accurate history of its nuclear programme, which Tehran insists is peaceful.

This declaration was delivered to the United Nations to meet an October 31 deadline set by the IAEA governing board for Iran to come clean about its nuclear programme, which Washington says is a front for building an atomic bomb.

"I will give further information on this next week," ElBaradei said in the interview which took place on Monday in New York.

Next week, diplomats in Vienna are expected to receive ElBaradei's latest

report on IAEA inspections in Iran. This report will be the subject of discussion at the IAEA Board of Governors meeting on November 20.

Although the contents of Iran's declaration have been kept confidential, Iran's ambassador to the IAEA Ali Akbar Salehi said Tehran had been forced to be "discreet" about many of its nuclear activities due to decades of sanctions.

This was why it had repeatedly not informed the IAEA of many of its atomic activities, Salehi said.

## Iran's failures to comply are history

The United States has been pushing the 35-nation IAEA governing board to declare Iran in "non-compliance" with its Safeguards Agreement under the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

Such a finding would require the board to report Iran to the U.N. Security Council for possible sanctions. Diplomats have told Reuters that Washington has little support on the IAEA board and that Iran will likely escape censure by the council.

Furthermore, Iran says its failures are all in the past and that it has since declared all activities and facilities to

the U.N. inspectors.

ElBaradei said there were "divisions" on the board about whether to inform the council about Iran's failures. He also made it clear the inspection process in Iran was far from over, indicating that a finding of non-compliance would be premature.

"There are still a lot of things to analyse," ElBaradei said. "I don't think we will have finished before the November 20 Board of Governors meeting."

ElBaradei said the investigation into the origin of traces of weapons-grade highly-enriched uranium found at two sites in Iran would take months to complete.

Iran says the traces came from contaminated machinery purchased abroad, an explanation that has met with scepticism among countries like the United States which suspect that Iran either bought or purified the uranium itself for use in a bomb.

"We have to identify the country of origin of the contamination, go to that country, take traces to verify if, in fact, the traces of enriched uranium not home-produced," ElBaradei said. "(We need) at least another couple of months, until the beginning of next year."

# Spain pulling staff out of Baghdad



An employee of the Spanish embassy in Iraq leaves the building in the capital Baghdad November 4, 2003. Spain, one of Washington's closest allies in Iraq, is pulling out part of its embassy staff from Baghdad, a foreign ministry spokesman said on Tuesday. He said administrative and maintenance staff were being pulled out. REUTERS

MADRID, Nov 4 (Reuters) - Spain, one of Washington's closest allies in Iraq, is pulling out part of its embassy staff from Baghdad, a foreign ministry spokesman said on Tuesday.

He said administrative and maintenance staff were being pulled out.

"There has been a partial withdrawal," the spokesman said. "Strictly diplomatic staff, of which there are two, will remain." The charge d'affaires, Spain's most senior diplomat in

the country, would remain, he said.

"In a very difficult moment we have pulled people out of Baghdad temporarily," Foreign Minister Ana Palacio was earlier quoted as saying by Spanish news agency Europa Press.

U.S. troops face daily attacks in Baghdad and areas to the north and west of the city. The resistance has also forced most foreign aid workers to leave.

Spain supported the United States

politically during the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq and later sent troops to help keep the peace in the country.

Spanish media criticism of the war intensified after Jose Antonio Bernal, a sergeant working for Spain's National Intelligence Centre in Iraq, was shot dead.

Naval Captain Manuel Martin Oar was also killed in an attack on the United Nations headquarters in Baghdad.

# Investors reassured by appointment of new YUKOS CEO

MOSCOW, Nov 4 (Reuters) - The appointment Simon Kukes, a U.S. citizen, to run Russian oil giant YUKOS has reassured investors the company will be run effectively after jailed CEO Mikhail Khodorkovsky resigned on Monday.

The new team is due to speak to the press in Moscow later in the day. Analysts doubt that the move will lay to rest a confrontation between Khodorkovsky and the Kremlin and fear that the company may suffer in the medium term from the loss of Khodorkovsky's drive and strategic vision.

"The appointment of Kukes as company CEO is positive above all from the point of view of the company's integrity and good management," said Valery Nesterov, an oil and gas analyst at Troika Dialog.

"We know he is an experienced oil man and a top level manager and I am confident that as the new CEO he will live up to expectations. It is good for the company," he added.

YUKOS shares were down 2.86 percent on the rouble denominated MICEX exchange at 380 roubles in early trading on Tuesday after soaring more than 12 percent on Monday following Khodorkovsky's resignation.

The Russian-born Kukes — formerly head of TNK, a Russian oil firm now part of a joint-venture with BP — will head a seven-member executive committee which will run the group.

Two other key figures in the team are Americans, including Steven Theede, who is Executive Director of YUKOS-Moscow, the management company for the group and effective number two in the company's hierarchy.

Bruce Mysamore, another American, is the group's chief financial officer.

Yuri Beilin, head of YUKOS's Exploration and Production opera-



Newly appointed Chief Executive Officer of YUKOS, Simon Kukes, answers journalists' questions during a news conference in Moscow November 4, 2003. Kukes said on Tuesday that he planned no immediate change in the company's behaviour after he replaced arrested head Mikhail Khodorkovsky. REUTERS

tions, is also on the committee as well as Mikhail Brudno, who runs Refining and Marketing operations.

"Rumours that Kukes would get the job were already circulating yesterday and were probably already priced in," Nesterov added.

Others said the departure of Khodorkovsky, arrested 10 days ago and charged with fraud and tax evasion, would weaken the company in the longer term because he was the driving force behind its breakneck expansion.

The judicial assault on Khodorkovsky and his associates is widely seen as being driven by Kremlin hardliners who want to snuff out his thinly disguised political ambi-

tions. "His departure from a strategic point of view is going to be negative in the long term. He gave strategic vision and leadership," said Stephen Dashevsky, oil analyst at Moscow-based Aton brokerage. Kukes is a good interim operations boss.

He also doubted whether Khodorkovsky's departure would be enough to bring an end to his judicial woes.

This management reshuffle does not address what got Khodorkovsky into his current situation," said Dashevsky.

"He still has political designs and \$6 billion plus regular dividend income to finance those ambitions," said an analyst who asked not to be identified.

# UN global security chief put on leave over Iraq

UNITED NATIONS, Nov 4 (Reuters) - The United Nations has put its head of security on leave after an independent panel blamed senior officials for sloppy safety precautions before the Aug. 19 Baghdad bombing that killed 22 people, diplomats said.

Later this week Secretary-General Kofi Annan is expected to appoint a team of experts to assess who was to blame for the lapses and suggest how to overhaul the system. In the meantime, Tun Myat, a lawyer from Myanmar, is to go on leave until the probe is completed, the envoys said on Monday.

Myat, 61, joined the United Nations in 1979 and was the U.N. humanitarian coordinator in Iraq before being in charge of global security in July 2002.

Annan, in a letter to U.N. staff on Friday, pledged to address "systematic failures" in the world body's security system to ensure that they were not repeated "in Iraq or elsewhere."

He was responding to a chilling report on Oct. 22 from an independent panel, headed by Marti Ahtisaari, a former Finnish president, who probed the August suicide bombing of the U.N. offices in Baghdad that killed 22 staff members and visitors.

The panel's report said the U.N. security system was so "dysfunctional" and "sloppy" that it probably cost lives. Deficiencies included a lack of knowing how

many foreign staff were in Iraq, a delay until this day of installing shatter-proof glass and a rejection of U.S. military protection without making alternate arrangements.

"We are going through the details trying to find out exactly who did what and we are going to make some changes," Annan said on Monday, adding that "quite a lot" of tightening of security had been done in Baghdad and around the world.

Annan also ordered a "strategic reorganization" of security management to be led by Deputy Secretary-

General Louise Frechette, herself faulted in the Ahtisaari report for heading a group that blurred the chain of command on security.

After the bombing, Annan drastically reduced staff in Iraq and last Thursday decided to withdraw the last 20 from Baghdad, at least temporarily, following a week of violence.

"In principle, they should all be out or on their way out," he said on Monday. The staff will be in Cyprus for meetings with security officials before a decision is made on whether to return.

# Parcel bomb wounds Italian policeman

ROME, Nov 4 (Reuters) - A parcel bomb sent to a police station in Rome wounded a policeman when it blew up in his hands, Italian police said on Tuesday.

The bomb, described as a video cassette box packed with explosives, was similar to those used in a string of attacks on Italian government and police offices in October.

"It is a mistake to underestimate the risks of these kinds of events," said Interior Minister Giuseppe Pisanu who

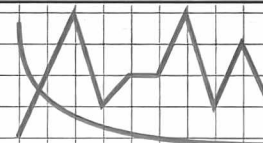
blamed October's attacks on the ultra-left Red Brigades movement.

Italian media said explosives experts defused another parcel bomb sent to the police headquarters in Viterbo, near Rome.

On October 2, similar packages exploded at Italy's Labour Ministry, the office of the Sardinian regional government in Rome and a military police station in the Sardinian capital, Cagliari, causing minor damage and no serious injuries.



# YT Business



## Aden Free Zone

# Investments to boost up

By MAHYOUB AL-KAMALI  
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

The Free Zone in Aden has during the past six months granted licenses for projects at a total value estimated at \$46.7 million for 39 services projects, 10 commercial projects, four warehousing projects, and six projects of multi-activity, all of which are to accommodate about 900 of Yemeni local labour.

Sources at the Free Zone said indicators were good after their proportion had declined by 25% in the two past years because the Yemeni ports and investment activities got affected by explosions in the American destroyer USS Cole in 2000 and the French oil tanker Limburg in 2002 and what accompanied them of September 11 in the United States of America.

The sources have made it clear that the total volume of the capital licensed for installation of investment projects in various fields amounted to YR 13 billion, while value of the foreign capital has amounted to Sone billion. Proportion of the value of industrial projects out of the total invested capital of the local currency amounted to 32.1% and of the foreign currency by 41.9% and the tourist projects by 69.9% and commercial projects by 19%. It is expected that these projects would employ about 30 thousand local labour. On the other hand the value of projects licensed by the State Authority for Investment amounted to 1022 projects at a cost of YR216 billion and fixed assets estimated at YR 53 billion employing 26884 workers.

The data mention that the already implemented projects in the Free Zone reached 147 at an investment

cost of YR200 billion and fixed assets of YR11billion. As for the projects under construction they are 72 with a value of YR53 billion and assets estimated at YR13 billion to employ about 3256 workers. For the development of the necessary infrastructure needed for big investment projects during the five-year plan 2001-2005 the Yemeni government has allotted a sum estimated at YR 74.3 billion.

The plan has given the Yemeni and foreign private sectors an opportunity for participating in the implementation of investment projects in conformity with the latest encouraging systems of investments. Among the most significant investments in the Free Zone following the building of container station and the industrial area, are the warehousing, goods, air freight, and electric power and tourist area projects.

Navigation sources at the container port in Aden mention that there is an increase in the number of unloaded containers reached during the past months of this year to about 500 thousand containers while the port had in 2002 received about 200188 ships carrying more than one million containers. The sources said the retreat of receiving ships was because of the consequences of the campaign against terror and imposition of insurance premiums on ships bound for Yemeni ports as the country had as a result of that lost about \$7million.

Director of the Yemeni company for Investment and International Development (Yeminvest) Adnan al-Kaaf clarifies that despite the increasing good demand for using the container port by international navigation companies, it had not been operated by its full capacity. He says the port is capable of receiving

more containers especially after the installation of a new crane in the port and five huge cranes that would help accelerate the operation of delivering and accommodation of more containers.

Statistical reports mention that the total of verified customs revenues from the Free Zone in Aden in 2002 reached around YR19 billion, while during the first half of this year they are estimated at YR 50 billion and the value of exports exceeded YR5 billion.

In 2002 the first phase of the industrial zone was inaugurated after providing its infrastructure by building water, electricity, communications and sewage networks. The cost of building the first phase of the industrial zone reached \$400 thousand employing 4000 workers and it was built on an area of 30 square hectares on which 10 companies specialized in warehousing and industrialization that includes agricultural materials, cars and plastic industries. The overall area specified for the industrial zone is estimated at 1550 hectares and it is expected to be stations for exporting Yemeni products.

Yemen has confidence in having Aden and the Free Zone to become a regional trading centre due to its good geographical position, the historical reputation and the regional market available for cooperation.

The government of Yemen had built the Free Zone in Aden after the declaration of the unity and the issuance of the Free Zones law in April 1993. It had included 15 of the Aden governorate areas at a total area for implementing the project of the Free Zone of 23,500 hectares at a cost of \$6 billion in four phases.

The law has defined goals of the Free Zone by integrating the Yemeni



The port of containers was built of 6 quays with a total length of 1650 meters and a depth of 16 meters and an area of 83 hectares to accommodate about 1.5 million containers a year.

through the world economy the city of Aden, developing the investment environment in Yemen, realizing sustainable development, improving the living standard of Aden people and planning the natural and construction and human environment.

The Free Zone is based on encouraging the trade of import and export and transit. In March 1996 an agreement was signed with the Yemeni company for investments (Yeminvest) for the development of Aden port for containers and the industrial and warehousing zone.

The port of containers was built of

6 quays with a total length of 1650 meters and a depth of 16 meters and an area of 83 hectares to accommodate about 1.5 million containers a year. The industrial zone project as built on an area of 1550 hectares along the northern coast of Aden.

The second phase of the project of the Free Zone in Aden was also implemented, including the building of a village for goods and air shipment, an area for heavy industries, and an international trading centre. In addition, there is a tourist area under construction including restaurants, parks and recreational playground.

The Yemeni ambitions of completing the container port and the Free Zone in Aden have been faced with instability of the region after receiving a painful blow led to the flee of capitals for investment in it following the blast of the American destroyer Cole. But Yemen has taken strict security measures to regain trust for the national and invested capital and foreign investors. Indicators show that there is a noticeable activity of the private sector in the Free Zone in Aden and this would reactivate the present stagnation of tourism, investment and development of the infrastructure.

## With Ramadhan meals,

# Yemeni honey at the rich dinner tables, imported honey for the poor

By YEMEN TIMES STAFF

One of the most shared components of the Ramadhan iftar (breaking of fasting) meals in Yemen is the increase in consuming honey, the Yemeni produced and the imported kinds of it. The rich people and the well-to-do usually capable of buying the domestically produced natural honey of which Yemen produces about 1800 tons a year. The honey imported from Iran, Egypt and the United States of America and other origins is usually bought and consumed by the poor and limited income families as it costs

cheaper than the domestic kinds of honey.

Marketing domestic honey has registered an increase rate of selling in the local market at the beginning of the month of fasting Ramadhan hitting a record of 45% of the total local production. The proportion of its exports of the same period recorded about 20% of the total gross production.

Commercial sources attributed the increase of Yemeni honey consumption in Ramadhan to demand for it by the rich people and the segments of medium incomes especially in the two gover-

norates of Hadramout and Shabwa. Honey has been enlisted by the government among the important food products in its plan for development of non-oil exports in the bid for diversification of sources of national income. The sources have further explained that 20% of the total production of Yemeni honey has been exported abroad and 55% of the quantity was exported to the GCC countries.

This marketing increase in Yemeni honey has come as a result of the ministry of agriculture encouragement of thousands of families working in breeding bees and caring for beehives especially in moving among blossomed trees. This has increased the volume of production to reach 1800 tons this year compared to 1200 tons in 2000 and 1715 tons in 2002.

Honey breeders in Yemen are boastful of the good quality of their honey as their beehives do not need to use artificial feeding. Their agricultural areas have abundance of the source of blossoms nectar in summer and in winter and therefore they do not resort to wintry feeding with sugar for their bees, as this happens in Europe, North America and Russia where snow covers the trees. In Yemen blossoms of the trees of plum, apricot, peach, Christ's-thorn

around and others remain available all the year due to the multi-climate of Yemen.

Honey-producing beehives are more spread in the areas of Douan in Hadramout and wadi Jordan in Shabwa. The one kilogram price in foreign markets reaches about 70 dollars and in the local markets to about 55 dollars and that is because of honey's nutritious value and its medication benefits. Due to its high price in local market it is mainly bought at rich people dinner tables in Ramadhan while those of limited income usually buy the imported honey for the cheapness of its price in comparison with that of the local honey.

It is widely-thought that taking a quantity of Yemeni honey granules would treat sexual impotence for those suffering from this illness matching the Viagra medicine and gives the treated person a continuous capability of having sexual intercourse, unlike the medical compounds. The reason behind the good effectiveness of the Yemeni honey in treating sexual impotence is its high quality and freedom from cheating. Shops preparing the so-called wonderful blends for sexual potency sell them in certain containers bearing promotional slogans.

