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Monday, 24 April, 2000 - VOL. X • Issue No. 17 • Price 30 Yemeni Riyals • Founded in 1991 by Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

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Inhumane Crime in a Private Jail

In response to the brutal crime against seven citizens from Al-Sharq city, A'anis, governorate of Dhamar, committed by two Sheikhs from the area in which four of them died and some went mad, residents of Osab, Raymah



and Jabal Al-Sharq sent an appeal to president Ali Abdullah Saleh requesting him to enhance the power of law and arrest sheikhs Nasser and Ali Al-Mikdad and hold them accountable for their crime.

The two sheikhs imprisoned on Tuesday 11 April 2000 the seven men in a container. Four of them had died of suffocation and hunger, another two gone stark mad and the last is still in the extensive care unit in the hospital. They noted that sheikh Al-Mikdad infamous actions are flagrant and outrageous violation of human rights that must not be tolerated.

Reports have mentioned that the sheikhs accused those seven persons of theft. They imprisoned them for three days in a tightly closed iron container in Jabal Al-Sharq district, Dhamar

governorate. Consequently, three of them died of thirst and suffocation. The fourth died in the hospital. Two others went crazy and the last one is now in an intensive care unit in a hospital.

Prisoners had to get rid of their clothes due to intensive heat inside the container. They also had to urinate on each others' hands and then drank it because of thirst.

Security forces of the governorate were able to arrest the private prison keeper. However, the two Sheikhs are still at large.

Sources from Dhamar told Yemen Times that the three dead men were: Mohammed Ali Al-Osabi, Ali, bin Ali Al-Osabi and Bin Domal from Raimah. This inhumane incident has aroused a wide-range condemnation among the people who demanded the authority to arrest the sheikhs and present them before justice.

The death of these citizens reminds the Yemeni people of the private sheikhs' jails of which some were destroyed in Al-Odain district, Ibb governorate. Moreover, an investigation committee was assigned at the time by the Parliament to inspect the case.

Reports show that the laxity of the authority in dealing with the sheikhs of Al-Odain through giving them financial compensations and renovating these jails has encouraged other sheikhs to take the law into their hands.



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Yemenis Angered by "Rules of Engagement" Everywhere

The reactions against the Paramount movie, "Rules of Engagement" continued last week all over the USA. Several media organizations reported the demonstrations and described the movie as racist. The Yemeni community in the USA was shocked with disbelief and had to wait for some time



Part of the Yemeni Embassy staff, under the direct supervision of the Yemeni Ambassador to USA, participated in the demonstrations. As the issue of the movie is getting more and more important on the Yemeni and Arab agenda, reactions and responses are expected to intensify during the coming weeks. Yemen Times will be interviewing, Mr. Hussein Ibish, the person behind the organization and efforts against the movie, and will publish that full text of the interview that will include critical questions and plans in regards to the movie on next week's edition.



love Yemen. In order to learn the reaction of the Yemeni community and Embassy in the USA, Yemen Times flew to Washington, D.C. interviewed the Yemeni Ambassador Abdulwahab Al-Hajri in

regards to the movie. "We are disappointed and shocked for the movie. In regards to what can be done, it is so limited. Legally we have a small possibility of winning the case, we are studying all possibilities to try and act strongly against the producers and the movie. However, because the movie is mainly watched by the younger generation, any press release or interview would do little good

Policemen Entitled to Fire at Demonstrators in Yemen

A draft law authorizing police officers to open fire at any dubious gathering of more than 5 people was presented to the parliament last Saturday. The draft law, titled "police authority draft law" comes within the government's policy to limit demonstrations by giving police officers the authority to disperse demonstrators by any possible means. This draft law coincides with a number of demonstrations staged in some eastern and southern governorates such as those in Al-Dhalea, Yafe'a,

Al-Habilein and Hadhramout. The first secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) in Hadhramout Hassan Ba'owm said that a peaceful demonstration would take place on April 27 to express condemnation of the oppressive measures against the demonstration in the city in 1998 which led to two deaths. "Nobody has the right to stop it even the government. It is a right that is guaranteed by the constitution. People must not keep silent if the draft is passed. They must reject it," he added.

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Police Officers Beat a Person to Death

Amin bdullah Al-Samti, from Ibb, was beaten to death last Tuesday by police officers in Al-Odain security office. A reliable source told Yemen Times that Al-Samti was suspected of being drunk. The victim's family refused to bury the body until the investigations are over and the perpetrators are held accountable. The case is being looked into by Ibb Prosecution.

A Yemeni Citizen Murdered in the USA

Shaker Alashwal (New York)—A Yemeni citizen, working in Brooklyn, was fatally shot on Friday. Saleh Abdullah Al-yafai, 37, was shot in the chest and back just after midnight inside the Flatbush Avenue in the Wingate section, the authorities said. His killer had been harassing the workers in the store for months, and was rebuffed when he demanded that he be allowed to sell drugs in the store. About an hour later after the argument on Friday he returned to the store and fatally shot Saleh Abdullah, the cousin of the owner. Saleh had been working in construction after having worked in another Yemeni store on Church Avenue for five years. He had stopped working in the store to avoid handling beer, and pork. On Friday he went to the store to help his cousin only to be gunned down by a drug dealer.

Yemen Social Fund Project, As "Best Practice"

The World Bank's Community-Driven Development Group selected a Yemeni micro-credit project, Yemen Social Fund for Development Project (SFD) as one of four best "best practice" projects and presented it to finance and development ministers in a seminar during the Spring Meetings (April 16-17, 2000). World Bank support to Yemen has developed a successful approach to community-driven development and financially sustainable micro-finance. Even in remote corners of the country, small bank-financed community projects are being implemented in partnership with the community. The SFD was established in Yemen in 1997 with support from the WB to help reduce poverty, provide basic services to remote and poor communities and provide income generating opportunities to the economically active poor. The SFD uses intense "grassroots" consultations. It has worked with the communities to restore traditional water-harvesting system and increased girls school enrollment by providing facilities and in some cases supported new health facilities.

Bombing Military Positions of 25 Mechanized Brigade

Ma'areb, military posts belonging to the 25 Mechanized Brigade stationed in Serwah, Ma'areb, last Saturday evening came under RBG shells by some tribesmen from Juham residing in the area.

Such attacks have already taken place and are said to be due to the government constant ignorance to meet their demands including compensating farmers affected by floods in 1996 and employing some of the residents.

On the other hand, some saboteurs from the area have blasted the oil pipeline for many times, however, the government could tempt them through some high positions and military ranks.

Sheikh Wounded in Tribal Fights

Last Tuesday, continuous clashes between Sobaih and Al-Omairan tribes residing Hurab valley, Karamish, Ma'areb governorate resulted in three injuries including Sheikh of Bani Sobaih, Mohammed Murzah. Now he is in the extensive care unit in Al-Thawrah Hospital in Sana'a. It is worth noting that the tribal fighting broke out three months ago due to a dispute over a plot of land. Fights have claimed the lives of three persons and some were injured including children and women. In addition a number of houses and farms famous for coffee cultivation were destroyed.

Mr. Hassan Al-Zaidi, chairman of Ma'areb Coordination Organization for Human Rights Organizations called upon sheikhs and social dignitaries to interfere to stop this war. Mr. Al-Zaidi condemned the negligence of the governorate officials and said that this is a sure signal of the government's desire to extend conflicts among tribes.

Around 46 NGOs to Close Down

The Insurance and social affairs Office in Aden issued a warning against about 46 non-governmental organizations of closure if they do not arrange their affairs according to law (11) for 1963.

A great number of people as well as organizations condemned the warning targeting a large part of the national organizations. They asked for canceling the law which they said was made during the Yemen Arab Republic and not in the United Yemen whose constitution gives the right to establish such organizations.

New WB Projects

The World Bank announced last Thursday that it would carry out new projects in Yemen. One of the intended projects is the promotion of civil services which is estimated at US\$ 30 million. The project aims at developing the strategy of services offered to civilians in the long-run.

Yemen Supreme Court Sanctions Prison Terms

A Yemeni judicial source has recently said that Yemen's Supreme Court has supported imprisonment terms against seven Moslem Britons convicted last year on terrorism charges. A Yemeni court had tried last year seven men aged between 17 and 33 of Pakistani or Arab origin and found them guilty of forming a terrorist band aimed at carrying out sabotage acts in Yemen. The convicts were sentenced by the court to prison terms ranging between 3 and 7 years. They were among ten persons arrested following the 1998 kidnapping of 16 Western tourists in Yemen. Four of the tourists were killed during a rescue attempt by Yemeni authorities.

US Ambassador to Yemen, Press Conference

US Embassy in Sana'a, Yemen issued on Saturday 22 a press release mentioning that the American ambassador Barbara Bodine would hold a press conference at the embassy headquarters on April 25. The news conference would be devoted for talking on the 10th anniversary of Yemeni reunification on May 22.

Bahrain's Information Minister Visits Sana'a soon

Bahrain's Minister of information and culture Mohammed Al-Matwa'a is scheduled to arrive in Sana'a soon, conveying a message to President Ali Abdullah Saleh from His Highness Sheikh Hamad Bin Issa Al-Khalifa, emir of Bahrain.

The message is said to be dealing with bilateral relations and areas of cooperation, and regional, Arab and international issues of common interest.

Japan to Set Up A TB Fighting Center

A delegation from the Japanese International Cooperation Agency arrived in Sana'a on April 16 to discuss with ministry of Health officials procedures to establish a medical center for fighting TB in Aden similar to those already established by the same agency in Sanaa, Taiz and Hodeidah. The project's cost is estimated at \$ 700 million.

Yemen, Iran & World Bank Funding to Build 11 Bridges

Reliable sources in the Ministry of Urban Planning and Construction report that negotiations between Yemen, World Bank and some private Iranian companies are currently taking place to obtain funds for building 11 bridges and subways in the capital Sana'a. The recently inaugurated fly-over the first bridge in Sana'a. The government plans to have new bridges built so as to relieve traffic congestion

at some road intersections. Some concrete steps have been initiated in this regard, the source said, adding that execution will take place at different stages in the second half of this year or at the beginning of next year.

The Ministry has completed all designs of the bridges to be built in Saba Roundabouts, intersection of Haddah and the Ring Road, intersection of Military Academy, intersection of the road leading to Sa'adah including the 60m street as well as in some other areas in the capital, the source added. It is also expected that there will be subways in Bab Al-Sabah and Bab Al-Yemen.

Monkeys in Wadi Yalool Heights

Residents of Wadi Yalool, 97km to the East of Taiz, at Al-Birk, Al-Makha District reported recently about the spread of large groups of monkeys damaging their crops and water wells. An atmosphere of panic has spread among the residents who are unable to drive these away monkeys as they hide in high mountains, reports say.

Permanent Representative For The IESCO Appointed.

A new decree has been passed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to appoint Mrs. Khadijah Radman Ghanim a permanent representative of Yemen in the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Culture Organization in Morocco. Mrs. Khadijah was the UNESCO vice chairwomen, Sana'a, before the new post.

Kuwaiti Resident Ambassador to Yemen

The government of Kuwait has announced that it would promote its diplomatic representation in Yemen to resident ambassador who will arrive next month in Yemen. Close sources have revealed that the Kuwait embassy is ready to facilitate Yemeni laborers' immigration to Kuwait upon Kuwaiti requests, restart economic cooperation as well as development support to Yemen.

The Yemeni-Kuwaiti relationship came back to the normal stream after a long communications which led to the appointment of a Yemeni ambassador to Kuwait a few months ago.

Yemen & Jordan, Further Cooperation

Minister of Education Dr. Yahia Al-Shoabi met last Wednesday the visiting Jordanian Minister of Education Dr. Izat Jaradat. The two ministers reviewed means of enhancing cooperation and expertise exchange in the field of education between the two countries.

Dr. Jaradat arrived in Sana'a on April 17 on a several-day visit to Yemen.

Peace Supporters Organization Declared

A new organization adopting the name 'Monadhamat Ansar Al-Salam (SAM)' (Peace Supporters Organization) has been recently declared in Taiz. The organization's major objective is fighting terrorism and extremism and spreading peace.

Municipality's Continued Victimization of Shopkeepers

Even as the nation is gearing up for a gale celebration of the 10th anniversary of reunification, municipality launches its characteristic extortion campaign against shop-keepers and technical workshops. Yemen Times learnt from reliable sources that a number of shop keepers have been arrested even five-years. The authorities however assert that they evaded payment of taxes to the municipality, and defiled the image of the city.

It is worth mentioning that arresting traders by municipality violates constitutional provisions and human rights as well. Till now, approximately 600 peddlers have already been behind bars in the Central Prison, Sana'a.

Russia Resumes Drilling Oil in Yemen

Mr. Victor Kaliogene, Minister of Oil in Russia, confirmed that his country

is interested in developing collaboration with Yemen in different fields, especially in the field of oil, energy, and mineral wealth.

Mr. Victor expressed his happiness to send a delegation of officials and experts to Yemen to explore possible ways of cooperation.

Last Friday, Mr. Victor met ambassador of Yemen in Russia, Mr. Abd Ali Abdulrahman. He received a letter from his brother Mr. Mohammed Alkhadem Al-Wageeh, Minister of Oil in Yemen. Both officials discussed expanding relationship in the field of oil and mineral wealth.

Japan Relieves Yemen's Debt Burden

The Government of Japan extends to the Government of Yemen a debt relief grant aid amounting to (150,203,000 Yen), i.e. approximately (US\$ 1,430,000), based on a decision taken by the Trade and Development Board (TDB) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to adopt debt relief measures for countries which have been facing serious difficulties in servicing their debts.

Notes to this effect were signed and exchanged on Thursday, April 18, 2000, between Mr. Ahmed Mohammed Sofan, Minister of Planning and Development of the Republic of Yemen and Mr. Akira Hoshi, Ambassador of Japan.

U.A.E Aids to Yemen

An U.A.E ship loaded with food arrived in Suqatrah last Saturday. The Ship was to help the island's residents suffering from damage caused by torrential rains floods.

Mr. Nasser Al-Swaidi, the society's chairman of the board of directors said that the shipment is worth 1.3 million Dirhams and that it is the second of its kind. Last March the society had sent the first shipment of foodstuffs for residents of the island. He also added that a society delegation had headed for the island to oversee distribution process. These aids were sent under instructions of his Highness Sheikh Zaid Bin Sultan Al-Nahyan.

British Ambassadors Converted to Islam

The wife of the British Ambassador in Yemen Mr. Vic Henderson converted to Islam. According to sources close to the Ambassador say that she has even changed her name to Hoda. According to same sources, the wife of the Ambassador does not want to talk to any body about this, and she considered it a personal matter. Her conversion to Islam is a result of her deep reading and understanding of the Islamic teaching.

Al-Saeed Cultural Activities Kicked Off

Al-Saeed cultural activities were kicked off Sunday April 22, 2000 in Taiz. The activities will last until April 26, 2000. At the inauguration party, several speeches were addressed by Mr. Abdul Al-Rahman Al-Hijri, governor of Taiz and Faisal Saeed Fare'e, director of Al-Saeed Establishment. A number of poets as well as writers are participating in the competition. On Monday, some doctors will hold a seminar titled "A book in discussion". Tuesday's activities will be holding a seminar on the Yemeni reunification and a meeting will be held Wednesday to discuss the topics winning the prizes of the late Hail Saeed Ana'am. In addition to that a conference would be held on globalization, its economic, information, scientific and cultural effects.

Russian Medical Team Arrives in Sana'a

A Russian medical team consisting of specialist professors arrived last week in Sanaa. During its short-term visit the team will perform a number of surgical operations in Al-Jumhuri Hospital of Sanaa and Al-Ulafi Hospital of Hodeidah.

Al-No'aman Enlightenment Establishment Declared

On the occasion of the 91st anniversary of Al-No'aman's birthday on April 26, the pioneer of enlightenment movement in Yemen, an establishment



WORLD NEWS

Little World Progress on low Birthweight

UNICEF reported April 5 that babies born under 2.5 kg have a 40-fold greater risk of dying in the neonatal period and a 50% greater risk serious developmental problems in addition to other illnesses, including premature death and illnesses associated with cardiovascular disease and diabetes, in later life. Carol Bellamy, the agency's executive director stated that little progress has been made on decreasing these risks over the past decade pointing out that new partnership in the future are needed to help remedy a problem that continues to impact millions of poor children and their families.

Government minister escapes injury in bomb blast

Agriculture Minister Said Berkat narrowly escaped injury in a bomb attack in northern Algeria. The report said six people, including two soldiers, were killed in recent violence in the North African nation. On Thursday, Algerian soldiers killed three members of an armed Islamic group in a mountainous region around Tefaha, 280 miles west of the capital. Algeria has been gripped by an Islamic insurgency since 1992, when the army canceled elections that the now-banned Islamic Salvation Front was poised to win. More than 100,000 people have been killed in the violence since then.

Hoping against Hope

Ethiopia and Eritrea to meet in Algiers

President Esayas Afeworki of Eritrea has indicated that there will be proximity talks between Ethiopia and Eritrea before the end of April at Algiers. Although the Ethiopian government has said nothing officially, diplomatic sources confirm that there are intentions to hold the meeting. No one has the details of the agenda including the OAU. Words are expected from Algiers on the exact date of the meeting. It is still being expected that the discussion will be held at the level of foreign ministers. The Ethiopian and Eritrean border dispute started in May 1998.

Some 1155 Iraqis killed or wounded by US, UK air strikes

An Iraqi military official has stated that the US and British air strikes against Iraq resulted in killing 295 persons and wounding another 860, while US congress member Tony Hall stressed the need to make a distinction between Iraqi armament and humanitarian issues. The spokesman of the Iraqi Defense Forces told reporters on last Thursday that most of the victims are civilians, asserting that the weapons used by the US and British planes in their air strikes are internationally banned and that these weapons include depleted uranium.

6 million L.E for establishing the first museum for the Egyptian cinema

Egyptian Minister of Culture Farouk Hosni agreed on establishing the first museum and storage area for Egyptian cinema at a cost of 6 million LE, especially as damage to old Egyptian films become a widespread phenomenon. The museum, which is affiliated to Ministry of Culture and supervised by Egyptian Company for Studios (a governmental company), will be located on 1,500 meters of land near the pyramids. The establishment of the museum will be finished in one-and-a-half years, and it will include the cinematic works made between 1914 and the present, as well as a wing for photos, the belongings of Egyptian cinema stars and original copies of scripts of the 100 best Egyptian films of the last 100 years so that the museum would be a tourism attraction.

Turkish prime minister meets leaders in hunt for new president

Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit on Saturday met with his coalition allies and opposition leaders to try to agree on a candidate for president as the deadline for entries loomed. Ecevit is seeking a successor to President Suleyman Demirel, whose term expires next month. He has warned of division in the three-way coalition and even derailing of its ambitious economic reform program if the issue is not resolved smoothly. The deadline for candidates to announce their running for the largely ceremonial post expires at midnight on Tuesday but no heavyweight name has emerged yet. He said all parties had agreed that party leaders should not run for president—this would rule out junior coalition partner and Motherland Party leader Mesut Yilmaz, widely reported to be interested in the post. MPs must elect the new head of state to serve for seven years in up to four rounds of voting by May 16, failing which general elections must be called.

bearing the name of Al-No'aman Enlightenment Establishment will be declared. The event will take place in the Al-No'aman auditorium in Sanaa Faculty of Arts.

The board of directors represented by Sheikh Abdul Rahman Ahmad No'aman said that invitation would be open to those interested in the history of Yemeni national movement to attend the event.

The establishment's office has already been inaugurated in Al-No'aman's house in Madhbab.

Yemeni-Cuban Committee Convenes in Havana

The Yemeni-Cuban ministerial committee begins Monday meetings in the Cuban capital Havana. Minister of Planning and development, Ahmed Sofan, is heading the Yemeni delegation to Havana meeting which discusses cooperation ties between the two friendly countries.

"A number of agreements and protocols on cooperation will be signed during the 3-day meetings" said Mr Sofan.

The agreements deal with encouraging investments and trade-exchange in addition to health care, youth and sports, and electricity.

Conference on Higher Education

In coordination with the Consultative Council and foreign and education ministries, the Arwa University spon-

sors a conference on higher education in Yemen for the period 16-18 May 2000.

The conference discusses reality of higher education in Yemen over the past 10 years. "The main ideas under discussion in this conference have been carefully explained and are comprehensive, dealing with all concerns and problems of higher education" said Ms. Dr. Wahiba Fara'a, rector of Arwa university and vice chairwoman of the preparatory committee for the conference.

Fourth European Cinema Festival in Sana'a

During the period 4-14 June 2000, the Fourth European Cinema Festival will be held in the capital, Sana'a. 10 European diplomatic delegations including Germany, Poland, Turkey, the Check Republic, Holland, France, Italy, Britain, Russia and Hungary. This festival has become an annual practice in Yemen since 1997. In the past, it was held in June 1997, May 1998 and June 1999 at the Yemeni Cultural Center.

The preparation for the festival consists of several steps. It does not just involve the diplomatic delegations and cultural centers in Sana'a but it also includes Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Cinema Institutes of the participating countries. The program of the Fourth European Cinema Festival should be printed and distributed before the mid of May.

Mr. Abduljaleel Ghailan Ahmed

“We can not talk about how can we get over the crisis in Yemen unless we acknowledge that there is a crisis”

The civil war of 1994 pushed some people from the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) outside the country. They have been robbed of their jobs. They are now living in some Arab and foreign countries. Among these politicians is Mr. Abduljaleel Ghailan Ahmed, Yemen's ambassador to Egypt before the civil war. Mr. Ghailan is a graduate from Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Arabic Language Department, Algeria. In 1971 he was a teacher at the Commercial Institute in Aden in 1971. He was a General Manager of Education in the former People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY). Between 1972 to 1975, he was Vice Minister of Education. Later, he was appointed as the representative and the vice secretary general of the PDRY at the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO). Since 1980 he worked as an ambassador at the Foreign Ministry, and an ambassador in Libya and Malta. Then he was appointed as the Vice Secretary General of the Central Secretariat Committee for Foreign Relations in the YSP. Since the civil war, he is living in Egypt. Mohammed Hatem Al-Qadhi, Yemen Times Managing Editor met him in Egypt and filed the following interview

Q: Could you please give us a brief idea about the period of 1994 civil war?

