

Media has a role, but ...**Poverty alleviation needs co-ordination**By HASSAN AL-ZAIDI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Participating in a session held Oct. 11 at the Ministry of Information, journalists discussed the role of media in the strategy of poverty alleviation.

They ascertained that media alone cannot contribute to poverty alleviation without carrying out processes in

real-life situations.

The symposium, attended by representatives from several media, featured numerous views and proposals on the program to be implemented by radio broadcasting, television, and other media for the purpose of alleviating poverty.

The participants affirmed that 95% of the poor are illiterate. This is why radio programs are preferred in sup-

porting the strategy.

The papers offered by some media institutions indicated that there are many difficulties and barriers which influence the awareness programs of the strategy.

They also mentioned that there is no coordination between the main unit responsible for executing and monitoring the strategy of poverty alleviation and the relevant media.

Drug-traffickers caught

By YEMEN TIMES STAFF

The national security forces, at one of its checkpoints, arrested two men having in their possession 1,750 kg of hashish recently in al-Sawm, 85 km east of Say'un in Hadramout.

Sources say one of the men escaped from prison next day. He had been trafficking drugs in the past.

Security forces are still searching for him.

Drug trafficking in Yemen increased recently because drugs merchants exploit Yemen and use it as a transit station through which to pass to the neighboring countries.

The primary court held its hearing before the vacation of Ramadan to look into an issue of which three Yemenis and

two Pakistanis were blamed for drug trafficking.

One of them, Abdurahman, was married to a daughter of a high-ranking official working for the political security office. He is thought to have manipulated his family links to secure himself from interrogation and possible imprisonment.

**Taiz Governor meets
Yemeni-French Medical Society**By Yemen Times Staff
TAIZ BUREAU

Taiz Governor Judge Ahmed Abdullah al-Hijri met the Head of Yemeni-French Medical Society, Dr. IreHe Viillard and other accompanying French doctors, who, years ago, founded cardio, X-ray, and chest disease departments in the Republican General Hospital, Taiz.

During the meeting, the governor

expressed his thanks and appreciation for the efforts of Dr. Viillard in strengthening the Yemeni-French friendship and the supports that she renders to the Republican General Teaching Hospital in Taiz.

Meanwhile, she expressed her thanks for positive changes that took place in the equipping of the Republic Teaching Hospital in Taiz, under the supervision of Dr. Abdul Salam al-Dhorasy.

Further, she said she'll support the hospital with qualified technical cadres and help qualify them.

Dr. Viillard has also presented ultrasonic waves system for the X-ray section of the hospital.

Taiz citizens are showing appreciation to the French friends, in particular, to Dr. Viillard for the treatment and diagnosing by X-rays free of charge, and for the humanitarian deeds in fighting chest diseases.

ICSC workers hold strike

By YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Some 15 workers, the majority of whom are Somalis, held a strike last Wednesday at the Iranian Company for Sewage Construction (ICSC) in the capital Sana'a in a protest for not getting their wages.

One of the workers confirmed that the company financial accountant was not available for two weeks in order not to pay them what they deserve. He further claimed that he possesses the list of their wages but being Somalis, the company seizes it as an opportunity to deny them their rights.

The workers prevented the company accountant, who was escorted by personal guard, from leaving the building of the company unless he answers their claims.

Later on the manager of the company intervened in the issue and settled the quarrel down.

This company has only been working



Workers gathering at the gate of the company

for a short time in Yemen in the field of sewage.

Another worker also ascertained that the company gave them some envelopes

in an attempt to persuade them that such envelopes contain all of their wages. They were shocked to find that certain sums of their wages were deducted.

**Saudi permits
expatriates to
invest abroad**By MAHYOUB AL-KAMALI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Saudi Arabia has agreed to allow Yemenis working in gold trade in that country to invest their money outside of Saudi Arabia.

Some of those Yemenis had earlier been exposed to harassment by Saudi authorities insisting they invest only in Saudi.

Expatriates coming from Riyadh to Yemen said the Saudi move was positive and that the Yemeni-Saudi rapprochement had contributed to the realization of the decision.

Thousand of Yemenis working in the field of gold trade in Saudi Arabia will benefit from it.

The expatriates, in statements to Yemen Times, described the decision of settlement as wise and enhancing Yemeni-Saudi relations.

Those have estimated the volume of Yemeni traders working in the field of gold as worth about YR 120 billion,

approximately 3 billion Saudi Riyals.

The Yemeni expatriates considered the Saudi acceptance of transferring the guarantee of Yemenis working in gold to other fields as a positive measure pouring in the two countries' interests.

The Saudi move comes after the influx of Yemeni expatriates' capitals into investment in Yemen in available opportunities for them especially in the field of investment in cement projects in Hadramout and Abyan.

The Saudi authorities had taken a decision of Saudizing shops of selling gold and silver, saying they would be providing about 20,000 to 30,000 jobs for Saudi citizens.

Sources of the Yemeni community in Saudi Arabia have expected that Yemeni owners of funds would draw their deposited money and assets to invest them in the Emirates, especially in Dubai where they have old and strong commercial relations.

Ramadan free clinic inauguratedBy YEMEN TIMES STAFF
ADEN BUREAU

Ramadan free clinic was inaugurated last Wednesday evening by Al-Falah Society, Oct 10 in Da'ar Sa'ad, Aden.

The clinic will provide medical services for citizens in several specializations. The inauguration took place in the presence of Abdolkareem Shayef, Secretary General of the local council in Aden, Dr. Abdulkareem Yahya, Rector of Aden University, Ayyob Abubakr, General Director of the Office of Social Affairs in the Governorate, the General Director of

Da'ar Sa'ad district and a number of officials and a host of locals.

Mr. Shayef delivered a speech in the inauguration ceremony in which he commended this valuable work and pointed out that the enhancement of such charitable work calls for cooperation and solidarity to bring benefit for all. Citizens throughout the province of Aden are due to reap the fruit of such achievement. He also stated that the Governorate shows readiness and willingness to offer every kind of support for any charitable work that contributes to serving and developing the society.

On his part, Dr. Abdulkareem Ras'e diagnosed a number of children who

came to the clinic on the occasion. He further promised he would visit the clinic regularly, one day every week during the holy month of Ramadan for the sake of treating the ailing children. Dr. Ras'e declared that he would donate YR 100,000 to meet the requirements of the clinic.

It is worth-mentioning that about 15 physicians from different specializations are to work in the clinic sponsored by Al-Falah Charitable Society during Ramadan, in addition to the "Faster's breaking project" which the society runs every year in the mosques and the distribution of dates among the poor families.

عساكر من عوادة مهر جان الحيد

Eid Al Fitr Fair 2004

من ٥ ارمضان حتى ليلة العيد



جناح المنتجات المصرية



جناح المنتجات السورية



مفاجآت وعروض خاصة

جناح المنتجات الصينية

جناح المنتجات الإيرانية



APOLLO

شركة أبوللو للتجارة الدولية
Apollo International Exhibition
E-mail: apollo.exb2@ynet.yeالتيكاف : مركز اكسبو صنعاء
Tel: 441000 Fax: 443086 - P.O.Box: 16484
Sana'a Yemen - Web Site: www.exposanaa.com**Bank manual in
Arabic and English**By YASER AL-MAYASSI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

To promote the banking and insurance sector, "The Yemeni Banking Manual" has been issued recently.

This distinctive manual contains important information about the banking and insurance sector in the country.

It covers most of the laws, terms and studies associated with the banking sector in both Arabic and English.

The manual will help develop banking and insurance activities in Yemen. The new issuance, to which all the Yemeni banks and insurance companies subscribe, comprises 184 color pages. It is brought out in the Gulf countries by being copied in a CD.

The issuance of the manual is a result of the advertising efforts by Al-Nukhba for Public Relations and Advertisements. This Nukhba also prepared the Yemeni Advertising File in the Arab Tourist Manual, which was sponsored by the Arab League, in addition to the a Training & Qualification Manual.

The banking manual was also distributed to Yemen Times subscribers

**Kuala Lumpur & Jakarta package
special offer**

Hotel Names	City	07nights 08days	Single room	14nights 15days	Single room	Accommodation bed & breakfast
Istana hotel	Kuala Lumpur / Malaysia	\$ 760	\$ 970	\$ 990	\$ 1340	Category *****
Corus Hotel	Kuala Lumpur / Malaysia	\$ 710	\$ 830	\$ 890	\$ 1170	Category ****
JW Marriott	Jakarta / Indonesia	\$ 945	\$ 1295	\$ 1295	\$ 1645	Category *****

Conditions :
Price per person on twin sharing (min 2 person per departure)
Child under 12years of age sharing parent room at 50% of the package fair
Infant 10% of the package fair
Round trip ticket Sanaa Kuala Lumpur Sanaa - Sanaa Jakarta Sanaa
Accommodation at the hotel mentioned above on bed & breakfast.
Transfer airport hotel or V.V. \$ 30 sedan car. (2adult + 01child)

Bazara Travel & Tourism
AlZubair Street
Sanaa
Phone : 286364 - 265865
279235 - 295699
Fax: 289568
email: bazara@y.net.ye

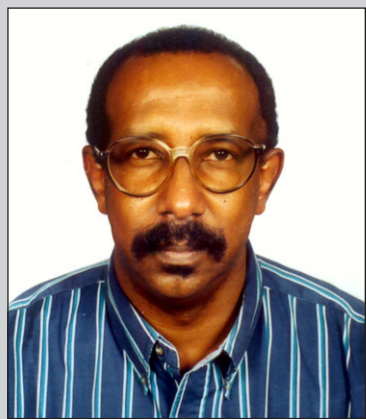
Interview with director Waleed Muhammed El-Bashir

Save the Children (Sweden) has active role in Yemen

BY ISMAIL AL-GHABRI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Save the Children Sweden fight for children's rights and influence public opinion and support children at risk in Sweden and all over the world. It is guided by the fundamental values stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Universal Convention on Child Rights which is founded on the conviction that all children and adults are equal. Children have special rights; everyone has a responsibility to respect and promote rights of the child, but the state has particular obligations.

To talk about the humanitarian aids and programs conducted by the organization in Yemen, our col-



Waleed El-Bashir

league Ismail Al-Ghabri from the Yemen Times met with Waleed Muhammed El-Bashir, director of Save the Children Sweden in Yemen.

Historical background

Save the Children Sweden has been active in the Arab World since 1963 when it opened its first office in Yemen. At that time, its work focused on service provisions and capacity building that addressed child development, health and survival. Its outlook into the country programs has since evolved into more developmental and child right perspectives.

The program in Yemen now spans several projects at local, national levels, tackling issues related to racist discrimination, child protection, education, child rights advocacy, child participation and more.

Q: What are the goals of the organization?

A: We work for the promotion and realization of children's rights in gen-

eral. As for protection, we work for the protection of children against discrimination, against abuse and

exploitation and against violence.

Q: How do you assess the work of your organization in Yemen after 41 years?

A: The priorities of work in Yemen changes according to the situation and evolving needs and also as per the priority of interventions set by the head office in Stockholm. SCS started with pure health activities running hospitals with Swedish staff at the beginning. Now we more support local organizations and Government departments to so they have the capacity themselves to run the programs. The focus is now on children's rights. I general, we feel satisfied with our contribution but the real evaluation should come from the local community including the children themselves and also from the partner organizations and government authorities.

Q: What projects have you



Some of the benefitting children.

accomplished in Yemen?

A: The organization now implements projects focusing on:

- Inclusion of children with disability and other marginalized groups in normal education.
- Juvenile justice
- Monitoring and reporting on children's rights
- Support to the Somali Refugee Children

Q: What are your plans for the future?

A: We will continue supporting inclusion of marginalized children in normal education, we will increasingly address violence against children, support the capacity building of our partners, promote the participation of girls and boys in all activities and support their own organizations and keep supporting the implementation of the UN Convention on The Rights of the Child (UNCRC).

Q: What is the objective of the organization in humanitarian work?

A: Our vision is a world where all children's rights have been realised. Save the Children works for a world:

- * which respects and values each child.
- * where all children participate and have influence.
- * where all children have hope and opportunity.

Q: How do you coordinate with other concerned authorities in Yemen?

A: We work very closely with the Higher Council for Motherhood and Childhood, Ministries of Education, Human rights, Judiciary, Social

SANAA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Box 2002, Sanaa, Yemen
Phone: 370-191, Fax: 370-193
Email: gordonblackie@qsi.org
Web site: www.qsi.org

Educating the community's children for 31 years!

A HIGH QUALITY EDUCATION IS WAITING FOR YOUR CHILD AT SANAA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Specialized curriculum for children and young adults. We are now offering a new program with a focus on the environment. Special features include: water, electricity and water, air conditioning, and a modern building. We are now offering a new program with a focus on the environment.

Main Campus

- Personalized curriculum for 5 years of age through secondary school
- Personalized educational class sizes
- Computer instruction for all ages
- Special offerings: SAT Courses, English, Math, Science, Art, Drama & Sports
- Curriculum aligned American, Canadian, European, and Middle Eastern universities
- Accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools (MSA)

City Campus

- Specific age appropriate experiences for 2, 4 and 6 year olds
- Attention focuses on the French Embassy, including a garden and play area
- Certified experienced Bush teachers assisted by professional staff
- School hours are from 7:55 am to 12:00 pm noon, Saturday through Wednesday

SIS

Affairs, Labour and the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation. At the same time we also coordinate with UNICEF and UNHCR and implement joint activities. The Social Fund for Development is a new influential actor and we also work together. So far, there is a reasonable level of coordination but we always seek more as it increases impact and reduce time, effort and maximize utilization of resources.

Q: What is your role in the combat of child labour?

A: The organization lobbied and

advocated for the UNCRC optional protocols on child soldiers and child labour. We work against the worst form of child labour and advocate against children's economical exploitation and social. Save the Children Sweden was the first to write about child labour in Yemen and other countries. Now we are discussing with the committee set at the Ministry of Labour to combat child labour.

Q: Do you have any last comment?

A: I appreciate the role that the Yemen Times is taking in shedding light on the activities of humanitarian organizations in Yemen.

Future of NGOs in Yemen

More NGO accountability needed

BY MOHAMMAD BINSALLAM
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

A recent two-day symposium dealing with NGOs in Yemen continued to send a signal that changes are in store in how their work will be monitored in the future.

The Oct. 18 and 19 symposium was held by the Civil Community Forum (CCF).

A number of researchers and academics reviewed papers relating to updating the legal relationship of the private societies and institutions; and establishing, promoting, and managing them as well as the financial resources of such societies and institutions.

The positive and negative points concerning the relation of these societies and institutions with the government system were discussed along with the sanctions stipulated by the government. The participants also reviewed the rights and duties of the NGOs.



Symposium participants.

From the government side, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Labor, Ali Saleh Abdullah explained the current situation of the NGOs, the problems and the negative aspects of these organizations. He also talked about the factors having influence on the law and by-laws, which organize their work, in addition to the standards and monitor-

ing practiced by the ministry.

He said: "the ministry neither practices unacceptable monitoring nor wants to act like the role of a policeman upon the non-government organizations. The concept of monitoring means to observe what is going on in these organizations but not to intervene in their domestic affairs. The monitor-

ing on such organizations in the base of a security concept is illegal and unwarranted."

The Deputy Minister stated that there are 4,576 non-governmental and cooperative organizations registered by the Ministry till the middle of 2004 compared to 4,105 organizations in 2003. Some 2,941 of them work under the NGOs law, 37 of which are qualitative unions, 1,964 charitable societies, 69 charitable institutions, 459 social societies, while 54 societies are cultural, 48 scientific, 19 friendship societies, 5 brotherhood ones, 26 professional syndicates, 220 clubs, and 8 forums.