But fasting people in Ramadhan use honey as part of some meals and with dishes of sweets in addition to having it with pieces of bread to compensate the body the loss of calories it has lost during the hours of fasting.



Honey breeders in Yemen are boastful of the good quality of their honey as their beehives do not need to use artificial feeding

The National Population Council/Technical Secretariat (NPC/TS)

## VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The National Population Council/Technical Secretariat (NPC/TS) is inviting applications for the following post:

### Operations Manager (Bilingual)

#### Duties and Responsibilities:

Under the supervision of Secretary General of the National Population Council and day-to-day coordination with the Assistant Secretary General, the Operations manager has the direct and primary responsibility of managing the implementation of the Programme Development Strategies (PDS) Subprogramme and component projects through the following:

1. Assist in the operationalization of Programme Development Strategy, (PDS) Subprogramme activities in collaboration with government institutions and NGOs.
2. Take responsibility of appraisal, monitoring and evaluating activities under the PDS Subprogramme.
3. Monitor component projects and activities, identifies problems confronting effective implementation and helps resolve them.
4. Responsible for the preparation of periodic progress reports, review and revise activities and ensure timely submission of relevant reports to UNFPA field office.
5. Assist and provide advice to NPC/TS, implementing/executing agencies in the area of PDS Subprogramme activities.
6. Performs other duties as required and as instructed by the NPC/TS.

#### Qualification/Requirements

**Knowledge and Skills:** Graduate Degree supplemented by technical skills related to work with international agencies in project development and management and with computer skills. Good interpersonal communications skills.

**Experience:** Five years, progressively responsible for development programme work, of which at least two years closely related to support of development programme activities.

**Language:** Excellent knowledge of Arabic and English languages.

Interested candidates are requested to send applications with detailed curriculum vitae to:

The National Population Council/Technical secretariat, Amran St., Opposite Shura Council, Sana'a. **OR** PO Box 12551, Sana'a, Contact: Tel: 228654, Fax: 231215  
Applications should be received no later than 8 November 2003.

Applications received after this date will not be considered. Only those candidates who meet the requirements will be contacted.

**This position is open to Yemeni Nationals Only.**

Words of Wisdom



I am dead worried about how well we qualify our children to interact positively with the rest of the world. It is crucial that we raise children who will feel comfortable in interacting with the world, and who will have a good chance in doing well in the future. That is not happening, given the kind of culture and education we give our kids.

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

OUR OPINION

When being "anti-Semitic" is honorable

The recent Eurobarometer poll, which sparked outrage from Israel, shows that 59 percent of Europeans see Israel as a threat to world peace - ahead of Iran, North Korea and the US, who were all in second place, at 53 percent.

Some Israeli ministers have clearly said that the poll showed anti-Semitism. Natan Sharansky, diaspora affairs minister, said: "The European Union, which shows sensitivity on human rights issues, would do well to stop the rampant brainwashing against and demonizing of Israel before Europe deteriorates once again to dark sections of its past."

The Israeli response was quite blunt, aggressive, and clear.

The same accusation was said against former Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohammed, "who said that Jews control the world through proxy".

The same accusation also targeted thousands of others who criticized the way Israel has been handling the Middle East crisis. Any criticism to the state of Israel is now being interpreted to be 'anti-Semitic' to the level that people are starting to show that they do not care about this accusation. "If I am anti-Semitic because of the articles I write, I am happy and willing to be tried anywhere and anytime," said Yemen Times writer Hassan Al-Haifi.

This wave of anti-Semitism hurts Israel the most because it shows that the old cry of anti-Semitism is not applicable today. The world knows what Israel is doing to Muslims in Palestine. People are aware of the biasness of the USA, and its role in vetoing certain resolutions of the Security Council before they saw light.

But it's truly pathetic to see how Israel is willing to accuse everyone who criticizes Israel in any way of 'anti-Semitism'. I believe that Europeans will get even more convinced after Israel had reacted in such a manner. Is Israel so special that it needs to scream and shout and show outrage? Why don't they just swallow the results just like Americans accepted the TIME poll results that suggested the USA is the biggest threat to peace in the world?

Regardless, what we are facing now is a routine consequence from a regime in Israel that is actually illegitimate and based on occupying another country. So in many opinions, in the Arab world and elsewhere, a country that is based on unlawful principles cannot dictate what is right and what is wrong. Is it the international community that needs to limit its fooling around and let the country know that it is not above the world?

I hail Europeans who voted for listing Israel on top of world nations that constitute the biggest threat to world peace, and I add my voice to theirs.

After all, I wouldn't worry of being called anti-Semitic, because I have already been called so thousands of times, and one more time wouldn't make a difference. If defending our brothers' rights in Palestine and criticizing the acts of Israel means I am anti-Semitic, then I would indeed be anti-Semitic and it would be an honor for me to be so!

The Editor

Jews, Mahathir and the US

By ABUL MOHSIN FOR THE DAILY STAR, DAKHA

Dr. Mahathir's assertion that the "Jews rule the world by proxy" has annoyed and angered western leaders, particularly the US. His statement was blunt and it pointed out the truth. It is only natural for the Americans to protest and try to belittle Mahathir. However, if we look at the actions of the US government during the last few years in relation to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, we would see the rationale behind his comments.

No US government has so far asked the Israeli government openly to vacate the occupied Palestinian territories as was demanded by the UNSC Resolution # 242. But they wasted no time to invade Iraq, purportedly to destroy the elusive WMD which even UN inspectors could not find during their prolonged search. Nor the CIA could establish any link between Iraq and the Al-Qaeda, the latter being accused of the Sept. 11 attack on the WTC and the Pentagon in New York and Washington.

Even the UN fact-finding mission on Jenin massacre in 2002 was abandoned in the face of Israeli opposi-

tion, despite UNSC consent to conduct the investigation. The concrete boundary wall with electronic surveillance system that Israel is now erecting in the West Bank sits on Palestinian land. Israeli negotia to dismantle the fence provides another proof that the US cannot do anything to stop Israel's illegal activities. Ariel Sharon has openly said that he would go ahead with the wall even if the US opposes it!

Why should America accept Israeli contention that there should be complete cessation of violence in Palestine before any negotiation can start between the warring parties? Common sense dictates that the aggressor must vacate occupied territories unconditionally. Only then it should demand cessation of all hostile activities by the Palestinians.

In case of Iraq we see a totally different American stance. The economic sanctions imposed on Iraq immediately after the occupation of Kuwait continued for 12 years. Then came the invasion in April this year. Nobody asked Kuwait to negotiate with Iraq about its withdrawal. Incidentally, Kuwait was carved out of former Iraq after the fall of the Ottoman empire. Therefore, it was natural that Iraq would have some genuine grievances against the cre-

ation of Kuwait by former colonial powers.

Initially, the US road-map for ME peace envisaged a Palestinian state by 2005. Why such a long gestation? Bush would have none of it if he gets re-elected in 2004. If he fails, another US president will make more new promises. The US applied its veto in the UNSC to favour Israel on countless occasions. The US gets all its oil, which is vital for its economy, from ME Countries. Yet it calls Israel its best friend in the area.

US' blind support for Israel made many enemies for the world's only super power. Given that policy making in Washington depends on Jewish input and opinion, is it wrong to say the Jews rule the world by proxy?

The Jews indeed rule the world by manipulating US and other Western governments. Their domination of the world stock markets and the media is too well-known. The US pressurises other countries to float their currencies, which eventually help Jewish financiers by strengthening the Jewish controlled NY stock exchange.

All these instances show that the US is quite helpless when it comes to making Israel accountable to international law.

NGOs need some transparency

By YASSER AL-MAYASI YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Non-governmental organizations, NGOs have had a good role in bringing success, activation of big development projects witnessed by advanced countries and by virtue of sincerity and great effort exerted by leaders of those NGOs those countries have become much respectful of the law and building institutions, such countries have become known as the states of civil institutions.

NGOs work is intensified and active in democratic states which give them the freedom of establishment and action and success of NGOs activities in advanced and democratic countries is reflected in developing countries that have adopted democracy as a pursuit.

In our country, the NGOs have not seen any real interaction or existence but since 1990 by virtue of realization the Yemeni unity and its constitution that guarantees formation of political and civilian organization in addition to providing suitable climate for their activities.

As a result of allowing establishment of those organizations, statistics confirmed that the number of political and civil organizations of varied identities such as, an organization, political party and non-governmental society has in 2002 amounted to more than 3600 organizations.

Researches and studies conducted by specialized centers have confirmed that Yemeni NGOs are still lacking of many constituents particularly, the apparent specialty.

Most of these organization in Yemen usually have multipurpose goals and their interests are rather much ramified, therefore, a little success has achieved by those NGOs due to the competition of their leaders on getting material gains and purely personal benefits.

Other studies have mentioned that most Yemeni NGOs concentrate their attention on certain issues having special priority on agenda of international and foreign organizations which offer support and financial aid to domestic organization that focus on issues adopted by those foreign organizations.

As a result of much financing

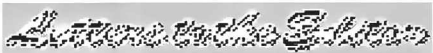
received by some NGOs, some of them worked sincerely for attaining their humane goals, but many of them failed in achieving the minimum level of realizing goals for which they have been established because of the difference overshadowing their while sharing their financial positions.

As some of the NGOs are after gaining money, their outputs are usually informed the symposium and workshops lacking objectivity.

Therefore, expenditure on those workshops and symposiums are done without the existence of a single practical activity.

According to this reality, a journalist or a researcher finds it difficult to have access to corridors of those organizations to obtain what he wants of information about them and their activity as well as financial accounts, which usually are under supervision of one single person.

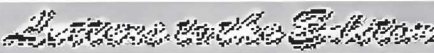
It is quite sure that transparency claimed by such NGOs leaders are merely slogans meant for cheap extortion and some officials at that organization would treat as an intruder who has no right to even ask about affairs of those organizations.



Will US marines leave Iraq soon?  
I think US Marines will have to leave Iraq sooner or later, as with each passing day the casualties are forcing them to change their mind against the vested interest of their stubborn president.

President Bush is publicly heard asserting that despite all hardships he would not expel his troops from Iraq, but perhaps he has not asked individually from each and every soldier what they are undergoing. On Sunday the shoulder-fired missile resulting into killing of 15 GIs and injuring of 21 soldiers was declared to be one of the deadliest attacks since the start of war. These are factors which are compelling them to leave Iraq as soon as possible.

Although they stayed in Vietnam for a good time, in Iraq they would hardly stay for a year or so, as the



slaughterhouse of boundless interests. Spiritual vacuums seize our souls and peace turns to be the matter we are indeed in short of.

Totalitarianism rises up to finish out the nation's voice. Cowardice gnawingly holds up our breakable hearts. Subservience to our ill whims draws up our vague future.

It is because of forgetting the exalted God that we have all our miseries. In the truth of the matter, we Arabs and Muslims are overwhelmed. Arab and Muslim nations are being mocked.

Our lives are sold in lottery and our lands are put up for auction. Our blood is the cheapest in the world. It is so cheap that one dollar to be paid is enough for a Palestinian to be killed.

Thus, out of all these tragedies and calamities. Where to flee?  
Principles are buried in the graveyard of utility. Justice is patronized in the

COMMON SENSE



By Hassan Al-Haifi

What the polls in Europe mean: It is really a matter of culture

A European friend once told me that the Americans are loosing ground in Europe because of the backwardness of American culture, when it comes to the basic issues of human rights and civil liberties. Oh sure, there is a problem when it comes to economics and military might, but the trend for the future is that these criteria for prominence in the world are now going to step back and more humanitarian concerns will take on the lead as the essential elements for world leadership. This was very interesting to the observer, because one recalls how Europe once represented the setting for the establishment of prominence in the world based on power, might makes right and the White Man's Burden, etc. Moreover, Europe was the birthplace of Imperialism and the Industrial Revolution with all their detestable social attributes and oppressive properties, culminating in a depressive urban culture that destroyed all the semblance of family ties and social kinship and harmony, to be replaced by narrow interests, selfish ambitions and an economic system that encourages stratified social systems, in which the destitute are left without hope or relief from being able to fulfill the minimal needs of sustenance.

Now Europe has outlived that era and after directly observing the ugliness of wars and actually being a sponsor of man's inhumanity to man, the people of Europe have again shown that the essence of human existence must be based on a refined human order that must take into considerations the prominence of human rights and relief from oppression and transgressions of man against man.

For sure, the results of the most recent poll in the European Union about the ranking of nations as to which represents the worst threat to world peace should be viewed in keeping with the progress in the European conceptualization of European social and legal justice and the rights of man as understood by the most advanced principles, which truly seek to arrest all forms of oppression and man's inhumanity to man, and to try to achieve a balanced world in which all can find their chance for a free and prosperous existence.

The fact that Israel was chosen as the worst threat is not born out of "anti-Semitic" feelings or hatred for the Hebrews or whatever one might want to call it. The fact is that Israel has the arsenal to represent a serious menace to the stability of the world, with two hundred or so nukes at its disposal and God knows only how many other sums of weapons of mass destruction, which represent the only way that Israel can guarantee its illegitimate existence at the expense of the rights of the Palestinian people and the determinant of the peace and stability of the neighboring states.

The people of Europe plainly said to the Israelis and their faithful American friends, "Enough is enough", and it is time to look at things in their proper perspectives, if we are truly to achieve any meaningful peaceful order in the world. Enough lies, distortions and innuendoes, the Europeans said, we now see what Israel is really all about and we are getting tired of being taken for gullible fools, to believe that the intentions of the Israelis coincide with our understanding of what genuine human decency is all about. Israel is a hoax and we are tired of being misled into believing that Israel means well, but... etc. The Europeans also said that we are also tired of arm twisting from Uncle Sam, who wishes the world to only believe that Ariel Sharon and his Zionist thugs or George W. Bush and his neo-con demagogues are ready to put the rest of the world on the right track to international peace and economic and social cohesion. For three years these war mongers have torn the world to shred, while at the same time they wish the people of Europe to believe that they and the latter are thinking along the same wavelengths.

The Israelis have shown themselves to be nothing, but butchers, but not in any kosher way, and they have been acting like evil demons wrecking any hope for peace and common goals for development to work in the Middle East for the common good of all. Three years they have been killing innocent children and destroying every semblance of livelihood and culture, just so the naive and chauvinistic aspirations of religious demagogues can be fulfilled. For three years the Europeans have seen the almost blind support that Mr. George Bush has given to Israel and the blindness the former has shown to the suffering of the Palestinians and were just unwilling to keep their opinions clamped down anymore: Israel is a dangerous villain that must be checked if any hopes for world peace can be realized in due time.

The Europeans were also tired of the continuous and sometimes even rude arm-twisting that they have been subjected to by the Americans for the sake of Israel, and there has to be a time when one says enough is enough (Remember Belgium and the Sharon Massacre Investigation).

More important the overwhelming majority of the Europeans saw it imperative that unless matters in the world are dealt with with some degree of cultural finesse, there is no point in enjoying the fruits of world leadership.

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# The truth about Bush

By BILL O'REILLY  
FOR INTELLIVU

A couple of weeks ago in this space I ran down the strengths and weaknesses of the Democratic presidential contenders, so now, to be "fair and balanced," let's evaluate President Bush.

His strongest suit is the bond he forged with the American people immediately following the terror attack on September 11. Mr. Bush reacted the way most Americans reacted, with anger and a stark determination to right the wrong. And he did, he dethroned the Taliban and sent Al Qaeda into the caves. That sequence of events provided Bush with an emotional attachment to the folks. Only two other American presidents in my lifetime have had that: John Kennedy and Ronald Reagan.

George W. Bush is also a strong leader. He doesn't waffle around, and he isn't poll driven. He makes determinations and sticks to them. Some believe this is a minus, but I think a strong leader is a major plus in this time of terror. So the president's determination to stay the course could very much help him win reelection if the course is deemed successful. That's the hard part.

Also, Mr. Bush is seen as an honest man who espouses traditional values.

That will shore up his conservative base, and even though he's a huge spender, the right wing will not abandon him.

Finally, in the plus department, the president is helped by those who are demonizing him. The criticism is so over the top in many quarters that legitimate questions about Bush's leadership are sometimes lost among all the vitriol. The loony left's defamatory attacks persuade no one; they are simply shrill notes to the choir that already despises the president. Bush rarely responds to the grenades, wisely calculating that the excessive venom will turn off independent-thinking Americans.

And now for the downside. The president rarely shows his affable side because he distrusts his ability to communicate. He cloisters himself behind iron gates when he should be holding town meetings and interacting with the people. When Mr. Bush speaks from the heart, he comes across well. When he relies on canned speeches and statements, he looks like Don Knotts. He has good reason to distrust the press, but that doesn't mean he should avoid it. Mr. Bush's inaccessibility is a major drawback.