A: One actually does not know how to begin, and what to say. The 1994 war was a catastrophe. The catastrophe could have been avoided if there were well-meaning main players in Yemen's political arena. The previous wars in Yemen before the unity can be justified for such reasons, but to wage a war after the achievement of the most conspicuous event in the lives of the Yemeni people, is indeed the worst catastrophe. Political factors, a chain of events following the unity led to that horrible war. It disrupted the progress process in Yemen, at various levels, economic, social, and psychological.

It is dreadful that some people view southern Yemen not as part of Yemen, but of Southern Arab Region. Who is responsible for spreading these false concepts? I can say that this matter is a natural reaction of the people who struggled and sacrificed to achieve the unity. I do not mean the people in the South alone, but people in entire Yemen. Yemeni people struggled hard to achieve this historic event; the unification. In spite of the struggle that led to that historic achievement, which is a direct result of the tenacious political leaders in the South and the North, a series of disturbing events after the achievement of unity showed that there would be a war. I do not like to talk elaborately about the war because everybody knows about it.

Regarding your question what happened after the war, I can say that the unity has been achieved geographically, but not psychologically in view of the disastrous events that occurred during the war and after the war involving the Southern govern orates. I do not endorse the view that the war was launched by the North against the South. The fact is that it was caused by some forces that became addicted to power. Those forces believed that they would stand to benefit out of the event. However, the Yemeni people and the whole world know the side responsible for this war.

Some people may justify this by saying that those events were for the sake of unity, but the fact is that the unity was achieved in spite of those sacrifices. There are other means to protect unity without resorting to these practices. Political diversity made all parties in the Yemeni society consider the democratic process as the way through which they could solve the problems facing the country. So, all the Yemeni people are well aware of

the cause of that war and the one who was behind it, especially after drafting the Document of Oath and Agreement presented and approved by all political forces to avoid any crisis. They suggested the Document of Oath and Agreement, but the war came overriding this document.

Q: Is the document still valid?

A: I think that the common aspects of the document are still valid. If we want to get over our problems, we have to go back to the articles of that Document. If there are things to be reconsidered in the document, it is possible to have it done. People achieved the result in the form of that Document which was a common denominator for all. It was necessary after the signing of that Document to come back to Yemen and start implementing the terms spelt out therein gradually, but instead of doing so the war erupted suddenly. The war was not waged against the forces in the Socialist Party, but against that document. Some people refer to us as non-Yemenis. This is an awful situation for the Yemeni citizens who feel that they are being treated as citizens of tenth degree. The average Yemeni feels that he is out of the society, living in rural areas, and ruled by some people according to their whims. This way of thinking caused problems to unity. If we want to get over this crisis, we have to stop these practices. It is commonly known that the victor in a war boasts of himself and derides others. That is why we hear some people make a dichotomy saying this is secessionist and this is unionist. There were some secessionists both in the South and in the North.

Since the revolutions of 26 September and 14 October, there was a trend towards renunciation with the South. Before the independence of the South, 28 seats in the state council were allocated for the South by officials in the North. The confrontations after that period were really caused by a sense of false vanity. We were happy to see the development of some positive attitudes. One of the main outcomes of the Yemeni revolution was how we can achieve unity despite all the differences. Instead of joining hands to forge unity and create a fair Yemeni state where people can find equality, and to put the proper man in the proper place, they indulged in war. If we consider the state of affairs in Yemen, we find that the intellectuals do not occupy positions in its body politics. Those who run Yemen are mostly those who are not intellectuals. This is an irony none can deny. I believe that we cannot talk about how can we get over this crisis unless we acknowledge that there is a crisis. The crisis, precipitated by the war, is still persisting up to now. The war caused unemployment. There is a deterioration in people's living standards. Perhaps a minister, a manager, and even the small employee can do private work because the system allows them to explore different means for a living. You can guess how hard it is for the citizen who earns an average of only \$ 30 or \$ 50 to live. A minister's salary is no more than \$ 100. How can he afford own cars and villas? From where does he get the money? We have to ask this question because there are some people who feed on the garbage to survive. So, the central issue is, how we can get over this crisis that inevitably leads to poverty, corruption, violation of rules, burglary and other evils.

Some people may say that the Socialist party was involved in such nefarious activities before the unity, but all these events were also happen-



ing in the Northern part of Yemen in a way more frequent than those in the Southern part. After achieving the unity, we hoped to adopt the best and healthiest features of the two systems, but unfortunately, but that did not take place. This matter accelerated the secessionist tendencies among the people. The whole Yemeni society is not secessionist at all. It is only a political or an ideological conflict and/or the rumors spreading among the people in the South who describe them as atheists. They said that they must become Muslims first and then they will be united with them. This crisis can end through committed officials who are there in Sana'a. The decision is in their hands to deliver Yemen out of this crisis. To achieve that, they have to apply law and order and give people their rights. If they do this, people will feel that there is equality and stability in the country. They will believe that there are common interests. All of us agree that the first four-years after the unification of Yemen were the golden years because they opened the door to prosperity in Yemen. That door was that of democracy, political plurality, and development. People could talk freely about the wrong doings of the government and officials.

Q: Do you think that democracy is still prevalent in Yemen now?

A: Well, this reminds me of some rulers who said let people and the press say whatever they want, but I

will do whatever I want. Democracy in the underdeveloped countries is not yet mature, but it is growing up. It grows and develops by some political leaderships who themselves believe in democracy. So, Yemen is in need of such political leadership that believes in democracy, not taking it as merely a catchword. It is an awful situation to conduct the polls, and ask supervisors from foreign countries to come and oversee the process of voting. What kind of democracy are they talking about? The real democracy that Yemen witnessed relates to the post-unification period up to the year 1994. I can prove this by saying that the balance of the two forces in that period was the main ingredient of democracy. Despite the

mistakes which occurred during that period, people enjoyed their rights freely. The important thing is the acceptance of the results the polls. The crisis of Yemen did not end by the victory of one side over the other; crisis still exists there. If the officials want to get over this crisis, they must confess that there is a crisis.

Q: During the war of 1994 you were the ambassador of Yemen to Cairo. Why had you been sacked? Why haven't you come back to Yemen?

A: It is known that I had a role to play in the war which cannot be defaced or defiled. I struggled for a real unity. When I was at the embassy, I was against this war; I was and am in favor of unity. Those who know me, know my position. We will struggle for a real

unity today and tomorrow. Regarding your question, I do not know how I was removed. I was just told about it by the Egyptian officials, not by one of my country in civilized and polite way. Then I understood the message and left my job at the embassy.

I did not come back to Yemen. How can you come back to a country where you are accused of being a secessionist. How could I come back when I was removed from my position? How can I come back when my son's scholarship is canceled. They did this because they wanted to force me back to Yemen and approve that war, but I refused to be a partner in bloodshed. I believe that the unity of Yemen can

not be a reality in this way. Unity does not mean geographical unity, but psychological unity. I found that there are some people who say that there is the Arab South in Yemen. The British colonialism was calling South Yemen as the Arab South. Now, they are saying like that.

Q: What are the guarantees you want so that you can come back to Yemen?

A: Well, everyone has of course the right to decide whether to come back to Yemen or not. The one who controls authority is seriously the one who can take this decision of giving amnesty. When I think of coming back to Yemen, I must be given assurances. Many of my colleagues came back to Yemen, but they came back to streets. They are prisoners inside their own houses. They are without jobs, and without salaries. When I was at the embassy, my salary was stopped three months before the outbreak of the war, but I did not know what the reasons were.

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A day above Yemen publication was supported by BP Middle East.

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Director of Aden Security Office to YT

We have great ambitions for attaining security and stability in this city

The great progress and development, taking place in the Commercial and economic capital of Yemen Aden, the great leap of investment, especially after its announcement as a 'free zone' and the inauguration of Containers Terminal require more security and stability. What is the role of security forces in Aden to attain to security and stability? Yemen Times Aden bureau chief Redhwan Al-Saqqaf interviewed Director of Aden Security Office staff brigadier Mohammed Saleh Turaiq and filed the following:



Q: How do you assess security situation in Aden?

A: I would like to tell the readers of the Yemen Times that security is prevalent in the city. We have strict instructions from President Ali Abdullah Saleh that security forces must spare no efforts to ensure security in Aden. On their part, security men always do their best to make Aden a secure place.

Q: To what extent the recommendations and decisions of the 10th conference for police officers have been followed up?

A: Just last Wednesday morning a special course for Aden police officers was concluded. This, in fact, is one of the fruits of the conference which recommended such courses to enable police officers to cope with the new developments. We even requested Aden University to participate in the conference that responded positively through a number of lectures in law and psychology to make the course even more practical and beneficial. Fortunately, the course was a success.

Q: How do you assess your job of detecting crimes?

A: As a security apparatus, we make every effort for ensuring stability, and it is really prevailing in Aden. However, crime is still there, but it is

not that serious. There have been acts of sabotage, such as blasting incidents carried out by agents whom policemen have been able to detect.

Q: What about land disputes and the ambivalence in executing orders?

A: Administrative orders are sometimes conflicting. We try to avoid this through coordinating with the local authority, especially in cases related to land distribution and contradiction of judicial verdicts. This creates many problems for policemen. However, we are trying hard to overcome such problems.

Aden is becoming more important day after day especially after declaring Aden as a free zone and for this reason the number of people who want to purchase land zooms.

Q: How is the process of establishing special police force for the free zone going?

A: A special batch of police officers has graduated for this purpose. It consists of a well qualified and trained team to shoulder the responsibility of achieving security and stability in the

free zone.

Q: What about the judicial police?

A: The Ministry of Interior has identified a number of police schools that accept eligible students to prepare them to form special judicial police. There will also be special police forces for airports and ports, criminal investigation and traffic. Regular training courses are to follow for graduates, according to their specialization. There will also be policewomen to work at locations that are suitable for them.

Q: Some police stations in Aden lack modern devices. What are your comments on this?

A: There were used to be only 6 police stations in Aden before unification. Now there are 17. This is one of the achievements after the unification. There are other achievements, of course, such as police patrol cars that go round the streets to see that all is well. There is also the central security unit that provides the city's institutions with the needed help to attain security. It also provides police stations with highly qualified and well-

trained personnel when needed.

A number of training courses have been held in Aden under the auspices of the Ministry of Interior to outline future plans to achieve security in the city. In addition, we are planning to facelift police stations buildings to keep abreast of the new development and changes.

Q: What are your future plans to qualify police officers?

A: There are many plans to improve the quality of their performance in detecting crimes and other assigned operations through their participation in a number of training courses in the city or even abroad. We also try to provide security apparatus with all new technical devices. On the other hand we try to make the relationship between policemen and the public closer and built on trust.

Q: Is it true that some irresponsible policemen blackmail people?

A: We denounce such practices certainly. Let me, through the Yemen Times, call upon all those who have been wronged by police elements to inform us and we will undo the wrong. I hope that the Yemen Times and other newspapers would disclose instances of policemen trying to blackmail people. Our leadership represented by President Ali Abdullah Saleh is more concerned about citizens' security. You, journalists are specially requested to report on any such case to us for appropriate action.

Q: As a security body, to what extent are you committed to uphold human rights?

A: Our main objective as a security body is to protect human rights and property. We organize special courses on human rights from time to time for policemen. Our Holy Qur'an and the Republic's constitution attach great significance to protection, as well as respect for human rights. We will not be tolerant with those who violate human rights.

Q: It was recently reported that smuggled goods are regularly entering the city. What would you say in this regard?

A: It is partially true. However, we cooperate with the authorities concerned such as the customs authority and the Southern District to control smuggling into the city. A few days back we were able to

spot a good number of smuggled items such as cigarettes.

Q: Any last word?

A: We have great ambitions for attaining security and stability in this city. I hope that security will prevail in Aden and all over Yemen. I wish Yemen prosperity and progress. I would also like to congratulate our leader, president Ali Abdullah Saleh, the government and the Yemeni people on the occasion of 10th anniversary of unification. Through the Yemen Times let me also call upon policemen to match their leader's expectations.

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Peddlers Striving for Livelihood

By: Mahyoub Al-Kamali

Gazing at an oft-quoted phrase "Towards granting a Humanitarian Touch to Globalization," a peddler wonders if he has anything to do with it. He is lost in thought, "Will I be able to ensure two square meals for my family? Will I be free from the constant trouble triggered by the Municipality employees?" All these question-marks and worries pop up in his mind while the future seems to be too insecure and elusive for him.

Peddlers are aware of the rapid changes taking place around them. They are aware of the rapid increase in Yemen's population, doubling every 19 years at a rate of 3.7%. They know well the imbalance between the individual income rate, needs of labor market and lack of job opportunities. However, the major concern of these

people does exceed that of earning a modest livelihood to support their families.

These peddlers have no doubt about the government's intentions and abilities to pass suitable laws and plan public welfare policies. So they fondly hope it will be able to protect them from rapacious municipality employees who usually rob them of their little earnings. They are using honest ways to earn their living; they have not resorted to violence or committed kidnapping to blackmail the government. These innocent individuals are the hapless victims of destiny. They could not help taking up this way of earning, especially in view of the deplorable economic conditions. These peddlers' concerns and worries aggravate during rainy seasons for their sales decrease considerably. The idea of allocating a marketplace for them would not make their condition any better because they may not get enough customers there. Peddlers merchandise are promoted more at street corners and squares of the towns than in narrow kiosks in a market complex. Ironically enough, those supposed to help them are the

very ones to suppress them. The government institutions should have drafted policies to relieve their suffering and improve their conditions instead of doing otherwise. Interestingly, this is what the big shots in the government repeatedly emphasize when times of price hike come. They every now and then confirm that they will adopt some specific measures to ensure that the price increase - as a result of the economic and financial reform program - will not affect the poor sections of the society. However, soon we find that all these words and promises have vaporized in thin air and are nothing more than empty and shallow words. Consequently, finding no other alternative, an increasing number of people are stepping down to the streets as street vendors.

It is no doubt true to say that those in charge, if they have the will to help relieve these people's suffering and protect them from these greedy employees devoid of any sense of humanity. Besides being made to pay the hefty fines arbitrarily imposed on them, they have to satisfy and bribe these employees every now and then. What really breaks one's heart is the fact that those in charge are turning a deaf ear to the criminal acts of these employees. Statistics give a scary picture of the situation revealing that about 25.3% of work force have taken to street vending. In addition to that, most of these peddlers are suffering from different health hazards and 55% of them are illiterate. Moreover, these miserable are supposed to support families reaching to 117% rate.

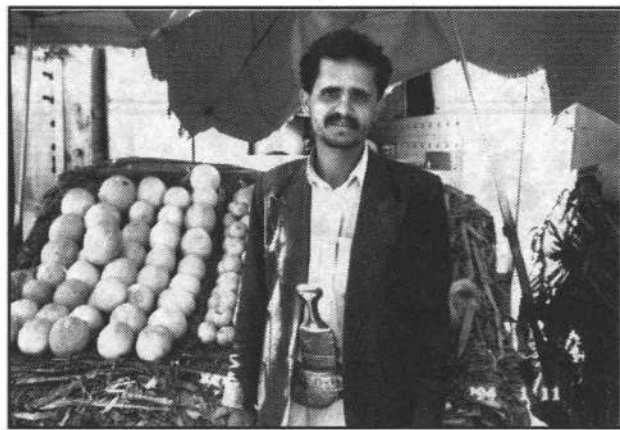
A study conducted by the World Bank to assess the poverty condition in Yemen, found that the maximum average income of poverty for the individual equals \$ 203 annually while the minimum average of poverty for the individual is \$ 142 annually. The difficulties to find other job opportunities have made these people cling fast to this petty trade as the only way to earn livelihood. It is poverty that has made about 2 million of Yemenis of different ages to practice this trade. The study labels this section as people with no income who need help and social protection. Besides, there has been a visible increase in child labor in the sector. Most of them are forced to flee schools and start working to support their families. Many others are from different villages that are afflicted by extraordinary pangs of poverty. Under such conditions these children tend to undertake any kind of job that comes their way and are made them more vulnerable to various forms of physical and mental abuse.

The point that our officials should focus on is not to make them easy victims of the heartless municipality employees but to try to relieve their suffering by creating more job opportunities, training them and making them able to adopt other activities. No matter how many campaigns are conducted by municipality employees to remove peddlers from the streets, it is quite impossible for peddlers to stop this activity mainly because it is the only means they got to live, otherwise they and their families will die out of hunger. Therefore, such actions are



just meaningless and futile to end this ever-increasing phenomenon. If the authorities are really committed to eradicate this phenomenon, they have to plan out and put forward an agenda of action to create job opportunities for those who could not find jobs and to establish training centers to train others making them productive rather than a heavy burden on the society. The Social Fund Development and Work Departure has eventually been established to deal with the conse-

quences of the economic and financial reform program and to relieve the problem of unemployment. The fund was supported by the World Bank with \$ 40 million, a \$ 20 million grant by the European Union and \$ 10 million granted by Holland government. The terrible condition of these people makes all wonder about the fund outcome of the different national as well as international organizations working to alleviate poverty and allay its grave for reaching consequences.



qually, those supposed to help them are the



Agriculture in the Land of Agriculture



By: Hassan Al-Zaidy
Yemen Times, Marib

Ma'areb governorate has natural and geographical basic resources in abundance, coupled by its fertile land, convenient climate and plenty of water, which make it a major agricultural district. Ancient Yemen civilizations such as Saba'a and Hemiar mainly founded on agriculture had flourished in this area. Agriculture was boosted by building dams such as Ma'areb Dam and reclaiming lands.

from 1987 to 1991. Neither private nor government companies are established to invest in this field by buying these crops, storing them for seasons to come or exporting. After harvesting huge piles of agricultural products accumulated on streets is a symbol of the government apathy, ignorance and negligence. Such miserable conditions have made many farmers think twice before deciding to plant vegetables. Some other farmers have given up cultivating their lands mainly because of the heavy losses they suffer. Although many farmers started planting wheat, they soon stopped it for they found that the expenses are far more than the benefit they get and are more than the cost of imported wheat.

sesame, citrus fruits spread over a large area of lands.

Irrigation Techniques :

Most farmers highly depend on ground water for irrigation. However, erratic digging has led to the drainage of ground water in the governorate. Ma'areb Dam was not made use of except for tapping the near ground water wells. There are extensive agricultural lands located near the dam, which however, have never been irrigated from the dam. Besides, Channels Irrigating Project has proved to be inefficient for the difficulties to distribute water to the Western areas due to some geographical reasons. When dry seasons come, people resort to pierce the channel wasting huge quantities of water.

Ancient Agricultural Tools:

So far, most farmers are still using traditional tools in reclaiming agricultur-

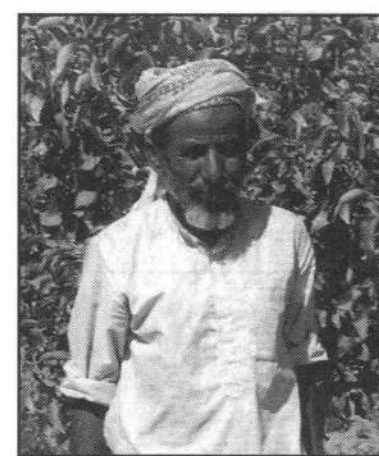
al lands including using camels and donkeys for ploughing. These farmers can not at all afford to buy modern agricultural machines. Besides, the government has always been turning a deaf ear to these farmers' needs. Therefore, many farmers tend to reclaim very small portions of their lands to harvest best of their resources.

Floods:

Rain Floods of 1995 and 1996 had grave consequences on agricultural lands. Many farms located near valleys were swept away by floods. A case in point is what happened in Wadi Dwaar District, Al-Muhjizah, Madghal, Raghwan, Harib Al-Karamish, etc. Many farmers terribly suffered due to these catastrophes. However, the authorities and institutions concerned didn't move a finger to relieve their suffering. On the other hand, there was some local as well as international assistance for those

affected farmers. However, so far they have received nothing substantial.

In this regard, Saleh Saleh Shoil, a farmer whose farm was completely swept away by floods, said "We used to have extensive farms and we used to plant almost every thing including vegetables including apples, oranges, and wheat, etc. However, floods came to sweep every thing away. The Project pump was also carried away and the well was filled up with earth. Since 1996 till date we have received nothing of the aid granted by the friendly countries. We do request the government to provide us, at least, with the basic tools to reclaim these lands or protect what has been saved. However, it seems that the authority has always been giving us a deaf ear. Only those who conduct acts of sabotage are heeded and they are given what they ask for. I do call upon international organizations to come to see things as they are in reality.