Dr. Mohammad Ahmad Al-Mekhlafi (who is also an advocate) reviewed sanctions as stated by the NGOs law. He said: "we discovered that the NGOs law resorted to fabricating other tools of dominance over the functions of the NGOs as well as to oblige them to express loyalty to the government so that their agents will not be subjected to criminal observance. We find that some of the statements of the law do not only violate the rules of the Yemeni constitution, but also the criminal legislation."

In his paper, Dr. Al-Mekhlafi further advocated "the provision of guarantees to enable citizens to pursue their rights in establishing the NGOs and to allow them to play an important role in the development process, and constructing the republican regime and the civil community."

"These organizations have to be considered as a partner of the government in shouldering the responsibility towards the society as well as conducting their activities completely independently, as a partner able to incorporate the capabilities of the community and form one of the contributors to development."

His paper added that NGOs should participate in the political, social and cultural life, and defend their rights so as to reap the utmost benefit from democracy- the just share of citizens in wealth and authority, and putting an

Yemen celebrates UN Day

BY YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Under the auspices of Prime Minister Abdul-Qadir Bajammal, the UN Resident Coordinator's Office organized on Sunday October 24th a reception ceremony at the Police Officers Club, in Sana'a.

It was attended by a group of government officials, politicians, and heads of diplomatic missions to Yemen as well as a number of press operators, intellectuals, and community leaders.

In her speech on the occasion, Mrs. Flavia Pansieri, Resident Coordinator of the UN, welcomed all attendees especially Deputy Prime Minister, the Minister of Planning and International Cooperation Ahmed Mohammed Sufan as well as ministers, vice-ministers and members of Parliament and Shura Council.

She highlighted the contributions of the UN to Yemen's development process including health, education, democratic governance, humanitarian, media, and poverty reduction.

Yet she said that "efforts will be



needed to see continued progress being made in the areas of primary education and child mortality, as well as increased openness for participation in the country's political and development process, true freedom of opinion and of the press and fair access for all to services."

This year's UN Day has come on October 24 marking the 59th anniversary of establishing the UN. Yemen, along with other countries, takes part in this festival to stress their commitment to their pledges at the Millennium Summit, and their belief in the principles of human rights and dignity.

World's No. 1

Pre-engineered Steel Building Systems
For High Quality, Low Cost and Speedy Construction

Our steel buildings are ideal for:

- Office
- Factories
- Farm Buildings
- Service Centers
- Car Sheds
- Grain Storage
- Aircraft Hangars
- Power Plants
- Commercial Centers
- Recreation Centers
- Showrooms
- Warehouses

Saudi Building Systems
HQ: Jeddah tel: 6370036, fax: 6352173
www.buitemfg.com
www.saudi-building.com.sa
Sana'a Office: tel: 2753336, fax: 2716338
www.yemen-trading.com
email: sales@yemen-trading.com

The British International School

المدرسة البريطانية الدولية

Your First Choice

Tel: 01-422518, 01-414368, Fax: 01-422519
Email: tbis2003@yahoo.co.uk www.tbischool.com,
Trust the experts to educate your children!

Teachers' Aid After School Clubs!
Computer instruction for all ages

Year 11 (IGCSE) Ministry Exams for Year 12
Preparation for TOFEL in Year 11&12 Six from
College for A'levels (2 Year Study)

Working hours from 9 am- 1 pm

Inauguration Wales Int Institute for Lang. & Computer

Reflections on an environmental study trip

Yemen needs to focus on sustainability

BY STEFAN OUMA
FOR THE YEMEN TIMES

Between September 14th and October 12th a group of German geography students (University of Erlangen-Nuremberg) visited the Republic of Yemen under the guidance of Prof. Dr. Horst Kopp for a study trip.

Apart from natural, historic and socio-cultural facts, we dealt with a number of items and problems concerning the development of the country such as urban and rural development, agricultural and socio-economic aspects (e.g. poverty, tourism etc.) and the

development and use of infrastructure (roads, electricity and water supply).

One term that must be inevitably linked to all of these sectors is the aspect of sustainability, which is a crucial necessity for a long-term and prosperous development of a country.

The term, originally being used in forestry, implies that people must treat their natural resources in a way that future generations can still benefit from those. Unfortunately this term is unknown to the great majority of Yemeni people.

There are a lot of problems in the country linked to this particular item. One, for example is the scarcity of water in many parts of Yemen that has

increased through the use of motorised pumps, overuse and inefficient irrigation techniques and that has already reached a dangerous level in some regions as we could witness in Hadhramout or the basin of Sana'a.

However, one of the most striking sustainability projects the group witnessed was at Jebel Bura' Protected Area. This mountainous forest is the last of its kind in whole Yemen.

Whereas in other parts of the country, tree vegetation has been hurt due to intense cultivation and consumption, Jebel Bura has been preserved as a home to around 50 tree species – some of them endemic – and a diverse fauna including baboons, hyenas, varans and even leopards.

The shocking fact is that a road is being built through this officially protected area, a road not necessarily needed, neither among tourists nor among residents living up in the mountains since another road is leading to those villages. Especially for tourists this is absolutely unattractive since the ultimate experience for people keen on

Yemen would be to enter this natural forest on foot.

The effects of the road construction already are or will be devastating. Vegetation has been destroyed and water has been polluted by traces of dynamite that was used to cut off the rocks. Noise has expelled the animals.

The future effects could even be more devastating. The road may attract traffic, people collecting wood and vendors, which results in an immense garbage production like elsewhere in Yemen. In the long term the forest may not survive or at least lose a significant part of its original shape and biodiversity.

It is now the duty and task of the authorities responsible – mainly the Ministry of Tourism and Culture and the Highway Authority to take action against this development. A better sense for planning and coordination must be there in order to avoid the destruction of natural heritage and a great potential for tourism.

Corresponding measures could be a great example for a starting point of



The German study group.

sustainability in Yemen, a term, of course, that is difficult to explain to people who first of all try to survive. Nevertheless sustainable development

will bear crops in the long run in Yemen, not only ecologically but also economically – and hopefully psychologically!

An urgent appeal to Yemen's Minister of Interior

A number of the doctors of the Police Hospital under the Ministry of Interior composed last week an appeal via the Yemen Times to the minister, Major General Rashad al-Aleemi, asking him for help in adapting the suitable conditions that allow them to do their human duties. They appealed to him for quick intervention to stop their suffering from harassments, humiliation and sacking and Yemen Times keeps a complete file of this issue. The Yemen Times publishes extracts from the letter under the signature of Dr. Ahmed No'man, one of the doctors of the hospital, on behalf of the other doctors who presented the complain, which reads as follows:



Dr. Al-Aleemi

believe they are in the use of the available resources. Since opening the hospital, there is no system of the medical services so that laws and regulations of management became subjective views.

Those views are still a problem because they have no limits. The experience of the medical services of the armed forces in Sana'a could have given benefit in forming such system.

Dear Major General Dr. Rashad al-Aleemi, Minister of Interior,

We don't exaggerate when we say that opening General Police Hospital in 1994 was a great achievement for the staff of security and Ministry of Interior. It realized their expectations.

The unlimited ambitions of the medical staff in the first stages were to facilitate the difficulties and to overcome any defects or to avoid them.

They know the problems, but their main care was to see this achievement in reality. They thought that after the abnormal conditions of construction and inauguration, that all the obstacles would be properly tackled.

When those conditions disappeared and work went on and improved in terms of quality and quantity, new problems occurred and became a major hindrance encountering the staff and preventing them to perform their humane duties.

The good health administration means good health care. It is wrong to consider the administration a job that's only concerned with the higher organizational systems. The administration should involve all levels in order to be effective.

Many programs failed because of the vague and confused management in the secondary and marginal levels.

The good administration is like health of a body for it shows the priorities and exploits the limited resources to a great possible extent. It also improves the level and kind of services and keeps the employees' morale at its highest levels.

Some people claim that the solutions are in the resources themselves but we

The present director, who has been appointed since 1997, was one of the directors who commit mistakes and behave in a way that's irrelevant to the rules of the administration. That's because he doesn't realize the bases of the administrative work. We bore sufferings at the expense of our human duty.

Since the ministry appointed this person to be the charged of director, we tried to advice him helping him to stop committing more mistakes aiming to maintain this hospital and develop it. All attempts of doctors were in vain.

Our attempts of doctors made the situation get worse and worse due to his proceedings which we complained about more than once, but unfortunately we got no solution to this problem though we had the evidences and documents that have been enclosed to each letter of complaint to the ministry.

When we haven't been listened to, we have to appeal to you for culminating these procedures for the sake of rescuing the Police Hospital, that we are so depressed to see its conditions getting so.

It is the hospital where we performed tireless efforts and sacrificed our rest without hoping to receive simple words of thank. We were satisfied with the happy looks of patients compensating us; the hospital we suffered too much to make it go on in offering its humane duty to all the Ministry of Interior.

All people know your honorable record of achievements, your care for the cadre and the ministry's annexes; therefore we don't think that you would accept such miserable condition. So, we hope you look at this complaint.

TAJ SHEBA
presents
STARRY STARRY NIGHTS
at
KHAYMAT - SABAH
Enjoy the Mystical Magic of Live Soul Stirring Melodies
and Cuisines From "Arabia"
Memorable Iftars

Match the mood
with a variety of shishas

For more information call 272372 ext 131/132

فندق تاج سبا **TAJ SHEBA HOTEL**
SANA'A-YEMEN

NEW BOY

ORCHID CANDLES

نيو بوي يخصص خمسة بالية
من ايراد مشتريات العملاء لدار الأيتام

صنعا - شارع حده - امام جامع الرحمن
هاتف ٤٦٨٧٤٨ - ٤٢٧٠٦٠

ORCHID CANDLES

مرحباً محمد

أجمل التهاني وأطيب التبريكات مقرونة
بأريج الفل والياسمين نرفها للأستاذ

هياف عبدالرحمن السقاف

بمناسبة إرتزاقه مولوده البكر الذي أسماه
محمد

جعله الله قرّة عين والديه وأنبتة نباتاً حسناً وبارك فيه
المهنيون:

طاقم صحيفة يمن تايمز

Iraq govt resumes talks to pacify rebel-held Falluja

BAGHDAD, Oct 23 (Reuters) - Iraq's interim government said on Saturday it had resumed talks to pacify the western town of Falluja and avert a military assault on the rebel stronghold that has faced heavy U.S. bombardment in recent days.

Defence Minister Hazim Shaalan said he had renewed contacts with Falluja's chief negotiator, Sheikh Khaled al-Jumaili, and other local leaders who said a meeting could come as soon as Sunday.

"We will resume talks once again with our brothers and will reach new results, God willing," Shaalan told a news conference. "Today, we will have a phone conversation to agree a meeting for this week to keep talks going."

Talks aimed at securing the return of Iraqi security forces to Falluja collapsed more than a week ago after Prime Minister Iyad Allawi threatened to attack the city unless it handed over Jordanian militant Abu Musab al-Zarqawi and his followers.

The U.S. military said it had captured a lieutenant of Zarqawi, its top foe in Iraq, and five other suspects in an overnight raid on Falluja, 50 km (30 miles) west of Baghdad.

But residents of the town, which has been a bastion of guerrilla activity since shortly after U.S.-led forces toppled Saddam Hussein's regime, say they know nothing of Zarqawi's foreign fighters and that U.S. raids take a toll on civilians.

A Falluja negotiator said the Mujahadeen Shura (council), a body that claims to represent at least some of the insurgent forces in the town, along with local governors and tribal sheikhs had agreed in principle to restart talks



An Iraqi family receives treatment at a hospital after they were hurt when their vehicle came under fire near Falluja, October 23. The family said they were travelling from Baghdad to their home near Falluja when their vehicle came under fire from U.S. forces. U.S. planes bombed targets in rebel-held Falluja, killing two people, and the U.S. military said it had captured a lieutenant of its top foe in Iraq in an overnight raid. REUTERS

provided the United States stops the daily air strikes.

Lieutenant Colonel Hakim Karim Midb told Reuters local leaders would demand residents who had fled the fighting be allowed to return and be compensated for damage, and that U.S. troops remove a checkpoint on the town's eastern entrance.

Midb said the town's leaders would also push for an Iraqi National Guard force that would include local residents to keep the peace between U.S. forces

and insurgents in the town.

Falluja has been in the hands of guerrillas since a U.S. offensive in April failed to dislodge them. Police there do not answer to Baghdad and the town has since become more militant.

The U.S. military and the interim government it supports say Falluja is a key base for Zarqawi's network, blamed for Iraq's bloodiest suicide bombings and hostage beheadings.

They have vowed to eliminate Zarqawi's group and retake all rebel-

held areas ahead of elections scheduled for January.

Deputy Prime Minister Barham Salih warned at the same news conference the government would not budge on its demands that rebels be handed over, saying an offensive remained possible.

"We are using all means at our disposal to avoid a military confrontation in Falluja and other areas," he said. "It is an option, but it is the last option, not the first."

16 killed in Algeria rebel attack

MEDEA, Algeria, Oct 23 (Reuters) - Suspected Algerian Islamic militants killed 16 people in the first attack on civilians since the start of the holy month of Ramadan, officials said on Saturday.

The victims, mostly young people, were shot dead, burned or had their throats cut at a rebel roadblock on Friday evening near the city of Medea, some 70 km (45 miles) south of Algiers, a civil defence officer told Reuters.

Local residents also said 13 people were reported missing and feared they had been kidnapped by the rebels. Some also said the number of dead was most likely 17.

"I called my friend to find out if he had been caught in the attack. Someone else answered the phone and told me 'come retrieve your dogs'," a local resident, who asked not to be named, told Reuters.

The victims have been transferred to a hospital in Medea.

The Interior Ministry was not

immediately available for comment.

Algerian Islamic rebels have usually intensified their attacks during Ramadan, which began eight days ago, in the belief it brings them closer to God.

More than 1,000 were killed in Ramadan in some years during the 1990s. Last year Ramadan was the least violent in a decade with less than 100 killed. But authorities have still tightened security in main cities this year to foil possible attacks.

Islamist rebels have been fighting to set up a purist Islamic state in the Muslim country since 1992 when the government cancelled parliamentary elections a now banned radical Islamic party was poised to win.

More than 150,000 people have died since, mostly at the hands of insurgents, according to human rights groups.

Violence has dropped significantly in recent years paving the way for foreign investments to return gradually.



Mourners carry coffins for burial after 16 people were killed by suspected Algerian Islamic militants in the first attack on civilians since the start of the holy month of Ramadan in Medea, Algeria October 23. The victims, mostly young people, were shot dead, burned or had their throats cut at a rebel roadblock on Friday evening near the city of Medea, some 70 km (45 miles) south of Algiers, a civil defence officer said. REUTERS

Suicide bombers kill 20 Iraqis in surge of violence

BAGHDAD, Oct 23 (Reuters) - Suicide bombers killed 20 members of Iraq's fledgling security forces near a U.S. marine base west of Baghdad and at a checkpoint to the north on Saturday amid a spate of insurgent attacks across the country.

The surge in violence underlined the scale of the task facing the U.S. military and Iraqi interim government, which have sworn to quell rebels ahead of elections due in January.

Hospital officials said 16 Iraqi police were killed and up to 40 people wounded by the morning suicide bomb at an Iraqi police post near the marine base west of Baghdad.

Another suicide bomber blew up his vehicle near a checkpoint manned by Iraqi National Guards in the village of Ishaqi, near Samarra, north of Baghdad, killing four guards. A guard officer said six guards were also wounded in the attack. Police said a policeman was killed by a roadside bomb in Samarra town.