While the economy is picking up and will recede as a major campaign issue, the president has enormous problems in Iraq. He must acknowledge those difficulties and explain the mistakes his

administration has made. Mr. Bush continues to run a tightly controlled, closed shop. This will hurt him in a close election race. Americans will accept mistakes from a president, but they will not accept uncertainty. Bush's failure to get out in front of the administration's problems and define the payoff a stable Iraq will deliver is the biggest weapon the Democrats have against him.

The president is generally disliked overseas, and that's not good. He is portrayed in many places as an American chauvinist with a poor frame of reference. Thus he is underestimated by prigs like Jacques Chirac and Gerhard Schroeder. The upside is that Mr. Bush is feared by the bad guys. Osama will not be visiting a Club Med anytime soon. But the president should make an attempt to be conciliatory to countries that might possibly help America down the road. He must swallow some pride, and if he doesn't, the country will suffer.

All in all, George W. Bush could go either way in the history books. If his Iraqi gamble pays off and worldwide terrorism is kept on the defensive, he will be well remembered. If Iraq degenerates into a fiasco, he'll slide up alongside Lyndon Johnson. Like him or not, the president is a man of strength and weakness. But the war on terror will define him, and that war is still to be determined.

## Iraq is not another Vietnam, it is worse

By NASEER ALOMARI  
FOR JORDAN TIMES

The most important question concerning Iraq nowadays seems to be whether the latter is another Vietnam or not. I would mention some reasons why Iraq is shaping up to be worse than Vietnam for the United States of America. Unlike Vietnam, America has no way out of Iraq without paying a heavy strategic price. Indeed, the American withdrawal from Vietnam was a serious strategic defeat that may have prolonged the cold war, but somehow America learned many lessons from its defeat and went on to defeat communism and become a sole superpower.

In contrast, withdrawing from Iraq prematurely will undermine America's stature in the Middle East as a mobile superpower that can support allies and defeat enemies. Withdrawal from Iraq as a result of mounting and endless casualties will make coming back for future military intervention impossible politically.

As the European Union, China and even India, to name a few, prepare to become potential strategic United States competitors in the Middle East in the not so distant future, withdrawal from Iraq without establishing a friendly government will embolden the competition that had challenged the United States throughout the Iraq situation. They will be more than happy to step in if America is driven out of Iraq under the blows of Iraqi insurgents.

There is little disagreement among serious American politicians today that withdrawal from Iraq is really bad for America as a superpower. So, if premature withdrawal is bad strategically, is staying any better? Not really. If the volume and

sophistication of the attacks against the Americans improve, as it has been the case over the last six months, then all the Americans can expect is more death, chaos and lawlessness which, in time, will lead to more attacks by neutral Iraqis who have been waiting patiently for the Americans to fulfil their promises of more democracy and less violence.

Why would more Iraqis join the fight against the Americans? Well, Iraqis are getting killed everyday at the hands of nervous American soldiers and of insurgents; America did not have many Iraqi friends over the last twelve years or so of sanctions; the Bush administration has been catastrophic in its anti-Arab actions and statements; and Ariel Sharon has been given a green light to kill as many Palestinians as he wishes. Hence, failing to fulfil its promises of a better, safer life and of a speedy withdrawal will trigger Iraqis to believe that America's presence is just a nasty occupation, like the one it supports against the Palestinians. A well-armed Iraqi Intifada may thus get under way.

Bad exit options make Iraq potentially worse than Vietnam. Those who have lately stated that Iraq is not another Vietnam are betting that resistance will subside. Maybe the White House gave them that impression.

It is only one or two soldiers a day who get killed in Iraq, they say. In Vietnam, a hundred soldiers or more died everyday. That definitely makes it better than Vietnam. Wrong! The problem with that assumption is that Americans, as recent polls have shown, do not share the neo-conservatives' enthusiasm for a new Roman Empire. The figures show that, other than loyal Republican males, Americans do not share the Bush administration's tolerance for bad news coming out of Iraq.

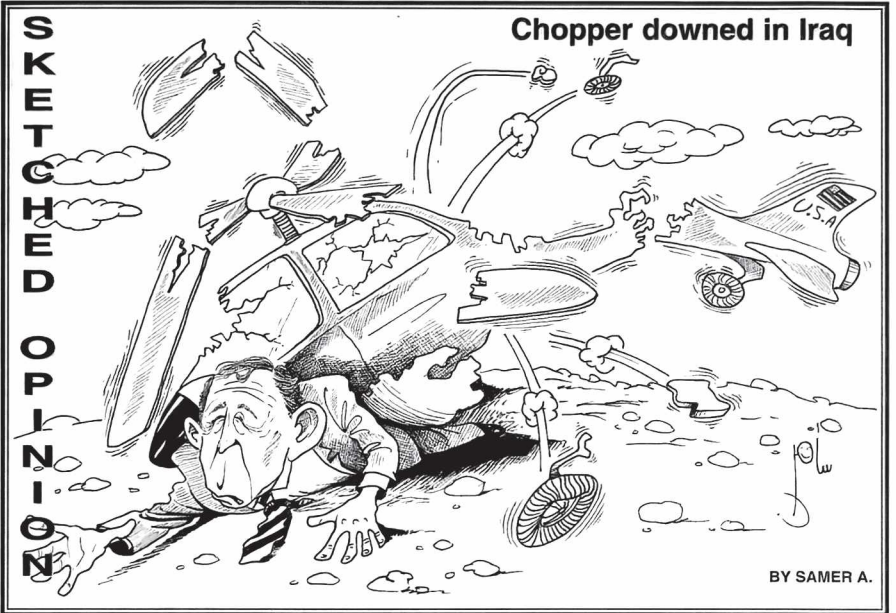
Anger has been slowly but surely rising as American youngsters are fed to the beast of insurgency that has shown stamina and, recently, sophistication.

The American people will not stand back while soldiers are picked off one by one for no purpose. In Vietnam, the justification for tolerating high casualties was acceptable to some Americans: the communists needed to be stopped; America needed to stand by its allies; and freedom was in danger. The American people understood the risks for a while before most of them decided that even those reasons were not good enough for thousands of American soldiers to be killed.

In contrast, what does George W. Bush have to say to his people about the daily death of Americans in Iraq? How does he drum up support for this war in Iraq? Would he start by admitting that he lied about Saddam Hussein's nonexistent weapons of mass destruction? Or will he apologise for wanting to get on with a war for the aftermath of which he ignored to plan? Better yet, maybe he will tell the American people that he has no exit strategy. Since a good justification for the war on Iraq never existed, the latter is worse than Vietnam.

Iraq is also worse than Vietnam because of its daily killing of Iraqis and Americans continues, and it looks like it will. America will have two bad choices: withdraw and lose the Middle East or stay and prepare for another Vietnam.

This is why America's real friends opposed the war. They hated to see America in a dilemma. On the other hand, radical Zionists and neoconservatives had one objective: to make sure no Iraqi missiles will ever fall in Israel. That, they achieved. The only problem is that American soldiers are being hit by the same missiles instead.



## Understanding Rumsfeld

By WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY JR.

The memorandum by Donald Rumsfeld circulated, we are told, to only four people brings to mind the lesson my old friend and mentor, the strategist James Burnham, once told his fellow editors. "My father would say, pointing his finger one by one at the four people seated around his desk ... 'So — John knows our secret, Jim knows it, Bruce knows it and Andy knows it. That means, retracing the figures with his finger, 'eleven hundred and eleven people know it.'"

When Donald Rumsfeld became secretary of defense (for the second time) he marveled at how impossible it was to keep a military secret. It is not easy to suppose that when he wrote out the electrifying memo asking whether, in fact, the United States at war was displacing more terrorists than were being generated, he really thought that only John, Jim, Bruce and Andy would see it. Of course. It quickly became front page news.

Donald Rumsfeld is a central political figure in our time. Those curious to know more about him and his life than can easily be picked up in the press should read "Rumsfeld: A Personal Portrait," a biography by Midge Decter, who manifestly has spent time with her subject and, in a profusely illustrated book, has taken a long look at him.

One learns from this book that Rumsfeld has a way of, well, sizing things up. He was an auxiliary figure in

Washington as a young Princeton graduate until he decided to move on, which he did, to four uninterrupted terms as a congressman. Then one day he resolved that his unfamiliarity with the foreign scene had to be remedied, so he got himself nominated, after performing corresponding favors for President Nixon, ambassador to NATO. When the dust settled after Watergate, he was asked to take on secretary of defense, which he did. After the end of President Ford's term, Rumsfeld decided he had had enough of the public sector, and went back to his native Chicago to head up a huge pharmaceutical company.

He brought it out of the woods, refined his knowledge of management expertise (get rid of superfluous employees), and made a fortune. A few years later, he did this again for General Instrument, a broadcast and technology company in Chicago. In between he gave thought (idle, as it turned out) to running for president and gave critical attention to two commissions that inquired into the proliferation of missile technology and the complementary need to develop U.S. anti-missile technology. And then, of course, President-elect George W. Bush tapped him to serve again as secretary of defense.

That was an august assignment for an executive now accustomed to dealing with bureaucracy with the shears available in the private sector. Ms. Decter tells us of the creeping immobilization of the Defense Department in 2001. No money appropriated by Congress could be used by the DOD other than for the specific

purpose designated. The department had to submit 905 reports to Congress every year, to respond to 2,500 weekly inquiries or complaints from members of Congress. It was monitored closely by 24,000 outside auditors and inspectors. The overhead was such that only 14 percent of DOD manpower was directly related to combat operations.

And so on. What evolved was the Rumsfeld widely admired and ever so widely resented — by some in his staff, and by many in the press and in Congress — for his directness of style, for his willingness to face his critics with his contentious self-confidence, and, of course, for his identification as supreme military actor in the Iraq war.

But now suddenly, the ever-confident Rumsfeld privately confesses to eleven hundred and eleven people that he can't be sure it is all working, our war against terrorism. He asks that question in the same spirit as, in other careers, he'd pause to ask basic questions, causing in him not paralyzing ambiguity, but hardheaded, Yankee inquiry into what was being accepted as his standing commission in life, like congressional service, service abroad, service in the private sector, service, one more time, in the Pentagon. There his fidelity to the commander in chief is whole, but his powers of inquiry are unimpeded.

We can expect more discussion on that basic question, are we winning in Iraq? If not, what is to be done? It is by no means inconceivable that the answers here will be by Donald Rumsfeld.

## Iraqi city is full of hatred

By DEXTER FILKINS  
THE NEW YORK TIMES

FALLUJAH, Iraq — In the epicenter of anti-American hatred, even the most generous of gestures is viewed with a suspicious eye.

The day after 16 American servicemen died when their helicopter was shot out of the sky here, a group of American soldiers tossed handfuls of candy from their Humvees to the Iraqi children who lined the road.

"Don't touch it, don't touch it!" the Iraqi children squealed. "It's poison from the Americans. It will kill you."

The Humvees rumbled past, and the candy stayed in the dirt.

Loathing for the American occupiers of

Iraq looms everywhere in this hardscrabble city, where Saddam Hussein won strong support in exchange for privileges and patronage. Hatred laces the conversations. It hangs from the walls. It burns in the minds of children. As nowhere else in Iraq, Fallujah bristles with a desire to confront the American soldiers, to kill them and to celebrate when they fall.

Although large numbers of Iraqis elsewhere are cooperating with the Americans, for the American soldiers trying to pacify this Saddam stronghold, the road seems long and hard.

"These people hate the Americans," said Spec. Emily Donaghy, who lives behind the high walls of an American base outside town. "It's going to take generation after generation before these people realize what America has done for them."

On Monday, American soldiers picked over the scene of the sharpest demonstration yet of the locals' passion: the shooting down, with a surface-to-air missile, of a U.S. helicopter loaded with soldiers.

The downing of the helicopter, which crashed and burned in a field outside town, prompted celebrations from many of the locals. While anti-American feeling does not extend to everyone in Fallujah — American soldiers have found a handful of allies to work with — it is difficult to find anyone here willing to express appreciation for the American presence.

Even a group of American-trained Iraqi police officers, who American officials hope will help crack down on the insurgents, could not bring themselves to say anything positive about the occupation.

"We want them out of here," said an Iraqi officer who gave only one name, Ahmed. Ahmed said he and his colleagues were regularly threatened by local Iraqis for collaborating with the

Americans, but he said his detractors had it all wrong.

"I don't work with the Americans; I don't take orders from them," Ahmed said. "I am doing this for my country."

Fallujah lies in the heart of what is known as the Sunni Triangle, an area stretching west and north of Baghdad that was the foundation of support for Saddam. It is this area where the overwhelming majority of attacks on American soldiers have been carried out. They began shortly after President Bush declared the end of major hostilities on May 1, and they have continued since.

In other parts of the country, in the north and in the south, Iraqis often welcome the Americans as their liberators and as their tutors in fostering democratic rule.

In places like Fallujah, the locals often had a direct stake in Saddam's rule, receiving preferential treatment in hiring and earning larger salaries.

One of the lucky ones was Saad Hamid, who now operates a sidewalk tea stand in downtown Fallujah. Before the war, he said, he worked in an Iraqi armaments factory, earning almost \$1,000 a month, an extraordinarily high salary in this country. Then the Americans arrived, the armaments factory was closed, and Hamid lost his job. Today, he pours glasses of tea for pennies a glass, and he nurtures his resentments.

"The old currency is better," Hamid said, pointing to the face of Hussein on an old Iraqi note, "because Saddam is on it."

Central Baghdad was rocked by at least three mortar shells on Monday evening, and two more Iraqi government officials were reported assassinated. No casualties were reported from the mortar strikes.

## Momentum for change

EDITORIAL  
ARAB NEWS

There are sure signs that amid the continuing violence and bloodshed that moves are being made by both sides of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict to get back on the track of peace and settlement. Israeli Defense Minister Shaul Mofaz will hold talks with Palestinian officials next week. Higher up, Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon has also extended his hand, offering talks with his Palestinian counterpart Ahmed Qorei once he has consolidated his position. The announcements came after the Israeli Chief of Staff Moshe Yaalon said hard-line security policies were backfiring. Indeed, the mission of

civilian repression has deeply affected the Israeli military. Army morale has never been so low. Nothing it has done to defeat the intifada has worked.

In this atmosphere of discontent has emerged what is perhaps the best illustration of how the two sides can work together to achieve something positive. The Geneva agreement, an alternative to the US-led road map, was reached by prominent Palestinian and Israeli political and intellectual figures outside official channels. That two groups of Arabs and Israelis could get together and hammer out an agreement of this sort has delivered a powerful blow to the many spurious claims of the Israeli right. True, the agreement is not without shortcomings. The most salient is its failure to make explicit reference to the

Palestinian right of return.

Perhaps its major strength is its symbolic value at a time when the agenda on the Palestinian-Israeli track has been commandeered by an extremist right-wing government in Israel that enjoys the unmitigated support of an equally conservative administration in the US. What it tells public opinion in Israel and the West is that, contrary to the claims of the Likud government, there is a Palestinian peace partner to talk to. It also conveys the message that the Israeli government's campaign of death and destruction against the Palestinian people will never bring peace and security to the Israeli people, and that any aspiration can only be realized through the creation of an independent Palestinian state on all Palestinian territory occu-

piated by Israel in 1967.

The momentum for change is slowly swinging toward peace. For example, Sharon, the Israeli Haaretz maintains, "has sufficient political strength and public support to carry out a unilateral withdrawal from the Gaza Strip." Palestinians, too, are keen on a negotiated truce: A recent poll showed 85 percent favored a mutual cessation of hostilities.

But in the absence of a negotiated settlement, 75 percent of Palestinians support suicide attacks inside Israel and even more back attacks on Jewish settlements. And should Sharon not withdraw, Haaretz says, he would "condemn all Gazans, Israelis and Palestinians alike, to ever more blood, pain, hatred and despair."

**Life in Ramadhan****Use the Holy Month to improve yourself**BY FATMAH AL-AJEL  
FOR THE YEMEN TIMES

**R**amadhan is the greatest month for Muslims, during which time the Holy Qura'an was revealed to the prophet Mohammed, and during which time the Muslim experiences a check point in his life to review what our prophet had done and to implement his way into our daily lives.

Our prophet said, in the Holy Hadith, that "All the good works for the man himself except the fasting which is for God". When the man leaves his food, drink and everything; just to satisfy God, Allah will give him all what he needs and wants in this world and the one to come.

Actually, fasting involves a secret relationship between God and His servants. No one can know if a person is fasting or not; just Allah knows, so Muslims must be faithful with Allah and with himself. There are many Muslims who misunderstand the real meaning of fasting. They have different points of views about fasting.