The Environmental Pollution:

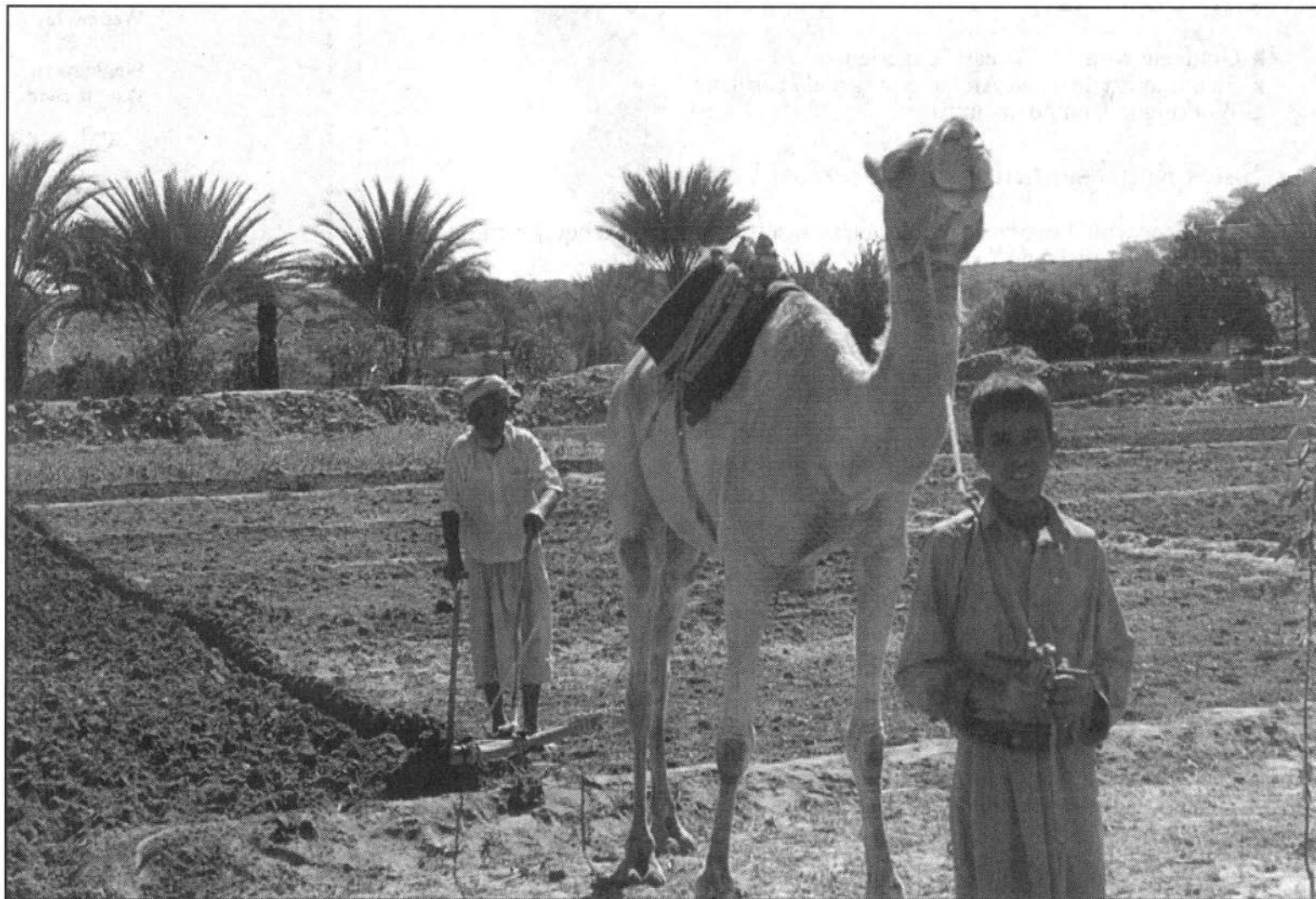
Oil companies working in the governorate have created dangerously polluted environment which has considerably affected agriculture. Besides, piercing the oilline pipe every now and then has resulted in hazardous environmental consequences.



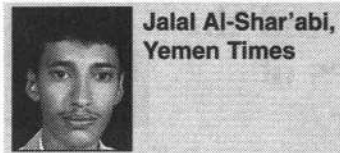
The Rain Floods Effects on Serwah-1996, so far unrepaired

Cursory glance at the present scenario of the agricultural reality of this governorate will be well in order. When Ma'areb dam was re-built in 1986, the residents cherished the hope that the old happy days were back again and that the semi-desert lands were going to be green once again. The people started reclaiming their lands, planting vegetables including potatoes, tomatoes, melons, besides wheat and sesame. Some of the farmers started expanding cultivation of the above crops and dedicating all their arable lands for this purpose. After struggling to plant these crops and fighting all the relevant diseases, farmers are facing the formidable problem of marketing the crop. They are dismayed to find that there is no market demand for all their crops. A matter of fact, this is a pressing problem bewildering farmers

Therefore, most farmers tend to give up growing wheat except for their domestic consumption. Finding farmers furious about their plight, the Organization of Developing the Eastern Areas made available citrus plants which were later extended to about 80% of the agricultural lands in the governorate. After three years of struggle, farmers came to face the same marketing problem, as before. Besides the harvest was not spectacular due to destruction by white ants and other insects as well. The problem of irrigation was also another depressing factor since 1997. Eventually, most of them started to pluck out these plants or leave their farms high and dry as they found that they remunerative prices for the crops. This is the plight of Ma'areb which once boasted of a rich harvest in vegetables, wheat,



The Orphanage in Sana'a Pleads for Help



Jalal Al-Shar'abi, Yemen Times

The Orphanage in Sana'a is a national institution built before the revolution in 1922 and affiliated to the Ministry of Education. It aims at providing orphans with educational, cultural and health services. However, a visitor to this center will never fail to notice the miserable condition of these poor and weak section of the society whose number has mounted to 1500. The center is in crying need of many basic facilities, especially pertaining to education, health as well as housing. It is a pity that the school that once

these students' lives mainly due to the limited resources of the center. There are, for instance, about five students who have heart problems and are in urgent need to travel abroad for treatment. However, the present financial of the center is too low to consider these deserving cases. The Ministry of health, however, is doing a great job, despite the resources crunch. Yet, it should do more and more for the sake of these kids who are very poor and have no one to take care of them. Besides, it has become almost impossible to look after the deteriorating psychological case of each and every student in the center. The health department at the center fails in fulfilling some of the basic essential needs of the inmates. The department lacks the resources to buy some optical and hearing aid for those

also need detergent tools such as soap, antiseptic, etc. The center also lacks essential furniture items such as beds, cupboards and bed materials like pillows, blankets, etc, let alone other facilities such as TVs, gardens, etc. The fourth housing buildings: 26 September, 22 May and 7 July are crowded with students; the fourth building 14 October has not been inaugurated yet.

Regarding furniture, a report presented by the center to institutions concerned made it clear that the housing section needs at least 1500 rugs while the available stock stands at 1200; 3600 blankets while items available are 2400; 1300 beds while the available beds are 800; and 1300 cupboards while there are 600. Although the center depends on the

red crescent activities are almost not existent in the center. It is a pity, there are so many talents among the inmates who can't flourish due to lack of encouragement.

Yemen Times visited the center to review the condition of these students and to report the points of view of those in charge of the center. Mr. Abdul Malek Mohammed Hassan Al-Wadei, general manager of the Orphanage, said "The Orphanage was built in 1922. It has been pursuing its sacred mission during the different



The fourth housing buildings of the orphanage

Building	Floors	Wards	Rooms	Room's capacity	Accommodation capacity	Students living	Surplus by
26 September	2	4	33	12	396	792	396
22 May	3	3	27	7	149	297	108
7 July	3	3	61	2	122	183	61

used to be the center for graduating great and well-known personalities is now lacking some of the basic facilities. The most outstanding of the personalities who was the alumnus of this institution was the late Marshal Abdullah Al-Salal. Now, this school lacks the basic essentials of good education; for example, there are no chairs in the make shift classes. The lack of these services has forced the administration of the center to refuse entry to about 500 orphans each year driving them to streets. The miserable condition of the center has also led to the spread of diseases among the students. The administration was not able to do a thing to save

who have eye and ear problems. The center suffers from the non-existence of an ambulance or another car for following sick cases up. Malnutrition related diseases have also spread among new students as they come from families who are very poor. There is also another problem that may affect students' mental hygiene in the long-run. That is, absence of motherly care and attention of a female matron might stifle their emotional maturity, a problem that deserves serious attention. The housing section in the center lacks adequate basic amenities such as washing machines. There is only one washing machine to cater 20 students. They

Ministry of Education for providing nutritious diet to the inmates, there is a remarkable decline in the standard and items of food provided to students. Earlier there used to be 14 items of food. Now, the number has dwindled down to only 6. The center does also suffer miserably from the constant cuts of electricity. One consequence of this is the breakdown of heaters which are of primary importance to students, especially in winter seasons. To make matters worse, there is no generator in the center to alleviate the problem. The activities in the center are very limited. The environmental, cultural, music, art, agricultural, technical and

governments. There are six administrative departments in the center: the School Administration, Internal Department, Activities Department, Health Department, Secretary Department and Students' Affairs Department. The center embraces students from different sections of the society including those who are suffering from different diseases. Some are suffering from permanent, incurable diseases, others have no families, and so forth. The center can never do its job properly, if it does not have the resources needed to help those students. We have the ambition to prepare students physically as well as mentally so that they become sensitive citizens and contribute in the development of the state just like their fellow men. However, we suffer from the ever-increasing number of students and the limited number of rooms. There are 1400 students in the center and about 500 waiting for their turn to find a place in the center. We do not only teach students and bring them up, we also do our best to ensure their secure future. For example, we try to ensure students' access to higher studies. As a matter of fact, we have many programs for these students, but the more formidable problem we face is the limitation of resources. We do call upon the national as well as international organizations and benevolent people to give these guys their generous help."

center, said "The Orphanage is a historic and pioneering institution in bringing well-being to a vulnerable section of the society who face he sake of the country.

We face lots of difficulties, the most outstanding of which are that of resources. Every year we accept some students, however, to our dismay we are forced under the present circumstances to reject many of them mainly because of the limited space available. Orphanages should be established in different governorates of the Republic, so as to help relieve the pressure we have in this school.

Besides, it is only appropriate that this orphanage should be affiliated with the Ministry of Social Affairs. At present, it is affiliated with the Ministry of Education, which meets all its expenses."

Mohammed Ismail Mahyoub, teacher in the Activities Department, said "If resources are available, we will be able to nourish latent students' talents and merits. We, in the Activities Department, do our best to achieve this especially in the agricultural field. The campus is in extremely unhygienic condition due to the lack of garbage cans. Though the Municipality of Sana'a has promised to provide us with some cans, so far we have received nothing."

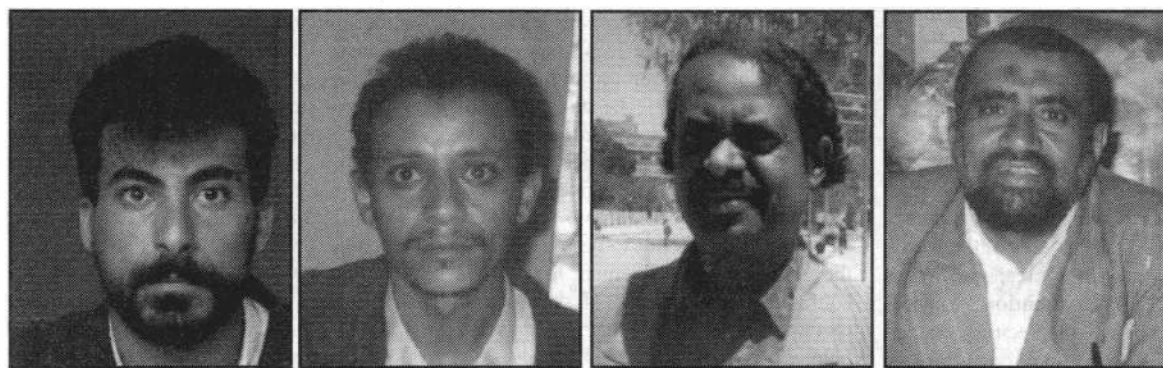
Mohammed Hassan Mohammed Al-Fakih, chairman of First Aid Health Department, said "All the students in the center are in need of health care.

However, the resources available for us are not enough. The donations received from some generous people have helped to establish a health unit which we do our best to improve. We highly appreciate the help and cooperation of the Health Minister in this regard. He has given instructions to hospitals to treat students free.

Some of the difficulties in the health field are as follows:

- 1) Deficiency in immunization services.
- 2) Deficiency in medicine and medical equipment.
- 3) Limited number of qualified doctors, most of whom work voluntarily.
- 4) Difficulties in referring serious sick cases abroad.
- 5) Non-existence of a qualified psychiatrist.
- 6) Non-existence of appropriate checking medical lab equipment such as microscope, x-rays, etc.
- 7) Difficulties in obtaining the optical, and hearing aids for visually and hearing handicapped students.
- 8) Lack of means for transportation."

To cut a long story short, conditions of the Orphanage are horrible and needs a real commitment and support from the government as well as other charities to retrieve the situation and its past status before it is too late. We do call upon the generous people to think for a moment about those poor and afflicted individuals who are hapless victims of destiny and empathize with the sufferers.



Mohammed Ismail Mahyoub Mohammed Hassan Al-Fakih Mr. Ali Abdul Khalik Mr. Abdul Malek Al-Wadei

Mr. Ali Abdul Khalik, director of the

Short Story Cultural Week

Yasser M. Ahmed, Yemen Times

The capital city of Sana'a recently witnessed a major literary event. A week long short story festival was organized by story club in collaboration with Yemeni Authors Union, Sana'a branch, from 8 to 12 of April, 2000. There were a number of stimulating sessions in the cultural week for story in which authors dilated upon the history and important landmarks of the Yemeni short story tradition as well as the problems faced by authors.

The short story writer Zeid Motea'a Damaj, Shafegha Zuhari, and Ahmed Mahfouz Omar were honored along with some budding talented children. A number of short story writers as Arwa Abdo Othman, Huda Al-Attas, Mahasin Al-Hawati, Entisar Al-Harith, Bushra Al-Maktari, Nadia Al-Kawkabani, Riya Ahmed, Nora Zeila, Naseem Al-Surmi, and Dina Al-Jabali discussed a number of stories that reflect their experiments with this popular genre. The focus of these stories the contemporary social ethos. All the speakers highlighted the role of the new generation of Yemeni story writers. Dr. Amna Yosief and Mr.

Abdulbari Taher presented a critical analysis on some stories mention may be made about the story of Mahfouz Omar. Yemeni singers participation enlivened the element of the event. An important sidelight of the event was the inclusion of a special section on the children's stories. Many talented children delivered their creation in the narration evening. Narrator Abdulrahman Abdulkhaliq presented a brilliant review of short stories about children. In a brief discussion with Yemen Times in the story club, the chairman of the preparation committee, Mr. Mohammed Al-Azi Amran said: "I am opposite those who say

that the story as a literary form is declining. On the contrary, it is witnessing development. During the 1950s and the 1960s, story was traditional classical, but now it is new because there are a number of talented young writers who are interested in exploring new horizons in poetry and short stories. Regarding the criticisms against the new generation, it may be pointed out that, poetry and story are two different literary genres. The problem here is how to distinguish them. Some young people have started to write stories which border on close to poetry. There is no ambiguity regarding the short story because it is a popular genre. I do not distinguish between the literature written by women or that of men. It is a mistake to make this difference. The aim of the reader is to communicate with the foreign newspapers to make all people well aware of the contemporary Yemeni literature".

Story writer Ahmed Mahfouz Omar: "I can not adequately articulate how overwhelmed I feel to be honored here. All I can say is to thank all the participants and those who bestowed on me this honor. From the bottom of my heart I thank the preparation committee of the club. I am, indeed very grateful to them for this honor. I am sure the new generation will make a distinctive contribution to the annals of our literature. When life develops, everything will develop. I hope to see many literary authors bosom in future".

Al-Saeed Foundation for Sciences and Culture: a Tremendous Enterprise



Imad Al-Saqqaq Taiz Bureau Chief

As a mark of indebtedness, I feel honored to write about the Hael Saeed family one of the most respected families in Yemen. They are well-known for their hospitality, generosity, charity, and creativity. They often provide Yemen with fruitful enterprises which cover many sectors which many Yemenis make use. This family has been nurtured with in education of highest human values members of this family learn as a family tradition to the environment properly. They are well-bred, ambitious, good-natured, active, modest and helpful. The title children of the family should learn first the Holy Qur'an. They are among the first to graduate from Qur'an schools. Not only this, but they work in tandem towards philanthropic ideals, helping the poor, constructing schools, hospitals, mosques and granting scholarship to promising students to pursue higher studies studying outside the country. What a kind family and what nice people! Among the Yemeni people, this family is regarded as a unique example. In fact, all Yemenis adore them hold them in highest esteem. Such remarkable people have gained this height of excellence because they sincerely swear allegiance to Allah and then to their country. The group of companies floated by them are

distinctive because they grant good salaries to their employees. No words can adequately express the height of glory which this family enjoys. And we cannot forget here the late Hael Saeed (the grandfather), who was the first to establish and run the group of companies and the first to nourish in them such sterling values. Another great enterprise which is worth mentioning here is that Al-Saeed Foundation for Sciences and Culture. It is the first ever institution in Yemen. Mr. Faisal Saeed Fare'a, General Manager of the Foundation rightly terms it as sowing seed for scientific researches. He expects that there will be a lot of scientific and cultural success through this foundation. It was established at the end of the nineties. He added, "the foundation will adopt the many-faceted arena of science and arts, according to the adherence of the founders to this path which they have drawn for themselves." This foundation aims at encouraging pundits and scholars to make researches or develop scientific experimentation in all the fields of science and arts. The organization has instituted a prestigious gain the prize which is awarded of approximately (YR 1000,000) are also granted scholarships to pursue higher studies in their respective fields promoting scholars. Such remarkable achievements can only be accomplished by men of vision like Hael Saeed. I wish them all success and tremendous progress in their present at future enterprises. Let's act together towards achieving the common goals which Yemen can be proud of.

Vacancies

Salesmen and saleswomen are needed to work for Al-Shuaa Trading Est. in the Duty Free Shops, Sana'a International Airport (perfumes, cosmetics, gifts, leather products, games, supermarket, etc.)

Candidates should meet:

- Fluent spoken and written speaker of English Languages.
- (For men) have performed the compulsory military service or been exempted
- Personable
- Experienced are preferable

Interested candidates should apply before 30-04-2000 to the Establishment's General Administration in Al-Saeed Trading Center Sanaa Al-Zubeiry street, Tower (B) Floor/5 Tel: 212508-202868 Fax: 212540 P.O. Box: 10826 - Sana'a. We offer attractive salaries, residence and transportation facilities for women and those coming from other governorates. Yemeni Nationalities are preferable.

إعلان توظيف

تعلن مؤسسة الشاع التجارية عن رغبتها في توظيف عدد من الباعثين من الجنسين وذلك للعمل لديها في السوق الحر بمطار صنعاء الدولي (عطور، أدوات تجميل، هدايا، جلديات، ألعاب، سوبرماركت... الخ).

على أن تتوفر في المتقدمين الشروط التالية:

- 1- أن يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية كتابة ونطقاً.
- 2- أن يحدد موقفة من خدمة الدفاع الوطني - بالنسبة للذكور.
- 3- أن يكون حسن السيرة والسلوك جيد المظهر لائق صحياً.
- 4- يفضل من له خبرة سابقة في المبيعات.

فعل من يجد في نفسه الرغبة لشغل هذه الوظيفة التقدم بطلبه إلى الإدارة العامة للمؤسسة.

صنعاء ش/ الزبيري مركز السعيد التجاري برج (ب) الدور الخامس تلفون 212508-202868 ، فاكس 212540 ص.ب (10826) صنعاء. علماً أن هناك رواتب مغرية مع توفير السكن والمواصلات للإناث والقادمين من المحافظات وأخر موعد لتقديم الطلبات هو 30/4/2000م (الأفضلية لليمنيين)

Words of Wisdom



"I keep repeating that the relationship between those who govern and those who are governed is guided by a social contract. Those who govern are expected to serve the public. The people in return obey the authority of the rulers."

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

Our Opinion

"Rules of Engagement" & the Missing Arab Solidarity

Last Thursday, I attended a demonstration of Yemeni and American individuals in front of a cinema theater against the Paramount movie "Rules of Engagement." I already knew about the plan for the demonstrations some time before they started.

The demonstrators had all the right to condemn such a movie that has already caused our image much more harm than anticipated. I myself went through an incident that showed me the extent of effect the movie had already inflicted on our country's image in the USA. I heard two boys talking at a restaurant about the movie, mentioning how interesting and exciting it was, and how terrorizing and monstrous Yemenis are, children, women and men alike. They also talked about the fire guns held by the Yemenis in the movie and how the producers were able to gather those terrorist Yemeni families. I interrupted them by saying, "Did you ever know anything about Yemen before you saw the movie?" They replied, "No, we only knew about it for the first time from the movie." I explained to them that this is no more than fiction, and that -unlike what has been shown in the movie- Yemen is not the place where there is no civilization, and that the film was actually not shot in Yemen. I mentioned how sorrowful that such racist films are produced at a time Yemen is enjoying quite a good reputation for its development, and cultural standards. The boys were almost shocked, and only learned from me that the images are not from Yemen. They were surprised to know from me what is contrary to the movie, they thought the Hollywood producers would always say the truth.

This goes on and on, and millions of young people everywhere are slowly knowing about Yemen for the first time from the movie. The demonstrations, which took place in Washington, and previously in Chicago, were all organized by the American Arab Anti Discrimination Committee. However, I regret that demonstrator's number was far less than expected, even though participation of Arabs all over the city were confirmed, according to Hussein Ibish, the ADC's Communication Director.

During the interview with Ibish, I realized his disappointment and regret for the small number of demonstrators. With agony he concluded his statement to Yemen Times with a very important statement, "We lack the Arab solidarity, and that is why we are where we are today. If we had solidarity, when Yemen's image is degraded like in this movie, all Arabs would demonstrate. Then if one day Lebanon or any other state runs into similar conditions, Yemenis and all Arabs would condemn and demonstrate. We lack Arab solidarity, and that is why we are weak and humiliated."