There was no let up in violence elsewhere across the Sunni Arab heartland of central Iraq.

Rebels killed two Turkish truck drivers and wounded two in a convoy attack near the northern city of Mosul, police said.

Six U.S. soldiers were wounded when their armoured vehicle was hit by



Iraqi national guardsmen arrive to scene of a suicide car bomb attack north of Baghdad, October 23, 2004. A suicide bomber blew up his vehicle near a checkpoint manned by Iraqi National Guards in the village of Ishaqi, near Samarra, north of Baghdad, killing four guards. A guard officer said six guards were also wounded in the attack. REUTERS

a roadside bomb on a highway leading to Baghdad airport. Insurgents also fired two mortar rounds in central Baghdad, killing two civilians and wounding one, witnesses said.

SHRINKING HAVEN

But the U.S. military said it had captured a lieutenant of its top foe in Iraq, Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, and five other suspects in an overnight raid on what it said was a hideout of the Jordanian militant's network in southern Falluja.

U.S. forces earlier launched an air strike on the rebel-held militant strong-

hold, killing two people and wounding three.

U.S. troops did not name the man or give his nationality, but said he had once been viewed as a minor Zarqawi operative.

"However, due to a surge in the number of Zarqawi associates who have been captured or killed by (U.S.) strikes and other operations, the member had moved up to take a critical position as a Zarqawi senior leader," the statement said.

The military said Falluja is a shrinking haven for Zarqawi's group, blamed

for some of Iraq's bloodiest violence.

"Zarqawi followers are starting to move to outlying areas of Falluja in a continuing attempt to hide amidst the civilian population of Falluja due to precision strikes against Zarqawi hide-outs and fighting positions," it said.

Residents of Falluja, about 50 km (32 miles) west of Baghdad, deny knowledge of Zarqawi's network and say frequent U.S. air strikes inflict a heavy toll on civilians.

Saboteurs also bombed two oil pipelines transporting crude from northern and eastern Iraq to Baghdad's Dora refinery, oil security officials said.

Major Ali Mahmoud said National Guard forces were trying to extinguish a fire which damaged 150 metres (yards) of the Khana pipeline northeast of Baghdad. He said another bomb was found on Saturday along the same line and was safely defused.

Zarqawi's Tawhid wal Jihad (One God and Holy War) has declared loyalty to Osama bin Laden's al Qaeda network and has claimed responsibility for beheading several foreign hostages, including two Americans and a Briton kidnapped last month.

It has not said it is holding Margaret Hassan, who was abducted on Tuesday on her way to work at the aid agency Care International, whose operations she headed in Baghdad.

the body showed signs of torture. "We do not believe that our son has committed these unbelievably serious charges made by Hamas," a relative who declined to be named told Reuters. Relatives said Musalam was an unemployed and uneducated resident of Gaza City who had never visited Israel. They said they believed he had been in Hamas custody for almost two months since disappearing in August. Hamas spokesman Mushir al-Masri said his shooting was "a message to collaborators to return to the side of their people

as otherwise their fate could be similar to that of Hassan Musalam". Musalam's killing by Hamas, a group sworn to Israel's destruction, came two days after an Israeli missile killed Hamas's top bomb-maker, in another blow to the Islamic group weakened by a wave of assassinations of its leaders this year. Palestinian militants have killed almost 100 Palestinians accused of collaborating with Israel since a Palestinian uprising began in 2000, according to the Palestinian Human Rights Monitoring Group.

Hamas gunmen kill alleged collaborator in Gaza

GAZA, Oct 23 (Reuters) - Hamas gunmen on Saturday killed a young Palestinian they accused of helping Israel assassinate Hamas leader Sheikh Ahmed Yassin and other militants, calling it a warning to others not to collaborate with Israel. Hamas militants threw the body of Hassan Musalam, 19, out of a speeding car in Gaza City along with a note saying he had been executed for helping Israel assassinate nine Palestinian militants, including Yassin in April. Musalam had two gunshot wounds to his head and his family said

DAAD	Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst German Academic Exchange Service
<p align="center">The importance of German trained Yemeni ALUMNI in development cooperation 2nd ALUMNI CONFERENCE, University of Sana'a 15.12.-17.12.2004</p>	
<p>The German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) has the pleasure to invite Yemeni DAAD-Scholarship holders who studied in the Federal Republic of Germany or in the German Democratic Republic to its 2nd ALUMNI CONFERENCE in Yemen.</p>	
<p>Please send/fax us your completed ALUMNI – registration form as soon as possible (Deadline 31.10.04)</p>	
<p align="center">DAAD Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst German Academic Exchange Service</p>	
<p align="center">The importance of German trained Yemeni ALUMNI in development cooperation 2nd ALUMNI CONFERENCE, University of Sana'a 15.12.-17.12.2004</p>	
<p>◆ I would like to participate in the conference, please send me further information & application form. ◆ Unfortunately I can not participate, however I would to be informed about DAAD activities in Yemen.</p>	
<p>Title: _____</p>	
<p>Name: _____</p>	
<p>Address: _____</p>	
<p>Phone: _____ Fax: _____ E-Mail: _____</p>	
<p>Profession: _____ Place of work: _____ <small>name of company / institution</small></p>	
<p>Date of birth: _____</p>	
<p>Studies in Germany:</p>	
<p><small>Name of University / City</small> _____ <small>year</small> _____ <small>duration</small> _____</p>	
<p>Field of studies: _____</p>	
<p align="center"><small>all data will be treated strictly confidential</small></p>	
<p>Please send / fax to: DAAD-Lektorat c/o German Embassy Sana'a P.O. Box 2562, Sana'a</p>	
<p>Tel.: 00967-71920746 Fax: 00967-1-417442 E-Mail: daad.yemen@web.de</p>	

14 OCTOBER



CANADIAN nexen

Mr. ALISTAIR JOHN MOONEY
President and General Manager,
Mr. Ali Sohaiki

Executive Director,
The Management Team and all staff of
Canadian Nexen Petroleum Yemen
and its Masila Block (14) Partners
Presents their congratulations and
sincere wishes to

H.E. Ali Abdullah Saleh
President of the Republic of Yemen

*On the occasion of the 14 October anniversary and
the advent of the holy month of Ramadhan
We wish to Yemen the best of success and progress
towards building a strong country headed
by its wise leadership for years to come.*

السيد / أليستر جون موني
الأستاذ / علي السحيقي
الرئيس والمدير العام
المدير التنفيذي
والإدارة العليا لشركة

كنيديان نكسن بتروليم يمن

وكافة موظفيها و شركاؤها في قطاع المسيلة (14) يتقدمون بخالص
وأطيب التهاني والتبريكات
القلبية إلى فخامة الأخ /

علي عبدالله صالح
حفظه الله

رئيس الجمهورية اليمنية

بمناسبة حلول الذكرى الحادية والأربعون لقيام ثورة
الرابع عشر من أكتوبر و شهر رمضان المبارك
وكل عام وأنتم بخير

Strong quake, aftershocks hit Japan; 6 dead

TOKYO, Oct 23 (Reuters) - A powerful earthquake and strong aftershocks rocked northern Japan on Saturday, killing at least six people and injuring more than 500 while knocking out power and phone services and cutting off gas and water, media said.

Kyodo news agency also reported that five people had been buried alive, as aftershocks continued more than seven hours after the initial jolt with a magnitude of 6.8 hit rural Niigata prefecture around dinner time at 5:56 p.m. (0856 GMT).

Several houses collapsed and a bullet train was partially derailed by the tremors centred in Niigata, a mountainous area 250 km (150 miles) north of Tokyo. The focus of the first quake was 20 km below the earth's surface.

The initial tremor, as well as aftershocks of up to magnitude 6.3, also shook buildings in Tokyo.

At least six people, including an elderly woman who died of shock and a two-month-old infant, were killed in the Niigata area, a rice-growing region on the Sea of Japan, while more than 500 had been injured, public broadcaster NHK said.

"Roads caved in at many locations ... The city is hit by a power outage and traffic lights are off," Shigeru Shinata, an official in Ojiya, a town of about 40,000 where much of the damage appeared to be centred, told NHK.

There were unconfirmed reports that another three children were also killed, NHK added.

There were no reports of injuries or major damage in Tokyo.

About 12,000 people had evacuated to schools and other public facilities in Nagaoka, a city of about 200,000, NHK said. Several fires broke out in the city but most were extinguished quickly, media said.

NHK said a landslide had buried three cars and Jiji news agency said an expressway tunnel had collapsed.

Two cars of the bullet train derailed near Nagaoka, but there were no injuries,



A collapsed electric goods store is seen in Ojiya, northwestern Japan, Oct. 23. A powerful earthquake and strong aftershocks rocked northern Japan on Saturday, killing at least seven people and injuring more than 500 while knocking out power and phone services and cutting off gas and water, media said. REUTERS

a Transport Ministry official said.

Kyodo said it was the first time a bullet train derailed since the high speed service began in 1964.

The government set up a crisis centre in Tokyo, as officials said they were worried about more landslides in areas lashed recently by heavy rains.

Japan has been hit by a record 10 typhoons this year, including one that killed at least 80 people earlier this week.

Power, phone outages

The quakes were the strongest to hit the region since 1933, officials said.

Some 278,000 homes were without power and telephone service was disrupted in some areas, making it difficult to contact ambulances to take the injured to hospital, media said.

Gas supplies to more than 140,000 households were cut and some water mains also ruptured, Kyodo said.

Temperatures were falling and people who had gone outdoors for fear of fur-

ther aftershocks were keeping warm with stoves and blankets, NHK said.

"It is dark and no lights are on and aftershocks are rattling, so we are in a dangerous situation," Eiichi Yoshizawa, an Ojiya city official, told NHK.

The Japan Meteorological Agency warned of more tremors.

"Aftershocks are continuing and we must be on alert for more," Japan Meteorological Agency official Masahiro Yamamoto told a news conference.

The magnitude, a reading of energy released, was measured according to a Japanese technique similar to the open-ended Richter scale but adjusted for Japan's geological characteristics.

The defence ministry will dispatch patrol planes to the area to gather information and the National Police Agency put nearly 200 officers on standby for disaster relief, Kyodo said.

"We were preparing for a wedding party at the time. I found it hard to stand because the quake was so strong.

Everyone went below the tables screaming," Kyodo quoted a hotel clerk in Nagaoka as saying.

There were no reports of significant damage to industry in the area, which includes chemical and textile manufacturing as well as electronics and food processing.

Both Narita International airport near Tokyo and Haneda Airport in the capital were operating normally, officials said, and NHK said a nuclear reactor in Niigata was unaffected.

Japan is one of the world's most seismically active areas, with an earthquake occurring every five minutes.

The country accounts for about 20 percent of the world's earthquakes of magnitude six or greater.

Memories are still vivid of the earthquake in the western city of Kobe which killed more than 6,400 people in 1995.

That quake measured 7.2 on the Richter scale.

The last quake of 8.0 or higher in Japan was in 1994.

U.S. planes land in Rwanda to help Darfur mission

KIGALI, Oct 23 (Reuters) - Three U.S. Air Force cargo planes and 120 U.S. troops landed in Rwanda on Saturday to transport Rwandan soldiers and equipment to Darfur as part of an expanded African Union peacekeeping mission in the violent region.

Several dozen soldiers unloaded boxes full of rifles and hand guns on the tarmac of Kigali airport on the outskirts of the capital. They then loaded them with rounds of ammunition.

In the first U.S. military deployment in the Darfur conflict, the three C-130 planes from the Air Force's 86th Airlift Wing left Germany on Friday. They are expected to fly a battalion of Rwandan troops to Darfur over the next two weeks.

"The 120 U.S. troops are operational people providing security, airfield management and other requirements for the mission," U.S. army spokeswoman Capt. Heather Healy told Reuters.

Two of the planes will be used in rotation to ferry Rwandan forces to Darfur, where up to 70,000 people have died through malnutrition and disease, and more than 1.5 million have become refugees.

The third plane will carry additional supplies. The deployment of U.S. aircraft is a small part of the roughly \$300 million in humanitarian aid Washington has offered.

The 53-member AU agreed on Wednesday to boost its current Darfur operation by more than 3,000 extra troops. There are currently only 300 AU soldiers in Darfur tasked with protecting 150 AU observers monitoring a shaky truce between rebels and government forces.

Rebels say the government has used Arab militias known as Janjaweed to put down their rebellion and to loot and burn villages. The Sudanese government admits arming some militias but denies links to the Janjaweed, calling them outlaws.



Troops from the U.S. Air Force's 86th Airlift Wing gear up after arriving in the Rwandan capital Kigali on Saturday Oct. 23, aboard three U.S. Air Force C-130 cargo planes. The planes will transport Rwandan forces and equipment to Darfur over the next two weeks to assist an African Union peacekeeping effort in the violent region of western Sudan. It is the first U.S. military deployment in the Darfur conflict. REUTERS

مسابقة أجمل صورة

شروط الاشتراك في المسابقة من الجمهورية اليمنية و من دول الخليج العربي وجميع الدول العربية والمقيمين خارج الوطن العربي

- 1 - أن لا يقل مقياس الصورة المشاركة عن (7 سم X 13 سم) وأن لا يزيد عن (21 سم X 29.7 سم).
- 2 - على المتسابق إرفاق الصورة أو الصور التي يريد المشاركة بها مع كويون المسابقة بعد أن يقوم بتعبئة جميع البيانات الخاصة به وبالصورة المشارك بها في هذا الكويون وإرساله مع الصور في ظرف مغلق إلى مقر الصحيفة في صنعاء أو أحد فروعها في عدن، تعز، الحديدة أو بالبريد على عنوان المقر الرئيسي ص. ب : 2579 - صنعاء
- 3 - تجدون كويون الاشتراك في المسابقة في مجلة الأسرة والتنمية و في صحيفة يمن تايمز ويمكنكم الحصول عليه في أحد الأعداد القادمة والتي سيحدد بدء إنطلاق المسابقة رسمياً.
- 4 - أن تكون الصور المشارك بها مطابقة لشروط المحددة في الكويون الخاص بالمسابقة.
- 5 - سيتم استبعاد الصور المخلة بالآداب والذوق العام أو المخلة بالنظام والقانون والتي تسيء إلى سعة أشخاص آخرين.
- 6 - في حالة تكرار الصور باسم أكثر من شخص سيتم استبعاد هذه الصور نهائياً.
- 7 - على المتسابق كتابة أسمه الرباعي ورقم هويته خلف الصور المشارك بها في المسابقة.

المعرض الدولي للصور (مهرجان أجمل صورة)

- سيقام المعرض الدولي في إحدى القاعات في العاصمة صنعاء
- سيفتح هذا المعرض أبوابه أمام الزوار لمدة لا تقل عن أسبوعين.
- سيتم افتتاح هذا المعرض بعد الانتهاء من مرحلة جمع الصور المشاركة في المسابقة.
- الصور التي سيتم قبولها في المسابقة ستعرض جميعها في هذا المعرض بدون استثناء.
- سيحتوي المعرض على عدة أقسام كل قسم من هذه الأقسام سيعرض فئة معينة من الصور أي سيكون هناك قسم للصور الطريفة، صور الأطفال، صور الطبيعة ... إلخ.
- سيكون هناك جوائز يومية تسلم فوراً للفائزون بها هم من زوار المعرض إضافة إلى مفاجآت أخرى.
- ستعرض الجائزة الكبرى المرصودة للصورة الفائزة بالمركز الأول في هذا المعرض أمام الزوار.