Some people think that fasting means refraining from food, drink and other material stuff that might break the fasting, and that this is enough. And there are other views, that it means to refrain from bad words and actions that might break the fasting.

But the most meaningful view of

fasting is action that causes Muslims to show what the advantages and the benefits they are getting from fasting. For example, if he tells lies, this doesn't improve his behaviors and breaks his fasting.

What should Muslims do in Ramadhan? Muslim must try to worship God more and more and this is the best way of asking God what he wants from Him. Allah wants people to pray for Him more and more and ask Him for forgiveness and mercies because Allah loves to hear Muslims ask Him. So ask God to forgive your sins and weakness because God knows better than you.

Also, remember to ask God to forgive the other Muslims especially, the suffering Muslims wherever they may be in the world. Don't forget that the angels pray to God to forgive us and paradise's doors are open in this month, and hell's doors are closed.

There is a lot of lessons that a Muslim learns in Ramadhan. Muslims know how the poor people suffer hunger, how to make a strong relationship between relatives, neighbors, friends...etc.

Also, Muslims learn how to control themselves and deny their needs for the sake of others. Muslims try to improve their behaviors, personalities and develop their life for better and do the best.

A Muslim's life is improved in all respects in this holy month.

# Zakat has various benefits

BY DR. MANEA AL-HAZMI  
FOR THE YEMEN TIMES

**Z**akat, or obligatory charity, is the third Pillar of Islam. It comes from the Koran, where Allah says "Take Sadaqah, or alms, from their wealth in order to purify them and sanctify them with it (Surah At-Taubah, 103).

Zakat was addressed with prayer in 82 verses in Qur'an because of its importance. It is a financial act of worship dedicated to Allah in order to gain his pleasure.

**Proportion of Zakat**

Zakat is a certain fixed proportion of the wealth and of every kind of the property liable to Zakat. It is due on the wealth kept in possession for one year.

The percentage which due on gold, silver and cash funds that have reached the amount of about 85 grams of gold and held in possession for one lunar year is 2.5%.

Other properties such as animals, fruits, lands for investment, and metals have a different amount of Zakat. You can find this in the books of jurisprudence.

**Spending of Zakat**

Zakat is spent on the poor, employed to collect Zakat, to attract the hearts of new Muslims and those being close to Islam, to free the captives, for those in debt, for Allah's cause, and for the wayfarer, that is a traveler who is cut off from everything.

Allah says "As-Sadaqat (here it means Zakat) are only for the Fuqara' or the poor, and Al-Masakin (the poor) and those employed to collect the

funds and to attract the hearts of those who have been inclined towards Islam, and to free the captives, and for those in debt, and for Allah's cause, such as those fighting in a holy battle.

**Punishment for refusing to pay Zakat**

Allah has a sever punishment against those who refuse to pay Zakat. Allah says "And those who hoard up gold and silver (Al-Kanz: the money, the Zakat of which has not been paid) and spend them not in the Way of Allah, announce unto them a painful of torment.

On the Day when that, gold and silver, will be heated in the Fire of Hell and with it will be branded their foreheads, their flanks, and their backs and it will be said to them: This is the treasure which you hoarded for yourselves. Now taste of what you used to

hoard." (Surah At-Taubah, 34-35). The ruler has the right to take Zakat by force from those who refuse to pay it.

**Benefits of Zakat**

The original meaning of Zakat is both purification and growth. Zakat purifies the donors from selfishness, miserliness and stinginess. Zakat augments the wealth and makes it abundant. Mohammed said, "Never will charity diminish the wealth, rather it augments it".

Zakat is a manifestation of social mutual responsibility among the Muslims. So the wealthy among them may sympathize with the poor

And the poor among them may love the wealthy.

Also Zakat is the major economic means for establishing social justice and leading the Muslim society to prosperity and security.

## The Qura'n on fasting

BY BUSHRA GAILAN  
FOR THE YEMEN TIMES

**H**azrat Ibn Umar (may Allah be pleased upon him) has narrated that: I heard the holy prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) saying that you should start fasting when you see the moon for the moon of Ramadhan and stop fasting when you see the new moon" (Sahih Bukhari).

Ramadhan started on Shaban in the second year of Hegra'a, the Holy Prophet, Mohammed (Peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) fasted nine Ramadhans before he died in

the eleventh year of Hegra'a. He said, if some mistakenly eats while fasting he should complete till the evening because surely Allah made him eat and drink.

Prophet Mohammed, peace be upon him said: "the difference between our observance of the fast and that of the people of the book is eating breakfast" (Muslim). "O ye who believe! Fasting is prescribed for you, as it was prescribed for these before you, so that you may become righteous.

The month of Ramadhan is that in, which the Quran was sent down as a guidance mankind with clear proofs of guidance and discrimination.

Therefore, whosoever is present at

home in this month let him fast therein. But who is sick or is on a journey, shall fast the same number of other days, Allah desires to give you facilities and he desires not hardship for you, and that you may complete the number, and if you may exalt Allah for his having guided you and that you may be grateful.

"And when My servants ask thee about me, say: I am near. I answer the prayer of supplicant when he prays to me. So should hearken to me and believe in me that they may follow the right way. It is made lawful for you to go in unto your wives on the night of the fast. They are garments for you, and you are a garment for

them.

"Allah knows that you have been acting unjustly to yourselves, wherefore he has turned to you with mercy and affectionate you relief. So you may now go in unto them and seek what Allah has ordained for you; and eat and drink until the white thread becomes distinct to you from the thread of the dawn.

"Then complete the fast till night-fall and do not go in unto them while you remain in the Mosques for the devotion. These are the limits fixed by Allah, approach them not. Thus Allah make his commandments clear to men that they become secure against all evil." (2: 183-187).

### Invitation for Prequalification for Upgrading of the Sana'a Wastewater treatment plant

The Republic of Yemen has received a loan from the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development towards the cost for the upgrade of the Sana'a Wastewater Treatment Plant. It intends to apply part of the loan for the implementation of technical measures required for the upgrade of WWTP process and operation.

The Sana'a water and sanitation Local Corporation intends to pre-qualify contractors and/or firms for the construction of civil works for mechanical and biological wastewater treatment, as well as sludge treatment, and the installation of respective electro-mechanical equipment. The location of the works is adjacent to Sana'a International by the end of December 2003.

Pre qualification will be conducted through the procedures as specified by the World Health Organization guidelines.

Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information on the project at the Sana'a Water and Sanitation Local Corporation (SWSLC) (address below). The project information will be sent to interested bidders by e-mail.

Applications for prequalification should be submitted in clearly marked envelopes and delivered the address below by 2.00 p.m. (Yemen Local Time) on 15 December 2003. Late applications will be rejected.

**Sana'a Water and Sanitation Local Corporation (SWSLC)**  
WWTP Project Management Unit  
Al-Hasabah, Beside the ministry of public health and population  
Republic of Yemen  
Telefax : +0967 1 230 656  
Tel : + 0967 1 238 640  
**e-mail cdteam@y.net.ye**

### إعلان عن دعوة لتأهيل المقاولين لتنفيذ مشروع تطوير محطة معالجة مياه الصرف في أمانة العاصمة

حصلت الجمهورية اليمنية على قرض من الصندوق العربي للإنماء الاقتصادي والاجتماعي وذلك لتمويل تطوير محطة معالجة مياه الصرف الصحي بالأمانة وتنوي حالياً استخدام جزء من هذا القرض في تنفيذ بعض الأجزاء الفنية المطلوبة لرفع كفاءة المحطة وتطويرها.

وعليه فإن المؤسسة المحلية بالأمانة ترغب بتأهيل المقاولين أو الشركات وذلك للقيام بتنفيذ الأعمال التالية:

أعمال مدنية المتعلقة بالمعالجة الفيزيائية والبيولوجية

أعمال مدنية متعلقة بمعالجة الحمأة

توريد وتركيب الأجهزة الكهروميكانيكية المتعلقة بالمعالجة الميكانيكية والبيولوجية

مع العلم أن المشروع يقع بجانب مطار صنعاء الدولي ومن المتوقع أن يتم الإعلان عن الدعوة للمناقصة في نهاية ديسمبر 2003.

سيتم تحليل وثائق التأهيل طبقاً للخطوات العملية المتبعة في منظمة الصحة العالمية وتعتبر هذه الدعوة مفتوحة لجميع المقاولين المحليين المصنفين من الدرجة الأولى والدوليين الذين يحق لهم ذلك قانوناً، وسيتم إرسال معلومات للراغبين بواسطة البريد الإلكتروني.

يمكن للراغبين في التأهيل الحصول على المعلومات حول المشروع من مبنى المؤسسة المحلية للمياه والصرف الصحي بالأمانة والكانن في الحصة جوار وزارة الصحة العامة والسكان.

وحدة مشروع ادارة محطة المعالجة

تلفون / فاكس 00967-1-230656

تلفون/00967-1-238640

بريد إلكتروني، cdteam@y.net.ye

يتم تسليم وثائق التأهيل داخل مظاريف مختومة على عنوان المؤسسة المذكور أعلاه، على أن يكون

آخر موعد هو 15 ديسمبر الساعة الثانية بعد الظهر بتوقيت صنعاء.

**Bad health habits**

# Practice what you preach



BY ISMAEL AL-GHABRI  
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

“Smoking is dangerous for health”... we keep hearing this statement over and over again through various media and during our daily routine. But does it really hold any significance to us?

This question was triggered by looking at the reality of our health conditions because we do find many contradictions to the ideal dreams we have. In fact one could even get depressed analyzing the situation and by coming across certain annoying scenes. One could visit a doctor and see a neat sign on the wall saying: “Smoking is harmful for your health” and just right next to the doctor’s stethoscope lays carefully a bulging pack of cigarettes. This is a common scene of preaching what is not practiced, just like how you find the cream of intellectuals and medical researchers discussing the latest negative effects and harms of Qat while chewing it.

Not only at a personal level but also the government policies in advertising disappoints exactly the

same way one would get disappointed with the huge advertisement in the street for a cigarette brand leaving very little space for a small line hardly visible at the bottom describing the harms of smoking.

The same goes with the chemicals and insecticides that are poured uncontrollably on the fruit and vegetable plants and Qat trees that eventually are munched by people many times without even washing, consequently leading to hazards in their bodies.

The wise decision of the president to prevent chewing Qat among the military staff some time ago proves that such a procedure can well be implemented in other disciplines especially among intellectuals and medical staff. Yet it seems we will have to wait much longer before the intellectuals in our Yemeni society take a relatively brave initiative.

It takes one swift of the wand to allow Yemen to establish a new good medical system that would transfer it into a modern healthy society and enable it to join the line of advanced countries. Yet this dynamic move is dependant on the cooperation between all concerned sides and the availability of strong dedicated will to make a change. And of course all that will not happen until and unless people are aware they are going the wrong direction and start standing for their health and their selves rejecting all that is negative and wrong.



# Beating a formidable disease

## Help cancer patients



BY YASSER AL-MAYASI  
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Cancer, among the most dangerous diseases in this era, continues to be a particularly difficult disease to treat in poor due to the lack of medical resources and money for treatment.

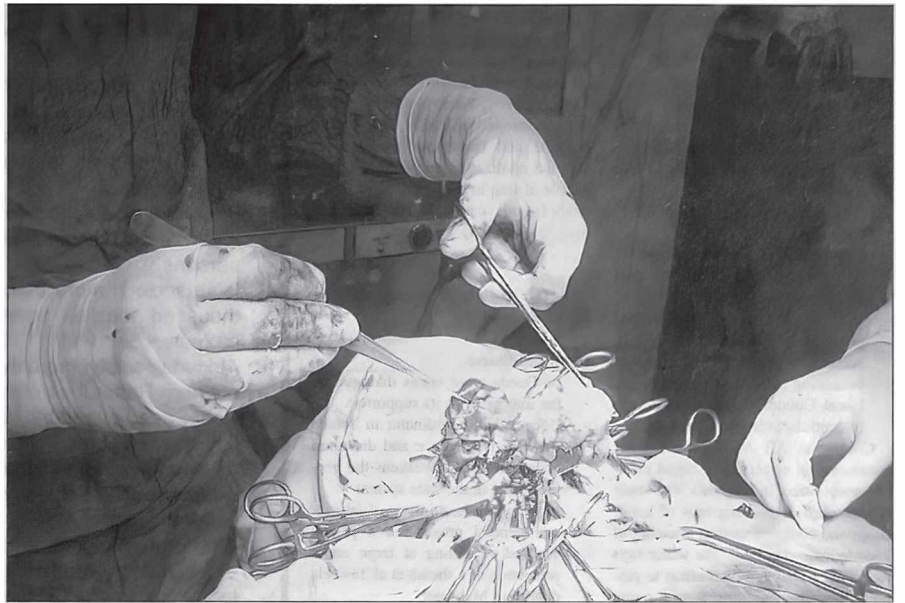
Most patients need to travel abroad for medication, which is a huge burden for the poor. This applies to Yemen, which has various types, especially cancer of the lymph glands cancer, followed by breast cancer, then mouth and throat cancers.

Yemen’s Ministry of Health has thus set out a national media campaign to support cancer victims, to raise awareness of the problem.

It’s an attempt to aid the citizens who had been unfortunate and who are desperate for any kind of assistance without which they would surrender to the disease awaiting death to befall on them.

Reports from the ministry indicate that of the main reasons for attracting this disease is the chaotic excessive use of agricultural insecticide and chemicals as well as the extreme use of food and products with preserving materials, in addition to use of shisha (water pipe) and cigarettes and shamma. Air pollution also causes infection with this disease from carbon dioxide because of fuel burning and factory waste ...etc.

Yet the most dangerous of the mentioned causes is the uncontrolled use of insecticide and farming chemicals, especially the smuggled ones into the



Cancer tumor removal operation performed in Al-Thawra hospital

country, without supervision. This leads to digestive system cancer that is one of the most dangerous in Yemen where official statistics indicate that 115 patients were reported to have it in 2002. The next highest number was that of lymph cancer where 76 cases were reported in the same year.

**Patients’ misery:**

Other than the pain and suffering, there is the high cost of medication, that is if it was available in the first place. Where the default is that it is not available and hence patients either travel abroad or forget about getting cured completely, because the medication is a continuous one that requires regular check ups and treatments. And medication requires that certain medical tools perform the task

of spreading the medication all over the body, and these tools and quite expensive.

And if the patient was fortunate to be able to go abroad for medication then the traveling, accommodation and medical costs turn this process into a nightmare, causing depression, especially when a person is far away from his home and family.

However, in the last few years a Tumor and Chemical Treatment Unit was established in al-Jumhori Hospital and this has helped a lot of people.

Between 8<sup>th</sup> August 2001 and 11<sup>th</sup> March 2003, this unit had received 2,590 cases with an average of 215 patient each month. But the unit alone is not enough and so the Ministry of Health sees that charitable and organi-

zational support is one of the assisting remedies that will help deal with this disease and provide medication for needy patients.

The spread of awareness among the society through all media is also essential so that the society realizes the dangers of practices that lead to cancer. Also medical and health awareness that encourages people to check themselves regularly in order to identify the disease in its earlier stages. Establishing medical centers for specialized treatment is also another way in supporting the unit.

The national campaign for combating cancer by the ministry of health should be appreciated and supported by individuals and organizations. Because this is a noble cause and it could help all the unfortunate patients.

**10 unreported cases, for every one reported**

# AIDS in Yemen

BY YASSER AL-MAYASI  
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Fighting against AIDS remains a problem and a concern that troubles everyone because of the fatal consequences and the non-curable suffering, especially for those in the developing countries.

Yemen, like other countries, has laid down the fundamentals for making aware the people through strategic visions set by the national precautionary strategy from AIDS.

Although efforts are being made such as in the working program for the National Population Strategy between 2001 and 2005, which holds more effective procedures in this regards, as well as other governmental and non governmental organizations, academic institutions...etc.

Yet these visions remain insufficient and inactive due to the importance and severity of this problem. These efforts are not enough. Therefore the related parties had reached an agreement for a new precautionary measures and activating a new strategy for fighting AIDS, a strategy which was approved by the council of ministers.

This strategy includes a number of procedures, policies and measures under whose framework the action will take place in this regard in the years to come. A lot of the strategy’s focus was on the awareness and education campaigns through all media and around the country.

Especially that statistics indicate that there are around 12,000 reported cases in Yemen, and according to the National Program for Combating AIDS the number of registered cases during 2002 reached 1,132 cases. Naturally unregistered cases are much more and there is an assumption that there is a ration of 1:10 registered to unregistered cases of AIDS.