As I moved away from the few persons remaining at the demonstration spot, I noticed the sorrow and the disbelief in the few demonstrators faces who were shocked for not seeing the ones who promised to be there for demonstration. I even noticed tears in the eyes of one of them. Indeed, he has all the right to cry. He is not crying sorrowful for Yemen only, he is crying for the lost glory of Arabs and Muslims. He is crying because of the situation we are in today, he is crying for Arab solidarity, the missing Arab solidarity. —Walid Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf, Chief Editor



SILVER LINING

Mohammed Hatem Al-Qadhi

While There is a Will, There is a Way

The British say "while there is a will, there is a way". This is true. Change is the law of life, either to the better or the worse. There is nothing constant. But the change that leads to the prosperity can never be carried out or implemented with a decision only, particularly in Yemen where decisions seldom see the light of day. That is, it is easy for our officials to issue decisions but it is not easy to get them implemented. Change needs a strong will, especially on the part of the people in authority. There must be an inner incentive to substantiate the drive of change and make it meet the needs of the people.

Residents and visitors of the capital Sana'a can not miss to observe the municipality sweepers galloping through to make the city of Sana'a look beautiful and clean. They are working day and night and are short of nothing. They are not suffering from any financial straits as they always allege. They have all the machines and other equipment. Everything is going fine and the situation of some main parts of the capital has really improved. The Mayor of the capital stated that YR 61,260 million had been singled out for this campaign to clean the city for the 10th anniversary celebrations of the Yemeni unification.

People are very surprised to see this serious and hard work in such a relatively short span of time which, if it will continue, will make the city able to handle the garbage and sewer it generates. This makes us conclude that if our rulers want change, they can do it

and nothing stops in their way. Well folks, the question of celebrations in general is a waste of the nation's wealth. The unification is a great event that we all glorify and feel proud of. Unfortunately, the event is associated with a great decline in various aspects of the life of the Yemeni people. This is not the fault of the unity. It is rather the fault of the people in charge who have been misusing the power which led to this deadlock. We suffer from nepotism, favoritism, corruption, political instability, economic deterioration, etc. All this, of course, makes the people perceive the event as the reason of all these problems we are going through. Besides, many think the money spent extravagantly and through the nose on such celebrations would increase the suffering of the people. This money, estimated at \$11 billion or more, can better be made use of if channeled to areas of great priority. A lot of our cities like Taiz live now in the dark and suffer from lack of water supply and other essential facilities. A lot of people feed on the garbage boxes. A lot of schools are without teachers, furniture and other facilities. The list can go on. Therefore, isn't it better if such money be channeled to such areas than on glorifying a deadly corrupt regime which has no will to lead the drive of change in the society? I heard that the people in Brazil went on demonstrations asking the government not to spend the public wealth on similar celebrations. Will the Yemeni people do the same?

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor,

I think that the Yemen should ask for a compensation from the United States as a result of its Hollywood movie called Rules of Engagement that assassinated our reputation and falsely depicted Yemen as a ground of innate cannibals. This will greatly add more damage to our economy that we are trying to improve; like the Aden Free Zone. This movie reached millions of people around the world; including investors who were willing to participate in the AFZ. Else, Yemen should withdraw its embassy from USA and discontinue any diplomatic and economic relations.

Adam Ahmed
emperor@japan-mail.com

Where is HRO???

One day I was invited to sit with a friend of mine in a hotel to chat and watch TV, at 4:30 p.m. while we were watching TV, especially Al-Gazira channel I watched many Chichians: Old men, Ladies, Kids as well as the young and they were weeping and crying bitterly in a refugee camp in their neighbored country, and they were saying "we are not criminals, we did not disturb anybody, we long to go back to our own country".

In fact, I was extremely sad particularly when I saw a kid saying "Why am I here? I do not know why? Where am I??" This incident, like many other inhuman and criminal incidents, reminds me of human rights organization and its business. As we all know that this poor country, Chichinia, is an independent country, but we do not know why it is being left and neglected by HRO as if it was not an independent state in this world.

In my article I would like to ask whether there is HRO or not. If it is there, then, what is its attitude towards Chichinia, what is its attitude towards Russia, the strongest military force? Chichinian people have been being killed, annihilated, eliminated, maltreated as well as driven away from their own country as if they were not human beings. What is the cause or reason?! We do not know.

Unfortunately there is not even a single country in the world which protested, detested or disapproved the massacres and carriages which Russia has done against Muslims of Chichinia. All the countries are silent including America, the mater of peace. In my opinion there is no need of the HRO, because it is useless and powerless. Its duty is to protect human beings from violation, but cowardly it forgot its business. Actually UN is America and America is UN. They are two faces of the same coin.

A nation is being destroyed, killed and driven away from its land, and America, UN as well as the whole world keep silent. So I personal-

ly once again suggest that there is no need of HRO because it is nonsense and apparition. HRO is made just to protect Jews and Christians. It is against Muslims. What has been happening between Russia and Chichinia indicates that there is neither HRO nor UN.

In short, human rights are violated in Chichinia and all the world sees and watches the daily massacres which Russia commits against the Muslims in that area of the world, but unfortunately there is no response. When will the HRO pay attention towards Chichinia?? When will the security council stop Russian from the military operations on Chichinia??! When? And when?

At the end I would like to say that the quietness, fear and cowardice of the HRO towards Russia is because that Russia is a strong and communist country, and at the same time Chichinia is a poor and Muslim country so they must be killed and destroyed. Before I conclude I would like to remind all coward Russians that Muslims of Chichinia will never leave Islam till death. Damn Russia and its criminal people.

Abdul Ghani Al-Mansoub
Ibb University

Something from Memory....

I still remember it if it was just yesterday place: small village on one of Taiz mountain. Time: since 15 years

I used to hear so much about superstitions, which were the most common and favorite subject among people. So, pictures of genii, demon, and ugly old women often pursued me transferred my dreams to nightmares. But in particular day as I was crossing the road in forest like beside cemetery before sunset. Suddenly, I felt that huge hand grasping my head strongly that made me as statue couldn't even ask for help as there was not body around. I thought it was my end and I would be eaten up instantly. Then with shedding tears which fell down as water fall, I entreated him to release and let me back to my mother.

For along time I had spoken to him without any movement telling him politely not to eat me because I was only child for my mother and father, added promising him that I would give him all my toys, money and whatever so. I didn't hear any answer that increased my fear. It was the longest standing in history after it I fell down, for I had talked for along time, leaving my scarf in so called monsters hand which was a bare branch!

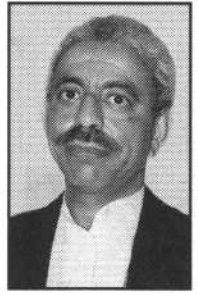
Today when I pass through that place I filled with unexplained feelings I bite my lips just say "damn, superstition".

Fahmia Taha Ahmed
Dept. of English.

COMMON SENSE

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

On Quality, Good Taste and the Public Responsibilities of the Private Sector



While the general approach of Common Sense is to deal with broad national issues that confront Yemen or the Yemeni people, it is also of importance that this column cater to more specific topics that touch on the day to day affairs of the Yemeni people and to look at different elements that make up the social, political and economic mix of the society at a more micro level. No one has any major qualms about the government following a laissez faire policy, as far as its involvement in the economic affairs of the country, but for the Yemeni government this laissez faire policy seems to extend beyond economic implications. On the other hand, this hands off attitude by government is not necessarily out of serious policy considerations that are a result of well studied inputs and analyzed expected outputs, but rather a serious handicap of the Government to make its presence positively felt in the lives of the Yemeni people. This should be realized only when the population of the country would be able to sense that the Government is there to look after their welfare and defend the overall public interest to the maximum extent possible. Being as the Yemeni people have a long stretch of patience and disheartening level of apathy, one would then not ask that the Government push for the optimal extent, in looking after the needs and well-being of the people, but surely it should not be overtaxing on the government to strive to provide minimal levels of public content and satisfaction. It is the least expectation from even the worst type of social and political order that could prevail.

While the government cannot be expected to control our consumer patterns and assure customer satisfaction for every product or service available in the market, one would expect that the government would assure that there is minimal fraud and rip-off and cut-throat tactics practiced by our merciless mercantile establishment - a very strong cartel that has forgotten that it is also, to a large extent, responsible for the unfair treatment that the Yemeni people are subjected to by all the interests of power and influence that prevail in the land. On the other hand, government responsibility for increasing consumer awareness and encouraging sensible consumption habits is not to be overruled. Yet, the government involvement here would be confined to the absence of the appropriate regulatory mechanisms that would assure the helpless Yemeni consumer that, to a large extent, he is not exploited to the maximum level that any unaware consumer could ever be exploited. Moreover, while no one is knocking liberalized trade, which is one of the Jung-ho slogans of the New World Order, strongly promoted by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, that should not mean that the Government just closes its eyes and expect our cutthroat merchants (generally speaking, of course, as there certainly are exceptionally conscientious traders, who try as hard as possible to be guided by highly moral considerations as they engage in the dog eat dog world of the commercial establishment that has blossomed over the last thirty years or so.

In looking at the marketplace and the large assortment of goods and merchandise available for throwing our hard earned money into, it would seem clear that our hard earned incomes are even far less than their declared market prices in the foreign exchange market, as the products and services that one spends them on are really not worth the amounts they are expended for.

A well to do friend of this observer once commented, while hearing about all the gripes that most of the average people were complaining about (mind you this was over ten years ago, when the economic situation was far more bearable then, although well on its way downhill) the increasing difficulties of sustaining a manageable household budget: "Don't you guys believe that you are the only ones having it rough, even people with money are having a tough time trying to spend what they have, because they simply can't find anything that is really worth the money".

It would surely be helpful to the majority of the population of the country if our government can help orient the mercantile establishment to start applying such common trade attributes as good taste, customer satisfaction and goodwill as part of their trading philosophy. It is really unfair to make huge profits and live in lavish splendor, while at the same time those who are providing the means for this quick rise to wealth are being denied the basic expectations of product and service

provision: good taste, higher standards of quality, fair prices and adherence to the minimal health and social implications that are associated with the products and services they provide.

The Yemeni people are tired of being sold "samm baladee" or "domestic butter" that has never passed through the breast holes of any cow or even goat. The Yemeni people are also tired of the artificial garbage they are forced to consume because the real products have literally been banned off the market, except for the limited amounts that cater to the well - to do expatriate communities at the plush expensive supermarkets that have begun to surface here and there. They are also tired of being offered brand name products, the only thing of which they have in common with the same brand name products in more sophisticated markets is the name. This would entail that even the overseas owners of brand name products are closing their eyes to quality standards and other self-regulatory aspects, while the local manufacturers carry on with their licensed products with maximization of profit being the only motivating factor in carrying on with their trade. For this reason, we have brand name tooth paste that comes out of the bottom end of the toothpaste tube and holes that pop open throughout the tube, we have "fruit juices" that even differ from the color of the actual fruit, not just from the taste or flavor, we have chocolate cookies that are more like eating dried mud-brick, we have mint candies that are more like eating peeled off whitewash, we have potato chips that are more like eating dried chemicals; the list can go on and on just for consumer edibles, let alone all the other phony domestically manufactured products, even coming out under internationally known brand names, or twisted versions of such names. It is not the intent of Common Sense or the Yemen Times to make use of this reputable paper to start incriminating any of our respectable trading houses, but it is not fair to ourselves also that we, as consumers, who are the victims of this type of sleazy commerce, just bear the brunt of this form of cheap selling and be quite about it. Let us face it you guys, we know that many of you are enjoying a lot of freedom and exemptions from any government actions or levies, although you may be paying for it. But, you must remember that even if you are paying for it, it is really your customer's money that is being given to those officials who close their eyes while you slaughter us with your poor products. Even those basic ready-made foods are awful in taste and aroma, especially when compared to their imported counterparts coming from developing countries. So, where are all those fancy ministries that are supposed to regulate the standards of quality of domestic products and which give tax breaks and tax credits to these wily "industrialists", who would probably never touch their own manufactured products, let alone eat them.

On the other hand, where is our Ministry of Trade and Provisions, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Industry and the other line Ministries that are not there just to placate the already over spoiled private sector, that has the national and the public interest at the far rear of their minds. We are really tired of those people having a free ride on us, while some of them never pay any taxes whatsoever, even though they own banks, trading companies, factories, workshops, hotels etc. However, they cleverly set up legal cover-ups that enable them to funnel all their profits to their overseas affiliates while their local operations register losses. Yes, if the government is closing its eyes to all this finagling, there are many in the society who are not ignorant of all that you guys are all getting away with. While we can not look after the Government's interests as far as what you guys are doing, we certainly are entitled to look after the value we get for the money we give you.

As can be seen from the above, it is not just the Government that is shortchanging the public. Part of the problem is that the poor Yemeni people have no one to really look after them, not just because the Government itself closes its eyes to what the private sector is doing, but in fact inhibits the formation of independent public interest groups, labor organizations and non-governmental organizations that could make up for where the government falls short, if allowed to do so, which is in a hell of a lot of places. So, we remind the government, again and again, if you cannot do it yourself let the community groups and NGO's and other civic groups have a try at it.

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

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The First Conference On Environment & Human Resources

By: Yemen Times Staff, Taiz

The first conference on environment and natural resources concluded last Monday at Taiz University. More than 120 researchers attended the conference held under the motto "Towards A Pollution-Free Environment." During the conference 94 researches were discussed. The conference came out with a number of relevant recommendations on environment, water resources, etc. The conference highlighted the importance of reservations, banning tree-cutting, protection of natural

resources, using new techniques for combating desertification, driving qat markets outside cities, etc. Dr. Ali Al-Mikhlafla, vice president of Taiz University for academic affairs said that the conference was held for the first time in Yemen to discuss what has been achieved in the environment domain. "Environment issues are of high importance because they are related to man and his health. We are very proud that the conference is held in Taiz, a city suffering of from environmental pollution and lack of water resources. We are very aware of all of this and this in fact what has motivated us to publish the Environment newspaper. We are even planning to establish a society for environment

protection. I hope that universities would help raise the students' awareness of environment," Al-Mikhlafla added. Dr. Abdul Salam Al-Gawfi Vice president of Ibb University commented by saying: "All sectors of people must take care of the environment and improving environmental awareness is an issue of concern for all sectors of the people. Holding such conferences signals the existence of awareness and danger at the same time. It ushers an awareness of the volume of the problem. They realize the real danger awaiting the present and future generations from the ozone depletion and pollution of seas and oceans. It is good that educational authorities have realized that this problem must not be ignored.



Dr. Abdul Aal Dr. Nageebah Mutahar Dr. Ali Al-Mikhlafla

said that the conference was a success and it had accomplished some of its objectives. "One of the main objectives was to get Arab environmentalists and specialists in environmental sciences come together to discuss the ideas they have got in the field. Another objective is increasing people's awareness of environment problems. People are after luxury and comfort and they sometimes use means that damage environment. Therefore, conferences are not enough because we will need to shift the focus to ordinary people through the media. Pollutants are many. The most dangerous are factories' wastes, car fumes, airplanes, ships, etc.

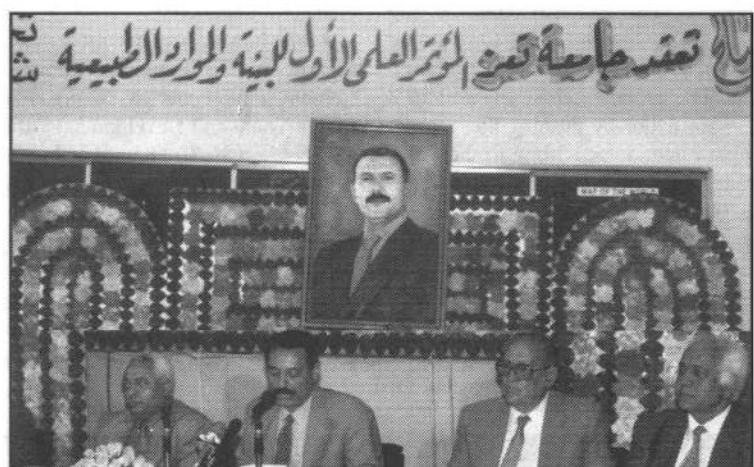
Holding the conference in Taiz was a good idea because the city suffers more than the others from pollution due to many factories that affect the environment very much besides the problem of water shortages and the low rate of rainfall.

Yemen is very poor in water resources. While the European individual's share of water ranges between 1000 to 3000 cubic meters, it is only 300m in Yemen. This is a dangerous indicator, especially when taking into consideration that the population of Yemen will amount to 30 million people in 2025. The individual's share of water will consequently fall to 250 cubic meters. During the conference I presented an evaluation of rain water and wells in Ibb. More than 150 thousand watt in a year is used by water pumps. If well water is mixed with rain water we will not only get pure water with universal standards but we will also save 150 thousand kilowatt of power."

Dr. Abdul Aal, Asiot University, Egypt

As far as Yemen is concerned, I think that its air is fresher than that of the other Arab countries. The mountains help reduce pollution. However, I have noticed that garbage is scattered in the streets. People must be aware that there are specific places where they can throw garbage in," Abdul Aal added.

Dr. Nageebah Mutahar, Taiz University said that the conference recommendations did not cover all environmental issues especially those related to Taiz. She pointed out the devastating damage to arable land resulted from factories waste, referring to a study made by students of geology which concluded that factories waste damaged more than 20 square kilometers of arable land. Moreover, most of the fruits have become tasteless for the same reason. "If the authorities in Taiz do not try to solve this problem Taiz will be at



LIVE HEALTHY, LIVE HAPPY Weekly Health Tips

TIPS ON LOSING WEIGHT

Choose foods low in calories and fat. Low calorie foods are great for losing weight, but you may not know that the healthy low fat foods can also be low in calories. Fat, no matter what kind it is, saturated or unsaturated, is a concentrated source of calories. Protein and carbohydrate both have about 4 calories in each gram, but all fat-saturated, polyunsaturated or monosaturated fat has 9 calories in each gram. So if you replace fatty foods with less fatty foods, but keep the same portion sizes, you'll eat fewer calories. For example, save calories by eating baked fish instead of fried fish or low fat yogurt instead of ice cream. Fatty foods to cut down on include: butter and margarine, fatty meats, whole-milk dairy foods (such as cheese), fried foods and many sweets and snacks. However, also be aware that some packaged foods that may advertise they are low in fat make up for the reduced fat with extra calories. You cannot assume that "reduced fat," means "reduced calories."

Limit your serving size. To reduce your daily calorie intake, you'll need to watch how much you eat, not just what you eat. This means cutting down on portion sizes.

Try to take only mid-sized helpings of foods high in starch and fiber, and only small helpings of fatty foods, such as cheese and high fat meats. And don't go back for seconds.

One good way to change what and how much you eat is with a food diary. For 2-3 days, record what you eat, when you eat it, and why. Try to include one weekend day. Be sure to include snacks. This will tell you what food habits you have and what bad habits may be causing you to be overweight.

Once you understand your habits, you can set goals to change them. For example, you may find you often snack on fatty, high calorie foods while watching television. Change this habit by having fresh fruit, unsalted popcorn, or unsalted pretzels handy as you watch TV. Or, you may find that you skip breakfast and then eat a very large lunch. Perhaps you picked up the habit because you don't have enough time in the mornings to eat breakfast at home. Instead of eating too much at lunch, take a low fat muffin, bagel, or cereal with you and eat breakfast at work.

The other part of using more calories than you eat is being physically active. Regular activity helps you lose weight and keep it off and improves the health of your heart and lungs.

Be physically active. Regular activity does more than help you lose weight. It makes you feel and look better, helps lower high blood pressure and cholesterol, and can reduce your risk of having a heart attack.

You don't have to run marathons to benefit from physical activity. Any activity, if done at least 30 minutes a day over the course of most days, can help. Certain forms of activity are best for conditioning your heart and lungs.

Called "aerobic," they cause the body to use oxygen more efficiently. Examples include brisk walking, swimming, bicycling, and running. The activity should be done for at least 30 minutes, three or four times a week.

Whatever the activity, if you don't have 30 minutes, try two, 15-minute periods or even three, 10-minute sessions. But do something! Many people are able to start an activity without seeing a doctor first. However, before beginning an activity, check with a doctor if you are taking high blood pressure medication, have heart disease, have had a heart attack or a stroke, or have any other serious health problem.

Otherwise, get out and get active. Start slowly, if necessary and work up to a comfortable pace and schedule. You may want to start doing an activity only twice a week. Then build to three or four times a week. The key is to begin and stay with it.

Continued from last page

The Value and Types of the Yemeni Honey

Al-Elb "Al-Sededi" honey is the best quality honey because of its preferable qualities to consumers. Therefore, apiarists compete to satisfy consumers inside and outside the country by producing better quality honey. As for the different kinds of Yemeni honey, our country has many different kinds that vary as the available farms in each district vary. Some of the finest kinds of honey is Al-Elb "Al-Sededi" (*Ziziphus spina chisti*), Al-Silm (*A cacia ehrenbergiana*), Al-Asak (*A cacia asak*), Al-Sal (*Eiaphorbia*), Al-Dobbah (*A cacia menthifera*), Al-Sommor (*A cacia melifera*), Al-Mara'ee and Al-Tonb (*cordia abbebs*). Al-Elb, the finest type of Yemeni honey, has many local names accord-

(Hadamout, Shabwa, Tihama and Abyan), Al-Dobbah (Taiz, Tihama, Al-Mahweet, Hajja and Lahj) and Al-Mara'ee which is found in summer in all the districts.