لقد ابتداء العد التنازلي لإنطلاق أكبر مسابقة من نوعها في الوطن العربي
مسابقة أجمل صورة



لا يزال باب التصويت مفتوحاً للجمهور
لاختيار السيارة التي ستكون الجائزة الكبرى في المسابقة



Words of Wisdom



The fall-out from technology advances, notably globalization, is clearly ahead of us. We need to grapple with this and the sooner we assess the issues and decide on what we need to do, the better prepared we will be. A main component of globalization is liberalization.

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

OUR
OPINIONWhy support Kerry
by default?

It saddened me greatly to realize that the Muslim community in the USA, which is more than 3 million, has received little attention by the two main US presidential candidates.

Leaders of the Muslim community complained recently that both George W. Bush and John Kerry refused to meet them even go get some idea of what their needs and demands are. This has shown quite clearly that both men are not concerned about Muslims' issues, and are avoiding meeting with Muslim leaders, possibly to not offend American Jews.

The other day, Ralph Nader, the presidential candidate of Arab origin contending for presidency in most US states had clearly expressed outrage to the neglect shown to Muslims and Arab Americans by the two main candidates. In a statement to Al-Jazeera Channel, he said that by backing democratic challenger John Kerry, Muslims have degraded themselves and gave him a prize for not doing anything and not even promising anything.

"I am really amazed to see that Muslim voters endorsed a candidate who openly said he would support Israel and not even refer to the struggle of Palestinians. I urge Muslims to consult their conscious before voting for either candidate," he said.

It is a fact that Muslims in the USA disliked the way Bush managed his affairs concerning foreign policy, and specifically the two wars waged on Afghanistan and Iraq. Nevertheless, they also realize that Kerry would not do any better when it comes to those two issues, but they would prefer him over Bush just for the sake of expressing their dissatisfaction with the latter's policies.

Is this a healthy decision? I personally believe that Muslim communities were not effective during the campaign and for most voters, whether they support Bush or Kerry is not of significance. But what one needs to think about is how Muslims can have a say in the policies of the country. They are Americans and deserve to be respected and listened to. But they also need to be united and outspoken about their concerns and demands.

It is indeed quite shameful to see that Muslims have had to vote for Kerry just because they disapprove of Bush, and not for the message the Democratic candidate conveys about his policies concerning American Muslims.

In fact, some suggested that it was a humiliation for Muslims to endorse Kerry through the American Muslim Taskforce on Civil Rights and Elections despite the fact that Kerry and his vice president nominee John Edwards pledged to be "an even better friend" with Israel.

It is also unfortunate that Muslim voters don't seem to get their message out that they may play a vital role in swing states such as Ohio and Florida, in which they can cause some trouble for either candidate.

In brief, Muslims in America need to have a stronger stance on their issues and a more aggressive approach in calling upon candidates to respect their civil rights and think about their needs and concerns. I am optimistic that in the long run, that Muslims will have a better say in US politics. I hope that this will be more respected by candidates, especially as their numbers and influence increases.

It is only a matter of time before US politicians realize the increasing importance of Muslims in the states.

The Editor



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

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

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

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

Branches:
Aden Bureau Chief:
Ridhwan Alawi Ahmed
Tel: +967 (2) 347-057, 346596;
Fax: +967 (2) 347-056
Email: ytaden@y.net.ye

Taiz Bureau Chief:
Imad Ahmed Abdullah
Tel: +967 (4) 217-156
Telefax: +967 (4) 217-157
P.O. Box: 5086, Taiz
Email: yttaz@y.net.ye

Regional Distributors
KSA:
Saudi Distribution Co.
Jeddah, Tel: 6530909
Tlx: 605350
P.O. Box: 13195

Qatar (Doha):
Dar Al-Sharq Printing,
Publishing &
Distribution
Tel: 4654265
Fax: 4661865
P.O. Box: 3488



Policies:
- All opinion articles that have not been written by Yemen Times staff on the Opinion and Op-Ed pages do not necessarily represent the newspaper's opinion and hence YT could not be held accountable for their consequences.
- Letters to the Editor must include your name and signature, address and telephone number. Letters should not exceed 2,000 characters in length. We reserve the right to edit letters and articles for clarity, style, length and legal contents. Any article or letter submitted cannot be returned to the writer under any circumstances.
- To advertise in the paper, contact the advertising department in any of the offices of the newspaper.

Some things on the "to do" list

Reform needs to
come from within

By Prof. Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Tarb
For The Yemen Times

Reform can never originate from the outside, because those who are outside can not see the reality either here or in the Arab World. They do not know the mistakes that have obstructed our political development and in terms of economic, financial, and administrative reform. They don't know the social and cultural faults accumulating in the Arab nation for a long time.

They have become a phenomenon agonizing all of us, and engendering habits and customs alien to the Arab community. It has also given birth to different anti-discipline extremist groups that belonged at no time to our original community.

This social deterioration has damaged both the Arab and Islamic nation and other foreign countries.

The Sa'ada event blocks the Arab and foreign investment flow. Recently, I have been asked at many symposiums about Darfur, Ghaza, and Sa'ada. I have arrived at a belief that I must write about the executive steps of reform and change. These curing recommendations are in articles I send to the Yemen Times.

- Warning of delaying reform. Such a mistake will open door to the unknown, especially the danger of terrorism and extremism besetting the region.

- Urgent invitation for raising citizens' political awareness and acquainting them with local and foreign events. This will ensure that the people will become a privy to and defender of the state's policy in various fields. The judicial authority should be independent while it looks into terrorist cases. The Arab official sees himself as the controller who is never becomes under punishment, whereas the Arab citizen feels weak and insignificant and that the authority is the sole ruler.

- Political reform should be based on a self-created vision. This means absolute rejection of the Greater Middle East Initiative launched by the US. Moreover, economic reform should be coupled with political reform involving citizens in the change process for the better.

- Not to set up plans for sought reforms will give impetus to corruption, unemployment, and inflation. Such a situation will not perish terrorism but will encourage it, and stability will be shaken.

- We need to reform the social context in order to achieve social justice shared by all community members. The priority in this respect is to the improvement of family interrelation patterns to build the distinctive individual who is able to responsibly practice his/her liberties and experiences. This entails a reconsideration of the some values that negatively affect life such as the those of submissiveness, obedience, and instating the values of independence, dialogue and positive

interaction.

- Media plays a major role in building up the public culture. It has an indispensable role in enhancing pro-development values such as equality, toleration, commitment, and others.

- Arab countries should be geared towards gaining, distributing and producing knowledge. Five integrated aspects should be focused on:

- Emphasis on development of human resources and education.
- Technological development, creating its infrastructure and improving scientific research strategy.
- Encouraging independent occupations, creative initiatives in the field of political, economic and cultural invention.

To guarantee achieving the above mentioned, the following points must be followed:

- Setting criteria for education's output at different stages in a way compatible with international standards and market needs.
- Establishing non-ministerial organizations to monitor quality of education.
- Continuity of state's support for educational institutions, while maintaining their academic independence. Activating the non-profitable community contribution to educational establishments.
- Supporting scientific research and increasing human and financial resources and linking them to production establishments, and removing bureaucratic barriers to knowledge and scientific research.
- Adopting decentralization in managing educational establishments and having flexibility enough to vary their programs.
- Tuning educational output to the market's changing needs and economic growth, and fostering the competitive spirit.
- Inviting the civil community to finance education, managing and inspecting it.
- Ensuring the right of students to enjoy their political role including non-violent demonstrations, freedom of expression, and democratic elections for student unions.
- Eradicating illiteracy in not more than 10 years especially among females.
- Taking care of Arabic and developing its syllabuses and executing the comparative evaluation system among Arab countries in the early grades.
- Formulating effective policies such as the just distribution of wealth and production revenue to achieve social stability.

Cultural reform, on the other hand, requires setting up plans to face national cultural challenges: It requires:

- Reinforcing the principles of rational and scientific reasoning by encouraging and financing research establishments, and releasing and developing the civil community liberties. Meanwhile, extremism should be

eradicated.

• Encouraging continual renewal of religious speech in order to embody the enlightening civil impact of religion. Intellectuals, researchers and scientists should be given the freedom to think and produce solutions to social problems.

• Going ahead in liberating women's culture and developing it so that they become equal to men in knowledge and work. This will enhance the social participation in its full meanings.

• Creating a cultural atmosphere to achieve democratic development and peaceful transfer of power by combating iron-cast traditions and the consequences of a corrupt policy that excludes effective political participation. Such a battle will change the social and political outlook on women and acknowledge their cultural and scientific contribution as well as their role in the development process. The cultural development is essential for overall development and is the first step towards radical reform, but it can never be obtained unless the culture of democracy is incorporated into school curricula and media messages.

• Reforming and activating cultural organizations through financial and moral support so that they work independently, increase their activity circle, and coordinate their activity with other culture-related authorities.

• Stopping censorship on cultural and intellectual production in order to bolster creativity without custodianship of any side under the name of religion, tradition, originality or politics.

• Advancing mutual enterprises at the nationalist level, epitomizing the principle of mutual dependence in terms of the economics of culture.

• Activating cultural interaction with the whole globe so as to reinforce the creative culture of human diversity, and contributing to international organizations in a way that does not contradict the distinctiveness of our civilization obvious in the human dimensions of our original cultural heritage.

• Focusing on science as a fundamental component of culture and a path towards the public cultural awareness which is the secret of advancement in all fields.

• Documenting the cultural reality in annual data and statistics reporting on production mechanisms and follow-up techniques as well as coordinating efforts in the cultural arena and disseminating their results. The following should be done: Protecting cultural production from censorship and prosecution; Increasing electronic publishing of newspapers, magazines, and books and overcoming distribution problems; Activating public and private translation establishments.

Simply, the greater challenge before us, after the ordeal of Sa'ada, lies in the reconsideration of the governmental bodies' conduct. It is a "to be or not to be" question.

COMMON
SENSE

By Hassan Al-Haifi

As Moslems, we need
to assess ourselves

If the Holy Month of Ramadhan affords Moslems a chance to ponder their own personal situations and to determine their status with the Lord, Al-Mighty, it also should be a time for deep analytical evaluation of where Moslems as a nation stand in today's fast changing world. This starts at the country level, but certainly does not end there. Our religion has declared Moslems throughout the world as one nation bound together by the universalism of the absolute monotheism all Moslems are compelled to believe in and the brotherhood of faith, which the Prophet Mohammed (peace and blessings of Allah upon him) instilled in the hearts of all true believers. Therefore, Moslems everywhere in the world are bound by this indestructible affinity towards each other that the fate of a Moslem in any part of this world is the concern of every Moslem everywhere in the world. Maybe this is one of the least understood but inseparable realities that characterize the adherence to Islam. Ironically, the grass roots Moslems of the world of all sects and denominations visualize and sense this reality more than even the most strictest religious rulers of Moslem states, who follow a traditional attachment to the religion for the sake of political convenience.

Islam is indeed a powerful unifying force, if it is allowed to have its true sensational attachment to cross the artificial borders and transcend regional and international political affiliations, most of which were imposed on Moslem states beginning from the end of World War I, when the western powers that defeated the ailing Ottoman Empire and set out to divide the spoils of war between them. When these Islamic domains gained sought their independence from European domination, it was Islam that brought the resistance its mass popular appeal, rather than national affiliation and this is something recognized by most of the European powers that held territories with Moslem inhabitants.

However, upon independence, most Moslem "states", began to veer away from the rallying call that brought their people together against the occupiers, and perhaps the former European powers that once ruled these states actually helped the placement of regimes that were not really keen on reestablishing Islam as a political force in their lands. These regimes knew well that allowing Islam to prevail in their domains would easily bring about desistance to these regimes as it did against the colonial powers. While giving lip service to Islamic dogma, specifically on the worship rites and other ceremonial aspects, most Islamic governments were able to let Islam act as a symbolic surface rendition, without allowing any political implications of Islam to have any effect on their ability to maintain their regimes. Thus, Moslem governments encouraged the building of mosques, but would not allow religious parties that adhered to more traditional renditions of Islam to rise to significant levels of political influence, even though some of these political parties had played a strong role in acquiring independence.

This repression of religious political activity paved the way for more radical renditions to fill in the religious vacuum which this suppression created. The Moslem populations of the world still saw in Islam a plausible political and social order they must fall under, because to a devout Moslem, the need for the prevalence of Islamic jurisdiction is indisputable if families are to be kept within the puritanical bounds of Islam and their chastity and purity is to be maintained.

This is not to say that Islam abhors modernization and the adoption of advance social and scientific developments. On the contrary, Islam encourages furtherance of knowledge and scholastic achievement. However, Islam does have a distinctive outlook on how to channel such a knowledge and how to control the negative connotations that could spoil the ability of the down to earth Moslem families to keep vice and social corruption out of the family and eventually out of the community. This does not necessarily entail an unbreakable attachment to crude or medieval practices, which regrettably many westerners seek to portray in the way Moslems view the right social conduct for themselves. However, it is partially due to the misrepresentations by Moslems themselves of the social norms that their faith really teaches. This misrepresentation was further expanded by the rise of the radical elements that sought to fill the vacuum of religious codes withered away by years of oppressive colonial and later home rule that sought to keep traditional organized religious activity under tight control for fear that it could incite rebellion or insurrection. Surely, it is impossible to disassociate politics from Islam, because Islam actually rose as a rebellion against all forms of repression and transgressions. In modern political philosophy what this really meant was Islam is indeed a force of liberation, that most Moslems view the only hope for reestablishing their rights and reaffirming their dignity. Yet, the so called modern fundamentalists have also failed to take note of the strong politicizing influence of Islam and went on to rely themselves on their own methods of suppression. Their strict adherence to ceremonial religious practices and their rejection of different sectarian interpretations was also another factor of their alienation from serving the hopes and aspirations of most grass roots Moslems and thus one will see little mass appeal to these radical renditions. Their access to funds has been the major source of their strength, but even that has little effect in convincing large masses of the Moslem constituencies where they have managed to operate freely.

In the next issue we will continue this discussion and see what Moslems need to do at the country, regional and international level to reassert themselves as a dynamic modern social force to be reckoned with.

Letters to the Editor

The days when Ethiopians
& Yemenis were brothers

I recently published letter to the editor who described that Yemenis in Ethiopia were one day treated like our own people and did not have any restriction on their way of life. I personally grew up with my Yemeni friends and I did not fell they were from another country than Ethiopia even though I was a Christian I saw them as fellow Ethiopians. I hope that those days would have remained.

Daniel B.
danbab123@yahoo.com

Another fine
write-up by Haifi

Hassan Al-Haifi's editorial "It is God's that they take away" is one of the finest that has been written on the subject of terror in the Middle East. Thank you for writing it. I notice in the same issue the subject of appeals by the convicted men who were involved in the attack on the Cole.

Although the attack on the Cole can certainly be described as violent, it most certainly was an attack on a war ship, not on children. George Bush has killed and maimed over 20,000 Iraqis,

many of them children. Sharon has killed how many children? Yet these two people are very popular in the United States, the country who sent the spy ship Cole into the Gulf.

Yemen, of course, had to find the attackers of the Cole guilty. To do otherwise would be to invite the wrath of George Bush, the Butcher of Baghdad. It is not a matter of the guilt of the Cole attackers, it is a matter of saving children from Bush and Sharon. And who can blame Yemen for that?

Robert Lindh
lindh@swnebr.net

Banaadiris are not Somalis
I don't have a lot to say, but I'd like the author of 'the culture of people of Banaadir to elaborate on terming some parts of Somalia like Barawe, Mogadishu, Afgoye, Marka and others as 'the native land of Arabs! I only know that Somalia belongs to black African people. Therefore, it's wrong to ever argue that some Arabs, namely Banaadiris, are natives of Somalia, part of Africa.