A field study conducted by the National Center for Combating AIDS in a number of the governorates said that 90% of the cases are acquired due to sexual intercourse, indicators show that in 2002, 95 cases were reported for unaware girls who worked in the red area and who were forced into this because of extreme poverty. Other causes could be pregnancy and delivery as well as unsafe blood transfer or use of non-sterilized tools in the medical field.

As to the rate of who this disease spreads, the same study showed that one prostitute who has AIDS had infected as

many as 253 young men. Even girls below 15 who practice prostitution had been reported to have the disease. Married men who go with such girls have brought home the disease to their wives and hence future children.

UN Fund expressed that poverty is the main reason for the spread of the disease especially in countries where the percentage of teenage boys and girls is quite high (6 million people which means one third of the population). This was reported in the sexual violence and women trafficking report. And most of the cases are reported of people between 20 – 39 years of age.

Deaths due to AIDS according to the National Program for Combating AIDS had reached 210 in 2002, mostly of which were women. 1995 statistics showed that 1:4 was the ration of men to women infected by the disease. This ratio has dropped down to 1:2 infected men to infected women according to 1999 statistics. Most of the diseased people are not Yemeni nationals, but from other countries. Only five per cent of the infected are Yemenis.

Yemen remains one of the least developed countries in the world and needs a lot of help and support to fight such fatal diseases among others.

**Bring patients to hospital early**

# Boy with leprosy is restored

By Dr. Abdul Baset Al-Doubai  
For The Yemen Times

Great efforts have been exerted to eliminated leprosy, a terrible condition that makes people run away from whoever is a leprosy patient.

No stone has been left unturned to spread health education among people through the mass media, pamphlets, posters, manuals and field activities, either for the purpose of health education or to discover new leprosy cases in their early stages. Nevertheless, the case of M.A is considered as a rare case.

M. A is a 13 year- old -child from Kadas village, Taiz Governorate.

Neither his family nor the health workers noticed that the leprosy disease indications had appeared on his face, and what might have added insult to injury was the family’s bad economic condition. Eventually, he arrived to the City of Light and all the health workers had diagnosed his case simply by looking to his face.

Thanks to God that there were no deformations or physical handicap. Lab test showed that the child had a very high bacterial index. His case was diagnosed as “ MB Leprosy ”.

We explained to the family what their child actually had. Moreover, we urged them to be more careful about their child and to monthly visit the hospital. Subsequently, the child regained his

health gradually. His treatment went smoothly without any obstructions or problems.

The child may not realize what might have been happen to him if he hadn’t come early to the hospital. However, taking a deep and long look at leprosy patients, with deformations that took their beauty of their faces and limbs and left them suffering the rest of their lives, will clear things up before him.

Undoubtedly, when he realizes the success that has been achieved in the treatment of his case, he will never forget all the people who support the leprosy elimination programme. He will never forget those people who take pains to eliminate leprosy, a disease, if not a killer of the people’s dreams.

## VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT



The United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) invites Yemeni Nationals to apply for the following position with its National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) Project.

**Job Title:** National Project Coordinator  
**Duty Station:** Sana’a, Yemen

**Responsibilities include:**

- to prepare a detailed work plan for the project and draft terms of reference for the subcontracts (in consultation with the SC and UNDP);
- to organize and supervise the workshops and training needed during the project;
- to liaise with relevant ministries, national and international research institutions, NGOs, and other relevant institutions in order to involve their staff in project activities, and to gather and disseminate information relevant to the project;
- to control the expenditures and to ensure otherwise an adequate management of the resources provided for the project;
- to summarize the results of the project;
- to finalize the NAPA process together with government personnel and national experts; and
- to initiate and mobilize resources for the potential follow-up activities.

**Qualification:**

- Advanced degree (at least M.Sc) in energy, environmental management or the natural sciences;
- A minimum of 10 years of working experience in the area relevant to the project;
- A demonstrated ability in managing projects, and liaising and cooperating with all project personnel including government officials, scientific institutions, NGOs and private sector;
- Fluency in Arabic & English; and Computer literacy.

Interested candidates who have the necessary qualifications and background for the above position may submit their applications by mail to Human resources Unit, UNDP, P. O. Box 551, Sana’a. **The deadline for receiving applications is 15 November 2003**

For further details of our vacancies you may visit our website at: <http://www.undp.org/ye/undp-vacancies.htm>

# Local Press

Prepared by Mohammed Khidhr

**Al-Shoura weekly, organ of the Union of People's Forces of Yemen, 2 Nov. 2003.**

**Main headlines:**

- Washington seeks to make Yemen headquarters for its activities
- Tripartite grouping countries impose more isolation on Aforki
- War crime, Occupation kills 14 Iraq demonstrators
- Advanced training course on "Rights in Family"
- 200 trainees on small industries
- 631 detainees on charge of dual jobs stage sit-in Lahj
- In Aden, Owners of nationalized properties demand their return, accusing local council members of benefiting from them
- Local Councils, minimized image of central government failures

Columnist Ali Mohammed Omer comments on a recent fire raged in al-Mutanabi Street in Baghdad. The street is renowned of housing tens of bookshops and books of various branches of knowledge and culture. The writer says that it does not need hard effort to pinpoint the side benefiting from burning Iraq's bookshops and libraries. Those who have looted the Iraqi museums and antiquities during the entering of the American military forces in Baghdad under whose nose all acts of destruction and looting of Iraqi universities and educational establishments were carried out are the first accused ones and they are responsible of what happened and still going on in Iraq, especially against the Iraqi cultural heritage. The American occupation is held responsible for what has and is happening to the Iraqi humanitarian and intellectual heritage. Whatever its justifications are colonization as a phenomenon has its political and economic and other dimensions and also have its cultural and intellectual goals which usually take parallel directions:

- the first aims at imposing concepts of colonization culture on the colonized peoples,
- and the second is effacing the cultur-

al identity of the people under its control. These two directions complete each other.

The tragedy the Iraqi people are living since its occupation in April is by all specifications a national and humanitarian tragedy. What is destroyed and being destroyed in Iraq is not only the political and economic structure but also the civilization and culture of the people of Iraq in the first place and the Arab Islamic nation in the other and even for humanity in general.



**Al-Balagh weekly, 28 Oct. 2003.**

**Main headlines:**

- Al-Qaeda wing opens dialogue on the internet with its supporters
- UN resident coordinator in Yemen Rawley: Negligence and disregard of law in Yemen weakens the people's trust in the state system
- In a remark to minister of interior and general prosecutor, a person accused of killing at large under protection of a sheikh at al-Taweela district in Mahweet
- Fight and fire shots at the Jumhuri hospital in Mahweet
- Report on international corruption: Yemen occupies fourth place in corruption among twelve Arab states

The editor in chief of the newspaper tackles in his article this week a habit that has taken the form of a phenomenon in the beginning of the month of Ramadhan in Yemen. That habit is represented in burning old tires in the streets the time the advent of the month of Ramadhan is announced. The writer says the capital secretariat has announced it has taken all necessary arrangements to stop the habit of setting fire to old plastic tires a matter which affects the environment and makes Sana'a covered with a cloud of smoke anyone entering it would hate its atmosphere. The writer remarks that the measures taken by heads of the districts were not strict enough to raise to the

## Main headlines

- American suggestion for occupation of Saudi oil fields-congress sources
- Saddam and al-Qaeda accused of America's fires
- 700 psychiatrists to avoid collapse of the American army in Iraq
- Fire devours a school in al-Baidha'a
- A Jawf tribal dispute in Marib ends in a fight killing six persons
- Islah society: more than one million persons and 20 thousand families benefit from Ramadhan charity projects
- Al-Huda society: more than 10 thousand families benefit from Ramadhan charity projects
- Hael Saeed charitable society celebrates the graduation of a new batch of Qura'n learning students
- As a result of financial and administrative corruption, Aden loses the battle of regional competition as a free commercial port
- Washington intends to change the region's map with a new political marketing
- In the first Friday of Ramadhan, security arrests worshippers in the Grand Mosque
- "Yemen Transparency", Yemen the more corrupt among Arab countries
- Al-Qaeda threatens with destructive blows, Washington warns against the resistance day
- A multi-form campaign against "Qat"
- Biggest Yemeni antiquities smuggling operations aborted
- Saddam leads the resistance
- Three industrial towns under construction
- Islah demands American interference
- Seven worshippers wounded, including two military men, in a mosque in Dhamar
- Iran arrests leader of the Egyptian Islamic group, intends to hand him over to Egypt

level of the decisions but their decisions and measures were just on paper.

By reporting this phenomenon the columnist says we want to call the

attention of officials and decision-makers to the necessity of following up implementation of their decisions and taking due measures for their imple-

mentation as well as imposing punishments on those violating them. He says our laws and decisions are among the best but the essential problem is in reality that is far away from the spirit of those laws. The question is that we are no longer in need of other laws as much as our need for implementation of the existing ones. We do not need officials from another planet as much as our need of officials who would follow up implementation and application of the laws and commit to the regulations. We are in need of an administrative revolution gives the laws and regulations their value and grants the state a power enabling it implement its programs.



**Al-Shomou weekly, 1 Nov.2003.**

**Main headlines:**

- Corruption and conniving with foreign sides behind events of the Free Zone
- As a result of their leaderships, changes inside the Free Zone and State Authority for Investment
- American embassy in Sana'a drags a number of diplomatic missions to exercise intelligence activities
- Medicines and canned foods cause strange diseases
- Israel asks America not to export missiles to Egypt

The newspaper editorial says the government measures aimed at restructuring a number of institutions contaminated with corruption come in harmony with data and facts on the volume of negligence, manipulation and nepotism practiced in those establishments and their leaderships involvement in corruption and illegitimate living making.

The Free Zone and the State Authority of Investment come in the forefront of the authorities meant by these measures as a normal result of accumulation of corruption inside them and growth of the aspects of tampering at the expense of their performance and tasks. We support this change but we always hope that the government real-

izes early and pay attention to press reports and dealing with from the very beginning and not to wait until such situations become critical and then resort to treatments.



**Annas weekly, 3 Nov.2003.**

**Main headlines:**

- Government campaign calls on people to give their alms taxes to institutions to guarantee their distribution in legitimate ways
- A person blows up a water pump in vexation of his village people

Columnist Khalid al-Hammadi says in his article the meeting of Sana'a grouping did not come, as some would visualize it, as an axis for putting pressure and unleashing threats, but as a result of conviction of leaders of the three countries ( Yemen, Ethiopia and Sudan) in the role they have to play in preserving peace and removing seminaries of tension. Those were the words with which the Yemeni foreign minister Dr Abubakr al-Qirbi had started his speech at the opening of the foreign ministers meeting of the third session of the Sana'a grouping that began on Saturday.

This phrase had been repeated by our country's officials at every meeting of its kind even at the summit level as if the three countries composing the grouping had embarked on an illegal act and consequently had to give justifications in defence of themselves in a way such phrases overshadow the practical results that are supposed to be produced by those meetings. The writer further says that repetition of such justifications and remarks have justified skepticism of the nature of this legitimate tripartite grouping. The public at the time of free media and open atmospheres are no longer prone to the loose diplomatic language as much as being attracted to towards the frank practical language of direct indication that would add to their information something new and to their aspirations a hope.

# World Press

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

### Egypt

**Al Ahram**

Syrian President Bashar al-Assad held talks with visiting Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Damascus Monday on the situation in the Arab world. Iraq's unity and the Israeli escalation of military attacks.

**Al Akhbar**

Rafiq Al Nathe was elected speaker of the Palestinian Legislative Council Monday to replace Ahmed Qurei, who has been designated as prime minister of the Palestinian National Authority (PNA).

**Al Gomhuria**

Egyptian Minister of Transport Hamdy al-Shayb on Monday opened the new Ismailia-Suez highway, which cost 80 million Egyptian pounds (13.09 million US dollars).

**The Egyptian Gazette**

The Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas) on Monday ruled out halting militancy in a three-year-old Palestinian revolt but said it could limit attacks to Israeli soldiers and settlers if the Jewish state stopped harming Palestinian civilians.

### France

**Le Figaro**

Increasing bloody attacks invited the Americans to reconsider the Bush administration's policy on Iraq. Bush, whose public support dropped in opinion polls, said Monday that the American force will not leave.

**Le Monde**

Those who want peace in the Middle East saw their alternative peace plan supported by a massive demonstration in Tel-Aviv over the

weekend.

**Les Echos**

Chinese company TCL will produce televisions for French electronics giant Thomson, which, by cutting off part of its own business, will be more profitable.

**La Tribune**

France and Germany seemed to have won enough backing from EU finance ministers to break Europe's budget rules and avoid punishment.

### Pakistan

**The News**

Chinese President Hu Jintao pledged on Monday to play an active role in Pakistani-Indian reconciliation and urged Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf to work with China in combating regional terrorism and global

crime.

**The Nation**

Pakistani Prime Minister Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali on Monday said Pakistan is ready to engage in dialogue with India but the Kashmir issue will absolutely be getting the core importance.

### Britain

**The Times**

Two toxic American oil tankers are expected to arrive in British waters on Wednesday despite a government pledge that they will not be allowed entry into any UK port.

**The Times**

The Chancellor of the Exchequer Gordon Brown will return to the political stage on Tuesday with a demand for changes to the new European constitution designed to keep key economic policy decisions under national control.

### Germany

**Die Welt**

Defense Minister Peter Struck criticized US policy of "coalitions of the willing," saying it is "harmful" for the NATO.

**Handelsblatt**

More and more German companies come to China to run

### Japan

**Asahi**

The latest survey showed 30 percent of electorate support the Liberal Democratic Party, while 15 percent favor the Democratic Party of Japan.

**Yomiuri**

A poll showed 76 percent respondents were interested in the

**The Independent**

The Tories may do even worse in a general election with Michael Howard as their leader than they would with Iain Duncan Smith, a Mori poll for the Independent suggests on Tuesday.

**The Guardian**

Royal Mail Monday night admitted that it would take two to three weeks to deliver a backlog of letters after more than a fortnight of wildcat walkouts ended with a deal following marathon talks.

**Frankfurter Allgemeine**

The transition Afghan government released Monday the new constitution draft after a year of discussion.

**Mainichi**

Japanese researchers have developed a system which can quickly assess earthquake damage to buildings via analysis of electricity consumption in the quake-hit region.

### India

**The Times of India**

A Delhi court on Monday held former Youth Congress leader Sushil Sharma guilty of killing his wife Naina Sahni and burning her body in the oven of a restaurant in New Delhi on July 2, 1995.

**Hindustan Times**

There was a strong rally in stock markets on Monday with the BSE

### Kenya

**Kenya Times**

Kenyan President Mwai Kibaki said on Monday that civil servants who fail to declare their wealth by mid-November will be sacked.

**People Daily**

Scientists from across the world are in Nairobi to work on a new research

### Philippines

**The Philippine Star**

The impeachment complaint against Supreme Court Chief Justice Hilario Davide may not reach the Senate for trial after the House of Representatives softened on the issue on Monday in favor of a possible "constitutional reconciliation."

**Philippine Daily Inquirer**

The military announced Monday that it would place its men on nationwide red alert starting Tuesday amid fresh rumors that some military officers were agitating their colleagues to mount another destabilization

Sensex breaching the 5,000 mark after a gap of 42 months.

**The Hindu:**

In his maiden policy announcement as Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, Y. Venugopal Reddy Monday preferred not to cut any rate, allowing the central bank's continuity of the softer interest rate regime.

to find solutions to the increasing global water crisis by developing crops which consume less water.

**East African Standard**

The Anglican Church of Kenya will sever ties with the openly homosexual bishop who was consecrated in the United States on Sunday.

**Manila Bulletin**

The national government expects to exceed by roughly 3 percent or 18 billion pesos (325.5 million US dollars) its target revenue collection for the year. The expected excess, which would bring the revenue collection to 602 billion pesos (10.9 billion dollars), loomed due to the projected recovery in the collection shortfall of the Bureau of Internal Revenue and higher performance by the Bureau of Treasury.

# EU-US agreements on e-commerce



BY NAJEEB YAHYA  
AL-SHARAFI  
NCC EDUCATION - YEMEN

In order to know if there is any E-commerce agreement between Europe and the USA and if there is any agreement about Court and Law applicable to Contracts in Internet between them or between any countries in the world, we can say that there is no general agreement between Europe and the USA in the area of E-commerce and likewise there is no specific agreement between the EU and the USA on Jurisdiction and Applicable law in civil matters (and thus also covering the electronic contracts).

## However:

The EU and USA work closely together in the area of e-commerce and in particular in the framework of WTO and OECD.

In the specific area of Data Protection there is a bilateral agreement between the EU and the USA called Safe Harbour.

The question related to the jurisdiction and applicable law is decided in principal according to the International Private Law.