The Yemeni honey has special properties in comparison with other Arab and foreign kinds. It has different taste, odor, color and density. For example, Al-Elb honey has a golden colored, with an aroma and flavor like that of the Elb flower and a thickness property unique to this kind of honey. Each kind of honey has its different season. For instance, Al-Elb is available in (August, September, October and November), Al-Silm in (January and February), Al-Dobbah (January and February), Al-Asak (May and July), Al-Sal (January and February),



ing the district for example Dawa'ani, Bogiah, Osabi, Dimna and many others. Other types are found in different area of the country: Dimna (Taiz, Hadramout, Shabwa, Tihama, Osab, Ibb and Abyan), Al-Silm (Al-Zaydah, Tihama and Shabwa), Al-Asak (Taiz, Ibb, Hajja, Al-Mahweet, Sana'a and Lahj), Al-Sommor

(January, February and March) and Al-Mara'ee (July, August and September).

The Yemeni environment is fit for these kinds of honey to be stored and kept for long periods of time, sometimes reaches 2 years if the honey was appropriately separated and stored.

Symposium on Adolescent Children

Yasser M. Ahmed, Yemen Times

A couple of days ago and for the first time, our country witnessed Children's Parliament Elections. These elections were organized successfully by Nushata'a Association. It aims at establishing and creating awareness about democratic institutions, norms and values among children and making them conscious of their rights.

The orphanage in collaboration with Sana'a University, Faculty of Arts, Psychology Department, organized a Symposium on Children, last Wednesday, April 19, 2000. They symposium discussed the different stages

Associations in order to enable the orphanage to carry out its mission properly in view of the crucial role, the orphanage is going to play in the rehabilitation of the juvenile population. Orphans must be taught to be qualified and assimilate themselves to the main stream after they graduated. **The Orphanage in a Nutshell:**

- 1- The orphanage is a government institution, established in 1962. It shifted to its current building in 1978.
- 2- It consists of four hotels, a school and a health center.
- 3- It receives different categories of orphans (repudiated, parentless, and destitute boys) and sons of patients with chronic diseases and the sons of convicts.

sport, health, social and artistic) for sustained development of the students' creative potential.

Dr. Rahma Mohammed Saleh, Representative of Coordination Association for Children Organizations said: "In the year 1995, 73 Coordination Associations were formed in all over seven governorates of the Republic. These associations aim at improving children's condition and sent a report to the United Nations. She renewed her commitment to take the orphanage to greater heights".

Mr. Khalid Al-Ansi, Spokesman of Nushata'a Corporation delivered the welcome speech in which he appreciated the fortitude of the inmates bear with difficulties inside the orphanage. He highlighted that Nushata'a is an voluntary cooperative institution working towards physical psychological welfare of children. It organized Children Parliament, 2000 as a promotional activity to foster democratic values and create awareness among children. The organization took into its fold orphanages and handicapped schools.

Dr. Aeid Abdulkareem, Professor in Psychology Department, Faculty of Arts, Sana'a University, delivered a lecture in which he discussed the different stages of adolescence of children, and the appropriate ways to treat them. A number of songs came as interludes in between that lecture, bringing to focus the realities the children had to face.

Orphans are the most vulnerable category in the society. Taking care of them is a religious, national, and humanitarian duty. If the government establishes and finances orphanages in different governorates, it will reduce suffering of orphans. Charitable institutions should unleash efforts to encourage generous people to children from the orphanage and help in establishing schools for them. He also appealed to the NGOs and other International Organizations, especially those who are working in the field of children's rights have to carry out their responsibility towards these children as well.

Waste Water Re-Use for Agricultural Irrigation (in Yemen)

By: Abdulkadir M. Al-Ariqi Environment/Development Consultant

Abstract:

In the Republic of Yemen water is a scarce resource. The most important source is groundwater. The main use is for Agriculture. Over 90% of pumped water is used for it while the remaining 10% is for domestic & industrial purposes.

Due to increasing demand for water to satisfy the requirements of over-population, high rate of urbanization, increase in industrial activity & raising up agricultural productivity the above-mentioned factors exerted with undesirable side effects such as: depletion of groundwater resources, polluting the water resources by uncontrolled environmental pollutants, including oily-water mainly for petroleum industries.

In fact at present private farmers already use the wastewater by their own initiative to irrigate their lands, without any control or guideline. This practice lead to an environmental pollution (pollution of groundwater especially the shallow wells) and health impacts.

Therefore it became essential to formulate national policies and strategies for wastewater treatment and re-use consistent with the Yemeni conditions. In order to optimize the treatment efficiencies, maximize water conservation, minimize public healthy risks and maximize the agricultural benefits as is visualized, these policies should be introduced as soon as possible.

Re-use Relative Benefits:

If wastewater re-use for agricultural irrigation is planned and managed effectively giving priority to public healthy consideration as well as potentials for groundwater pollution the following objectives could be obtained:

1. Alternative sewage disposal.
2. Controlling public health and environmental pollution.
3. Protecting existing infrastructure, foundations.
4. Coping with over-all demand on water supply for domestic purposes.
5. Increasing food production
6. Recovering arid lands.
7. Creating employment opportunities



of adolescence and how to treat teenagers. It also discussed the psychological health of orphans and how to deal with them.

Abdulmalik Mohammed Al-Wada'e'a, Director of Orphanage delivered the welcome speech. He discussed the history of the orphanage which was founded in 1962. The orphanage has played an important role in nursing a large number of children, preventing them from falling victims to juvenile delinquency. In 1990 especially after the return of a large number of migrants to the country, there was a spurt in juvenile crimes. In this backed drop orphanage intensified its effort to protect the increasing class of juvenile from going astray. He requested generous help from charitable people and Child Rights

6- It has a Charitable Council of Guardians established in 1991, the membership of which is open to all. This Council monitors charitable aids donated to the orphanage and determines its useful spending according to the priorities.

7- It has a well-organized carpentry workshop for vocational training. We are still exploring potential financing sources with a view to establishing more vocational and technical training workshops.

8- It is equipped with a computer laboratory.

9- The students (between 7-18 years old) receive both basic and secondary education.

10- It organizes various educational and extra function/activities (cultural,

Degeneration of Values and Principles Among Youth

Mohammed N. Al-Hakimi, Taiz

Our society has in recent years been witnessing unusual practices and modes of behaviors quite contrary to the norms of our society and our beliefs. Large segments of youth, especially teenagers, have become prone to many kinds of shameful behavior that is smearing the foundations of their deep-rooted civilization. This is partly due to the absence of good parental care, supervision and models of moral conduct. This phenomenon, which has become trendy and fashionable among adolescents (especially teenagers), requires only a single scrutinizing look at one of the capital's main streets, cinemas, hotels, clubs or public markets. The main concern of adolescents has grown to be the most up-to-date fashions, cinema productions and other different means leading to vile and corruption. By indulging in all these depraved actions, adolescents are trying to satisfy their baser instincts that their family, school and society did not allow. They are striving for being taken note of by the soci-

ety and it does not matter whether they were off beat or if their behavior was conspicuous.

The total ignorance of problems facing today's teenagers would result in grave consequences for our society in future. Today's teenagers do not consider the value of education, work and struggle; instead, they worry about smoking cigarettes, trying the latest in fashion and teasing groups of the other sex. Their primary concern is the afternoon Qat sittings after lunch they go to the streets to harass girls or tease other passersby.

Bushra Al-Kholaydi said: "The main reason behind the deterioration of the scientific and social level of Yemeni young girls could be attributed to carelessness of the family and failure of educational institutions to give sufficient attention to educate them. The same criteria are applied to young males. The absence of appropriate guidance has made streets their main



arena where they practice all sorts of useless pastime, like showing improper behavior towards girls and indulging in all other sorts of wicked acts. If not treated quickly and seriously, this matter would have serious consequences on individuals and on the society as a whole."

Ghadah Abdullah: "In regards to young girls' behavior in donning style and fashion and imitating them, in reality they are not doing this for a particular reason. It is rather more of a blind imitation. The reason of such behavior is the absence of a veritable model which they can admire."

Mr. Abdul-Hakeem Al-Mojahid (English Language Teacher): "If we were to compare our society with its

western counterparts, people would say that they have real democracy whereas our democracy does not convey the same meaning. Therefore, people would look at the western society as a model pattern. Our problem lies in the lack of a live model because, in reality all our religious and moral values are just contained in books but not practiced in reality. Therefore, as a result of this confusion people find themselves obliged to follow the European model. For example, our society speaks of social values, mercy and benevolence, social insurance and human rights where in practice only very few of these morals and values exist. Again, I would like to emphasize a point that what is needed is not thousand-page books where we can read the history and behavior of our ancestors. What we really need is a real tangible model. So, I wonder how can we prove to the world that we have values and principles if we do not put them into practice.

Siham Sa'ed: "The absence of guidance and supervision by the family plays the biggest role in the development of young people's bad conduct. Take for example what happens when called for the evening prayer; you would see crowds of adolescents of

both sexes hanging round in streets' sidewalks. They have lost their interest in pursuing their education and planning for the future. The question here is how do we expect them to do so when they see the decaying conditions of the unemployed alumni and even of the employed persons. In addition, the majority of the society, including the educated, are still engaged in unacceptable behaviors. We lack the principled, civilized society which establishes and builds decent morals. I believe that decadence of adolescents' behaviors and values is attributable to the fact that the government did not draw up a practical plan to solve their problems. The government should found libraries and establish technical and industrial institutions for young women. In addition, they should encourage adolescents who fail in a certain major by pushing them in the right direction according to their attitude, abilities and talents. Moreover, it is the responsibility of the society to watch the young so they would grow with right, decent moral.

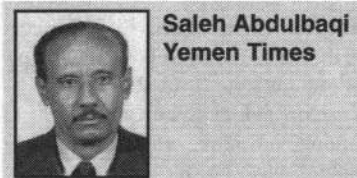
Sa'eed Al-Himayari: "The reason behind the deterioration of adolescents conduct is the absence of guidance and criticism from the family and the

society. The government has the lion's share in worsening this issue by issuing low advertisements, programs and education not to mention the corruptible programs that are adopted by some channels of television. Furthermore, we come across many adolescents who wear weird western-style clothes many of which have unusual foreign writings that contradict our society's values and morals." Mr. Qayed Ameen Ali: "The reasons behind these actions are numerous and they need to be studied thoroughly. One of these reasons is the Ministry of Culture, society, parties, organizations and unions. All these agencies should render help to their adolescents who are in dire need of their guidance. Each and every part of the society should join the effort to establish a veritable model of moral behavior so that we can effect a constructive change in our society.

I would like also to mention that in regards to this issue a seminar on Yemeni adolescents cases, organized by the Youth and Development Office was held on 29-30 January and several recommendations have been made during the course of the seminar."

Finally, we say that this seminar was certainly a very positive step in regard to adolescents' issue and we all hope that more procedures would be taken to prevent our youth from further degeneration.

Superstition, Legend, and Miracle Surrounding Ahmed Bin Ojayl



Saleh Abdulbaqi Yemen Times

would highlight some of the tales concerning some miracles about sheik Bin Ojayl. These legends and miracles were well known amongst people at that time. Some authors and historians have talked about this person in their writings (as Al-Shariqi, Al-Yaf'ei, and others).

Difference between Superstition and Miracle:

Superstition: What God sends down to Prophets and Messengers on the strength of which they can challenge those people who do not have faith in them.

Miracle: the appearance of supernatural aspects of God to some people who do not claim that they have miracles. These supernatural aspects are accompanied by faith in God. The person who has supernatural inspiration has to obey God's instructions. The explainers of 'Tahawia Dogma' says that miracle in Standard Arabic is an extraordinary thing. But some others say that miracle is for Prophets and superstition is for people as magicians.

Legend and Superstition:

The meaning of these two terms is a

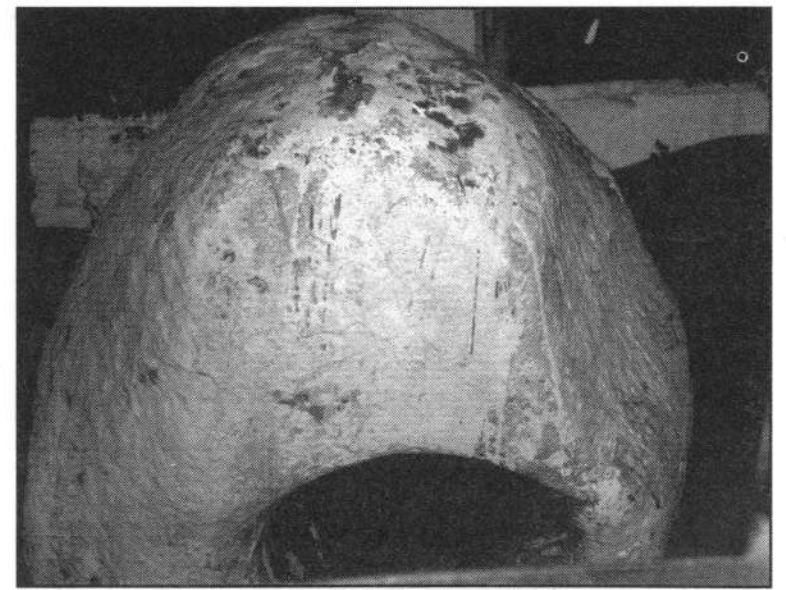
bit mysterious. There are some people who say that they have the same meaning, but others differentiate between them.

According to Ibn Mansour's version contained in his book titled "Lisan Al-Arab", legend is aspect without any system.

Legend is a distortion of historical events because it narrates false facts about religion, nationalism, and philosophy. Legend aims at arousing excitement in the public. It takes common aspect of traditional tales and add new events and riddles to them.

Author Abdullah Al-Baradoni differentiates between legend and myth. He says that there are differences between opinions concerning legend and myth. Some people believe that legend relates to goddesses as legends of Greece, but superstition is one of the supernatural things which refer to Jinn, human beings, and animals. So according to him the appropriate terms would be superstition because it carries strange pictures about human beings.

However, the late sheik Ahmed Bin Ojayl was a real legendary personality of that time. No doubt, he is the most honest jurist in the record history. He was a legendary individual in the tales and narrations circulated in Tihama. Ahmed Bin Ojayl was known as Ahmed Bin Alwan in Youfras city, Yahya Al-Hamza in Dhamar city, Arwa Bint Ahmed in Jiblah town, and Al-Jibri in Zabeed town. In the books of history, Ahmed Bin Ojayl is the jurist and the scientist who was distinguished by his sciences and worship. He devoted his life to science in order

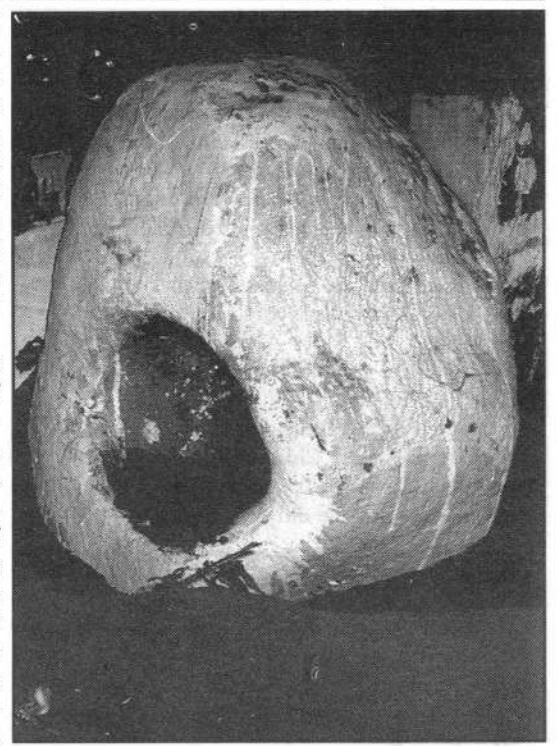


to help people and stand by them.

According to sources circulated amongst people in Tihama, Bin Ojayl was not different from Ahmed Bin Alwan because he was the one who helped people and stood by them. His grave is still a sacred monument.

It is worth mentioning that there are a lot of tales and miracles surrounding Bin Ojayl, in the books of history. A researcher found manuscripts in the house of the jurist 'Saimona'. It has been noticed that some chapters of that writings related to the books which was called "Tuba'at Al-Khawas". The chapters of that book, I found, were related to Al-Yaf'ei edition, "Naher Al-Mamas".

The author narrates a number of mira-



cles about Bin Ojayl, and so there must be many other such tales are yet to come to light.

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Flourishing Tourism in Aden

Mohammed S. Al-Mikhlafi, Aden

Aden has been considered as one of Yemen's historical cities, famous for its commercial and economic activities for thousands of years. This city occupied an important position among other Arab cities and has maintained its fame as the city symbolizing the cradle of our civilization.

This city was known to play an important part in trading activities and in expanding cultural civilization among people in view of its strategic geographical location. It had a long tradition producing various handicrafts such as frankincense and Arab Gum. It was a safe international harbor for all ships passing through it from the East to the West. Thus, the present port of Aden, which is more than one hundred-years old enjoys more renown

than most of other Arab ports, if not all.

Now, the present government of Yemen is giving its full attention and attitude to make Aden the commercial and economic capital as "Free Zone" because of its historical importance. For this purpose the political leadership represented by the president of there Republic, Ali Abdullah Saleh has declared the city of Aden, the "Free Zone".

The view of Aden city on Yemen's tourist map has been captivating innumerable tourists who visit our country and enjoy the natural and beautiful scenes and historical places.

Aden has witnessed an ever-increasing number of tourists who have expressed immense satisfaction to see the historical places in and around Aden such as Tawela Tanks, Seira Castle and Aden Gate.

The bulk of tourists are impressed not

only by its peace and tranquility achieved under the leadership of Aden Security Staff Brigadier, Mohammed Saleh Turaik. The largely peaceful environment prevailing in Aden enables tourists and visitors to see all the attractive and archaeological places there without anxiety or concern.

I had the pleasure to meet one of those visitors last February, 2000. His name was Jim, a British national of 51 years. He expressed his views about Aden in these words: " In the 10 years, I have traveled extensively in South America, Asia, South-East Asia, the West India, Australia, and the Philippines as a tourist. Though I have only just arrived in Yemen, I have already experienced the kindness and generosity of Yemeni people. I feel secure here and appreciate the efficiency of the police dealing with my travel permit and their plans to make my trip a happy and memorable one".

Press Scanner

The controversial visits by Israelis of Yemeni origin continue to concern much of the Yemeni press.

There is nearly an anonymous agreement on rejecting these visits. All articles reviewed here (except one) are against these visits.

AL-BALAGH (Independent, weekly 18th April)

run an article by Mr. Ibrahim Al-Wazir, an Islamic thinker, which was titled: Visits by Jews from a warring country, despite being of Yemeni origin, is it permissible or forbidden? Mr. Ibrahim Al-Wazir 'proved' by citing Holy Quran verses that "any one who makes friendship with Christians or Jews becomes one of them. Such people do wrong to themselves and their Muslim brethren. Many famous people and government officials of the Arab world belong to this category... They are quick to make friendship with Jews and Christians because they are double-faced who pretend to be Muslims while in fact they don't believe in Islam. After all of this, is it right for our government to allow the nationals of the warring enemy state of Israel to enter Yemen, whether holding Israeli passports or not?"

We know that they are citizens in the state of Israel which occupies the country of Muslims and the Noble Al-Aqsa Mosque, that they pay taxes to their enemy state and conscript in its army and obey all laws of the warring Zionist state.

Who then is the one made approaches to them and permitted them to enter Yemen without consulting the Yemenis or even asking them about such a serious issue? How does he allow them to enter while he knows that Allah says, "those who friendly approach them belong to them?" If you insist on allowing Jews and other enemies into our country against all orders of God and His Prophet, and against the wish of the people of Yemen, [at least] you should arrange a

referendum in advance on this serious issue, as the people of Yemen are Muslims and won't allow it.

AL-WAHDAWI (Unionist People's Nasserite Organization, weekly, 18th April)

ran a story about the suspension of visits Israeli by Israeli tourists. Its editorial carried the title: No to Subjugation. It listed, as follows, why such initiatives are rejected as: - "First: It means that the occupation of the most sacred place for Arabs and Muslims by these all-corners-of-Earth-gathered aliens is legitimate... Because of this we shall not be able to object to any Israeli claims in Yemen by virtue of the same way they used for swallowing the precious Palestine. If such claims are put with their force, similar of which we don't have, we shall have paved the way for losing the legitimacy of living on our own land.

have to caution against playing with fire by a number of politicians who are in power and issue statements without being aware to how dangerous is what they say.

They must reconsider, correct their mistakes, and apologize to our people for the trust they squandered."

AL-WAHDAWI promised its readers that it shall begin next week publishing a list of Yemeni individuals, tourist agencies, and hotels that had a role in receiving the Jewish tourists into Yemen.

AL-UROOBAH (The Democratic Nasserite Party, Weekly, 19th April)

devoted its editorial to the same issue. It said: "The government of Yemen knows that politics are not stable. Politics is also the art of what is 'possible' and not of the impossible. If the 'possible' was somehow imposed on us due to some factors and changes that aren't permanent, to deal with the United States and welcome economical part-

nership with her, normalization [with Israel] is 'impossible' as a price for this partnership.

"The government knows that its people may not agree to all its justifications. The people will not agree to for the quick change towards normalization with the Zionists. It is the 'impossible' which the people reject.

AL-SAHWAH (The Islah Party, weekly, 20th April)

published the press conference held at Kuwait by Sheikh Abdulla Al-Ahmar, Speaker of Parliament, at the conclusion of his visit to Kuwait. Here are excerpts from the interview:

Q: What is the truth that a Rabbi met you during their last visit to Sana'a?

A: That is not true and baseless. I refused... I refused any kind of meeting.

Q: Prime Minister Dr. Al-Eryani said that you received him.

A: Dr. Al-Eryani is defending his wrong decision.

Q: About the Israeli tourists to Yemen. Some people say that they are Yemeni nationals and are visiting Yemen and carrying Yemeni traveling documents. Do the people of Yemen need such tourists and offers them facilities?