If you Banaadiris come from Yemen, then you should go back to your motherland,

because Somalia is a land, which belongs to Kushites. Some Kushitic people including Somalis and Oromos are the first people to settle in what's now called Somalia. They came here from southern Ethiopia long before you Banaadiris, or Arabs in other words, thought of coming to our beautiful land.

Hussein G
hussein_res1441@hotmail.com

When will we
ever wake up?

It makes me very disappointed to hear and see what is happening in the Muslim world and yet no Muslim or Arab country has the guts even have their opinion while Israel is on the loose of wiping out Palestine and who ever gets on their way.

What happened to our Islamic pride? What happened to the hot blooded, brave no nonsense Arabs? Seems they are long gone.

Like the English say " we are done and dusted "

We have been silenced by our own greed; our governments are all concerned about their own seats let alone bother about their brethrens.

I only have one message to

all those who are concerned about this dangerous situation, its about time we woke up from our deep sleep.

Saeed Al-amoudi
London, United Kingdom
s_aidroos13@hotmail.com

More focus on corruption
needed

In his latest sketched opinions, Samer has started focusing on the right concerns and problems, which we are struggling from.

Corruption is as fatal as cancer and it is going to destroy our country, if we do not uproot it as quick as possible.

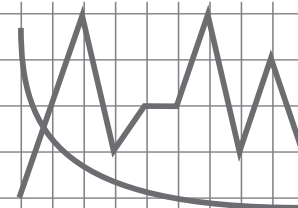
Fighting corruption is the job of all Yemenis, especially writers and artists like the talented artist Samer Ahmed who is doing his best to fight the rascal figures here in Yemen.

Also I would like to thank Yahya Al olofi for his frankness and courage in his reflections titled (The Hell Of Maswari is.....) in which he showed us some examples of what is going on in our country.

So let us make an invitation for all sincere people to start fighting corruption ,each one from his position.

Kamal Yahya Maridi
kamalmaredi@yahoo.com

YT Business



Income versus expenses

Yemeni families are drowning in despair

By MAHYOUB AL-KAMALI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Many Yemeni families find themselves drowned in a sea of problems and lack of job opportunities. These families are looking for opportunities in a desert environment void of stability and prosperity, as well as negative modes of behaviour in home and society.

Though the advent of Ramadan, the month of fasting, brings with it some job opportunities mitigating the burden of unemployment and poverty, the rise in living cost requires more of work and movement for securing the families consumption needs.

Many Yemeni families ascribe the causes of their suffering to the family provider, whose mind is dominated over by chewing qat, which costs the family at least about \$200 a month.

A householder says she has been

forces to sell bread during the month of Ramadan in order to be able to meet requirements of the family and because her husband wants to chew qat and he is addicted to the habit and therefore she works to help him in securing family needs.

She adds that the problem is not confined to the husband only for there are other reasons that double the problems of the family in the Yemeni society, especially that the state levies more taxes and customs.

Traffic police demands from you costs of qat, the security man in the street also asks you for the same thing and that this could include all people with whom one is dealing in his life.

Yemeni families also complain of the many requirements and needs of daily life of the family. Nevertheless many families manage in Ramadan to procure more income through choosing new work opportunities to increase their income to meet their living needs, hoping to have the

month of the Ramadan present the whole year.

Such wishes do not solve the economic problems of the family particularly under local, Arab and international changes as well as the winds of globalization.

According to the course of events, job opportunities are temporarily available during the month of Ramadan because they are works created by workers themselves and practice by themselves.

Exchange Rate for the Yemeni Rial

Currency	Buying	Selling
US Dollar	184.9300	185.1400
Sterling Pound	333.6600	334.0400
Euro	230.7300	230.9900
Saudi Rial	49.3100	49.3700
Kuwaiti Dinar	627.5000	628.2100
UAE Dirhem	50.3500	50.4000
Egyptian Pound	29.6100	29.6400
Bahraini Dinar	490.5100	491.0700
Qatari Rial	50.8000	50.8600
Jordanian Dinar	260.8300	261.1300
Omani Rial	480.3600	480.9000
Swiss Franc	149.7400	149.9100
Swedish Crown	25.3200	25.3500
Japanese Yen	1.6916	1.6936

Source: Central Bank of Yemen

Among such jobs are the selling of vegetables and fruits and cooking some kinds of food. Those people view the opportunities available in Ramadan are temporary and would not form a solution to sufferings of the Yemeni family. Thus the Yemeni family has to receive urgent assistance from the government and partners of development to help it gain permanent work opportunities to be able to improve their life and face its present circumstances.

New tourist project in Sira District of Aden

By YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Al A'moudi Group for Contracts is implementing Sira Tourist project in Aden at a cost of about YR 180 million, supported by the project of the development of Aden city ports.

The project includes the re-building of the tourist infrastructure of in the area of Sira, according to its geo-

graphic nature and its historical landmarks and population feature.

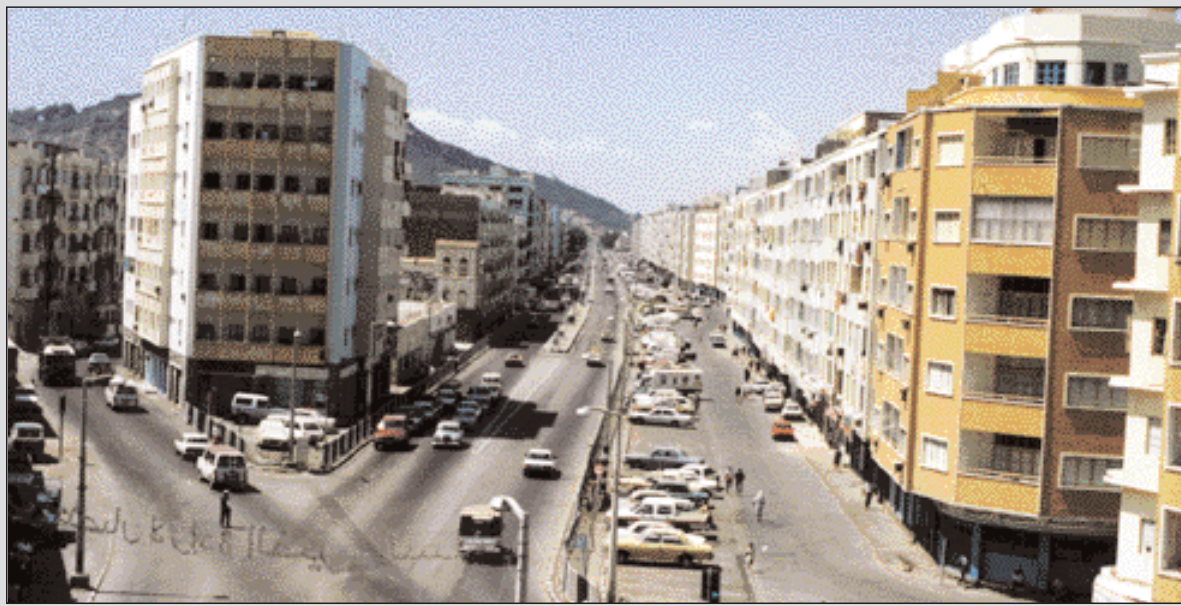
Al A'moudi Company would implement the project based on architectural plans prepared by consultative experts from the Arab homeland, aimed at rendering Sira a unique tourist landmark in the governorate of Aden.

The project is distinguished by depicting the historical status of the Sira area. The work includes expansion and paving Sira Bridge and the

roads in the area, in addition to building a modern market for fish and removing all buildings and walls from Sira cornice.

For visitors, there will be four spacious platforms built for the parks, beginning from the entrance of Sira to its end.

There will be also restructuring and modernization of services networks and re-cleaning of the shore of Sira as well as lighting the entire area.



A busy part of the city of Aden.

وَبَشِّرِ الصَّالِحِينَ الَّذِينَ إِذَا أُصْبِحُوا وَآذُنَا إِلَىٰ جَعَلُوا

بقلوب مؤمنة بقضاء الله وقدره نتقدم بأحر التعازي وأصدق المواساة إلى

العميد الركن علي حسن الشاطر

مدير عام دائرة التوجيه المعنوي للقوات المسلحة، رئيس تحرير صحيفة ٢٦ سبتمبر

لوفاة المغفور لها - بإذن الله تعالى - الفاضلة والودته

سائلين المولى عز وجل أن يتغمدها بواسع رحمته وعظيم غفرانه ويسكنها فسيح جناته ويلهم أهلها وذويها الصبر والسلوان.

«إنا لله وإنا إليه راجعون»

الأسيفون:

مؤسسة يمن تايمز للصحافة والطباعة والنشر

عنهم

وليد عبدالعزيز السقاف

رئيس مجلس الإدارة - رئيس التحرير

The town of Dhofar

Where history and culture meet

**BY ISMAIL AL-GHABRI**
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Dhofar is the capital of Sheba Kingdom and Dhi Raidan (Hemyarites). It is located in al-Seddah district (al-Arafah Isolation), South of Yerim town approximately 17 kms.

Dhofar is a name of several towns in Yemen – Dhofar Dhi Bayn or Dhofar al-Dhaher in Amran Governorate, and Dhofar Amman is called Dhofar al-Huboodhi which is currently within the political boundary of Oman Sultanate.

As well, there are two areas with same name in Ibb Governorate: Dhofar Village in al-Adhareb, Ba’dan, and Dhofar in Jebel Khadhra’, in Hubaish District.

Dhofar also carries three names – Dhofar Yerim, Dhofar Minketh, and Dhofar Hemyar.

Political centre

The historical significance of Dhofar town lies in it being in the past as a capital of Sheba Kingdom and Dhi Raidan (Hemyar) since the beginning of its establishment, as the Hemyarite villages considered it a political center from which it kicked off towards unifying Yemen in general.

Due to its economical and military importance, Dhofar town was selected as a strategic capital, which was

planned for previously and absolutely perfect as it is above a number of wadis with running water such as Wadi Bana, Wadi Dhofar, Wadi al-Haf, and Qa’ el-Haql.

Due to the significance of this town being the capital of Sheba Kingdom and Dhi Raydan, it was mentioned in a number of historical sources from abroad and inside Yemen similarly.

It was mentioned by the Classical Historian Belinoos in the sixth chapter of his book “Natural History” that showed the mention of Dhofar refers back to the second half of the first century, as he had mentioned it within a number of the Arabian Felix towns.

Then, it had consecutively been mentioned within a number of books and other writings such as “Wandering About the Eriterian Sea (Red Sea)” written by unknown author, as a Capital of Hemyarites kings.

And Dhofar was mentioned by the Classical Historian Batlimous that it was within the interior towns of Arabian Felix. He described it as a Capital.

The ‘Tongue of Yemen’, the Historian Abu Muhammad al-Hassan al-Hamdani who lived in the Hijrah century, has mentioned it lengthily by describing it and its ruins as well as its location.

He had mentioned that it is located at the peak of a hill at the upper most of Qitab (currently a book). That it had nine gates (Babs in Arabic) – Bab Wala, Bab al-Aslaf, Bab Khurfah, Bab Ma’abeh, Bab Hedwan, Bab Khoban,

Bab Howzah, Bab Sayd and Bab al-Haql.

The most important of all aforementioned gates is “**Bab** al-Haql” on which the bells (alMa’aher) were hanging. The bells ring and can be heard from far away , if the gate “Bab al-Haql” is opened. The archaeological surveys have showed that that fence had extended in an irregular path protecting the area situated between a height (al-rahdeh) in the South until the Northern boundaries of Raydan fort.

Dhofar had played an important role in the religious side being one of the Christianity religious centers in Yemen as the Greek churches missions had arrived it in the Year 354 A.D. (middle of the fourth century A.D.) and could succeed in constructing an important famous church known by the historians besides the church existed in Najran.

And because of that church existence, Christianity could spread fortifedly in Yehsob area, in general.

It was destroyed in the Year 523 A.D. by the Yemeni King Yousuf Asar Yethar, known by the Historians as (Dhi Nuwas) who is mentioned in the al-Okhdud story in the Holy Qura’an verses. (al-Berooj Verses in the Holy Qura’an) as he was a Jew in religion.

Archaeological landmarks

Considering Dhofar town as the political capital for Sheba and Dhi Raydan for a long period, the kings of that Kingdom paid much care in fortifying it and constructing the general buildings in it such as temples,

markets, dams in addition to special buildings such as palaces and homes which ruins are still existing apparently to the sight. Some of the existing ruins are of most significant palaces.

The palaces

A number of palaces were built in the town mentioned, most significant of which is Raydan, Shouhtan, and Kawkaban. According to the historians, Raydan Palace acquired great fame, because of Hemyarites’ relationship to it, due their famous King title (King of Sheba and Dhi Raydan) whereby they perpetuated his name on the general buildings and the currencies.

Raydan palace was as a political palace for holding alliances and confederations among the Hemyarite tribes. The existing remains show its greatness, as it was built with stones of different colors and with mica materials, bluish, sky blue, green and al-hebsh (blackish) in color besides the tiles with various colors such as the red, yellowish, and black.

Water institutions

Because of the agricultural area nature, kings of Sheba and Dhi Raydan constructed a number of water institutions with different functions, most prominent of which are the dams in Dhofar and the surrounding area such as al-Owar and al-Oqlah dam, Lahej dam in Aras, and al-Sha’bani dam in al-Arafah, Hararah, and al-Asbahi in Jurf Naji, and Touf dam in Jebel Hajjaj in addition to the irrigation network and

water pounds (al-Kuroof), and water reservoirs chiseled in the foot of the hills surrounding the area which is used for storing the water to be utilized throughout the year for drinking and agricultural irrigation purposes.

Crops stores

As a result of the economical activity and agricultural products availability, kings of Sheba and Dhi Raydan built crops stores in the rocks besides the royal palaces in Dhofar town with various shapes to save the surplus crops of the agricultural seasons, and to use it when necessary, especially, during the wars and political disturbances because of the military nature of such kingdom.

Graveyards

Graveyards had spread in a number of the areas in Dhofar, and the most of which are grave pieces within the rocks in the slopes of hills with various shapes displaying the importance of the grave owner and his social status. There are special royal graves for the kings and the high-ranking people who were of higher excellency than the graves which were provided for the common citizens.

Those graves enlightened us by archaeological evidences of essential information that it contained and which helped in leading us to understand the burying customs in that town. Personal effects of the dead persons were found besides their corpses such as dresses, pots, jewels, the matter which proves their faith in returning to life again.

Tourism Components

In addition to the historical importance of that town which is the most important of the tourism components, Dhofar and al-Seddah District in general are enjoying weather and other natural characteristics increasing its importance as an attractive tourism area for tourists from inside Yemen and abroad.

There are a number of beautiful wadis (valleys) and are always green, out which are Wadi Bana, Wadi Hajjaj, Wadi al-A’amas, and Qa’el Huq in addition to the existence of a number of water falls which provide more beauty to those wadis (valleys).

The area is enjoying several number of heights and hills with greenish foot and beautiful scenes, out of which are Jebel al-Hebaly, Jebel al-arafah, Jebel Esam, Jebel Hajjaj, and Jebel al-Aseeby.

The variety of the undulations among the hills, the wadis, the plains, and the plateaus are adding beauty to the area and contributes in putting on the permanent greenness which depend on the rain water, and the permanent waterfalls.

Beautiful villages of original Yemeni architectural characteristic and heights are spreading by the hills foot as if they are pearls giving pleasure to whom are looking at them, and raises joyfulness and happiness into the hearts.

And what adds to that factor is the pardoning (forgiveness) nature of the local natives and the hospitality that they offer to the visitor to that area.