In order to find out how the global jurisdiction questions are being considered in the USA you might find the following web-site useful: <http://www.e-commerce.gov/>

EU - US relations concerning consumer questions in the area of e-commerce are mainly treated in the scope of bilateral Transatlantic Consumer Dialogue (TACD) and, in larger perspective, within the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). More information on different aspects TACD and EU-US collaboration can be found from the homepage of the European Commission Health and Consumer Protection Directorate General

## E-commerce challenges for auditors

Auditors of today are challenged to build into their audit plans and programs the necessary controls to manage and mitigate the risks introduced by rapidly changing technologies.

Auditor auditing e-commerce activities should have knowledge at least in the following issues related directly to the e-commerce environment:

- technologies needed for e-business
- special risks in e-business
- cryptography for confidentiality and authentication
- understanding public key infrastructures (PKI)
- digital signatures
- certificates and certifying authorities
- e-business applications controls
- the e-business application development cycle
- auditing an e-business implementation
- living with the added risk of e-business

Technology will soon enable auto-

matic audits. Computer generated audits are becoming the norm and a more efficient audit includes less interruption of a client's business, less paper consumption and less time spent in redeveloping working papers. Businesses and investors are most interested in real-time data - for audits to be effective they must evolve to meet this market demand.

Several auditing companies provide today e-commerce-focused services and there are also lots of seminars and other types of training sessions available for auditors wanting to specialise in e-commerce. You can even do online courses on auditing. Local business communities are often very good sources of information concerning specialised business related training.

## E-commerce and proper law of contract

E-commerce has influenced contract law a great deal so far. Of course national contract laws initially had no provisions on questions related to e-commerce (e.g., Is it possible at all to conclude a contract electronically? Is it possible to sign a contract with an electronic signature? When is the contract deemed to be concluded? What kind of information needs to be given before the conclusion of a contract etc?)

Member States of the European Union have now started to deal with all these questions by changing their national contract law. This happens mainly through the implementation of the E-commerce Directive which includes a lot of provisions on these issues. Of course directives only indicate the goals to be achieved. It is up to Member States how to transform them into national legislation

## E-commerce project, problems and solutions

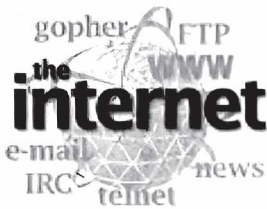
If your project is to develop an e-commerce system for a company, then there may be some questions that might show up like:

1. What potential problems are encountered when setting up an e-commerce system?
2. What are the solutions for those problems?
3. What factors do we have to take care of when setting up the e-commerce system?
4. How to make the system cheaper and user-friendly?
5. How to maintain the system after building it?

## This is a job for your imagination!

First, you need to imagine how your online shop would be structured. You should probably make some notes or draw pictures or do what ever works for you to envision your shop. It might help to look at similar kinds of shops already selling on-line

Once you've done this, you need to think about everything that could go wrong in setting up and operating the shop. From your question it is not clear whether you are dealing only with technical problems (in which case, problems such as hard-disk crash, hacking, system overload, etc need to



be considered) or whether you are dealing with all kinds of problems (in which case you also need to look at issues like developing customer trust, legal issues, finance, etc). But, I'm sure your imagination can find a lot of potential problems. If possible, get a friend or two to help. Your friend will see problems you don't.

Now that you know the potential problems, you need to use your imagination together with your technical knowledge to think about solutions.

Likewise, continue this exercise in your imagination and taking advantage of your technical knowledge. If your imagination hasn't been getting enough exercise lately, read JPB's Creative Ten Steps to Boosting Creativity at <http://www.jpbc.com/creative/creative.html>

## ISPs want to offer e-commerce services

I think it might be a very good idea if Internet Service Providers (ISPs) wanted to provide e-commerce services. E-commerce is, of course, a wide field. But you will clearly want to offer e-commerce services that are relevant to your current customer base (it's easier to sell to existing customers and people like them).

Assuming your business customers are mostly small to medium-sized business, you will probably want to provide an online shopping mall where your customers can set up shop and sell their products. This should include, at the very least, these features for shop owners...

- a simple interface that allows shop owners to create their on-line shop
- a simple catalogue tool that allows shop owners to put their products on the web.
- a shopping cart system that allows customers to buy products from the shop owner
- a payment system that allows customers to pay shop owners.

The best thing to do would be to look at some on-line malls, such as Yahoo Shopping, 123Plaza and others. In addition, you should look at other ISPs, in Nigeria and elsewhere, to see what kind of e-commerce services they offer their customers.

On the other hand, if your customers are big companies, then you will probably need to develop customised solutions for each customer. In this case, you will really need one or more expert e-commerce consultants to work with your clients, determine their needs and define solutions.

In any event, you will eventually need to hire some e-commerce experts to help get your new service up and running.

# Edward Said: The legacy of dissent



BY DR. MAHMUDUL  
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In his famous poem "Ode on Solitude" Alexander Pope, the great 18th-century English poet and satirist, expressed his wish to die in oblivion:

Thus let me live, unseen, unknown;  
Thus unlamented let me die;  
Steal from the world, and not a stone  
Tell where I lie.

Edward Said's death on 25 September 2003, was the exact antithesis of what has been desired by Pope in the quatrain above. The news of the passing away of this intellectual icon and phenomenon of our times spread within minutes like the wildfire—telephone bells ringing, teleprinters ticking, print and electronic media vying with each other for catering to the clientele. Within minutes thousands of obituaries were crammed the websites. This was not because Edward Said died in full media glare. This was primarily because of his stature and integrity as an intellectual stalwart of our time who has endeared himself to the voiceless, unrepresented and oppressed peoples for his unequivocal and moral stance vis-à-vis the most burning questions of the contemporary world.

Edward W. Said (1935-2003) was a man of remarkable versatility. He was a rare combination of academic and public intellectual. Born in Jerusalem in 1935 in a successful Christian businessman family and educated at Victoria College, Cairo, where his family had to live in exile after the founding of Israel, Said went to the United States and studied at Princeton and Harvard universities. He was Visiting Professor of Comparative Literature at Harvard in 1974, Fellow of the Center for Advanced Study in Behavioral Science at Stanford in 1975-76, and Visiting Professor of Humanities at Johns Hopkins University in 1979. For decades he had been associated with the Department of English and Comparative Literature at the Columbia University.

He came into the intellectual limelight with his phenomenal book *Orientalism* (1978)

which continues to be his seminal and most influential and talked-about book, a magnum opus in its own right. The book is a thorough and threadbare examination of the way the West perceives the East especially the Islamic world. The book, which established a new benchmark for discussion of the West's "skewed view" of the Arab and the Islamic world, has attained the status of a modern classic. It, along with some other books by him, revolutionized the study of the Middle East and gave form to entire new scholarly areas, like postcolonial theory.

The Orient, according to Said, was "almost a European invention." "In short, Orientalism was a Western style for dominating, restructuring and having authority over the Orient." He was not the first scholar to expose how political power controls and dominates culture and how its interests pervade even in the sphere of knowledge. This relationship between knowledge and power has been illustrated in the writings of Antonio Gramsci, Michel Foucault, Raymond Williams among others. *Orientalism* was an epoch-making and formidable book full of both precepts and examples of how imperialism works to perpetuate its hegemony and how it controls and restructures knowledge to serve its interests. The book generated a debate that raged for years. Bernard Lewis, the foremost contemporary Orientalist, took up the gauntlet and retaliated with all might and main. However, Edward Said carried the day and the truth of his views has prevailed upon the Orientalist/imperialist counter-attack.

*The Question of Palestine* (1979) makes a study of how the imperialist powers made use of Orientalism in order to facilitate the birth of Israel in the heart of Palestine and how facts were distorted and suppressed to suit the vested interests. He also examines how the powers that be in the West have persistently and unabashedly sided with the Zionists and how the experts and the media have ignored the Palestinian viewpoint.

In *Covering Islam* (1981) Said examines how the media and the experts in the West determine how we see the rest of the world, particularly how stereotypes about Islam and the Muslim world are created, floated and perpetuated and how an event is covered, the news designed in a selective rather than holistic way and flashed times without number from a particular perspective in order to advance the imperialist agenda. The pun is unmistakable in the gerund "covering" which means journalistic reporting/coverage of some event. But the truth of the matter is that true and real Islam is "covered" i.e. concealed as a result of this blatantly biased and slanted media reporting and a distorted view of Islam is broadcast, telecast and printed times without number for the daily consumption by the gullible masses.

His book *Culture and Imperialism* (1993) is a sequel to *Orientalism*. The book examines the interactions between nineteenth- and early twentieth-century imperialism and the culture that both reflected and reinforced it. Said believes that the work of novelists like Jane Austen and Charles Dickens not only "reflected but also bolstered 19th-century European imperialism." He also examines the literatures of resistance produced within both the colonies and the imperial centers by writers such as W. B. Yeats, Chinua Achebe, and Mark Twain. The book did provoke a great deal of heated debate. It was *Orientalism* and its sequel that awakened many of the scholars of literature

to the fact that there is a symbiotic relation between the empire and the novel, both were born and grew together.

Edward Said's has been the most articulate, unequivocal and convincing voice in the cacophony about the Middle East crisis. He has been prolific and copious in writing about the genesis and perpetuation and aggravation of the problem in Palestine. It is this articulation which made him the voice of the voiceless, the victims, the unrepresented, the occupied, of those who don't matter and never have the ball in their court and whose fate is to be always at the receiving end. Titles of his books like the following speak volumes about their contents and demonstrate the guts and gusto with which he spoke and taught how to speak truth to power: *Blaming the Victims, The Politics of Dispossession, Reflections on Exile, After the Last Sky, Peace and its Discontents: Gaza to Jericho 1993-1995*.

Edward Said belonged to the now rare breed of intellectuals whose conscience compels them to voice their convictions fearlessly and who feel committed to truth come what may. He did not tread the easy and expedient path of hobnobbing with power and establishment and churning out books and articles in the cozy corridors of academia. Instead of suffering the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune" with stoicism and a stiff upper lip, he preferred to take up the pen in support of the dispossessed and displaced like himself. When it was diagnosed in 1991 that he had been suffering from leukemia, he knew his days were numbered and embarked on writing his brilliantly titled memoir *Out of Place* which was published in 1999. What else can be more painful than being out of place, uprooted, exiled and estranged? The theme of exile and homelessness has been one of the major postmodern themes. Robert Frost has given, in his characteristic way of mixing surprise with pleasure, a very simple but exact definition of home:

Home is the place where  
When you have to go there  
They have to take you in.

In his death the world has lost a distinguished professor, a formidable postcolonial theorist, a great literary critic who had the sight and insight to see sinister designs between the lines, a philosopher in his own right, a dauntless articulate participant in public life, and, above all, a great champion of the cause of truth and justice who called a spade a spade because he was too intelligent and farsighted not to know the dynamics of power. He voiced his disillusionment with the inane rhetoric and routine officialdom of the high-profile talks, negotiations and accords in his book *The End of the Peace Process: Oslo and After*.

His death has been covered and mourned in an unprecedented way. It's now time to learn something from his life.

# English education in Yemen in crossroads



BY MOHAMMED  
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English is now the fast dominating language in the world. It is the means of the international communication. Arabs need English to communicate with the native speakers of English. They need to go abroad, have access to many books and resources in the fields of science, technology, politics, education, commerce, industry, which are written in English. It's the language of medicine, mass media. So there's a great need for learning English.

English in Yemen enjoys an important status. It's being widely used in the field of business, industry, education and various other professional fields. Consequently, there is a need for teach-

ing it communicatively. Our students go abroad for scholarships and while living there they need English for communication with these societies and they need English in their studies as well.

Nowadays, there's a strong motivation for learning English and some abiding needs to speak English. The language today is used extensively in everyday life to communicate with foreigners we meet everyday.

English in Yemen has no official status. Learning English is confined to the classroom. That is, the language is taught and used only in schools, institutes and universities. This status has recently been enhanced by the rapid growth of science and technology. Unfortunately, English in Yemen and in many Arab countries is taught like other subjects in the school curriculum because the motivation for learning the target language in this context is not high. This is especially the case in the early stages because young children are

still unaware of their individual needs and interests. English also remains irrelevant to the majority of population especially in rural areas.

However, the need for English varies from one Arab country to another, depending on the degree of relationship with English speaking countries. English teaching has now started to take a dominant position in Yemeni schools, institutes and universities. It has occupied a prominent place in the university curriculum. The university of Science and Technology as a private university took the right step by establishing a Language Unit teaching all the students of the university an English program consisting of 250 hours.

Some private schools teach English from the first grade. English is taught in all governmental schools and private schools as a compulsory subject and as the first foreign language. In the governmental schools, the teaching of English starts from grade seven and from first grade. In some private

schools and institutes it is taught for four to five 45 minute periods per week. Its teaching is continued up to the end of the secondary stage. And upon going to the university or technical colleges, they study English as a college requirement either for general purposes or for academic purposes.

The materials introduced in Yemeni schools are English for Yemen which was previously used up to 1995 and later a new course Crescent English Course has been used. In English for Yemen, the dialogue was the centre of learning. There was a dialogue practice. There were comprehension questions. Grammar was important in English for Yemen. Grammar comes after reading. Reading reinforces grammar. Reading is a medium in English for Yemen. A test based on English for Yemen, focussed on vocabulary, reading and grammar. Whereas in "Crescent English Course" reading is a skill. When you test reading you test skills. "Crescent English Course" encourages

students for communication by producing a large amount of vocabulary with pictures which makes it easy for the teacher to present English vocabulary without using Arabic. In "English for Yemen Course" the accent is on creativity. Although English is taught from grade seven up to the end of the secondary stage, Yemeni students complete their secondary education without any benefits from all the courses they study. Furthermore, many graduates with a bachelor degree don't have the ability to use English fluently.

If we discuss the reasons, we find that there are many difficulties that influence teaching and learning of English in Yemeni schools. There are many problems related to the educational system. Instead of giving English a high place in Yemeni curriculum and thinking about motivating the learners, the number of periods has been reduced to 3 periods in some classes. This makes the duration of the course very short to enable the teacher to handle all

activities and tasks and makes it difficult to achieve the expected objectives. In other words, the system of teaching and learning English used by the teachers is still unsatisfactory because of the lack of planning. Some problems in the teaching learning of English are related to the materials introduced due to the inadequacy of finances, some problems are related to the learners who are not interested in English classes. Other problems relate to the strategies and approaches used in teaching English. The techniques and methods used in teaching the mother tongue are the same in teaching the foreign language. The foreign language teachers who lack communicative competence, linguistic competence and professional skills play a role in escalating the problems in this regard. In conclusion, the strategies and approaches of teaching and learning English should be continually checked and reviewed to cope with the quick changes and the great developments taking place around us.

# Boss bounces back to win Melbourne Cup

By JOHN MEHAFFEY

MELBOURNE (Reuters) - Glenn Boss, almost paralysed for life after a heavy fall last year, has ridden Makybe Diva to victory in the 143rd Melbourne Cup before a record 122,736 crowd at Flemington.

Boss broke his neck after falling in a race in Macau but escaped certain paralysis by lying absolutely still until he had received treatment and then resumed racing after only four months.

On a brilliantly clear and hot afternoon, with the nation at a standstill for Australia's most celebrated race, Makybe Diva sprinted clear of the field in the final 200 metres to beat She's Archie by a



Jockey Glenn Boss on Makybe Diva crosses the finish line to win the 2003 Melbourne Cup at the Flemington Racecourse in Melbourne on Tuesday. Five-year-old Makybe Diva sprinted clear of the field in the final 200 metres to beat She's Archie by a length and a quarter, with English raider Jardines Lookout grabbing third in a photo finish with two other horses. REUTERS/Simon Baker

length and a quarter. English raider Jardines Lookout finished third in a photo finish.

Makybe Diva sat mid-field for most of the race before bursting through the pack to kick clear and give Boss and trainer David Hall their first wins in the A\$4.6 million (1.9 million pound) race.

Boss said he had realised Makybe Diva would win with 1,000 metres to run in the 3,200 handicap.

"Once we got to the 1,000 and some of them were starting to make their moves, my smile just got bigger and bigger," said Boss, whose mount Champagne was just squeezed out of first place by Jezabel five years ago.

"I was all smiles and teeth by the time I got to the 500."

Makybe Diva, only the 14th mare to win the Cup, was bred in England but brought to Australia and raced by South Australian, Croatian-born tuna fisherman Tony Santic.

Her unusual name was drawn from the initial letters of the first names of five women employees in Santic's office.

Santic, a self-confessed "bad punter" placed a series of large bets on the mare which will have amassed him around A\$1,000,000.