A: The trot towards Israel - whatever shapes it takes - is a curse, ...it is a curse and a mark of shame. We denounce it and always oppose it. In Yemen, our position is clear. We opposed what happened recently when a number of Jews who claimed they are of Yemeni origin were allowed to visit Yemen. I personally opposed it. Many Yemenis and political parties and organizations did the same. All political forces consider it a mistake. Those Jews who claim that they belong to Yemeni families have nothing to link them to Yemen. They have no families or relations in Yemen to visit. The [true] Yemeni Jews are

with their families inside Yemen. Those who left 60 years ago don't have any relationship with Yemen... The fought against the Palestinians and took part in pushing them outside their homeland. They occupied the country of the Palestinians. The are enemies and fighting Jews. There is no justification for their coming to Yemen.

In AL-SAHWAH also, Ali Al-Wasa' ai wrote:

"When the first Nigerian president the late Ahmado Billo was asked if he was ready to meet Golda Meyer? He answered: Yes, I am ready to meet her at the airport and shoot her.

Such is the logic of true men who know the Jewish race and what evil and meanness they were created from?

They are a dirt that should be avoided. They never acknowledge a favor. Nor do they abide by any charter or agreement. Look how you extended a secret connection to them, which you wanted to keep so. But, do they respect your feelings? Their newspapers published what you were keen to keep secret. You cordially approach them, but they unveil it in order to defame you and create a turmoil between you and the rest of the Arabs..."

Dr. Abdul Malek Al-Mutawakkel, a prominent Yemeni writer and Sana'a University Professor wrote in

AL-UMMAH (AL-Haq Party, weekly, 20th April)

on the same subject saying:

"The thing which fills us with sorrow and shows how mean are the Zionists and the Americans- is that this 'normalizing' visit by the Israelis to Yemen occurred in the aftermath of the failure of the Clinton-Assad Geneva summit; so that Zionism can say to Syria: Look, we are marching forward and you shall be regionally isolated.

"I can't understand how can we agree that Israel may make use of Yemen against our sister Syria. How far is

revolutionary Yemen from the reactionary regime of Imam Yehya who refused to side with the English against the Muslim Turks whom he had been fighting.... He refused any foreign interference [with him] in his dispute with Saudi Arabia. He said: By Allah, even if Ibn Saud claims my turban, I prefer to give it to him, than giving foreigners the opportunity to interfere.

It is really frightening to remember that the Arab regimes are besieging the brotherly people of Iraq, are indifferent towards its children dying of hunger, while at the same time they open gates widely for the International Zionism.

What a Nation!! Of whose ignorance all nations laugh."

AL-USBOA' (Independent, weekly, 20th April)

was the newspaper which ran the only article that seems to have a different look at this thorny issue. However, it forwarded to this article with this:

"For sure, we at the newspaper don't agree with what is said in this article, nor do we embrace its view. But is the fear? Why not to give people a different opinion?"

"Debate is allowed on an issue that used to be anonymously considered as taboo. Debate might become useful to measure whether a part of the people of Yemen has forgot all the pains and renounced all taboos. Maybe it is Abdul Rahim's Mohsen personality that drives him away from the rest.

Titled "Yemeni Jews - A March Back Home?" the article said:

"As confirmed by the Rabbi of Sa'ada who steadfastly continues to dwell in his own land and home, the early

Israelites lived in the land of YMNT - which is also called several other names, such as the South West of the Arab Peninsula or the Peninsula of Himyar- more than 3000 years ago. And according to modern research, the Israelites appeared in what is called now Yemen long before Judaism or Yehuda."

It is needless to comment here that this boast is neither supported by the said Rabbi or by modern research.

The article continues:

Why is all this designed uproar about a visit by a small number of human beings, of Jews of Yemeni origin who are living in Israel, who came carrying passports that were provided by their state which provides them also by employment, education, medical services and housing? Not to mention those from Europe, America or Russia.

"The Jews lived [in Yemen] under social and sectarian oppression and were forced to live in 'isolation'.

"The current uproar only benefits the current sectarian regime and supports its political and financial resources.

"The Normalization or establishment of relations is not the real issue. The real issue is that the current regime is using this card in order to beg its legitimacy from the outside world. As for us, the oppressed majority in Yemen, it serves our interests to coexist with our Jewish or Christian co-national (whether black or white) wherever the might be dwelling: in the United States, Israel or even far behind the sun. There are no differences between us and them."

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خالص التهاني والتبريكات نرفها
الدكتور/ عادل علي محمد القباطي بمناسبة ارتزاقه مولودة اسمها
«ريم»
المهندون: هشام القباطي، توفيق الشرعبي، فكري محمد حسن، جميل المحيا

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The General Management of a Jordanian Private ISP in Jordan: The Steps to Establish an ISP are Simple but Require a Huge Budget to Start With

Walid Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

In a reply to the question "What should a person who wants to establish his own ISP do?" he said.

"The steps to establish an ISP are simple but require a huge budget to start with. The steps can be summarized as follows:

1- Getting the license:

The Committee for Organization Communications is an independent committee responsible for organizing the links among the ISPs, and with the JTC. It is the organization that formulates the conditions for grant of a license for an ISP, and is the one responsible for examining every application to see if the applicant eligible for the grant of the license. To get the license, you need to pay JD 25,000 over 10 years, that is JD 2,500 every year.

2- Signing an agreement with JTC and getting the uplink:

Even though companies still need to sign agreements with the local telecommunication company, because Jordan has signed the GAT treaty, it will have to abide by one of its conditions which is to open the national market to foreign companies and investors by the year 2002. Hence, until 2002, the applicant must consider linking his company to JTC. In the mean time, ISPs can get its uplink through JTC, while the downlink can always be taken from any satellite. Eventually, any country that signed the GAT treaty will have to abide by it and open the market for foreign ISPs and communication companies, which will not only be able to penetrate the national markets and compete with national

telecommunication companies in providing Internet services, but can do so in the field of voice telecommunication as well. Hence, if you want to continue with your application procedures, you must agree on linking with JTC.

Once you sign the agreement, you will need to buy what is called a "Half circuit" which is basically the uplink that connects you to the JTC and hence to the backbone. You use the uplink to send data, and a downlink to receive data.

3- Getting the downlink through an international company

You then need to get the second "Half circuit" to complete your circuit to the backbone. To get the second half, you must make direct deals with an international telecommunication company in Europe or USA.

4- Buying the Internet Port

Now you have the circuit and you are connected to the backbone. However, you still are not effectively linked to the Internet because any link to the Internet needs a circuit plus what is called an Internet Switching Port. The circuit is provided by a carrier, such as JTC, AT&T, and MCI. Some International carriers, such as AT&T have their switching equipment, which enable you to log into the voice analog circuit, or the digital circuit. You need to buy the Internet Port (sometimes called Teleport) from these companies. Hence, the Internet Port along with the circuit are the two components that assure you an effective link to the backbone and to the Internet world.

5- Installing your servers and software

Of course, you need to install the servers routers, modems, and other

electronic devices that would receive dialup requests and connect users to the Internet, plus all the associated software to run on them to ensure high quality 24-hour dialup service.

6- Finally, you are required to operate all of these machines together. You most probably would need to recruit experts from abroad for months to do this for you, which will cost you hundreds of thousands of dollars. But if you know how to do them yourself, such as in our case, you will save a lot of expenses. WE are proud to tell you that we were able to do all the technical work on our own, thanks to my strong communications and computer background.

Coming to the costs of all these steps, he continued:

"The cost of renting half circuits depends on the bandwidth you request. For example a 256 kb/s bandwidth half circuit costs around JD 19,000 per month. The problem in this is that in the west, USA, they use the US standard rate of T1, which is 1.5 mb/s. However in Europe, they use their own standard called E1 which is of speed 2.048 mb/s. If your company is in the USA, renting a T1 half circuit costs around \$800 per month and is dependent on how far you are from the node. However, in Jordan, the cost jumps to JD 27,000 (around \$40,000). I believe that is a matter of demand and supply. An ISPs in the USA do not need much effort to connect themselves to the backbone because USA actually contains the largest share of the backbone in the world. However, we need to rent satellites links from Telsat, etc., to connect because we are not close to the backbone. This rent is paid on a monthly basis to the company, and once you

delay payment they suspend your link, causing connectivity to be deactivated. This will cause you embarrassment with all the subscribers. Hence, before entering this business, one must guarantee the profit and continuous financial backup.

JD 19,000 is the approximate rent cost of the downlink half circuit alone. Beside we have the uplink, half circuit through JTC.

Then you have the servers, routes, modems, adapters, cables, slots, and other equipment that we must install inside the company. These servers and equipment are still very costly today. For an average-sized (depending on the number of subscribers) ISP, you need to spare around JD 500,000 (around \$750,000) for the machines and software only.

Add to all of that, the money you would pay to the experts that would come to install and run the software and hardware. The amount spent here is much more than the total of all the amounts mentioned earlier. The reason for that is the lack of IT experts, not only in Jordan, but also in the world. In the USA, there are 500,000 vacant positions for IT people every year, and the number is rapidly increasing.

The overall high cost of establishing and running an ISP, is not the only problem. After running the ISP for some time, you will discover that you will not be able to break even for years to come. The reason for that is the low level of subscribers compared to the west because of financial difficulties and high cost of subscription and telephone bills. We have 40,000 subscribers in Jordan so far, that includes the subscribers to all ISPs. The number is quite low compared to USA, where 100,000 subscribers join every month. This sometimes devastates and unbal-

ances the ISP budget, but in the long run, it will definitely pay off.

Talking about his own experience of profit, he said,

"Just a short time ago, even we reached the level of breaking. Today, I can tell you that positive signs are showing up, and we are getting a little profit. We have invested in this project more than JD 1,000,000 (around \$ 1,500,000.) I have discovered during my period in office that the banks I have dealt with are no more than exchange offices. They do not offer any loan unless they guarantee it back with profit, which means that they will never get into a deal that has even 1% risk in it, and when you omit risk, you omit business as well. I am sad to tell you that all the money I spent was my own and I could not get any loan from the banks in Jordan."

The final question asked was about proxies, these damn firewalls that prohibit users from entering certain sites, to which his reply was:

"We in Jordan do not have any restrictions or regulations enforcing proxies. Proxies have positive and negative aspects. However, the negative ones by far exceed the positive ones. The main objective is to prevent users from viewing sexually explicit material. I believe it is a matter of self-respect and values that should be taught to a child during his childhood, and should not be left for a company to teach grown up men about. However, this is not always a good solution, because there are several ways to bypass the proxy. At the same time, thousands of such sites open every month, and it would be quite impossible to block all of them because they come in different addresses and in different contents. I believe that if a person is to be prohibited from viewing sexual contents

online, he can easily switch his satellite TV and see what is even more outrageous. In the globalizing world of today, blocking any page is considered a drawback. Any person must have the right to open whatever he wants. He has his own head and can think about what is wrong and what is right, what is beneficial and what is a waste of time. However seekers for sexual contents will eventually realize that it is no more than a waste of time and just will fully avoid it in the future. However, when he is held back, he will continue to feel curious and ambitious to know where is being hidden from him. Add to this the technical delay -even if short- that is caused by the proxy when analyzing the address or contents of a certain page, and the confusion in blocking non-sexual sites because the proxy thought of a medical name is an indecent word. It is not more than a cat and mouse chase that continues for ever, as such contents can get in through email or through any other medium. I am surprised that you still have proxies used in your country. I wonder if their operators believe in their efficiency."

Finally, as I ended my interview with the manager, I expressed my gratitude to the manager for his warm reception and long and open discussion. I shared his happiness at accomplishing his goal of a successful company with extensive publicity in Jordan. As I left the building I thought to myself, "can such a genuine effort be permitted by the government in Yemen? Can we one day interview the manager of a Yemeni private ISP?"

It was a stray thought I had. But I realized that it is too early to judge. I took a cab, and headed for my hotel to fly the next morning back to my beloved city, Sanaa.

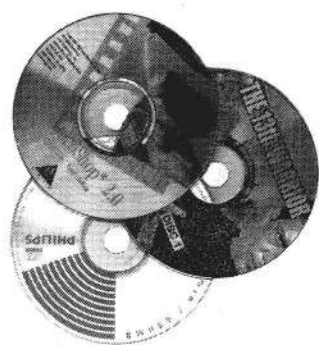
Software Piracy



Bassam Al-Sabri
Yemen Times

Software piracy is defined as the unauthorized copying, reproduction, use, or manufacture of software products. Nowadays, it is estimated that there is, as a minimum, one unauthorized copy of computer software for every authorized copy in use. As a matter of fact, in some countries such as Indonesia, Hong Kong and other Far East countries up to 100 (or even more) unauthorized copies are made for every authorized copy in use. Software piracy damages one and all members of the software community including end users themselves. Some of the harms of piracy are that software prices for duly licensed users continue to escalate while the levels of support decrease. In addition, the spread of software piracy holds up financial support and advancement of new products and therefore result in a drastic drop in software quality. Regardless of their size, place or financial status, all software publishers suffer enormously from piracy practices. They spend years developing software for the public at high costs while other dishonest parties make full use of their work at no cost. Therefore, when software publishers do not find legitimate markets in which they could sell their products, they lose the incentive to develop further new advanced programs. The reason for this, as those software publishers perfectly know, is that they will not be able to retrieve development researches' costs. This could

cause a serious holdback in the advancement of local software communities. We must all know that a large portion of the money we use to purchase original software is channeled into the research, development and production of new advanced software products. On the other hand, when purchasing pirated software, what we pay purely warms the pockets of software pirates and no body but them makes full use of it. This could, in the long term, gravely damage local and national economies. There will be less legal software sales and this in turn would result in a loss in tax revenue and



decreased employment. In general, there are five basic forms of software piracy. All with no exceptions cause direct and indirect harm for both software publishers and end users. The five basic types of piracy are:

Softlifting: This occurs when employees within an organization use extra copies of a certain program. "Disk swapping" amongst friends outside the business environment also falls into this category.

Online: This is the download of copyrighted software to users connected through a modem to an electronic bulletin board or the Internet without obtaining an authorization from the copyright owner.

License Misuse: It is the distribution of copyrighted software out of the constrained legitimate channels it was planned for or the use of the product in a manner that does not fall in with the

license agreement.

Hard-Disk Loading: It is the load of unauthorized copies of software onto computers' hard disks and then offering them for sale. The unauthorized copies are used as an incentive for the ends user to purchase their computers.

Counterfeiting: This is the illegal duplication and sale of copyrighted software, often in a form designed to make the product appear legitimate. One very popular trend of counterfeiting is compilation CDs, where several unauthorized software programs' copies are sold on one CD.

Technology Flash

Super Super-computer

Everyone has surely heard of the gigantic and most powerful computer on earth "Deep Blue" (sold to the US government by the giant PC company IBM) especially after it defeated the world chess champion Garry Kasparov in 1997. Now, IBM, claims that it aims at manufacturing a super computer code-named "Blue gene" that would be 1000 times as powerful as its predecessor "Deep Blue". Just to give you a clear picture, the computer would be 2 million times more powerful than the most formidable PC on earth.

The computer will be able to perform 1 quadrillion (a cardinal number; 1 followed by 15 zeros) operations

per second, whereas its former "Deep Blue" can perform 2 trillion (a cardinal number; 1 followed by 12 zeros) operations per second. Another exciting characteristic of this computer would be its ability to stabilize and correct itself in case of a system failure. IBM claims that the 100- million-dollar project would, presumably, be ready within 5 years. Once completed, the powerful machine would be assigned to model the folding of human protein. As we all know, human body's cellular processes are monitored by proteins and the company hopes that revealing more of the protein fold's secrets would help doctors invent new drugs for human beings.

The advertisement features large Arabic calligraphy at the top: "البنت... سر الطعام الشهي". Below this, there are several images of Girl brand ghee products, including boxes and tins. The boxes are labeled "Girl High quality ghee" and "البنت سمن عالي الجودة". The tins also feature the Girl logo. At the bottom right, there is a logo for VCSA (Yemen Chamber of Commerce and Industry) and some text in Arabic.



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Improve Your English



Dr. Ramakanta Sahu
Associate Professor
College of Education, Mahweet

I. What to say

You are at the airlines office. In spite of your cable to reconfirm your seat, your reservation is canceled.

Passenger: Good morning ma'am. Here is my PNR slip. Would you please confirm by seat by tomorrow's flight?

Clerk: (Works on a computer) Sorry sir. Your seat has been canceled. There is a rule that you reconfirm your journey 72 hours before the flight. We have had no reconfirmation from you before the stipulated time.

Passenger: Impossible. I did send a fax message to you well on time. Here is the receipt. Over and above that I phoned you up. I can't be penalized for no fault of mine. Moreover, I have very serious business in Sana'a.

Clerk: (Examining the receipt) There seems to be a communication gap somewhere. You have sent a message. But our computer does not show having received the message. OK. Would you mind waiting for a while. Let me see what I can do. (She works on the computer. Then says to the passenger)

Well. Sir. I have put you on the waiting list and have sent a message to Dubai. If the connecting Dubai-Bombay sector is okayed, we'll try to accommodate you by tomorrow's flight. Please, contact us later in the day.

Passenger: Please try your best. I'll be in serious problem if, God forbid, I can't take the flight tomorrow.

Clerk: Please be assured I shall do my best.

II. How to say it correctly:

- 1) My all friends are good natured and intelligent.
- 2) She hesitates to sing in the company of her friends.
- 3) In these days if rising prices, he is finding it difficult to make his both ends meet.
- 4) I have learnt this lesson word by word.
- 5) Burn the lamp at once.

Answers to last week's questions:

- 1) I am very glad to see you.
- Note:** The use of 'too' and 'to' in the above sentence

would convey a negative meaning. 'I am too glad to see you' means 'I am so glad that I can't see you'. But when 'too' is replaced by 'very' we get the desired sense.

- 2) He went abroad for higher studies.
- 3) Ahmad and Hamid are sworn enemies.
Note: The appropriate use is 'fast friends' but we use the word 'sworn' for enemies.
- 4) Being poor, he can't buy good clothes.
- 5) I asked him how he could trust a cheat.

III. How to express it in one word:

- 1) Government by officials
- 2) An absolute government
- 3) The annual celebration of an occasion
- 4) Of unknown or unadmitted authorship
- 5) Conferred as an honor, or performed without pay

Answers to previous week's questions:

- 1) A place where young plants are reared: **nursery**
- 2) The absence of a government in a country: **anarchy**
- 3) A state in which the government is carried on by the people, or their elected representatives, without a monarch: **republic**
- 4) Government carried on by an absolute ruler: **dictatorship**
- 5) Government by the representatives of people: **democracy**

IV. Put J before each word that would tell about a jolly person.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| mercy | beaming |
| gay | sober |
| laughing | bitter |

Answer to previous week's questions:

- 1) lagged - moved slowly
- 2) gushed - flowed with force
- 3) gurgled - made a noise as it flowed
- 4) rushed - moved rapidly along

Quotable Quote:

"Fortune favors the brave."

Last week's Quotable Quote:

"God loves those who love their fellow beings."

Promoting Fluency in Writing



Dr. P.N. Ramani,
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English,
Faculty of Education,
Sana'a University,
Sana'a

For the students, the most significant thing is that their success, or failure, in the educational system will rest, ultimately, on their ability to write — to put it crudely, on their ability to do well in written exams. The most significant judgments about their careers are made based on their performance in written exams. So, if we help them to write better, actually we help them to succeed within the educational system as well as in life.

Teachers are often worried about the fact that a majority of their students do not write well — "If only they could write as well as they can talk". Why do some children learn to write with comparative ease, while the others seem unable to? These are students, teachers of English insist, whose problems cannot be remedied. — "We do our best, of course, but some pupils seem to be beyond help."

One wonders what perception of their role as teachers they have that would make them so to admit their own incompetence, or indeed what equipment they had been given as English teachers that had left them so inadequately equipped to meet their students' needs. But this attitude towards the quality of the pupil's writing is not uncommon among teachers. In fact, many teachers even decide to look for a less demanding, if not more rewarding, job.

There is a disturbing fatalism about this, which has the effect of absolving teachers from their professional responsibility. We need to be very careful before writing off some pupils because, in effect, we say that we cannot teach them. No longer can we afford to say of any pupil, "he can't" or "she will never".

The teachers should try to work out a trusting relationship with student-writers — students who dislike writing

and the ones who are reluctant or even afraid to write, the quiet withdrawn learners who never participate and even the sullen ones. These student-writers expect an encouraging response and guidance from the teacher, not merely assessment.

In junior school, and throughout the years in secondary school, teachers persist with methods purporting to teach children how to learn to write despite the evidence in the writing of the pupils later on that the methods are not working. It is a curious feature of the educational system that, by the time children transfer from primary to secondary schools, the idea has become deeply ingrained that writing is an activity which requires you to dash down words on paper, and then forget about them. It is a misconception that underlies the failure of so many pupils to improve significantly their ability to write during their years at secondary school. Writing has become, for them, a series of one-offs, with little or no development between them.

Research in the last three decades into the process of writing suggests that writing is an act of discovery and of making meaning. The findings of these studies have shown that both first and second or foreign language learners go through a similar process of composing — thinking, planning, organizing, writing, re-thinking, revising, and redrafting. These studies also suggest that writing is a non-linear, exploratory and generative process whereby writers discover and reformulate their ideas while they are actually writing.

This implies that students, rather than knowing from the outset what they will say, explore their ideas and thoughts on paper, discovering, in the act of doing so, not only what the ideas and thoughts are, but also the form in which it is best to express them.

Such an understanding of the composing process calls into question approaches that are prescriptive, directive, and overtly concerned with grammatical correctness and the mechanics of writing. It also emphasizes the importance of giving students direct experience with the composing process and allowing them enough time and latitude to think on a theme and develop their ideas.