An observance with universal appeal

Fasting practiced by many faiths

**BY RAMZI AL-ABSI**
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Fasting is associated with human history; it is as old as the human race. The fast was performed by the ancient Greeks when consulting oracles, by the American Indians to acquire their private totem, and by African shamans to make contact with spirits. Many Eastern religions use it to gain clarity of vision and mystical insight.

It is not however related to specific culture, nor is it a distinction between religions. All the main religions in the world promote and sanction fasting in some form or another.

It has been similar in Islam, Christianity, Judaism, and some other religions but changes were brought about as time passed by and by the appearance of new sects in different religions or by intervention of some kinds of power.

The basic motive of fasting is related to the spiritual aspect of humanity for it is connected to the God-human relation. Therefore the main purposes can be condensed in two principal points: self-control over the body and its desires and repentance for sins.

Fasting in different religions

Though fasting is nearly found in all religions, it is different from religion to another in terms of time, way of fasting and reasons as well, for each religion has set aside certain times in the year and some rules for regular fasting observances.

Depending on the Buddhist tradition, fasting usually means abstaining from solid food, with some liquids permitted. They practice some periods of fasting, usually on full-moon days and other holidays. Fasting for them is a means of freeing the mind. Some Tibetan Buddhist monks fast to aid yogic feats, like generating inner heat.

When Christianity became the main faith of the Roman Empire in the 4th century, the church’s institutionalization led to stressing fasting. Therefore, the

early church’s two-day fast before Easter came in the 4th century to be a Lenten observance of a forty-day fast.

By the 10th century Lenten was obligatory upon the Western church. The church of Rome added some fast days to their calendar during Middle Ages. The period from December 13 to Christmas was adopted later.

‘Catholics fast on Ash Wednesday and Good Friday (the beginning and end of Lent), two small meals and one regular meal are allowed; meat is forbidden.’ That’s what has been decided by the Roman Catholic church in the 20th century. Besides, it required fast on Fridays in Lent (the period before Easter), no meat is allowed. Fasting was modified by several acts related to Vatican Council II.

They believe that fasting teaches control of fleshly desires, penance for sins, and solidarity with the poor. The Lenten fast prepares the soul for a great feast by practicing austerity. The Good Friday fast commemorates the day Christ suffered.

There are several fast periods in Eastern Orthodox of which meat, dairy products, and eggs are generally prohibited. Fish is prohibited on some fast days and allowed on others. Including Lent, the fast periods are called Apostles’ Fast, and the Nativity Fast, and several one-day fasts. Every Wednesday and Friday is considered a fast day, except those that fall during designated “fast-free weeks”. Fast in their belief strengthens resistances to gluttony and helps open a person to God’s grace.

Fasting in Hindu depends on the individual. It may involve 24 hours of complete abstinence from any food and drink, but is more often an elimination of solid foods, with an occasional drink of milk or water. It is commonly practiced on New moon days and during festivals such as Shivaratri, Saraswati Puja, and Durga Puja. Women in North India also fast on the day of Karva Chauth. Fasting is practiced to enhance concentration during meditation or worship; purification for the system; sometimes considered a sacrifice.

Jews are supposed to fast on Yom

Kippur, the Day of Atonement, and Tisha B’Av, the day on which the destruction of the Jewish temple took place, eating and drinking are forbidden for a 25-hour period, from fast days as well on which eating and drinking are forbidden only from sunrise to sundown. They fast to signify mourning, to show repentance and remorse or to demonstrate serious concern before God.

Some references show that Jewish Christians followed the Jewish custom of fasting and prayer on Mondays and Thursdays until around the end of the first century when Wednesdays and Fridays were observed, probably in reaction against the Judaizers. However, such fasts were usually concluded by midafternoon and were not universally enforced. Also, from the second century on, two intensive fast days were observed in preparation for Easter.

In Mormonism, fasting means abstaining from food and drink for two consecutive meals and donating food or money to the needy. After the fast, church members participate in a “fast and testimony meeting.” For them, the families or wards may hold other fasts at will they aim at the closeness to God; concentration on God and religion. Individual or family fasts might be held to petition for a specific cause, such as healing for one who is sick or help with making a difficult decision.

Though some Protestant people abstain from food or drink entirely, others drink only water or juice, eat only certain foods skip certain meals or abstain from temptations, edible or not. Fasting is at the discretion of individuals, churches, organizations or spiritual nourishment, solidarity with impoverished people, a counterbalance to modern consumer culture, or to petition God for special needs.

Fasting in Islam

Fasting in Islam is as important as prayer. The obligatory fasting is the entire month of Ramadan. God ordered all Muslims more than 14 centuries years ago in the Holy Qura’an to fast this month. All Muslims, either in the past or in the future, are expected to fast this month in a very objective manner that follow specific rules and doesn’t

expect change or any human intervention. This divine order is consistent in terms of time and conditions.

Fasting in Islam means abstention from food and drink that’s required of all able Muslims from dawn until sunset each day of the month of Ramadan, which is the ninth month in the Islamic calendar. It is a very important month because the Holy Qura’an was revealed by God to the latest Prophet Mohammed (peace be upon him) during it. Muslims were ordered to fast this month achieving one of their spiritual satisfaction and worship. The Islamic fasting doesn’t only include not to eat, drink or smoke during the daylight

hours but, for the married adults, it includes avoiding marital relations during the hours of fasting.

Sick Muslims, who can’t fast, feed a pauper for every day of Ramadan or compensate by fasting other days of another month. Children are permitted to fast only when they are strong enough physically to tolerate fasting without difficulty.

Besides being a phase of worship, i.e. the fasting Muslims will be rewarded by Allah: their sins will be forgiven, they will enter heaven through al-Raian Door, a door of the heaven’s doors, it has some other social and individual reflections. It allows one to have a sense of self-control and will-power. Muslims

learn to control their natural urges and desires. It helps also the Muslim to feel sympathy for those who are less fortunate and underprivileged.

That’s not everything about fasting in Islam, there are some other optional days to fast: six days in Shawal, the tenth month, excluding the first day (Eid); Day of Arafah, (Eid al-Ad’ha, while pilgrims being on Arafah mountain); Mondays and Thursdays, 13, 14 and 15 of each Sha’aban and whatever days a Muslim wants to fast provided that the intention is to fast for God sake.

The Prophet Mohammed stressed the rewards of fasting such days in many of his prophetic sayings.

*Continued from back page***Socotra:**

The diachronic value of multi-cultural societies (2-2)

Who were the Dioskouroi? The name refers to the environment of Ancient Greek mythology. The name itself, in Singular Dioskourous, means in Greek ‘the young man of Zeus’, the young priest or the dedicated adolescent, the Zeus’ disciple, follower and/or believer. The complex names to be formed in Greek use always the Genitive case, that is why we have Dios-(‘of the Zeus’)-kourous (and not Zeuskourous).

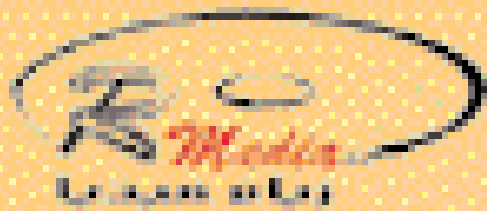
Who were the two young mythical adolescents of Zeus, the Supreme God of the Ancient Greek Pantheon? Their names are famous: Castor and Pollux (Polydeukes in Greek). They were the twin sons of princess Leda, both born mortals; Polydeukes was fathered by Zeus, whereas Castor was the son of Leda’s husband, Tyndareus. Because of their generosity and kindness to operate in life, they became gods at death, being the object of an ‘apotheosis’, i.e. deification, being guaranteed ‘eternal life’ or ‘immortality’.

First, only Polydeukes was offered immortality, but – in order to accept – he demanded that his half-twin Castor received the same honor. Zeus consented but the twins had to spend alternate days in the Nether World, the terrible ‘Hades’, in order to appease the Fates, powerful divinities, and Pluto, the God of the Dead. Ultimately, Castor and Polydeukes received also a distinct place amongst the constellations, becoming the Mansion of Gemini (Didymoi in Greek, al Gawzat in Arabic). They were believed as the gods of horsemanship, and were considered as the protectors of guests and the homeless.

What does the island of Socotra have to do with the mythical twins of the Greek mythology? Here we have to consider that according to several versions of Ancient Greek mythical texts, the Dioskouroi appeared to sailors in distress during storms in the form of St. Elmo’s fire, which is an electrical discharge creating a glow about the masthead and rigging of ships. It is actually a natural phenomenon well known to sailors; dur-

ing thunderstorms, the air between the clouds and the ground becomes electrically charged, and then this electricity is drawn to the closest conductor, usually the top of a tall building, or the mast of a ship. This was believed to be a portent of escape from a storm. ‘Until suddenly these two are seen darting through the air on tawny wings’, this is the way the Homeric Hymn XXXII to the Dioskoiron puts it. Greek Lyric poet Alcaeus (fragment 34) addresses them in this manner: “brilliant from afar as you run up the fore-stays, bringing light to the black ship in the night of trouble”. In Silvae (3.2.1) they are asked as follows: “sit upon the twin horns of the yard-arm” and “let your light illumine sea and sky”.

The most plausible interpretation of the Ancient Greek name of Socotra reveals its character of shelter and safe heaven for the embattled Indian Ocean mariners and the far-away driven navigators in jeopardy. (TO BE CONTINUED)



الدليل التجاري الصناعي

التجارة والصناعة

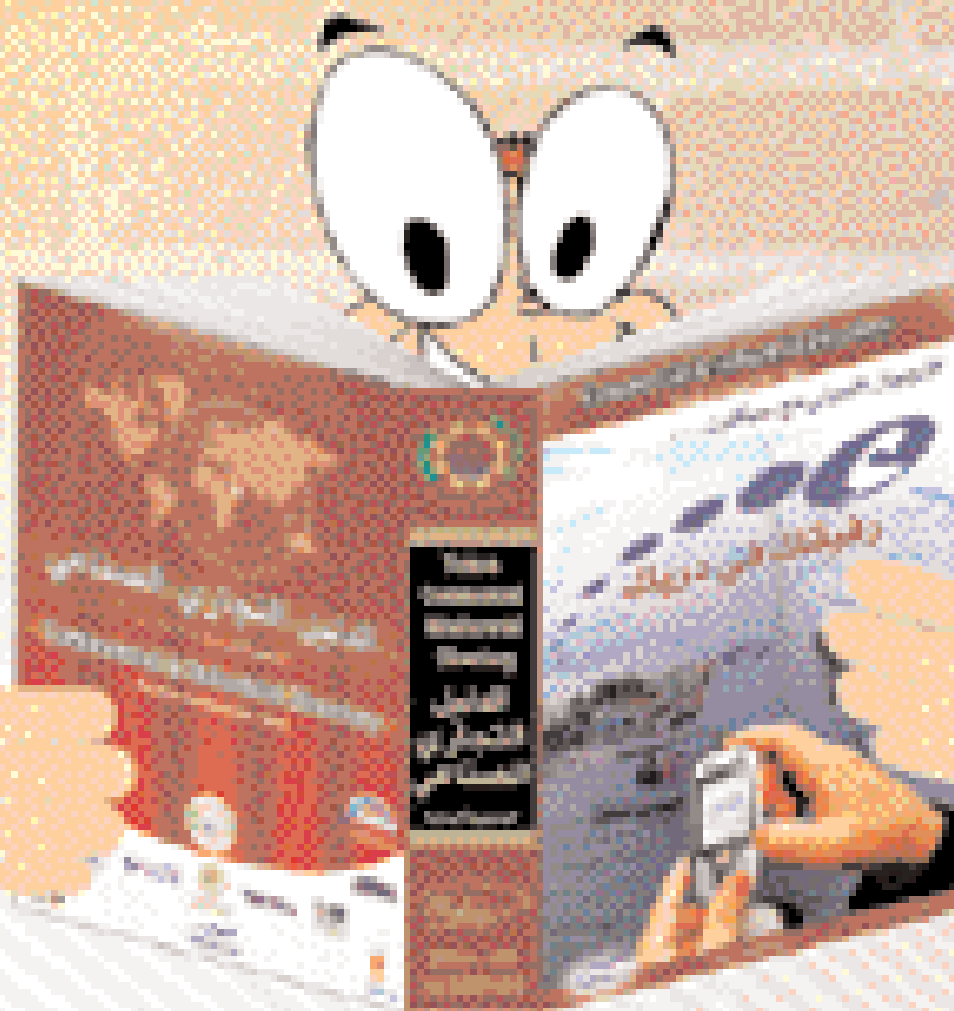
Commercial & Industrial Directory
Republic of Yemen 2004 - 2005



Yemen has been and will always be a strategic gateway of commercial and industrial prosperity and a strategic route for international trade. Today Yemen still attracting attention of businessmen and investors from all over the world. Hence, we are today working to present to the world the **First Commercial and Industrial Directory** for the Yemen of the modern era. This impressive guide will include all information on all commercial and industrial sectors throughout the Republic of Yemen.

Just as we would like to thank all businessmen and companies that enthusiastically started participating in this national guide, we also call upon the other companies and establishments to seize this golden and final opportunity to join those who preceded them.

Available Advertisement Locations are Limited



كان اليمن الصغير، وغداً زل زهوراً، وحرارة
للزاهدين التجاري والصناعي ومعد
استراتيجية التجارة الدولية ومعد
لاهتمام العالم به. لا يزال حتى اليوم
يلفت النظر وعلى حاله في 21 شعبان
هذا العام. يعمل اليوم لفتح بين يدي
الجميع مخططاً وادراكاً **الدليل التجاري
الصناعي الأول** الدولة الحديثة
الحديثة. ولا في العمل كالمساحة
التجارية الصناعية بأبعاد البحر
ويجوز أن يفتقر كالمساحة التجارية
التي كانت المساحة التجارية في هذا
الدليل الوطني. لنذهب بنية الشركات
والوحدات لا استفاد من هذه الفرصة
الظاهرة ولا الاستفادة التي في سبيلها
الأسواق العالمية أصبحت متطورة.

الراعي المشارك

الراعي الإعلامي

الراعي الصحفي

الراعي الإلكتروني

الراعي الرئيسي



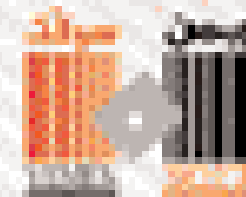
Partner Sponsor



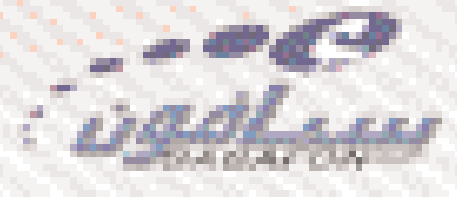
TV Sponsor

YEMEN TIMES

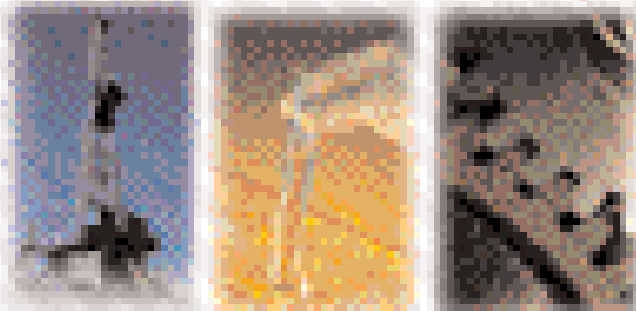
Press Sponsor



Website Sponsor



Main Sponsor



Ryam Media Publicity & Marketing
Tel: +967 1 449229 - Fax: +967 1 447473
P.O. Box: 3717, Hadda St. Sana'a, Yemen
E-mail: Ryam4@hotmail.com
Marketing Ali Gobar: 73283728



تنبيه: على جميع رجال الأعمال والشركات والمؤسسات والمؤسسات التجارية والصناعية في اليمن أن يراقبوا اهتمامهم والتزامهم
بمواصفات ومعايير الجودة في العمل التجاري والصناعي، وأن يراقبوا عدم وجود أي جهة أخرى غير هذه الجهة التي
تتولى مسؤولية العمل التجاري والصناعي، وأن يراقبوا عدم وجود أي جهة أخرى غير هذه الجهة التي تتولى مسؤولية العمل التجاري والصناعي.