"I'm probably getting some of mine back," he said. "The price was right and we had a go, the rest is history."

The winner paid A\$9.10 to a A\$1 stake.

## New land

Santic, 51, whose family arrived in Australia in 1958, said he had struggled at times to make his way in a new land.

"Back in 1990, I didn't know if the bank was going to kick me and the five kids out of the house."

"At one stage I was fishing in a leaky boat off Tasmania. After a few years the insurance company condemned it."

Life is very different now. Santic is one of the top two or three tuna fishermen in Port Lincoln, which accounts for 95 per cent of Australia's tuna catch.

He will also be able to place the A\$80,000 gold trophy alongside the 18-carat Cox Plate won by the world-renowned Phar Lap in 1931. Santic successfully bid for the Plate in 1999.

The lightly-raced Makybe Diva began to emerge as a Melbourne Cup contender when she won six races on the trot last season to go from a maiden to a Group Two winner.

She had not won a single race for a year after being restricted to four starts this season but still started as second favourite at Flemington racecourse after a series of eye-catching runs in the build-up.

The big flop was English-trained favourite Mamoool, sporting the blue Godolphin colours of Sheikh Mohammed.

Ridden by Frankie Dettoni, Mamoool raced prominently early on but faded to finish last of the 23-strong field, just behind stable mate Millstreet.

The massive crowd crammed into Flemington race course broke the previous record attendance of 121,015 set in 2000.

## Ronaldo determined to win Champions League with Real

By ZORAN MILOSAVLJEVIC

BELGRADE, Nov 3 (Reuters) - Real Madrid striker Ronaldo said he is determined to win the Champions League, the only major trophy missing in his glittering career.

"I certainly hope I can achieve it this season with Real Madrid and we will give it our best shot," the Brazilian World Cup winner told reporters ahead of his team's Group F match with Partizan Belgrade on Tuesday.

"We're working hard, we have played some good soccer this season and we always want to win. I know we have the quality to go all the way but it's a tough competition with many good teams in it."

Real Madrid top their group with a maximum nine points from the first three games and a win against the Serbia and Montenegro champions would secure them a spot in the last 16.

Partizan, who lost 1-0 when they visited Real two weeks ago, prop up the group with only one point and need a win to keep alive any hope of playing in Europe after the winter break.

The team finishing third in each group goes into the third round of the UEFA Cup, while those that finish last are eliminated from European competition.

Ronaldo believes Real Madrid have a very good chance of qualifying for the knockout stage of the competition with two games to spare.

"They will have to come forward and that will give us plenty of room to catch them on the break. We have many good players who also work very hard and I think we can come away with all three points tomorrow," said the World Player of the Year.

Asked to comment on recent speculation that he might be moving back to his previous club Inter Milan after the departure last month of manager Hector Cuper, he said:

"I am very happy in Madrid and all I am thinking about right now is the next game, a very tough match against Partizan."

"They showed a fortnight ago that they are capable of playing very good football and I don't expect an easy game as they've got some quality players too."

## Serena and Venus plan New Year comebacks

By MATTHEW CRONIN

LOS ANGELES (Reuters) - Former world number ones Serena and Venus Williams, who have been out of action since Wimbledon, are both planning to make their tour comebacks in Australia in January.

The two sisters will again be absent when the elite, eight-woman WTA Tour Championships begin on Wednesday.

But six-times grand slam champion Serena confirmed on Monday that she would play in the Hopman Cup mixed team event in Perth from January 3-10.

Venus, meanwhile, said she was targeting the Australian Open (January 19-February 1) in Melbourne for her first tournament back.

Reigning Australian Open and Wimbledon champion Serena underwent knee surgery in August. Venus has been nursing an abdominal tear since the All-England championships in July.

"I'm definitely planning on playing the Australian Open," Venus told reporters on Monday while refusing to commit to any warm-up events.

Serena said: "I'm going to play the Hopman Cup. I really enjoyed that last year."

Appearing at the annual WTA Tour Charities Gala and Fashion Show in Santa Monica, the Williams sisters said their minds did wander back to the court, even though they were deeply involved in the fashion show.



Tennis stars Venus (L) and Serena Williams are shown arriving for an MTV awards shown in New York in August. The sisters, who have been out of action since Wimbledon, are both planning to make their tour comebacks in Australia in January. REUTERS/Peter Morgan

The show was directed by Serena and included several professional models and players including Venus, top-ranked Kim Clijsters, Jennifer Capriati, Elena Dementieva and Anastasia Myskina.

## Great atmosphere

Venus reached the 2002 WTA Tour Championships semi-finals, losing to

Clijsters, who went on to beat Serena in the final.

"We really miss being on the tour," Serena said. "It's such a great atmosphere, it's like one big family."

"Obviously I miss it a lot but don't want to dwell on it too much. Once I realised I couldn't play, I just got focused on doing the fashion show."

Venus, who first sustained her abdominal tear at a tournament in Warsaw in April, decided to withdraw from this week's event on Sunday.

"I'm disappointed I couldn't be in the championships but, the way I look at it, some things aren't meant to be," Venus said.

"I'm looking forward to starting up next year. I'm doing a lot better, I'm approaching the 90th percentile, but it took a lot longer than I ever imagined."

While ticket sales for the tournament are up on last year, other competitors realise it will not be easy to pack the arena this week without the Williams sisters, who grew up in nearby Compton.

"This tournament is so special that you want the best to be there," Clijsters said.

"Especially without Venus and Serena, it's a tough situation. It's not the same without them. I miss playing them."

Reigning French and U.S. Open champion Justine Henin-Hardenne agreed.

"The players miss them and the tournaments do for sure because they are doing a great job for women's tennis," Henin-Hardenne said.

Sana'a	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed
Hi	24	24	24	24	23	24	23
Lo	6	6	6	4	4	6	6
	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀
Aden	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed
Hi	33	34	34	34	33	34	34
Lo	28	27	27	27	26	26	25
	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀	☀

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## THE LAST WORD IN ASTROLOGY

BY Eugenia

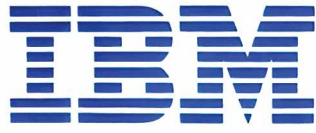
- Aries (Mar 21 - Apr 19)**  
You know that incompetence always makes you crazy. Worry about your own responsibilities and get what you need to do out of the way. Family problems will escalate if you bring up petty annoyances.
- Taurus (Apr 20 - May 20)**  
Someone may withhold information, so be prepared. Your confidence and know-how should be enough to lead you in the right direction. Problems with red tape or authority figures could surface.
- Gemini (May 21 - Jun 20)**  
Your quick wit and surefire methods for getting things done will help you engage some pretty impressive company. You can make a little extra money if you follow through with an investment.
- Cancer (Jun 21 - Jul 22)**  
Negativity will breed contempt. Try to be cheerful, accommodating and generous. Avoid the temptation to spend money.
- Leo (Jul 23 - Aug 22)**  
Make plans to have some fun. Entertain friends or socialize at a club. New connections can be made that could lead to an interesting partnership.
- Virgo (Aug 23 - Sep 22)**  
You may feel the financial squeeze if you have been playing with questionable investments. Joint financial ventures will probably lead you in a bad direction. Tuck your money away in a safe place.
- Libra (Sep 23 - Oct 22)**  
Try not to let anyone get to you today. Worry and upset will lead to feeling ill and disgruntled. Rethink your game plan and rid yourself of the people and things that are distracting you.
- Scorpio (Oct 23 - Nov 21)**  
You'll be magical when it comes to business deals today. Changes are apparent, but if you play the game well, you will come out on top. This is not the day to gamble.
- Sagittarius (Nov 22 - Dec 21)**  
Prepare to stay busy from morning until night. The more involved you become in activities that bring you in contact with other people, the better your chance of finding love.
- Capricorn (Dec 22 - Jan 19)**  
Don't let your emotions interfere with your integrity. Someone you care about may let you down. Prepare to stick up for yourself, but don't go looking for an argument.
- Aquarius (Jan 20 - Feb 18)**  
Take heed of the advice being offered by a good friend. You may find yourself in the midst of some pretty good company that can offer you support, suggestions or even a partnership.
- Pisces (Feb 19 - Mar 20)**  
Changes may not be as simple as they appear. You may be required to take on added responsibilities. Don't make promises that you can't keep.



# Microsoft turns to IBM for next Xbox chip

NEW YORK (Reuters) - Microsoft Corp. on Monday said it would turn to International Business Machines Corp. for microchip technology that it will use in the next version of its popular video game console, the Xbox. Redmond, Washington-based Microsoft, the world's largest software company, used a chip from the No. 1 microprocessor maker, Intel Corp., in the first version of its Xbox, which was released in 2000.

Richard Doherty, of Seaford, New York-based Envisioneering, a technology advisory company, said that IBM's PowerPC chips consume less power and run cooler than other chips. They



compete with chips from Santa Clara, California-based Intel and Advanced Micro Devices Inc., a much smaller microprocessor maker in Sunnyvale, California.

"Intel had wrestled away the design win for Xbox from AMD at the last minute, and this will probably be quite a surprise to Santa Clara this morning



that the next generation from their ally in system design, Microsoft, is going to their rival," Doherty said.

IBM, based in Armonk, New York, has licensed microprocessor technology to other companies and makes chips for Apple Computer Inc. and for the Nintendo gaming console, among others, in its factories.

IBM opened a new semiconductor plant in East Fishkill, New York earlier this year and has been trying to lure new customers to the plant.

The next version of Xbox is expected to be announced in January by Microsoft founder and Chairman Bill Gates and to be on sale next fall ahead of the holidays, according to Doherty.

IBM is also working with Sony Corp. on a chip for its next version of the PlayStation gaming console. Earlier this year, Nvidia, which makes graphics chips often used in gaming, also turned to IBM to start making certain of its chips.

# Mac OS X Panther unveiled

SAN FRANCISCO (Reuters) - Apple Computer Inc.'s latest version of its sleek and well-reviewed Mac OS X Panther operating system went on sale last week and the computer maker is staging special events at 65 of its retail stores to promote it.

Dubbed "Panther," version 10.3 is the third major release of OS X since its debut in March 2001 and goes on sale at 8 p.m. EDT, at stores and on Apple's online store.

It costs \$129 for a single-user license. A "Panther" family license, for a single residence and up to five users, will cost \$199, said Cupertino, California-based Apple.

The latest version has 150 new features, including a new Finder that gives one-mouse-click access to a user's favorite files and folders, what Apple calls Exposé. It also has a new

way to instantly see all open windows. Different users also have the ability to sign on immediately while leaving untouched a first user's applications and open files.

Mac OS Panther also comes with Apple's iChat AV, a desktop video conferencing application for business, education and consumers, Apple said.

Earlier this week, Apple cut prices on its line of eMac computers that are aimed at the education market. They now start at \$1,099, down from \$1,299, including a drive that lets users burn their own CDs and DVDs. Models with out that drive start at \$799, down from \$999.

The company also unveiled its latest round of notebook computers, the iBook, which now have PowerPC G4 processors, an upgrade from the G3 chips. Those notebooks start at \$1,099



with a 12-inch display, and \$1,299 for a 14-inch display. Last week, Apple unveiled the Windows version of its popular iTunes digital music jukebox software, with Apple's online music store

integrated into the platform. Apple said on Monday that Windows computer users had downloaded 1 million copies of the program and sold more than 1 million songs at a cost of 99 cents each.

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المعهد البريطاني للغات  
٤٤٠٧١٩/٤١٥٩٤٢  
ت ٢١٩٢٩٤

صناعات ١٠٠٤٤٣٨٠  
عن ٢٠٠٢٣٧٩٩  
ت ٤٠٠٢٥٠٢٤٢  
الكالات ٠٥٠٢٠١٤٤٢  
الحديدات ٠٣٠٢٠٢٢٢٨  
ت ٤٤٥٥٨٧/٤٤٢٠٧٢

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٤٤٨٩٧٢/٤٤٢٣٦٧/٧٧/٨

الشركة العربية للتأمين  
صنعاء  
١٠٠٢١٠٠/٧٢٢٢/١٥  
١٠٠٢١٠٠/٨  
عن ٢٥٧٨٧٥-٢٦٠٨١٧  
ت ٢٦٠٧٤٤

البريد السريع  
ARAMEX  
صناعات ٤٤٠١٢٤/٩  
عن ٢٦٢٢٤٤  
ت ٢٦٢٢٤٤

التوظيف للتأمين  
صنعاء  
٢٧٩٧٢/٢  
صناعات ٢٠٠٧٤٤  
ت ٢٢٢٢٤٤

أرامكس  
٤٤٠١٢٤/٩  
عن ٢٦٢٢٤٤  
ت ٢٦٢٢٤٤

مأرب للتأمين  
صنعاء  
٢٠٠٧١٢/٩/٢٢  
عن ٢٤٠٢٢٢٢  
ت ٢٤٠٢٢٢٢

FedEx  
صنعاء ٤٤٠١٢٤/٩  
عن ٢٦٢٢٤٤  
ت ٢٦٢٢٤٤

شركة ترست بين التأمين وإعادة التأمين  
١٦٤٢٢٢  
صنعاء ٢٠٠٧١٢/٩/٢٢  
ت ٢٤٠٢٢٢٢

شركة التأمين  
٢٠٠٧١٢/٩/٢٢  
عن ٢٤٠٢٢٢٢  
ت ٢٤٠٢٢٢٢

شركة الين للتأمين  
صنعاء ٢٧٢٨٠٠/٧٢٧٢٢/١٢  
عن ٢٤٠٢٢٢٢  
ت ٢٤٠٢٢٢٢

شركة الين للتأمين  
صنعاء ٢٧٢٨٠٠/٧٢٧٢٢/١٢  
عن ٢٤٠٢٢٢٢  
ت ٢٤٠٢٢٢٢

**مطاعم**  
٦١٨٢٢/١٧  
التقديم اليومي (خدمات التوصيل المجانية)  
للتواصل مع Mr. Sunny Joseph

عيادة الإنسان  
١٠٠٤٤٣٨٠  
عن ٢٠٠٢٣٧٩٩  
ت ٤٠٠٢٥٠٢٤٢

**ملاحة**  
٢٦٣٢٤-٧١٥٠٧١٩  
ت ٠١٠٢٠٢٨٩

شحن وتوصيل  
١٠٠٤٤٣٨٠  
عن ٢٠٠٢٣٧٩٩  
ت ٤٠٠٢٥٠٢٤٢

**مدارس**  
٠١٠٢٠٢٨٩/٧١٥٠٧١٩  
ت ٤٤٢٥٨٧/٤٤٢٠٧٢

مستشفيات  
٤٤٠١٢٤/٩  
عن ٢٦٢٢٤٤  
ت ٢٦٢٢٤٤

**سفرات**  
٢٦٣٢٤-٧١٥٠٧١٩  
ت ٠١٠٢٠٢٨٩

مستشفيات  
٤٤٠١٢٤/٩  
عن ٢٦٢٢٤٤  
ت ٢٦٢٢٤٤

**مطاعم**  
٢٦٣٢٤-٧١٥٠٧١٩  
ت ٠١٠٢٠٢٨٩

مستشفيات  
٤٤٠١٢٤/٩  
عن ٢٦٢٢٤٤  
ت ٢٦٢٢٤٤

**مطاعم**  
٢٦٣٢٤-٧١٥٠٧١٩  
ت ٠١٠٢٠٢٨٩

مستشفيات  
٤٤٠١٢٤/٩  
عن ٢٦٢٢٤٤  
ت ٢٦٢٢٤٤

**مطاعم**  
٢٦٣٢٤-٧١٥٠٧١٩  
ت ٠١٠٢٠٢٨٩

مستشفيات  
٤٤٠١٢٤/٩  
عن ٢٦٢٢٤٤  
ت ٢٦٢٢٤٤

**مطاعم**  
٢٦٣٢٤-٧١٥٠٧١٩  
ت ٠١٠٢٠٢٨٩

مستشفيات  
٤٤٠١٢٤/٩  
عن ٢٦٢٢٤٤  
ت ٢٦٢٢٤٤

**مطاعم**  
٢٦٣٢٤-٧١٥٠٧١٩  
ت ٠١٠٢٠٢٨٩

مستشفيات  
٤٤٠١٢٤/٩  
عن ٢٦٢٢٤٤  
ت ٢٦٢٢٤٤

**مطاعم**  
٢٦٣٢٤-٧١٥٠٧١٩  
ت ٠١٠٢٠٢٨٩

مستشفيات  
٤٤٠١٢٤/٩  
عن ٢٦٢٢٤٤  
ت ٢٦٢٢٤٤

**مطاعم**  
٢٦٣٢٤-٧١٥٠٧١٩  
ت ٠١٠٢٠٢٨٩

مستشفيات  
٤٤٠١٢٤/٩  
عن ٢٦٢٢٤٤  
ت ٢٦٢٢٤٤

**مطاعم**  
٢٦٣٢٤-٧١٥٠٧١٩  
ت ٠١٠٢٠٢٨٩

مستشفيات  
٤٤٠١٢٤/٩  
عن ٢٦٢٢٤٤  
ت ٢٦٢٢٤٤

**مطاعم**  
٢٦٣٢٤-٧١٥٠٧١٩  
ت ٠١٠٢٠٢٨٩

مستشفيات  
٤٤٠١٢٤/٩  
عن ٢٦٢٢٤٤  
ت ٢٦٢٢٤٤

**مطاعم**  
٢٦٣٢٤-٧١٥٠٧١٩  
ت ٠١٠٢٠٢٨٩

مستشفيات  
٤٤٠١٢٤/٩  
عن ٢٦٢٢٤٤  
ت ٢٦٢٢٤٤

**مطاعم**  
٢٦٣٢٤-٧١٥٠٧١٩  
ت ٠١٠٢٠٢٨٩

مستشفيات  
٤٤٠١٢٤/٩  
عن ٢٦٢٢٤٤  
ت ٢٦٢٢٤٤

**مطاعم**  
٢٦٣٢٤-٧١٥٠٧١٩  
ت ٠١٠٢٠٢٨٩

مستشفيات  
٤٤٠١٢٤/٩  
عن ٢٦٢٢٤٤  
ت ٢٦٢٢٤٤

**مطاعم**  
٢٦٣٢٤-٧١٥٠٧١٩  
ت ٠١٠٢٠٢٨٩

مستشفيات  
٤٤٠١٢٤/٩  
عن ٢٦٢٢٤٤  
ت ٢٦٢٢٤٤

**مطاعم**  
٢٦٣٢٤-٧١٥٠٧١٩  
ت ٠١٠٢٠٢٨٩

مستشفيات  
٤٤٠١٢٤/٩  
عن ٢٦٢٢٤٤  
ت ٢٦٢٢٤٤

**مطاعم**  
٢٦٣٢٤-٧١٥٠٧١٩  
ت ٠١٠٢٠٢٨٩

مستشفيات  
٤٤٠١٢٤/٩  
عن ٢٦٢٢٤٤  
ت ٢٦٢٢٤٤

**مطاعم**  
٢٦٣٢٤-٧١٥٠٧١٩  
ت ٠١٠٢٠٢٨٩

مستشفيات  
٤٤٠١٢٤/٩  
عن ٢٦٢٢٤٤  
ت ٢٦٢٢٤٤

**مطاعم**  
٢٦٣٢٤-٧١٥٠٧١٩  
ت ٠١٠٢٠٢٨٩

مستشفيات  
٤٤٠١٢٤/٩  
عن ٢٦٢٢٤٤  
ت ٢٦٢٢٤٤

**مطاعم**  
٢٦٣٢٤-٧١٥٠٧١٩  
ت ٠١٠٢٠٢٨٩

مستشفيات  
٤٤٠١٢٤/٩  
عن ٢٦٢٢٤٤  
ت ٢٦٢٢٤٤

**مطاعم**  
٢٦٣٢٤-٧١٥٠٧١٩  
ت ٠١٠٢٠٢٨٩

مستشفيات  
٤٤٠١٢٤/٩  
عن ٢٦٢٢٤٤  
ت ٢٦٢٢٤٤

**مطاعم**  
٢٦٣٢٤-٧١٥٠٧١٩  
ت ٠١٠٢٠٢٨٩

مستشفيات  
٤٤٠١٢٤/٩  
عن ٢٦٢٢٤٤  
ت ٢٦٢٢٤٤

**مطاعم**  
٢٦٣٢٤-٧١٥٠٧١٩  
ت ٠١٠٢٠٢٨٩

مستشفيات  
٤٤٠١٢٤/٩  
عن ٢٦٢٢٤٤  
ت ٢٦٢٢٤٤

**مطاعم**  
٢٦٣٢٤-٧١٥٠٧١٩  
ت ٠١٠٢٠٢٨٩

مستشفيات  
٤٤٠١٢٤/٩  
عن ٢٦٢٢٤٤  
ت ٢٦٢٢٤٤

**مطاعم**  
٢٦٣٢٤-٧١٥٠٧١٩  
ت ٠١٠٢٠٢٨٩

مستشفيات  
٤٤٠١٢٤/٩  
عن ٢٦٢٢٤٤  
ت ٢٦٢٢٤٤

**مطاعم**  
٢٦٣٢٤-٧١٥٠٧١٩  
ت ٠١٠٢٠٢٨٩

مستشفيات  
٤٤٠١٢٤/٩  
عن ٢٦٢٢٤٤  
ت ٢٦٢٢٤٤

**مطاعم**  
٢٦٣٢٤-٧١٥٠٧١٩  
ت ٠١٠٢٠٢٨٩

مستشفيات  
٤٤٠١٢٤/٩  
عن ٢٦٢٢٤٤  
ت ٢٦٢٢٤٤

**IMPORTANT Numbers**  
لكل خط سنوياً \$٣٠٠ فقط

طوارئ الكويبا، ١٧٧، طوارئ الشرطة ١٩٩، الإطفاء ١٩١، طوارئ المياه ١٧١، الاستعلامات ١١٨، حواشي (المويز) ١٩٤، الشئون الخارجية ٢٠٢٤٤/٧، الشئون الداخلية ٢٠٢٤٤/٧، الهجرة ٢٠٠٧١٢/٣، وزارة المواصلات (طوارئ) ٧٢٢٢٠٠، الإذاعة ٢٨٢٠٠٠/٧، التلفزيون ٣٢٢٠٠٠/٧، مؤسسة المواصلات للتلف داخل اليمن ٢٦٢٢١١٧/٣، وزارة المواصلات ٢٢٢١١٠٠/٧، السياحة ٢٥٤٠٢٠٢٠، الخطوط الأحمر ٢٠٢١٢١/٣، خطوط الجويه

البنك الين والحليج  
كبريت احريكول انستروين  
السك البنكي الين  
ش الزبير  
ش القصر  
ش عن المغلا  
ش ٢٦ سبتمبر الحديده  
ش الجيمع  
ش في شارع الرئيس المغلا  
٥٠٠٢٣٩٧٧-٢٠٦٦٠٠

خطوط كورناتل الجويه  
الخطوط الجوية المصريه  
الخطوط الجوية القطريه  
٢٧٢٨٧٨/٣٢٠٠٠  
٤٤٠٢٢٢  
٢٧٢٨٠٠/٣٢٠٠٠  
٥٠٠٣٢٨  
٥٠٦٢٠/٦

**التحك**  
٢٦٠٨٢٤  
٦١٧٠٠٠-٢٦٠٨٢٤  
٢٧٢٨٧٧/٣٢٠٠٠  
٢٧٢٨٠٠/٣٢٠٠٠  
٢٠٢٢١٥٠/٣٢٠٠٠  
٢٠٢٢١٥٠/٣٢٠٠٠  
٢٠٢٢١٥٠/٣٢٠٠٠

البنك الين والحليج  
كبريت احريكول انستروين  
السك البنكي الين  
ش الزبير  
ش القصر  
ش عن المغلا  
ش ٢٦ سبتمبر الحديده  
ش الجيمع  
ش في شارع الرئيس المغلا  
٥٠٠٢٣٩٧٧-٢٠٦٦٠٠

مصرف الين البحرين الشمال  
٢٦٤٣٧٥، ٢٦٤٣٧٥  
٢٦٤٣٧٥، ٢٦٤٣٧٥  
٢٦٤٣٧٥، ٢٦٤٣٧٥  
٢٦٤٣٧٥، ٢٦٤٣٧٥  
٢٦٤٣٧٥، ٢٦٤٣٧٥  
٢٦٤٣٧٥، ٢٦٤٣٧٥

**تأجير سيارات**  
فرز تاخير السيارات  
ليونيزي لتأجير السيارات  
٠١٠٤٤٣٨٠  
عن ٢٠٠٢٣٧٩٩  
ت ٤٠٠٢٥٠٢٤٢

**معارض السيارات وقطع الغيار**  
فوق/يونيوني  
مركز/سبيس  
سيان  
٢٧٢٨٧٧/٣٢٠٠٠  
٢٧٢٨٠٠/٣٢٠٠٠  
٢٠٢٢١٥٠/٣٢٠٠٠  
٢٠٢٢١٥٠/٣٢٠٠٠  
٢٠٢٢١٥٠/٣٢٠٠٠

**مراكز تدريب وتعليم الكمبيوتر**  
مركز لتعليم الكمبيوتر  
مركز لتعليم الكمبيوتر  
٠١٠٤٤٣٨٠  
عن ٢٠٠٢٣٧٩٩  
ت ٤٠٠٢٥٠٢٤٢

**سيارات**  
للبيع: سيارة مرسيدس سوار، اللون E٢٣٠، موديل ٨٢ بحالة جيدة ونظيفة وسعر معقول جداً، للتواصل مع ٧٧٢١١٧٧  
راس فاطمة فلور، FH٢٠ موديل ٩٩، وشيل كارتيلر مستخدم ٧٠٠٠ كيل فقط، حديد بمواصلات الشقق الأوسط ومجموعة فيلوكسات موديل من ٩٣-٢٠٠٠ وبنات داهياست موديلات من ٩٨-٢٠٠٠ وسيارات أخرى، للتواصل مع عبدالله احمد محمد ٧٧٢١١٧٧  
للبيع: سيارة جيب موديل ٩٧، لون زيتي، حديد، قلعة ٤٠٠٠، ٤٠٠٠، بدون حزام، كود ٧٧٢١١٧٧  
للبيع: سيارة جيب موديل ٩٧، لون زيتي، حديد، قلعة ٤٠٠٠، ٤٠٠٠، بدون حزام، كود ٧٧٢١١٧٧  
للبيع: سيارة جيب موديل ٩٧، لون زيتي، حديد، قلعة ٤٠٠٠، ٤٠٠٠، بدون حزام، كود ٧٧٢١١٧٧

**سيارات**  
للبيع: سيارة مرسيدس سوار، اللون E٢٣٠، موديل ٨٢ بحالة جيدة ونظيفة وسعر معقول جداً، للتواصل مع ٧٧٢١١٧٧  
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للبيع: سيارة جيب موديل ٩٧، لون زيتي، حديد، قلعة ٤٠٠٠، ٤٠٠٠، بدون حزام، كود ٧٧٢١١٧٧  
للبيع: سيارة جيب موديل ٩٧، لون زيتي، حديد، قلعة ٤٠٠٠، ٤٠٠٠، بدون حزام، كود ٧٧٢١١٧٧  
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**سيارات**  
للبيع: سيارة مرسيدس سوار، اللون E٢٣٠، موديل ٨٢ بحالة جيدة ونظيفة وسعر معقول جداً، للتواصل مع ٧٧٢١١٧٧  
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للبيع: سيارة جيب موديل ٩٧، لون زيتي، حديد، قلعة ٤٠٠٠، ٤٠٠٠، بدون حزام، كود ٧٧٢١١٧٧  
للبيع: سيارة جيب موديل ٩٧، لون زيتي، حديد، قلعة ٤٠٠٠، ٤٠٠٠، بدون حزام، كود ٧٧٢١١٧٧

**سيارات**  
للبيع: سيارة مرسيدس سوار، اللون E٢٣٠، موديل ٨٢ بحالة جيدة ونظيفة وسعر معقول جداً، للتواصل مع ٧٧٢١١٧٧  
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للبيع: سيارة جيب موديل ٩٧، لون زيتي، حديد، قلعة ٤٠٠٠، ٤٠٠٠، بدون حزام، كود ٧٧٢١١٧٧

**سيارات**  
للبيع: سيارة مرسيدس سوار، اللون E٢٣٠، موديل ٨٢ بحالة جيدة ونظيفة وسعر معقول جداً، للتواصل مع ٧٧٢١١٧٧  
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للبيع: سيارة جيب موديل ٩٧، لون زيتي، حديد، قلعة ٤٠٠٠، ٤٠٠٠، بدون حزام، كود ٧٧٢١١٧٧  
للبيع: سيارة جيب موديل ٩٧، لون زيتي، حديد، قلعة ٤٠٠٠، ٤٠٠٠، بدون حزام، كود ٧٧٢١١٧٧  
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**سيارات**  
للبيع: سيارة مرسيدس سوار، اللون E٢٣٠، موديل ٨٢ بحالة جيدة ونظيفة وسعر معقول جداً، للتواصل مع ٧٧٢١١٧٧  
راس فاطمة فلور، FH٢٠ موديل ٩٩، وشيل كارتيلر مستخدم ٧٠٠٠ كيل فقط، حديد بمواصلات الشقق الأوسط ومجموعة فيلوكسات موديل من ٩٣-٢٠٠٠ وبنات داهياست موديلات من ٩٨-٢٠٠٠ وسيارات أخرى، للتواصل مع عبدالله احمد محمد ٧٧٢١١٧٧  
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**Charles Heatly defends decision to allow the media freedom to bloom:**

## Tense battle for hearts of Iraqi TV viewers

BAGHDAD (Reuters) - As men clutching crisp U.S. dollars crowd round him, Mohammad Al-Samarie patiently explains what it will cost for the satellite dishes that are giving Iraqis a window on the world.

Samarie, who sells 200 dishes and receivers each day from his shop in Baghdad's commercial hub, where satellite dishes vie for space on the pavement with new televisions, air conditioners and fridges.

Iraq, that window is proving troublesome as more and more Iraqis turn to Arab satellite channels highly critical of Washington for their news.

Many Iraqis, who gave little credence to broadcasts by Saddam Hussein's old regime, now show similar disdain for the

service backed by the U.S.-led occupiers.

In the broadcast battle for hearts and minds, the Qatar-based Al Jazeera and Al Arabiya from Dubai are proving a headache for the Iraqi Media Network (IMN), supported by the U.S.-led administration and which beams news across Iraq.

Iraqis with access to satellite television already rate Al Jazeera and Al Arabiya more credible than IMN, a recent State Department poll showed.

"The occupation forces will not allow them to show the truth," said Samarie, wearing traditional Arab dress and referring to IMN as customers carted off dishes of all sizes and colors.

Charles Heatly, spokesman for the U.S.-led administration running Iraq and former senior diplomat in UK embassy in Yemen, disagrees.

"We made a conscious decision to allow the media environment to bloom in Iraq - TV, radio or anything else," he said.

Before Saddam's downfall, owning a satellite dish was an offence and risked time in jail. Viewers could only choose from stodgy state channels serving up reports glorifying Saddam.

Now, thousands of arc-shaped satellite dishes dot the Baghdad skyline, stuck on flat roofs or jutting out from balconies of cramped apartments.

The Arab channels might prove a major thorn in the side of attempts to convince ordinary Iraqis their lives are improving since Saddam was ousted in

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A new viewer sets up his satellite television receiver dish on a rooftop in the Iraqi capital of Baghdad, November 3, 2003. In the broadcast battle for hearts and minds, the Qatar-based Al Jazeera and Al Arabiya networks from Dubai are proving a headache for the Iraqi Media Network (IMN), supported by the U.S.-led administration, which beams news across Iraq. REUTERS

April.

After decades of being fed propaganda by tyrants, some Iraqis are suspicious of news from IMN.

The service is run by Science Applications, an independent company, which won the contract from the Defense Department. It broadcasts public service announcements from the U.S.-led administration and often covers coalition press events live, but is regarded as slow to react to breaking news such as bombings and other attacks.

This contrasts with the slicker Arab channels, which are often fast to the scene.

The State Department poll showed influence from Arab channels was growing. For those with only local television, 59 percent depended on IMN for news, it said.

But about one-third of Iraqis now had access to a satellite dish, it said. For those people, a combined 63 percent got their news from Al Jazeera and Al

Arabiya versus IMN's 12 percent. And for those with satellite access, the survey showed Iraqis found both channels more credible than IMN.

Some in the administration and Iraqi Governing Council believe news from Al Jazeera and Al Arabiya is unbalanced. In September the Council briefly banned the two channels from attending its press events in protest at their editorial tone.

Nevertheless, Hussein Ali, a 28-year-old furniture designer, said his family got its news from the Arab stations. He said IMN did not paint a true picture of Iraq today, a country with a broken economy and beset by violence.

"They have no credibility. We would not rely on the previous channels under Saddam," said Ali, before dashing in to buy another dish, explaining that his sisters had hijacked the TV to watch Egyptian soap dramas during the holy month of Ramadan.

"I need another so I can watch the sport channels," Ali said with a grin.

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