It should be the major aim of the teacher to foster writing that reflects independent thinking. The ultimate value of writing is realized when it becomes a way of talking to oneself — reflecting on one's experiences, seeing relationships, making connections, reshaping perceptions, clarifying confusing ideas, and trying to understand new concepts and issues. Inexperienced writers, as most students are, tend not to reflect on their ideas. They do not question their thoughts and, as a result, their compositions are not fully elaborated. Writers who do not elaborate their ideas may be said to lack fluency. The term 'fluency' is more commonly applied to speaking, particularly to speaking a foreign / second language, than to writing. When it is applied to writing, it has less to do with correct and appropriate language *per se* and more to do with meaning, with having something to say, and with getting it down on paper with some sense of ease rather than of strain.

'Fluency' may thus be defined as the ability to write down one's observations or thoughts or feelings, to think aloud on paper, as distinct from 'organization' and 'correctness' in writing. While there may be no absolute separation of fluency, organization and correctness, because the writing process is non-linear, fluency must be developed first. Until a writer has generated enough raw material, has recalled and/or gathered something to say, there is nothing to organize, nothing to correct.

A major difference between non-fluent and fluent writers lies in the amount of time they allow for invention and reflection throughout the writing process. Non-fluent writers write very little, as they really have nothing to say, while fluent writers give themselves plenty of time and space to generate raw material early in

the writing process, and they remain open to further bright ideas that might occur later on. The compositions of non-fluent writers may often be full of errors, and teachers may feel tempted to tinker with these smaller, more immediately "fixable" problems instead of tackling the larger issue of meaning and ideas.

Besides, students generally come to their teachers asking for "help with grammar", a catch-all phrase that students use to describe a number of problems, most of which are not grammatical. In fact, nearly all the students who worry about writing worry primarily about grammar and organization. Thus both students and teachers may wrongly assume that correctness is more important than meaning. But a writer must generate plenty of material to compose effectively. Hence fluency should take priority when teachers work with students who have not yet learnt to elaborate their ideas.

There are two kinds of non-fluent writers: *reticent writers*, who generate very little material, and *self-censoring writers*, who judge their initial ideas so severely that they have a lot of trouble getting started.

Most *reticent writers* have not received helpful writing instruction in school. Their lives are often rich in experiences about which they definitely do have something to say, but their ideas seem to dry up as soon as they start to write. They soon run out of time and produce only a few sentences. They usually have little fluency and little confidence in their ability to communicate. So they write very short, undeveloped compositions.

Self-censoring writers, on the other hand, are so tough on themselves that before they can even get started their inner voices begin criticizing the ideas. They typically sit for hours in front of blank paper, looking up at the ceiling waiting for inspiration, and wracking their brains for ideas that will be 'interesting' and 'significant' enough to please both themselves and the highly critical readers they imagine, namely their teachers. They also insist on perfecting each sentence before framing the next. They are thus given to premature and too much editing. They may eventually write their compositions, but at what cost?

I have found out from my own experience that as writers gain fluency, many of their problems with grammar and vocabulary do begin to clear up. Besides, by separating the process of creating or inventing ideas from that of editing, we encourage students to put aside temporarily concern about form, thus allowing them to concentrate on content. When students try to consider content and form at the same time, the result is often slow, painful, uninspired writing; or worse still, the 'writer's block' sets in and nothing comes out.

To sum up, inexperienced student writers often lack fluency. They have trouble thinking of what to say and they do not reflect on their ideas. As a result, their compositions are not fully developed. Instead, they concern themselves prematurely with correctness. With these writers, work on fluency should precede attention to organization of ideas and correctness of language because these writers need to have some ideas before they can organize them and present them in correct language. Promoting fluency involves prolonging the period in which writers can engage themselves with the subject, can turn it around and explain it to themselves before explaining it to others.

This article, then, rests upon the conviction that it is possible to do more by way of teaching pupils to write effectively than it has been attempted so far. When students are encouraged to verbalize their thinking and the teacher responds with thoughtfully structured questions that require more thinking, in a friendly, helpful atmosphere, the students are encouraged to take risks and explore their own ideas. In this process, they work out what they think and what they want to say in their writings. We should, therefore, think of specific strategies and techniques for promoting fluency in the writing of our students.

YOUTH FORUM

Stalemate in the Tertiary Level Education

It is a fact that in Yemen academic panorama at the university level rests on four major agencies: Professors, Students, Chairmen of Department, and Deans. We find that there are some flaws the way of these agencies operates. It is commonly seen that the chief of these agencies is the one who is most irregular. Academic studies in the country mainly depends on the second party which is the poor student, who lacks everything. This poor student does not have anything except 'Challenge' that pushes him to achieve his energy and educational goal. The other two are currently working in such an erratic manner that conveys the impression that they are marching to an unknown destination. These parties believe that walking forward is better than staying at one place. The reason behind this seems to be that we always seek to run from where others started, not from where they ended. Frankly speaking, we are still prisoners of the faults of the past. It is true that the stagnancy of these elements affects one of the most important and productive resources, namely education. Some of the factors leading to this impasse are the following:

- 1- Professors: Choosing professors is based only on the cost effectiveness, not on their academic excellence.
- 2- Chairmen of Departments: Presidency of a department has become like a battlefield in a forest where fighters come to fight and get victory against each other. But at the end, the one who has the most power occupies that position and control that forest.
- 3- Deans: Deanship is determined by only the incumbent's ability to adjust with the finances offered by the higher authorities not taking into account other professional aspects. We sincerely hope, things will soon change for the better.

Osama Al-Ghathi

A Distant Dream

A dear one walks with you as a friend,
Feels what is in your heart,
He is close to you,

Basic Education in Yemen

Basic education in Yemen suffers from many problems which make it weak and ineffective. It is the foundation of high or education and if the input is weak, the output will naturally be weak. We can see that some of the graduates from the universities are very weak as a result of a weak basic education. So, to build a good generation, we should have strong basic education. As a teacher, I believe that we can thereby change a lot of things to develop it to bring up a good generation. These are some suggestions through which we can improve the quality of basic education. Basic education should respond to the needs of the modern time by including subjects such as computer. It should ensure a suitable environment for the students by supplying them with sports equipment,

Basic Education in Yemen

When you need him
Consoles you when you're sad
Reassures when you're in fear,
When you want him
He is with you,

In my case is it a distant dream?
Will he be only a phantom figure?
Will he be with me when I want,
And forever share with me,

Why am I sad?
No companion to wipe the tears,
Streaming down my cheeks,
I am alone, where can I go?

Perhaps I am lost,
Perhaps borne by sea waves
To far away lands
To unknown shores;

I am alone with my sorrows
None to share my smiles and wiles
Of yesterdays tomorrows
I search for a kindred soul

And my cry seems to bea
lost in wilderness.

Majda Abdul Rahman Al-Maktari

Death-in-life

Oh my love
Your birthday, was indeed my doom's day
Because you changed your love
You were the only friend in my life
From your twisted manners
I felt that I am deceased
I have never thought, even once,
To debar you from your desires
But why you deprived me of mine?
Bleeding due to your injury to me,
I'm finished for every thing.

Mohammed Hassan

Workshops and Good Teaching

In addition we should organize periodical courses for teachers in the psychology of education. In addition we should:

- Mount courses about the new teaching methods.
- Vary the time span of courses by adding different activities which can build the students' capacities.
- Concentrate on the practical side of education.
- Make surveys to scatter schools among areas equally.
- Hold periodical meetings with parents to discuss the students' affairs and solve their problems.
- Use encouraging methods to raise the spirits of the good students and motivate the others to do their best.
- Work to eradicate the cruel punishment methods that are used in schools.
- Make surveys to identify the poor families, which cannot pay the tuition fees for children and support the poor but meritorious children.
- Study the reasons of dropouts from schools, especially among girls and work to stop this phenomenon.
- Make special schools and curricula for slow and handicapped students.
- Solve the problem of overcrowded classes.
- Train the administrative staff of the school.
- Take care of students' health in school.
- Give enough attention for teaching morals and good beliefs.
- Provide for supervision of private schools by qualified inspection teams.

Aswan Abdullah

Basket Ball Premier League Yarmouk Defeats Al-Tadamon

Last Thursday, two basketball games were held in Sana'a Intramural Sports Hall. The first, was between Al-Tilal and Al-Yarmouk amateur teams in which Al-Yarmouk were beaten 96-47. During the first half time Al-Tilal

took control of the game because of a serious flaw in Yarmouk's defense leading with a score of 43-15. On the second half things did not change for the better and Al-Yarmouk were defeated 53-32.

However, on the premier league Al-Yarmouk had their share of luck winning their game against Tadamon Hadramout. Leading with a score of 52-31 in the first half and 57-37 in the second half, Al-Yarmouk won their grand slam victories with a total score of 109-68.

Teams	Date	Place
Yarmouk Vs Hilal	27th April	Sana'a
Ahli of Tazi Vs Shab of Ibb	28th April	Taiz
Mina'a Vs Ahli of Sana'a	28th April	Aden
Zohra Vs Taliha	28th April	Sana'a
Tadamon Vs Wahda	30th April	Mukallah
Ahli of Sana'a Vs Ahli of Taiz	4th May	Sana'a
Taliha Vs Yarmouk	4th May	Taiz
Wahda Vs Shab of Ibb	5th May	Aden
Zohra Vs Mina'a	5th May	Sana'a
Hilal Vs Tadamon	8th May	Hodiedah



Al-Wahdah Vs Al-Ahli Match Ends in A Draw

The match between Al-Wahdah and Al-Ahli of Sanaa last Friday in Al-Shohada stadium ended in a draw.

Al-Wahdah was first to score by a head from the centreforward Saeed Al-Khaleedy in the 73rd minute. Al-Ahli tried hard to retaliate until As'ad could level the match in the 88th minute.

On the same day, the

match between Sha'ab Al-Mokalla and Al-Talia'ah in Taiz ended in a goalless draw. Home advantage was not enough for Al-Talia'ah, which appeared full of unrelated parts, to achieve a win. However, it tried from time to time to break through and administer a beating to Sha'ab Al-Mokalla but all attempts went begging.

Final results of the two groups of Football excellent Tournament 2000 - 99

First Group:

Team	Points	Results			Goals	
		Win	Draw	Lost	On	Against
Ahli of Sana'a	20	9	3	2	31	12
Taliha of Taiz	24	7	3	4	19	17
Ithad of Ibb	21	6	3	5	19	14
Shullah	21	6	3	5	20	18
Zohra	20	5	5	4	16	15
Wahda of Aden	13	3	4	7	14	20
Shab of Sana'a	13	3	4	7	8	16
Shamsan	12	3	3	8	13	28

SECOND GROUP

Team	Points	Results			Goals	
		Win	Draw	Lost	On	Against
Shab of Mukallah	32	10	2	2	25	8
Wahda of Sana'a	27	8	3	3	26	14
Sagger	23	6	5	3	16	11
Shab of Ibb	23	7	2	5	17	18
Tilal	22	7	1	6	21	17
Ahli of Hodiedah	18	5	3	6	14	18
Hassan	11	2	5	7	10	19
Shararah	1	0	1	13	6	30

Point of View Sandwich League



Abdul-Salam Al-Sawdi

The soccer premier league has reached its final marking the teams that will play the "Golden Square" and those which will go down to the "Wooden Square". At this point, I could say that both groups have proved to be great failures because of several reasons. First, each team played only 14 games and this is very few to prepare the players or develop the performance of the whole team. Second, not all the teams have met each other in the league and they were rather divided into groups. Next, there was no need for the "Wooden Square" because there were no technical incentives for it to be held. Some people say that the "Wooden Square" matches add excitement to the league, however, I believe if there was no excitement in the "Golden Square" how could their be one in the "Wooden Square" and after all were are not watching matches of the European League between Manchester, Real Madrid, Chelsea and Barcelona or even a match in the Saudi League. Besides, the system of the "Wooden Square" is unfair for the teams which come before the last in position when they meet with the last-in-rank team. The earlier would go down because they would not be prepared during the "Wooden Square" matches. Finally, I think that with the augment of support from the Ministry and the fund to the union and clubs, there should be more activity and stronger competition instead of just making a quick sandwich league. If we do not heed this well, then we would better bed the Yemeni soccer farewells.

Palestinian Minister of Youth and Sports Visits Sana'a

Last Friday, Dr. Ahmed Al-Yazigi, Palestinian Minister of Youth and Sports, arrived to Sana'a on a short visit to Yemen. The Minister was received by Dr. Abdul-Wahab Rawih, Yemeni Minister of Youth and sports, Hassan Al-Kawlani, Consultant at the Ministry and Mr. Mohammed Al-Ahjiri.

The Minister said that, during the course of his visit, he would discuss means of better cooperation that could be developed between Palestine and Yemen in the field of sports. He also noted that he will sign a cooperation protocol between the two countries in this field.

Telal Hosts Etihad Club of Qatar

During the visit of sheik Mohammed Bin Mohammed Bin Eid A'al Thani, Minister of Youth in Qatar to Aden city, Mr. Anis Al-Samawi, Chairman of Telal club invited sheik Jasim Bin Khalifa Bin Eid A'al Thani, Chairman of Etihad club to play friendly match with Telal club in the city of Aden. This match would coincide with the celebration of the 10th anniversary of Yemeni unification. The chairman of Etihad club expressed his happiness to receive this invitation.

When Sheik Jaseim Bin Khalifa met Mr. Anis Al-Samawi, they discussed possible ways of developing cooperation between the two clubs and

Tirssana Matches in Taiz

Captain Mohammed Nagi, Vice-Chairman of Assaqer club in Taiz, said that the club is preparing itself to receive the Egyptian Tirssana club which is expected to arrive in May and play a number of matches with different clubs as Wahdat Sana'a, Telal Aden, and then with Assaqer club in Taiz. The matches will be held on the occasion of the 10th unification celebrations. This is the most prestigious match of Assaqer club with the Egyptian Tirssana club.

Yemeni Community in Qatar to Participate in The Commemorative Sports Activities

The organizer of sports activities in the Ministry of Immigrants' Affairs Mr. Mos'ad Al-Ammari stated that the Ministry had invited the Yemeni community in Qatar to participate in the sports activities taking place in Yemen on May 22. The Yemeni Community in Qatar has responded positively to the invitation. It would participate with a team of 27 players. The team will play against Aden, Ibb and Sanaa' teams.

On the other hand the Ministry has invited the Yemeni International Boxer Naseem Hamed to attend the commemorative football tournament and to hand the top team the Naseem Hamed Cup.



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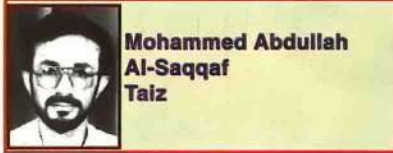
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A Talented Handicapped Seeks Patronage



Mohammed Abdullah Al-Saqaf Taiz

Hafedh Ahmad Sultan Abdul Al-Ghani Al-Asbahi was born in a poor peasant family in 1979 in Noamah village. Unfortunately, he didn't have a normal, healthy body like other babies. People use their legs to walk, but Hafedh, who was born with 20 cm-long legs, uses his hands to move his body from one place to another, creeping over the rocky ground under the scorching heat of the sun.



When he was 7, Hafedh joined Al-Ghafiqi school with an uncompromising determination, heedless of all difficulties. He had to move his body over the rough ground from his house up a hill and then climb up a height where the school building was. With determi-

nation, he pursued his studies confidently and successfully until he finished schooling. Besides learning, Hafedh practices his best hobby, painting and statuary to satisfy his creative ideas and aspirations in an astonishing way. He has painted more than 100 portraits of historical and imaginary personalities, as well as others depicting the natural surroundings of his small beautiful village.

Last year, Hafedh completed his secondary school, and now the question that confronts him is: what next? School was the only place he could go to. After finishing school, he retired to his home, leading a life of a recluse where he could only busy himself in reading, painting and sculpting, moving from one room to another. The longest trip he can manage is climbing up the stairs to get to the house rooftop or scaling downstairs. If he wants to talk to people and make friends or mix with young people of his age he can find none. The only people he is able to talk to are some children playing in front of his house. Pondering on Hafedh's life one wonders



if the secondary school was the end of his ambitions. One may also wonder about the kind of ambitions he has. He is dreaming of going to university and becoming a well-known painter. Can his poor family afford paying fees for his university studies in the city? Whenever he is asked about his ambitions and hopes, he says: "I would like to be so and so and I will do so and so." His eyes are soon filled

with tears as he realizes his condition, and that of his family. However, he is never desperate. He is still hoping that there will be time for him to overcome his loneliness and realize his modest ambitions.

A poor handicapped young man with such strong ambitions and determination to complete his studies in spite of the hurdles of physical deformity inspires us to have confidence in ourselves and in God. I do appeal to benevolent people, as well as humanitarian organizations to stand by him, to extend a merciful helping hand to him and encourage him achieve his goals and dreams. Despite his physical disability, he has robust optimism



The handicapped talent

and resolution, insistent to lead an independent, useful life without being a burden on his poor family. He richly



deserves all our sympathy and active support. For more information call the Yemen Times at 268661

The Value and Types of the Yemeni Honey

Honey is a tasty pleasant-smelling sticky syrup with many advantages. It has a tonic quality to the human body and cures diseases. The religion of Islam has given special interest in honey and its advantages for curing many kinds of diseases. Prophet Mohammed said: "Seek cure from honey and Qur'an". So,

honey was made next to the Qur'an in curing diseases. There is even one Chapter in the Qur'an named "Al-Nahl" meaning bees. Moreover, in another Hadith, Prophet Mohammed said: "He who has a spoonful of (honey) in the morning, three times a month, shall catch have no serious disease". Eating honey three times a month could safeguard you against so many diseases and

strengthen your immunity system. It is said that the Prophet was used to have honey diluted with water the first thing in the morning.

Types of Honey
There are two major types of honey:
a) Flowers' honey: which is dependent on flower nectar sucked by bees, and this is divided into two main categories:

- 1- Mono-flower honey: produced the nectar of one type of flowers
 - 2- Multi-flower honey: produced from the nectar of more than one type of flowers.
- b) Stone honey: This honey is produced by undomesticated bees that live among stones. It has a great taste and a pleasant smell. Some people believe that light-colored honey is the best whereas many others believe that the dark-colored honey is of better quality because it contains more mineral salts like iron, magnesium and copper. As in regard to its odor, some types of honey bear good smell while other types, which are extracted from certain trees, have unpleasant odor. Component elements of



Honey is composed of sugar, water, vitamins, mineral salts along with some proteins, enzymes, yeasts and other substances- 18% water, 40% fructose, 34% glucose, 4% sucrose and maltose and many other types of sugar. Sugar is thus the main ingredient of honey, constituting about 75% to 80% of it. Therefore honey tastes sweeter than sugar and nevertheless it is good for treating diabetes and good for liver. In addition, honey is used to cure peptic and intestines ulcer, digestion problems, eyes diseases, sinusitis, flu and the inflammation of the urinary canal. Yemen possesses many of the best kinds of honey. The most famous ones are: "Al-Dawa'ani" that is found in Dawa'an, Hadramout, "Al-Jardani" in Shabwa, "Al-Jawahi" in Awash, Dhamar and there are also some good kinds of honey found in Al-Kibbayta, Al-Dimna, and Maweyah in Taiz.

"Al-Dawa'ani" is the most expensive kind of honey in Yemen and the best in quality. Honey has become one of the most precious gifts that are presented to Sheikhs, ministers or well known social personalities. Therefore, many people prefer buying Yemeni honey to low-quality foreign honey which is usually mixed with water. The Yemen Times has interviewed Mr. Abdullah Hassan Ahmed Al-Shara'abi, Technical Manager of the Agriculture Development Project, who has told us about the types of Yemeni honey, their properties, where are they found and which are the best one's: "Agriculture is one of the very ancient jobs in the history of Yemen. The history of honey goes back to the 10th century B.C. Then, Yemen was known as the nation of perfume and honey and honey trade was ranked 4th in importance to the country's economy.