A short story about ... Dreaming of Saddam

RUSSELL WHITEHEAD
FOR THE YEMEN TIMES

Without question I knew better. I mean, how many times have I heard 'don't eat a big meal right before bed, especially not a spicy big meal'. But I got home late, ordered a large anchovy pizza and popped on cable news. As usual there were stories about Iraq violence, more Iraq violence and what's this, a statement by Kofi Annan about Iraq violence.

The pizza arrived. I devoured it down to the last anchovy, followed by a quart of Ben and Jerry's ice cream. I slowly drifted off to sleep still with the hum of Iraq, Iraq, Iraq in my ears. It's surprising what the mind can conjure up under such circumstances.

The next thing I knew I was a high-powered attorney in a custom pinstripe Armani suit in a courtroom standing before an old, stern-looking judge and charged with defending Saddam Hussein! Whoa! And not just a part of a defense team. I had sole and total responsibility for his outcome.

What's more, in this court system, the client's attorney met the same fate as the client. Something about the aggrieved parties not being able to extract enough vengeance with a sole defendant in such circumstances. Talk about motivation!

I sat through quietly as the prosecution presented witness after witness extolling the former dictators heinous acts, day after day, week after week for 8 1/2 months. All the time Saddam glowered at me. Occasionally he made a gesture with his flattened right hand running across his throat to signal it would be my head! Yikes!

And during all this time I had to look up at a large oil painting of "W" that was directly behind the judge, a king-sized "W" portrait with that kind of a non-descript smile like "nobodies home upstairs".

When the prosecution concluded its case the judge turned to me. I excitedly pulled out the witness list I had prepared contained on a paper scroll. Oh my clumsiness! The scroll fell to the floor and rolled out its entire 50 meter length, every centimeter filled with witness names!

The judge began to speak. To my surprise he said nothing about my disruption to the courtroom. Rather he began: "Its 10 o'clock now. We'll take a 15 minute break, after which you can begin questioning your witnesses. Then this afternoon closing arguments will begin."

Closing arguments? CLOSING ARGUMENTS? "But your honor, the prosecution had 8 1/2 months to present their case during which time I wasn't allowed to ask a single question cross-examining any witness. And now you're giving me less than 2 hours to present my case? Whose idea of justice is that?"

"First of all, Mr. High-Powered-Attorney, another outburst like that and I will hold you in contempt of court. You know the penalty for that, don't you?"

I grimly nodded my head knowing full well the penalty for contempt of court was getting sent to Abu Ghraib, stripped naked, dressed only in a homely pink bonnet and shown on perpetual late night reruns of Reality Iraqi Justice on cable. In my pudgy physical condition it was without doubt a fate worst than death!

"And since you asked, Mr. High-Powered-Attorney, the decision to give you an opportunity to mount a defense for your client comes from the very highest seat of justice on the planet, The Israeli Supreme Court. Otherwise you wouldn't even get that opportunity. Any questions, Bub?"

I grimly shook my head in the negative. I could feel the eyes of every courtroom observer on me as the blood drained from my face and I staggered to reach the back door of the room which was suddenly the size of a football field. In passing I glanced over at Saddam. His right hand kept moving back and forth at his throat like an unemotional mechanical figure. I was doomed!!! Saddam was doomed!!! And yet I wondered how many of those courtroom observers pictured me at Abu Ghraib naked in a pink bonnet. Oh cruelty!

I had good fortune on the break. My luck was about to change. I was able to order and down four espressos in 15 minutes. Boy was I wired now! Try to stop me.

The trial resumed.

"Do you have any witnesses? Then I suggest you call them."

"Yes, your honor. For my first witness I call Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon."

"You're kidding, aren't you?"

"No your honor he was on my witness

list."

"Yeah, but he had a prior engagement that took precedence. I guess there was a \$1.98 all-you-could-eat brunch at the Hungry Bagel going on at this very moment. Next Witness."

I was understandably stunned. But I proceeded on thanks to my four espressos. "I call the bag man, Benjamin Netanyahu, Israeli Finance Minister."

"I guess it won't come as a surprise to you that he's enjoying brunch in the company of Mr. Sharon. Next witness."

OK. So I couldn't get any witnesses from Israel. That's not too surprising. But surely America has to be cooperative in Saddam's trial. They were most vocal in wanting to show the Iraqi people how justice works. "For my next witness I'll call Senate Leader Bill 'openness is the hallmark of democracy' Frist."

"Not available."

"OK any of the other 99 senators on the witness list."

"Not available."

"At brunch with Sharon?"

"Hey, somebody has to pick up the tab. Next witness."

"I'll call Assistant Secretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz. And if he's not available Douglas Feith, Larry Franklin or any of the other neocons from the Pentagon."

"Not Available."

"Don't tell me they're at brunch with Sharon?"

"I don't think so. Last I heard they were living in some caves in Tora Bora."

"Yeah come to think of it its probably not safe for them back home with their faces on the new deck of cards and all. OK. Steve Rosen of AIPAC?"

"Nope"

"Oh come on judge. And I so wanted to ask Mr. Rubin if he can still conduct business in the dark now that AIPAC is radioactive."

"Now let's get on with it! Do you have any more witnesses?"

"Just one your honor. I call Kofi Annan to the stand."

"Not available."

"Your Honor, I can't believe that Mr. Annan didn't show. I suppose you're going to tell me he's at brunch with Sharon too?"

"Don't be silly. We just didn't invite him to the proceedings. Too much of a doom and gloom contrarian you know. If the defense has no further questions, then we'll break early for lunch. Be back at 1 o'clock sharp for closing arguments."

I was devastated. What kind of attorney can't call a single witness or ask a solitary question in the biggest trial this century? I couldn't eat anything for lunch, you know, thinking about the possibility of getting cited for contempt of court and having to wear that unattractive pink bonnet. But I was able to down 6 more espressos, glory be! Somehow I didn't feel like the failure I so obviously was.

The extended lunch break, even though over 2 hours long, was all too short. It was now time for closing arguments.

The prosecution was smug and arrogant. They felt their case was a "slam dunk" and acted like it. Their summary was short "Hey, dumb brown-skinned people of the jury, you've seen the overwhelming evidence against Saddam Hussein and his stupid attorney. Now off these clowns." With that he sat down, glanced over at me and HE motioned his right hand in a sawing motion across his throat! Oh great. Just what I need.

Well at least he didn't make reference to a pink bonnet.

When it was my turn I couldn't help but notice that the judge was starting to drift off. He obviously didn't have any of those espressos. Not even a laite. I'll bet he must have had the jury special. Turkey with Tryptophane. Yes, that's it. And I remember him going back for seconds. I wondered: was this the work of Saddam's diabolical chemical and biological weapons program? As the judge's head nestled in his arms on top of the desk, I could hear faint but unmistakable snoring. Finally some fair and balanced justice.

This was my chance to earn my big high-powered attorney fees. A victory meant a lifetime supply of anchovy pizzas and a bathtub full of Ben and Jerry's. I was almost ready to explode from the excitement. Or maybe that was from the 10 espressos I had chugged down today. Either way I was READY.

"Ladies and gentlemen of the jury. We fully admit that my client - the guy over there with the hugh right hand swinging mindlessly back and forth under his chin - my client was a baaaad man. Terrible. The worst. Everything the prosecution said about his sordid activities is true.

But so what? Iraq was, and is, a tough country to run. I mean, do you feel safer now than when Saddam was in charge? Are you economically better off now than

with Saddam? Ask yourself are there more or less Iraqi bodies lying in the street under the 'coalition of the willing' than under Saddam?"

I was just getting warmed up. I hadn't even begun my smoking-gun argument to the jury. Ah, the judge was entering REM sleep, nice and quiet and docile. Saddam's right hand dropped down to scratch his crotch and thoughts of that pink bonnet began to fade. LET'S GET IT ON!!!!

I now showed video clips of cable to the jury. Even though they hadn't been placed into evidence during the trial! The prosecution objected strenuously. But their pleas fell on deaf ears - more accurately-sleeping ears. Saddam that sly fox had hidden his chemical and biological weapons in turkeys. Here we were searching for stockpiles of chemical OR biological weapons in Iraq and Saddam combined the two, stuffed them down some of those big birds and had them sitting right under our nose the whole time. Absolutely brilliant! Who in the world would have thought to look there? Hats off to you Saddam!

I was back to addressing the jury, which wasn't easy since I had to talk over the prosecutions constant screams of protest. "Ladies and gentlemen, you heard Kofi Annan declare the war illegal. Now that means there was no basis for the United States and the 'coalition of the willing' to invade Iraq and topple this fine cut of a man with the larger-than-life right hand. So you have to ask yourself, 'Why would they do it'"

You also should ask yourself 'Why would the United States congress approve a special \$10 billion payment to Israel? I mean that's \$6000 per Israeli child while at the same time congress burdened. US children with a deficit of \$7000 each in a single year? On the scoreboard of life that's Israeli kids with a lead of +\$13,000 over US kids! And that's just one payment in one year. I don't know if Israeli children are considered God's chosen people but they most certainly are the chosen people of the United States congress.

"Do you think Israel has any good reason to refuse the United States an audit into disposition of the special \$10 billion paid by the US congress even after hearing Sen Frist say 'openness is the hallmark of democracy? Why does Israel insist on keeping their \$10 billion as a secretive slush fund? And do you think its a coincidence that Israel's \$10 billion slush fund deposit just happened to be included in the congressional bill for the \$87 billion to fund the Iraq war?"

"Do you have any idea how much \$10 billion is? I know its difficult for us ordinary human beings to comprehend such a large amount of money but let me try to tell you anyhow. Why its enough to provide 100 people with \$10 million each and 435 people with \$2 million each and still have over \$8 billion left to buy other 'friends' in many countries."

"You also heard how Israel's western agent, AIPAC, arranged biannual trips to Israel for US senators, representatives and numerous other centers of political influence. Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, I ask you: do you think these politicians were so overcome with religious fervor that they felt compelled to visit the Holy Land? Or maybe they couldn't find a good vacation beach in Florida, California, Hawaii or the Caribbean? What do you think? Or maybe they just happened to find travel to Israel a rewarding trip, a HIGHLY rewarding trip."

"Now fighting a war isn't free. It costs lots of money. Even more expensive if you hire others to fight your war for you. And poor little Israel wasn't big enough on their own to buy the war the neocons drew up for them. What to do? What to do? I know well get the United States to fight our war. Yes. And we'll get the United States to give us the money needed for the payoffs in this illegal war to senators and representatives as well as other centers of influence in the US, UK, Italy, Australia, etc. Yes. That will do the trick!"

"So in closing let me summarize for you. We have the United States Congress overwhelmingly voting to give Israel an obscene \$10 billion concurrent with funding for the Iraq war. You have Israel taking that money and establishing a \$10 billion secretive slush fund. You then have Congress coming to Israel in droves through AIPAC arranged trips. Then amazingly any little thing that Israel desires, Israel gets, including an illegal US led invasion into Iraq."

"So all I ask of you is to connect the dots and do the right thing for your native son, Saddam." Blank stares. That didn't register.

Let's try a different approach. "What I meant to say is I want you to follow the money to see what's behind the unwarranted attack on my poor innocent client."



Still no perceptible response from the jury. Not good.

"What I really meant to say, ladies and gentlemen, is in making this important decision to free my client rely on your common sense" Still no indication that I'm getting through.

"Oh, whatever. You know what I mean!" But there was no indication that they did. To say the least I was getting frustrated by now. In my desperation I turn my back to the jury to look at the judge who's now beginning to stir from his nap. Oh, great. Just what I need, more pressure. I glance up at the king-sized picture of "W" when suddenly it hits me.

I spin back around to face the jury while pointing up to "W". "If the lightbulb's not lit, you must acquit..... if the lightbulb's not lit, you must acquit..... if the...." Suddenly I see the juries faces light up. In unison they began slowly nodding in agreement. I could even see some of them begin moving their lips if the lightbulb's not lit, you must acquit if the lightbulb's not lit.....

I decided to end my close on that note. All the while the prosecutor was going absolutely ballistic. Finally, he even went over to shake the judge awake. And he did. To his regret. Big mistake. The judge cited him for contempt and battery.

Groggily the judge ordered the jury to the deliberation room. They left single file looking like they're dancing the Conga while mouthing the words 'bulb not lit, must acquit... bulb not lit, must acquit...' The judge glared intently at me, knowing full well that I had something to do with this turn of events. But he wasn't about to admit that he was snookered by Saddam's chemical and biological turkeys.

The jury only took 2 1/2 hours to return a verdict, in a trial that lasted more than 8 months. They could have reviewed reams of evidence provided by the prosecution including pictures of gruesome mass graves, beheadings, torture, rape and on and on. They chose not to. And in the end they returned a unanimous "Not Guilty" verdict on all counts.

Following the conclusion of proceedings both Al Jazeera and CNN interviewed the jurors in depth. Although desiring diametrically opposing outcomes, they both determined that, to a person, jury nullification was cited as the reason for the verdict. A quote obtained from the jury for man summarized the panels feelings:

"Without question Saddam Hussein was shown to be a dangerous and brutal thug. But we reject the assertion that Israel should dictate the fate of ANY Iraqi, particularly using the Zionists self-centered and deeply corrupt payoffs to the American political system to do their bidding. It is a miscarriage of justice not only to Saddam Hussein and the people of Iraq but towards every Arab and Muslim in the world." And here I thought I wasn't getting through to them. They understood everything I had said. Just goes to show you should never underestimate the power of a fair and balanced jury when they understand the true facts.

Saddam walked out of the courthouse a politically powerless but free man.

At last word there was a movement to erect a new statue of Saddam Hussein in Iraq, exceeding the height of any that had come before it. I saw the prototype. It was a highly complimentary rendering of Saddam. But I found it rather odd that he was in a saddle astride a turkey. Oh well. I never did much understand art.

When I awoke, I was in a cold sweat and made my way, rubbing my eyes, to the bathroom. As my eyes began to focus, I was crushed! The bathtub wasn't filled with Ben and Jerry's ice cream! It was all just a cruel dream. Oh well, maybe that's just as well. It had been some time since I gave the tub a good cleaning anyhow. I'll bet there wasn't a load of anchovy pizzas down in the kitchen either. Drat!

On the bright side at least there weren't any of those menacing pink bonnets seen lurking about.



Reflections

By Yahya Al-Olfi
alolfi@hotmail.com

Might may seem right, but every season must end

The latest United Nations Report about the conditions of the Palestinians under the Israeli occupation, in addition to the extensive killings, incapacitations and injuries inflicted by the Israelis against the unprotected Palestinians whose conditions as it seems confirm to us every day as if the world has digested the daily Israeli brutality as something normal to see everyday before tomorrow worldwide without any reaction as long as such atrocities are endorsed by the most powerful country in the world, the USA.

The said report confirms that half of the Palestinians have no providers and are living on international charities, that half of the breast-feeding women are suffering from anemia while children are suffering from severe malnutrition.

The Palestinians are not merely killed and their houses being bulldozed but also they are being deprived from water. Israel has confiscated most of the water resources and destroyed hundreds of water wells.

During the past decades the Zionist controlled media and lobbies in Europe and America were able to cover the true color of the Israeli entity but steadily and daily the truth is becoming clear to all the people and the gap is widening between what the Israelis allege and what they are doing indeed to the Palestinians.

The world now sees Israel just like the Apartheid Regime of South Africa. Not only that, but ebody now tends to compare Sharon with Hitler, Milosevitch and Radovan Karaditch and the rest of the internationally famed criminals.

Europeans who aided and helped the establishment of Israeli have become irked with the Israeli extermination acts being practiced in these days leading to hundreds of killings, house detonations and the destruction of farms.

The International Court of Justice's resolution denouncing the wall being built by Israel has convinced the non-convinced that Zionism equals Racism and that the Israeli daily policies are dangerous to the worldwide security.

Israeli allegations in that the Palestinians were native of Greek Islands in the Mediterranean are being scoffed at because the Israelis are the ones who are aliens to the land and do come from different ethnic backgrounds but having one link and that is Judaism which is not a reason that is valid enough to build a nation on.

Israel and its policies are creating a Hoto- Tutsi situation, for while the Hoto criminals used knives to kill the Tutsis, Israelis are using airplanes, drones and machineguns in their systematic programmed killings. So, that is the only difference!

It is repulsive, Israeli children are grown up believing that killing Palestinians is like killing chickens or like being on a Hunting Trip. The majority of Israelis as it seems have become unfeeling and thus they can easily commit crimes even against the Israelis themselves. In fact, indications have lead now and in the past to many killings of Jews perpetrated by Israel itself in order to justify an Israeli policy.

History tells us vividly that Taba detonations are exactly a duplicate of the Israeli detonations of King David Hotel when U.K was still occupying the then Palestine which has become all of a sudden modern day Israel. Israelis are not stupid for they also justify their acts willily using the "security allegation" which is an age-old pretext said again and again.

This pretext has become now known to everybody, that it is being used to kill whenever and wherever it suits Israel. Through continuous usage of this pretext unfortunately many were convinced that Israelis are poor and who always are in danger while reality tells us that Israel is the most powerful in the region and others are being menaced by it not the other way round.

Ariel Sharon, has never ever been keen with regard to any peace initiative. Sharon also showed clearly his anger against the road-map process to solve the Palestinian exigency. Only lately the tactics of Sharon vis a vis the road-map are becoming clear.

Weissglas, an Israeli official divulged to a prominent Israeli Newspaper named "The Land" that Sharon's intended withdrawal from Gaza is but a preemptive plan to replace the road-map process and hence cease forever the establishment of a Palestinian State.

The American Administration under Bush appears so naive with regard to the Israeli tactics and is losing USA's remaining credibility with regard to the Palestinian Crisis.

In my opinion now and most probably in the future Israel has got three options, either to continue its savagery endlessly against Palestinians and Arabs, establish a neighboring viable Palestinian State or inevitably meet the destiny of the South African Apartheid Regime taking into account the hatred building up worldwide against Israel.

Continued from page 1

Feeding young minds

Some were even financed by al-Haramain charitable society in Saudi Arabia which the Saudi authorities close won as it was proved that the society was involved in fund-raising for terrorist activities.

The investigations found out that only in Hodiedah schools around 810 people are working as teachers. The committee in charge of this task which was set up by the presidency expected to finish the task by the end of this year. This might disclose many more schools working with their own syllabuses without the knowledge of the authorities.

The most important consequence of the Sa'ada insurgency of Hussien al-Huthi is that it has raised concern over the religious doctrinal schools threatening the future of this country plagued with poverty and tribalism.

The cabinet decided in its meeting June 29th to shut down such schools operating without license. It said in its statement "due to the connection between extremism, militancy and certain curricula that promote deviant and

alien ideologies...the cabinet has issued orders for the immediate closure of all schools so as to realize moderation in Islam, preserve national unity, and to increase security and stability."

Some of these schools are being supported by the government like al-Hawthi. The government plan was to stop funding of these schools which bring their closure and for the others which are being financed by some people in Yemen and from abroad, the government will close down.

However, President Ali Abdullah Saleh said in a meeting with security later that these "religious schools will not be closed down but they will be working according to the education law and their work would be organized so they can operate after completion of secondary schooling and under monitoring of the ministry of education."

The plight is that the ruling regime tried to use such schools and religious sects against each other. In the beginning it supported the Salafia and Muslim brother against the socialist

party. Then, it supported al-Hawthi against the fanatic Salafia. The consequence was the bloody killings of Sa'ada. Now, the political regime is flirting the Sophists or mystics considering it as a group that present a rosy and moderate picture of Islam. But, this is not in the interest of Yemen.

These schools teaching different doctrines in a society that is tribal, conservative and heavily armed can pose a potential threat if the government does not monitor and control. There must be control over all these schools including al-Eman University which has become a pain in the neck for Yemen.

Even some voices in the Islah party have begun alarming the danger of this university which the US accuses of promoting extremism. Yemen really needs to address doctrinal teaching right now to avoid serious consequences.

Such a step by the authorities in counting the number of these schools is good but has to be followed by others that lead to control of the religious education.

More press under fire

"We are not a newspaper that has just been founded yesterday. In fact, our newspaper was supposed to celebrate its 25th anniversary soon, and the timing of this governmental measure has indeed sabotaged our plans," he complained.

This comes in a time when press freedom in Yemen has been steadily monitored locally and internationally, as several incidents have caused concern about the freedom of press in Yemen, especially as the Editor-in-Chief of Al-Shoura opposition newspaper is still in custody.

Human rights activists in Yemen are upset due to the successive measures taken against non-governmental newspapers, fearing that this could signal a tendency to retreat from promises made by the regime to enhance democracy and allow more liberties, specifically in regards to freedom of expression.

الف مبروك



أجمل التهاني والتبريكات مع باقات
من الورد والياسمين نهديتها للأخ

عبد الله عبد الإله

سلام

بمناسبة الخطوبة وقرب الزفاف

الف الف مبروك

المهنتون:

منيف محمد سلام وجميع الأهل والأصدقاء



بنك اليمن الدولي
INTERNATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN

ALL TIME MONEY

ATM

If you maintain an account with us apply for an ATM card to enable you withdraw cash (Yemeni Rials or U.S Dollars) during the 24 hours every day throughout the week



If you do not maintain an account with us rush to the nearest branch of IBY to open current or saving account.

Now you can use the ATM card to pay for your purchases at retailers through Point of Sale.

For information or subscription please call us on 01-407030 or visit our website : www.ibyemen.com

SUZUKI
سوزوكي
جيبني

It's time to change to the best ...
حان وقت التغيير إلى الأفضل ...

SABEHA TRADING COMPANY
شركة سابعه للتجارة

Head Office : Sana'a - Tel: 01 - 404340 / 201359 www.suzuki.com.ye
Hodeidah - Tel: 03 - 262579 / 262580
Taiz - Tel: 04 - 228460 Ibb Tel: 04 - 408139

القيادة للمسافات الطويلة ؟ بلا تعب !

مشروب الطاقة شارك ، يعيد الطاقة إلى حياتك.



SHARK
ENERGY DRINK

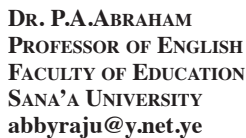
Reenergize Your Life
يعيد الطاقة إلى حياتك



الوكيل الوحيد / شركة الشرق الأوسط للتجارة المحدودة (متكو)

A letter to the teachers of English: 63

Develop writing skills of your learners (2)



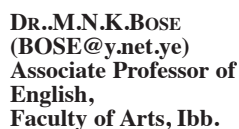
The body is in fact energy vibrating at a certain frequency, and all its frequencies have their own natural flow. However, when we make a judgment about something (rather than discernment), the judgment gets stored in the cellular structure of the body in the form of a physical and/or emotional block.

- Reiki is always drawn and never given. Do not take credit or blame for the final result
- Reiki is an intelligent energy and follows its own logic, knowing where and to what extent it is required. Therefore it is not necessary to diagnose before treatment.
- There is no overdose of Reiki and it can never do any damage as it only flows in the area and quantity required by the recipient.
- No special kind of power or ability or knowledge is required for Reiki. It is simple and natural enough for anybody to learn and make use of.
- Reiki is passed only on request. Not

It is said that worry, hurry and curry are the root causes of all illness. Worry is a signal, which shows how stuck you are in the ego and its attachment to having things its way. It is one thing to have concern about our loved ones, or about taking care of business properly etc. It is quite another to keep on worrying about all these. Worrying over the past is also futile, as the past never exists. If you regret something you did in the past, feel

The five Reiki principles given by Dr Usui, in fact, help us to improve the quality of our lives, even if you do not practice reiki. Dr. Usui probably recognized that, if used wisely, they would remove the cause of suffering and disease. If followed faithfully, these principles will lead to a more positive outlook towards life because, though they appear to be mere concepts and beliefs, they are totally wholesome and life affirming when integrated with daily practice of reiki.

(The author of this article is a reiki practitioner)

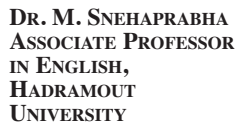


While developing writing, both the aspects of writing – cognitive as well as motor aspect – should be paid attention to from the beginning. However, motor skills are preparatory and so should get precedence over the other. This involves activities such as practicing the correct shape and size of each letter of the alphabet, joining each letter with the other in the right way. Activities found in the Workbook

In the next few letters, this is what I am planning to concentrate on – how to teach the beginners the basics of handwriting such as the correct shape and size of each letter of the English alphabet, how to join each letter with the following letter while writing a word etc. I am sure, you will find them useful.

Yours fraternally,
Dr.M.N.K.Bose.

Farewell



With a heavy heart, rather tongue-tied
I have to leave this hillock numbed
Where I have spent long, long years
The best period of life in high spirits
All bright adolescent days in mirth
As well as the joyous youth of infinite
worth
Adieu! My alma mater as well as my

workplace
 Numerous friends have I here of
 diverse streams
 Teaching, Non-Teaching, Men and
 Women
 We had together dramas, seminars
 Festivals, Music, Art, Sculpture
 And what not!
 We had long hours of discussions
 On literature, politics and everything
 on earth
 A number of picnics had we gleefully
 Time spent together jovially
 Which sure, never will return.
 I had inspiration for creativity
 From this campus, no doubt in plenty.
 Generations one after another
 Were taught by me with ease
 They occupy various positions

One thing, I assure you
Wherever I go
I carry your memory
And I am proud of you.

Solution: 210105

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

[illegible]

YOUTH FORUM

Calligraphy



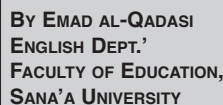
Abdullah . A-Harekal
Fourth Level
Faculty of Education,
Al-Mahweet

But did you know that English also has many different scripts? Perhaps they are not so important in English nowadays as the different scripts are there in Arabic. Calligraphy is probably the most important form of art for the Muslims. It is seen not only in the Qur'an and in books, but also in many other places. It

Some of different English scripts are so common that you will almost certainly see them in your reading. Three of the most common scripts used are Roman (based on letters developed by the Romans about 2000 years

ago) Gothic (which developed in northern Europe between the 10th and 15th centuries AD) and Italic (from 15th to 16th century Italy). How common are these scripts and where will we see them? Random script is probably the most common. This is because it is clearest and easiest to read. Almost all the newspapers, magazines and books which you will ever see in English use some form of the Roman script. Gothic script is quite difficult to read, even for native speakers. It is usually seen on letterheads, in the names of newspapers, and outside buildings. Italic script is always written by hand. However, a slanted version of Roman script is often used in printing to stress or emphasize things, and this is also called Italic.

The closest stranger



Sometimes my words are of unexpected
kind

Hard to your ears and tough to your mind.
I'm sorry, but I can't think the way you do
Cause there's a barrier between me and
you.

A barrier made of certain kind
Surely present in your heart and mind
Who knows one day it may disappear
Taking away all the pain and fear.

The closest person you are to me
But strangers it seems we'll always be.

Stop and tell me

BY A. M. AL-MA'AMARI,
FACULTY OF MEDICAL SCIENCE,
HOEIDAH UNIVERSITY

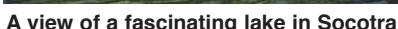
Tell me:
How do you want me to be happy,
When you are the one who hurts my soul?
How do you want me to be merry?
When my sadness has been your goal
My emotion is a whirlpool
Which I can not control.
Stop for a moment and tell me:
If you have a heart or a stone wall
Or on love ... you have a firm rule.
Love is great and isn't a doll.

My life is a frozen winter, which is too cold
Of course you gave me a coat, though with
many a hole
The agony is intense and dreadful
It has made me a picture of grief
But your silence and pride must fall
It may be today or tomorrow, that's all
Yet I am proud of my grief
Which has been my adornment like a jewel
Pick them and store them, if you like
Just in case ever in future they satisfy your
whim, ego or the like
How do you want me to be happy
When you are the one who hurts my soul?

**CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISEMENTS
PAGE**

The diachronic value of multi-cultural societies (2-2)

Continued on page 10



أبورياض

لتأجير السيارات بجميع أنواعها

صنعاء - جدة - أمام فندق رمادة حدة - تلفون : 410594 - جوال: 71181643
 Sana'a - Hadda - Near Ramadah haddah Hotel - Tel: 410594 - Mobile: 71181643





NET
Technology
نت تكنولوجي

**Comprehensive
network solutions**

We offer:

- All networking requirements
- Network installation and maintenance
- Fiber-optic networking
- Uninterruptible network functionality

apw
APPS&AC GROUP COMPANY

D-Link

3com
Silver Partner

CISCO SYSTEMS


You can count on our profound experience

Sana'a: Tel 467726, Fax 467725, Taiz: Tel 222336, Fax 222335
Email: net@y.net.ye, www.netyemen.com

Yemenia
Holidays
اليمنية للسياحة

عروض خاصة بمناسبة الإجازة الصيفية
شاملة التذاكر والإقامة


صعنا عدن تعز المحيرة سيقون المكلا



تفتح بأجارتك معنا
اليمنية

تدعو من الطويلة
15-21 17 22
01-21 14 18

www.yemenia.com



**CONSOLIDATED CONTRACTORS
INTERNATIONAL COMPANY - SAL**


**CONSTRUCTION OF MECHANICAL
AND HEAVY CIVIL PROJECTS**

- ⊕ Petrochemical plants, refineries.
- ⊕ Heavy, light industrial plants.
- ⊕ Power and desalination plants.
- ⊕ Fuel and water storage tanks.
- ⊕ Oil fields ancillary installations.
- ⊕ Air purification for industry
- ⊕ Marine docks, harbours, deep sea berths & refinery terminals.

- ⊕ Offshore structures and underwater works.
- ⊕ Pipelines construction and maintenance.
- ⊕ Prefabricated accommodation & office facilities.
- ⊕ Sewage treatment plants & collection networks.
- ⊕ Airports, roads, highways, bridges & fly-overs.
- ⊕ High quality buildings & sports complexes.
- ⊕ Water treatment plants, reservoirs & distribution systems.

Sanaa
Tel: (967-1) 441638
Fax: (967-1) 441630
E-Mail: cccyemen@y.net.ye

Aden
Tel: (967-2) 377328
Fax: (967-2) 377716
E-Mail: cccaden@y.net.ye



New Horizons®
Computer Learning Centers

Microsoft Office System

Ask us about training
on all programs within
the new Microsoft
Office System such as:

MCSE & MCSA 2003

Microsoft Office System

Connecting people, information and business processes

Sana's Trade Center - Algeria Street

Tel: 448573 / 449356/57/58/59

Info.yemen@newhorizons.com

www.newhorizons.com