Continued on page 9

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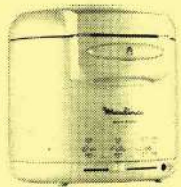
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■ شقة مفروشة متكاملة بسعر 250 دولار حدة. 417881
■ فيلا حديثة دور واحد مع بتروم بسعر 400 دولار حدة. 417881
■ تراسل ككتان مع مخطوطاتية بسعر 600 دولار حدة. 417881
■ ككتان من 3 غرف، حمامين، مطبخ الممر للشقة. 19000 ريال حدة. 417881
■ زود احمد سعد الجوفى ثابثة عامة كمبيوتر ولغة انجليزية، جيب القباية. 287006
■ خيرة في مجال الاعمال الآتية: 211240
■ عبدالله قاتن صلاح بكالوريوس اذاعة بتفزيون اذاعة استخدام برامج الكمبيوتر اذاعة اللغة الانجليزية العديد من شهادات الخبرة. 881882

مطلوبات

■ مطلوب شراء غرزة نوم متكاملة مطبخة او ايطالية. 204777
■ مطلوب شراء ثياب للرجال من موزونولا مع الخط محمد علي الازبي. 272588
■ مطلوب شراء بيجر مع النظير ماركه بسعر 10000 ريال ملاح سالم. 218888
■ محمد احمد قاتن يرغب في شراء اثاث منزلي غرزة نوم وغرزة استقبال. 212222
■ محمد غضبان يرغب في شراء ادوات مكتبية مختلفة. كما يرغب في شراء مكتبة قورطاسية. 218882
■ صالح الجابري يرغب في شراء جميع انواع الاثاث المنزلي والمكتبي، جديد او مستعمل. 278882
■ زود احمد سعد الجوفى يرغب في شراء ثيابون سيار نوع موزونولا بحالة جيدة مع الخبسر. 20000 ريال بيجر. 881882
■ مطلوب شراء بيجر نوع موزونولا من النوع الحديث بالتقسيم خمسة الاف ريال شوريا على الجوفى. 217522

صداقة بالمراسلة

■ سوني عبدالله العرفي، 22 سنة كلية التجارة سنة ثالثة محاسبة، اللواتي المرسله للتعرف، الكمبيوتر، سماع الموسيقى الاليجية والقتيل من الاغاني العربية، الرياضة بشكل عام، يود تكوين صداقات بالمراسلة من داخل اليمن خارجا عن ص ب 204222، صنعاء، اليمن. ت المنزل. 220772

سيارات للبيع

■ سيارة كراون وويل-تويوتا ثوبوتا بواصافات خليجية بيضاء اللون موديل 91 محرك 6 سلتير 2 لتر ناقل سرعة اتوماتيك عداد الكترمي بسعر 10000 دولار. 212222
■ سيارة دايو بيضاء اللون موديل 95 بسعر 6000 دولار. 212222
■ دايو همام القوي 2000-2400 بيجر 78000 دولار. 212222
■ سيارة سكويا ريفا، اللون موديل 94 بسعر 20000 دولار. 212222
■ دايو العريز الاصميج بيجر 88000 دولار. 212222
■ عاتقة ليزر موديل 80 ببيضاء، 80000 دولار. 212222
■ صان تويوتا اجرة 16 ارك موديل 88 80000 دولار. 212222
■ سيارة لانكروز 93 وصاحبة اللون بسعر 242000 ريال. 212222
■ سيارة فورد 93 خصيصه كتيبة اللون بسعر 242000 ريال. 212222
■ سيارة اجرة كريسيدا بويكس 82 بسعر 60000 ريال. 212222
■ زيد الفطري ت 333333
■ سيارة اجرة مازدا 77 بسعر 20000 ريال. 212222
■ محمد الطماني ت 333333
■ سيارة كريسيدا 97 بحالة جيدة ت 200000/8
■ سيارة دايو 95 بحالة متارة بسعر 80000 دولار قابل للتفاوض ت 219888
■ سيارة كريسيدا موديل 89 بحالة جيدة عبدالله محمد القرياني ت 200000/8
■ باص سوزوكي (مباب) 7.8V بسعر 200000 ت 212222
■ سيارة صالون 88 مبرمج بسعر 1200000 ت 212222
■ سيارة نيسان لوبل (اجرة) موديل 230 اكر بسعر 1200000 ت 212222
■ سيارة مرسيدس 90 ببيضاء اللون بحالة جيدة وليد توفيق المباري ت 212222
■ سيارة كورولا 94 وارد اوربوا وصاحبة اللون لولبة

ادوات منزلية للبيع

■ غسالة دايو مع الشفافة حجم كبير بسعر 25000 ريال عبدالله يحيى ت 212222
■ ميسر سوبر ماكس متكامل مع جميع توابه بسعر 18000 ريال ت 212222
■ ميسر ستيريو ياباني بشرطين مع سماعات بسعر 19000 ريال عمار الشرفي سيار 212222
■ تلفزيون شارب ملون 10 بوصة بدون ريموت كنترول بسعر 7000 ريال معاد معاد ت 117599
■ تلفزيون باناسونيك سماعات بسعر 15000 ريال عبدالله علي عبدالله سيار 190000
■ كترزة صناعة محلية بسعر 25000 ريال ت 212222
■ كتيبة تلفزيون فوكسيه مقاس 17x14x21 بسعر 19000 ريال ت 212222
■ تلفزيون باناسونيك ملون 21 بوصة بسعر 27000 ريال ت 212222
■ بيع جميع انواع الاثاث المستعمل والحديد بأسعار مناسبة صالح الجابري - صنعاء، شارع الستين حولة الستين ت 278882

كمبيوترات

■ حوزة كمبيوتر جديدة محمولة (لاب توب) بأسعار مغرية جدا. مديروس الشاطري ت 212222
■ شراء شاشة كمبيوتر صخر سعر 20000 ريال للشريط رمزي علوي المساق 212222 (من 4-5 مساق)

شراء عقارات

■ توفيق علي احمد الجابري يرغب في شراء ارضية تتكون من 7 اكرات وتكون جوار مقبرة خريفة على شارع مكة الشريعة بسعر 10000 دولار الفلقة. 271234
■ توفيق علي العرفي يرغب في شراء ارضية تتكون من 4 اكرات على شارع تعز. 212222

بيوت للايجار

■ شقة مفروشة متكاملة بسعر 250 دولار حدة. 417881
■ فيلا حديثة دور واحد مع بتروم بسعر 400 دولار حدة. 417881
■ تراسل ككتان مع مخطوطاتية بسعر 600 دولار حدة. 417881
■ ككتان من 3 غرف، حمامين، مطبخ الممر للشقة. 19000 ريال حدة. 417881
■ زود احمد سعد الجوفى ثابثة عامة كمبيوتر ولغة انجليزية، جيب القباية. 287006
■ خيرة في مجال الاعمال الآتية: 211240
■ عبدالله قاتن صلاح بكالوريوس اذاعة بتفزيون اذاعة استخدام برامج الكمبيوتر اذاعة اللغة الانجليزية العديد من شهادات الخبرة. 881882

مطلوبات

■ مطلوب شراء غرزة نوم متكاملة مطبخة او ايطالية. 204777
■ مطلوب شراء ثياب للرجال من موزونولا مع الخط محمد علي الازبي. 272588
■ مطلوب شراء بيجر مع النظير ماركه بسعر 10000 ريال ملاح سالم. 218888
■ محمد احمد قاتن يرغب في شراء اثاث منزلي غرزة نوم وغرزة استقبال. 212222
■ محمد غضبان يرغب في شراء ادوات مكتبية مختلفة. كما يرغب في شراء مكتبة قورطاسية. 218882
■ صالح الجابري يرغب في شراء جميع انواع الاثاث المنزلي والمكتبي، جديد او مستعمل. 278882
■ زود احمد سعد الجوفى يرغب في شراء ثيابون سيار نوع موزونولا بحالة جيدة مع الخبسر. 20000 ريال بيجر. 881882
■ مطلوب شراء بيجر نوع موزونولا من النوع الحديث بالتقسيم خمسة الاف ريال شوريا على الجوفى. 217522

صداقة بالمراسلة

■ سوني عبدالله العرفي، 22 سنة كلية التجارة سنة ثالثة محاسبة، اللواتي المرسله للتعرف، الكمبيوتر، سماع الموسيقى الاليجية والقتيل من الاغاني العربية، الرياضة بشكل عام، يود تكوين صداقات بالمراسلة من داخل اليمن خارجا عن ص ب 204222، صنعاء، اليمن. ت المنزل. 220772

سيارات للبيع

■ سيارة كراون وويل-تويوتا ثوبوتا بواصافات خليجية بيضاء اللون موديل 91 محرك 6 سلتير 2 لتر ناقل سرعة اتوماتيك عداد الكترمي بسعر 10000 دولار. 212222
■ سيارة دايو بيضاء اللون موديل 95 بسعر 6000 دولار. 212222
■ دايو همام القوي 2000-2400 بيجر 78000 دولار. 212222
■ سيارة سكويا ريفا، اللون موديل 94 بسعر 20000 دولار. 212222
■ دايو العريز الاصميج بيجر 88000 دولار. 212222
■ عاتقة ليزر موديل 80 ببيضاء، 80000 دولار. 212222
■ صان تويوتا اجرة 16 ارك موديل 88 80000 دولار. 212222
■ سيارة لانكروز 93 وصاحبة اللون بسعر 242000 ريال. 212222
■ سيارة فورد 93 خصيصه كتيبة اللون بسعر 242000 ريال. 212222
■ سيارة اجرة كريسيدا بويكس 82 بسعر 60000 ريال. 212222
■ زيد الفطري ت 333333
■ سيارة اجرة مازدا 77 بسعر 20000 ريال. 212222
■ محمد الطماني ت 333333
■ سيارة كريسيدا 97 بحالة جيدة ت 200000/8
■ سيارة دايو 95 بحالة متارة بسعر 80000 دولار قابل للتفاوض ت 219888
■ سيارة كريسيدا موديل 89 بحالة جيدة عبدالله محمد القرياني ت 200000/8
■ باص سوزوكي (مباب) 7.8V بسعر 200000 ت 212222
■ سيارة صالون 88 مبرمج بسعر 1200000 ت 212222
■ سيارة نيسان لوبل (اجرة) موديل 230 اكر بسعر 1200000 ت 212222
■ سيارة مرسيدس 90 ببيضاء اللون بحالة جيدة وليد توفيق المباري ت 212222
■ سيارة كورولا 94 وارد اوربوا وصاحبة اللون لولبة

ادوات منزلية للبيع

■ غسالة دايو مع الشفافة حجم كبير بسعر 25000 ريال عبدالله يحيى ت 212222
■ ميسر سوبر ماكس متكامل مع جميع توابه بسعر 18000 ريال ت 212222
■ ميسر ستيريو ياباني بشرطين مع سماعات بسعر 19000 ريال عمار الشرفي سيار 212222
■ تلفزيون شارب ملون 10 بوصة بدون ريموت كنترول بسعر 7000 ريال معاد معاد ت 117599
■ تلفزيون باناسونيك سماعات بسعر 15000 ريال عبدالله علي عبدالله سيار 190000
■ كترزة صناعة محلية بسعر 25000 ريال ت 212222
■ كتيبة تلفزيون فوكسيه مقاس 17x14x21 بسعر 19000 ريال ت 212222
■ تلفزيون باناسونيك ملون 21 بوصة بسعر 27000 ريال ت 212222
■ بيع جميع انواع الاثاث المستعمل والحديد بأسعار مناسبة صالح الجابري - صنعاء، شارع الستين حولة الستين ت 278882

كمبيوترات

■ حوزة كمبيوتر جديدة محمولة (لاب توب) بأسعار مغرية جدا. مديروس الشاطري ت 212222
■ شراء شاشة كمبيوتر صخر سعر 20000 ريال للشريط رمزي علوي المساق 212222 (من 4-5 مساق)

شراء عقارات

■ توفيق علي احمد الجابري يرغب في شراء ارضية تتكون من 7 اكرات وتكون جوار مقبرة خريفة على شارع مكة الشريعة بسعر 10000 دولار الفلقة. 271234
■ توفيق علي العرفي يرغب في شراء ارضية تتكون من 4 اكرات على شارع تعز. 212222

بيوت للايجار

■ شقة مفروشة متكاملة بسعر 250 دولار حدة. 417881
■ فيلا حديثة دور واحد مع بتروم بسعر 400 دولار حدة. 417881
■ تراسل ككتان مع مخطوطاتية بسعر 600 دولار حدة. 417881
■ ككتان من 3 غرف، حمامين، مطبخ الممر للشقة. 19000 ريال حدة. 417881
■ زود احمد سعد الجوفى ثابثة عامة كمبيوتر ولغة انجليزية، جيب القباية. 287006
■ خيرة في مجال الاعمال الآتية: 211240
■ عبدالله قاتن صلاح بكالوريوس اذاعة بتفزيون اذاعة استخدام برامج الكمبيوتر اذاعة اللغة الانجليزية العديد من شهادات الخبرة. 881882

مطلوبات

■ مطلوب شراء غرزة نوم متكاملة مطبخة او ايطالية. 204777
■ مطلوب شراء ثياب للرجال من موزونولا مع الخط محمد علي الازبي. 272588
■ مطلوب شراء بيجر مع النظير ماركه بسعر 10000 ريال ملاح سالم. 218888
■ محمد احمد قاتن يرغب في شراء اثاث منزلي غرزة نوم وغرزة استقبال. 212222
■ محمد غضبان يرغب في شراء ادوات مكتبية مختلفة. كما يرغب في شراء مكتبة قورطاسية. 218882
■ صالح الجابري يرغب في شراء جميع انواع الاثاث المنزلي والمكتبي، جديد او مستعمل. 278882
■ زود احمد سعد الجوفى يرغب في شراء ثيابون سيار نوع موزونولا بحالة جيدة مع الخبسر. 20000 ريال بيجر. 881882
■ مطلوب شراء بيجر نوع موزونولا من النوع الحديث بالتقسيم خمسة الاف ريال شوريا على الجوفى. 217522

صداقة بالمراسلة

■ سوني عبدالله العرفي، 22 سنة كلية التجارة سنة ثالثة محاسبة، اللواتي المرسله للتعرف، الكمبيوتر، سماع الموسيقى الاليجية والقتيل من الاغاني العربية، الرياضة بشكل عام، يود تكوين صداقات بالمراسلة من داخل اليمن خارجا عن ص ب 204222، صنعاء، اليمن. ت المنزل. 220772

سيارات للبيع

■ سيارة كراون وويل-تويوتا ثوبوتا بواصافات خليجية بيضاء اللون موديل 91 محرك 6 سلتير 2 لتر ناقل سرعة اتوماتيك عداد الكترمي بسعر 10000 دولار. 212222
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■ سيارة كريسيدا موديل 89 بحالة جيدة عبدالله محمد القرياني ت 200000/8
■ باص سوزوكي (مباب) 7.8V بسعر 200000 ت 212222
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■ سيارة كورولا 94 وارد اوربوا وصاحبة اللون لولبة

ادوات منزلية للبيع

■ غسالة دايو مع الشفافة حجم كبير بسعر 25000 ريال عبدالله يحيى ت 212222
■ ميسر سوبر ماكس متكامل مع جميع توابه بسعر 18000 ريال ت 212222
■ ميسر ستيريو ياباني بشرطين مع سماعات بسعر 19000 ريال عمار الشرفي سيار 212222
■ تلفزيون شارب ملون 10 بوصة بدون ريموت كنترول بسعر 7000 ريال معاد معاد ت 117599
■ تلفزيون باناسونيك سماعات بسعر 15000 ريال عبدالله علي عبدالله سيار 190000
■ كترزة صناعة محلية بسعر 25000 ريال ت 212222
■ كتيبة تلفزيون فوكسيه مقاس 17x14x21 بسعر 19000 ريال ت 212222
■ تلفزيون باناسونيك ملون 21 بوصة بسعر 27000 ريال ت 212222
■ بيع جميع انواع الاثاث المستعمل والحديد بأسعار مناسبة صالح الجابري - صنعاء، شارع الستين حولة الستين ت 278882

كمبيوترات

■ حوزة كمبيوتر جديدة محمولة (لاب توب) بأسعار مغرية جدا. مديروس الشاطري ت 212222
■ شراء شاشة كمبيوتر صخر سعر 20000 ريال للشريط رمزي علوي المساق 212222 (من 4-5 مساق)

شراء عقارات

■ توفيق علي احمد الجابري يرغب في شراء ارضية تتكون من 7 اكرات وتكون جوار مقبرة خريفة على شارع مكة الشريعة بسعر 10000 دولار الفلقة. 271234
■ توفيق علي العرفي يرغب في شراء ارضية تتكون من 4 اكرات على شارع تعز. 212222

بيوت للايجار

■ شقة مفروشة متكاملة بسعر 250 دولار حدة. 417881
■ فيلا حديثة دور واحد مع بتروم بسعر 400 دولار حدة. 417881
■ تراسل ككتان مع مخطوطاتية بسعر 600 دولار حدة. 417881
■ ككتان من 3 غرف، حمامين، مطبخ الممر للشقة. 19000 ريال حدة. 417881
■ زود احمد سعد الجوفى ثابثة عامة كمبيوتر ولغة انجليزية، جيب القباية. 287006
■ خيرة في مجال الاعمال الآتية: 211240
■ عبدالله قاتن صلاح بكالوريوس اذاعة بتفزيون اذاعة استخدام برامج الكمبيوتر اذاعة اللغة الانجليزية العديد من شهادات الخبرة. 881882

مطلوبات

■ مطلوب شراء غرزة نوم متكاملة مطبخة او ايطالية. 204777
■ مطلوب شراء ثياب للرجال من موزونولا مع الخط محمد علي الازبي. 272588
■ مطلوب شراء بيجر مع النظير ماركه بسعر 10000 ريال ملاح سالم. 218888
■ محمد احمد قاتن يرغب في شراء اثاث منزلي غرزة نوم وغرزة استقبال. 212222
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■ صالح الجابري يرغب في شراء جميع انواع الاثاث المنزلي والمكتبي، جديد او مستعمل. 278882
■ زود احمد سعد الجوفى يرغب في شراء ثيابون سيار نوع موزونولا بحالة جيدة مع الخبسر. 20000 ريال بيجر. 881882
■ مطلوب شراء بيجر نوع موزونولا من النوع الحديث بالتقسيم خمسة الاف ريال شوريا على الجوفى. 217522

صداقة بالمراسلة

■ سوني عبدالله العرفي، 22 سنة كلية التجارة سنة ثالثة محاسبة، اللواتي المرسله للتعرف، الكمبيوتر، سماع الموسيقى الاليجية والقتيل من الاغاني العربية، الرياضة بشكل عام، يود تكوين صداقات بالمراسلة من داخل اليمن خارجا عن ص ب 204222، صنعاء، اليمن. ت المنزل. 220772

سيارات للبيع

■ سيارة كراون وويل-تويوتا ثوبوتا بواصافات خليجية بيضاء اللون موديل 91 محرك 6 سلتير 2 لتر ناقل سرعة اتوماتيك عداد الكترمي بسعر 10000 دولار. 212222
■ سيارة دايو بيضاء اللون موديل 95 بسعر 6000 دولار. 212222
■ دايو همام القوي 2000-2400 بيجر 78000 دولار. 212222
■ سيارة سكويا ريفا، اللون موديل 94 بسعر 20000 دولار. 212222
■ دايو العريز الاصميج بيجر 88000 دولار. 212222
■ عاتقة ليزر موديل 80 ببيضاء، 80000 دولار. 212222
■ صان تويوتا اجرة 16 ارك موديل 88 80000 دولار. 212222
■ سيارة لانكروز 93 وصاحبة اللون بسعر 242000 ريال. 212222
■ سيارة فورد 93 خصيصه كتيبة اللون بسعر 242000 ريال. 212222
■ سيارة اجرة كريسيدا بويكس 82 بسعر 60000 ريال. 212222
■ زيد الفطري ت 333333
■ سيارة اجرة مازدا 77 بسعر 20000 ريال. 212222
■ محمد الطماني ت 333333
■ سيارة كريسيدا 97 بحالة جيدة ت 200000/8
■ سيارة دايو 95 بحالة متارة بسعر 80000 دولار قابل للتفاوض ت 219888
■ سيارة كريسيدا موديل 89 بحالة جيدة عبدالله محمد القرياني ت 200000/8
■ باص سوزوكي (مباب) 7.8V بسعر 200000 ت 212222
■ سيارة صالون 88 مبرمج بسعر 1200000 ت 212222
■ سيارة نيسان لوبل (اجرة) موديل 230 اكر بسعر 1200000 ت 212222
■ سيارة مرسيدس 90 ببيضاء اللون بحالة جيدة وليد توفيق المباري ت 212222
■ سيارة كورولا 94 وارد اوربوا وصاحبة اللون لولبة

ادوات منزلية للبيع

■ غسالة دايو مع الشفافة حجم كبير بسعر 25000 ريال عبدالله يحيى ت 212222
■ ميسر سوبر ماكس متكامل مع جميع توابه بسعر 18000 ريال ت 212222
■ ميسر ستيريو ياباني بشرطين مع سماعات بسعر 19000 ريال عمار الشرفي سيار 212222
■ تلفزيون شارب ملون 10 بوصة بدون ريموت كنترول بسعر 7000 ريال معاد معاد ت 117599
■ تلفزيون باناسونيك سماعات بسعر 15000 ريال عبدالله علي عبدالله سيار 190000
■ كترزة صناعة محلية بسعر 25000 ريال ت 212222
■ كتيبة تلفزيون فوكسيه مقاس 17x14x21 بسعر 19000 ريال ت 212222
■ تلفزيون باناسونيك ملون 21 بوصة بسعر 27000 ريال ت 212222
■ بيع جميع انواع الاثاث المستعمل والحديد بأسعار مناسبة صالح الجابري - صنعاء، شارع الستين حولة الستين ت 278882

كمبيوترات

■ حوزة كمبيوتر جديدة محمولة (لاب توب) بأسعار مغرية جدا. مديروس الشاطري ت 212222
■ شراء شاشة كمبيوتر صخر سعر 20000 ريال للشريط رمزي علوي المساق 212222 (من 4-5 مساق)

طلب موظفين

■ مجموعة شركات غذائين بحاجة الى موظف له خبرة في الصناعات الخارجيه وعمل الدراسات والاحصاءات في هذا المجال ويفضل ان يجيد اللغة الانجليزية اتصل بـ محمد حسين دسوقي ت 212872، 212872
■ يعلن فندق موثي كارلو عن حاجته الى (1) مدير فندق موثي جيب انجيرة كتابه ونظما له خبرة سابقة في ادارة فنادق 2 نجوم على الاقل (2) موظفين وموظفات استقبال بشرط ان يجيدون اللغة الانجليزية وخبرة في هذا المجال بالإضافة الى المظهر اللائق واللغة الانجليزية (3) عاملات نظافة ت 204772 ص.ب 23477
■ مطلوب طبيب اختصاصي في الأمراض النفسية. محمد ت 204772
■ فندق دريم لاند بحاجة لموظف وموظفة استقبال بشرط اجادة اللغة الانجليزية وحسن المظهر وحسن التعامل مع الزبائن وخبرة سابقة. كما يحتاج إلى موظف حراسة ونظافة ت 204772
■ مطلوب مدرسة خصوصية في مانتا الكمبيوتر واللغة الانجليزية لتعليم طالبات في الثانوية والاعدادية. 212222
■ ركن من بارسل للاكسورات والطفر الفرنسية وادوات التجميل بحاجة الى عامل بشرط ان يجيد اللغة العربية ولان على الاقل (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (

