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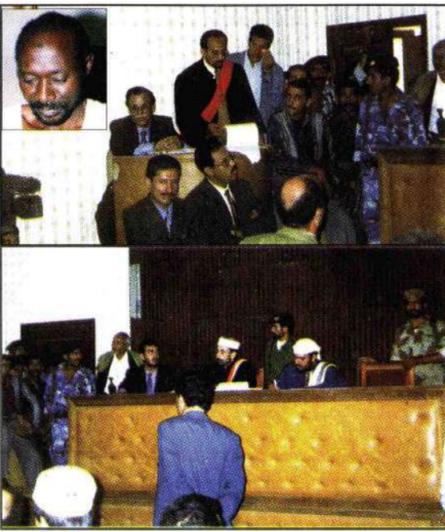
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A TERROR THEATER?

Mohammed Adam Omar, the morgue assistant at the Medical College, Sana'a University, now on trial for raping, killing and mutilating at least 16 young women, denied the confessions he had made in the first and second hearing sittings in court. On Saturday 3 June 2000, he confessed to killing only two girls from Sana'a University; the Iraqi student Zainab and the Yemeni Hossn. The General Union of the Yemeni Students and Preparatory Committee for Defending Students' Rights have assigned lawyer Jamal Al-Din Al-Adimi to represent them in their case filed against Sana'a University, officials of Medical college and security men for their lack of the sense of responsibility and attention to perform their duties properly. Due to the recent developments in the ripper's case, many observers believe it is turning to a theater play, causing public opinion confusion!

Continued on Page 2



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Dr. Saqqaf's First Death Anniversary Commemorated

Hundreds of Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf lovers, composed of his friends, relatives, ministers, ambassadors, diplomats, members of parliament, members of the consultative council, and others from various sectors of the community attended his first death anniversary held last Saturday. As the founder of Yemen Times, and the Chairman of the Human Rights and NGOs Committee of the Consultative Council (CC), Dr. Saqqaf had great influence in the field of journalism, human rights, and civil society. The ceremony, which was under the auspices of Mr. Abdulaziz Abdulghani, includ-

ed statements and speeches by Walid A. Al-Saqqaf, Chief Editor of Yemen Times, Mr. Abdulaziz Abdulghani, Chairman of the CC, Mr. Abdulhameed Al-Haddi, member of the Human Rights and NGOs Committee of the CC, Mr. Mohamed Al-Maitami, Mr. Sa'ib Sallam, and Poet Abdulwas'i Al-Saqqaf. The ceremony also included a memorable brief documentary presentation about the life of Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf, explaining his start, his academic, and professional career.

Complete coverage on Page 10.

Heated Debates on Democracy and its Hurdles

The seminar on Democracy and Its Hurdles organized by the YSP in the Capital Secretariat yesterday aroused a heated controversy among its participants. Dr. Mohammed Al-Motawakel and Ahmad Al-Kebisi were enraged by a paper presented by head of the Islah office, Mr. Mohammed Qahtan. The paper centered on controlling the public wealth as well as military positions by a specific tribal class which rejects participation of others. Heated arguments were also aroused against a paper presented by Dr. Fares Al-Saqqaf who criticized the role of the opposition on the ground. Other papers were presented by Abdul Malik Al-Mikhlaqi, Jarallah Omar, Dr. Mohammed Abdul Malik Al-Mutawakel, Mohammed Al-Maqaleh, Advocate Hizam Al-Mahbashi, Mohammed Ahmad Qasem, Abdul Wahed Al-Muradi, Qaderi Ahmad Haidar and Abdullah Abdul Rahman Haidar. The seminar was attended by a number of secretary generals of the parties, academicians and researchers. Mohammed Qahtan as well as Dr. Fares Al-Saqqaf papers will be published next week.

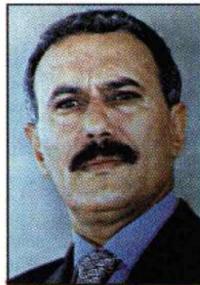


President Saleh Visits Germany

President Ali Abdullah Saleh left for Germany yesterday. During his visit, the president will be holding discussions with German chancellor Gerhard Schroeder on political and economic issues regarding the relationship of the two countries and the Middle East in General. The discussions with Senior German government and parliamentary officials will concentrate on strengthening the bilateral ties. The President is also expected to meet Berlin Mayor.

The president is expected to attend the inauguration of the the Yemeni section of the Expo 2000 exhibition, which will include various activities showing the rich heritage and culture of Yemen, and which will be visited by a good number of visitors exceeding 5 million. The President is also going through some medical check-ups. During his stay in Germany, the President is expected to meet Prince Sultan bin Abdulaziz, the second vice premier and Minister of

Defense of Saudi Arabia, and discuss the everlasting border issue, and then will fly to Saudi Arabia for the same purpose.



Another Journalist Harassed

Arafat Mudabish, correspondent of UAE Al-Ithad newspaper and the Yemeni Al-Ayyam newspaper in Yemen, was severely and brutally beaten up by policemen at 10 o'clock Monday 29.5.2000 in front of the secretariat court of appeal. They attacked him as he tried to enter the court and take some pictures of the trial of Mohammed Adem Omar, the morgue assistant at Sana'a university, who was accused of raping, killing and mutilating 16 Yemeni young women. Mr. Arafat suffered serious injuries in different parts of his body. Bruises of the police cudgels were clearly seen on his body. This attack happened in the presence of lots of people estimated at 1000 who tried to protest. However, the police used their cudgels to disperse the crowd and kept following them to Al-Adl street. Mr. Arafat was immediately rushed for treatment at the Military Hospital by some journalists from 26 September newspaper. In a press

release by the harassed journalist, Araft considered the act as "brutal and goes against press freedom". This incident happened a few days after detaining Khalid Al-Hamadi, correspondent of London-based Al-Quds Al-Arabi newspaper Wednesday, May 24 by Criminal Investigation officers who also took his camera by force and broke it while taking out the film. That happened to Mr. Al-Hamadi when he wanted to take photos of the demonstrations of Sana'a University students in front of the cabinet building protesting the crimes of the serial murderer Mohammed Adam Omar. On the other hand, the Yemeni Syndicate Union issued a statement denouncing the ruthless attacks on journalists.



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Central Prison in Haja Attacked
A group of gunmen from Al-Osaimat tribe attacked Thursday June 1 the central prison of Haja and released three prisoners. Al-Osaimat area belongs to Sheikh Abdullah Bin Hussein Al-Ahmer, Speaker of the Parliament. Brigadier general, Ali Mohammed, security director of Haja told Yemen Times that there were three people from Al-Osaimat tribe who were accused of such murder crimes and that their case was still before the prosecution. So, after a strong clash between the gunmen and security forces, the attackers could release the three prisoners. Seven of the attackers were arrested while others managed to flee. Two of the prison guards were injured and one of the prisoners was killed while another one arrested and only one could escape. One of the others injured was Yahya Al-Moalami, deputy director of the prison.

Revenge for Torture, 7 killed
Seven people were killed and 3 seriously injured in Aal Baseer village in Al-Baidha'a governorate when two gunmen from Ans tribe opened fire on a group of villagers. One of the two gunmen had earlier been brutally tortured by inhabitants of Aal Baseer who accused him of stealing Qat when he was working at one of their farms. They plucked out his finger nails, burned parts of his body and locked him up in a private jail. A week after his release he came back, accompanied by another gunman seeking revenge. He killed some of the people who tortured him. However, eventually neither he nor his partner were able to escape death, as they were shot dead by the Ans tribesmen who surrounded them in time for yet their immediate revenge for their murdered relatives.

Al-Tagamu Newspaper Stands Trial
Today, Monday, Al-Tagamu newspaper and its editor in chief Abdulrahman Abdullah stand trial in Sirah Preliminary Court for the case filed by the Printing and Publication Prosecution in Aden. Abdulrahman stands trial for publishing an article on Monday 18.11.1999 titled "From Corridors of The Supreme Court of the Republic" which included some offensive expressions against the head, secretary general, and all the staff of the RSC, the prosecution staff, security staff, the authorities of Republic courts etc. The article also accused them of taking bribes and of being corrupt. It is worth noting that many newspapers as well as journalists have been subjected to trials including Al-Wahdawi, Al-Ayyam, Al-Omah, Al-Tagamu, etc.

538 Refugees From Eritrea
The total number of Refugees arrived on boat from the Eritrean port of Assab to Mokha were 538; 349 Eritreans, 113 Somalis, 71 Ethiopians, 2 Sudanese and 3 Djiboutis. The Eritrean group was accommodated in a school and the agricultural complex in Mokha, the Ethiopian group in a hanger at the port, while the Somalis were transferred to the transit center in Aden for screening and registration. The decision for setting up of a camp is still under review

Central Bank Reserves Exceed \$ 2 Billion
A Central Bank official source told Yemen Times that for the first time in history of the national economy the central bank's foreign reserves increased by US\$ 2 billion. Economic sources made it clear that the increase was attributed to successes made by the economic reform program started since 1995. These reserves will be enough to cover imports expenses for more than six months, a high percentage providing safe conditions for the national economy. Foreign reserves increased by 33% during this year following improvement in oil prices. Last year the reserves increased from \$1.4 billion to \$1.8 billion in the beginning of May, 2000. Now they have exceeded \$2 billion. Meanwhile, high economic sources criticize the government's economic reforms saying that announcement of improvement in the economy and monetary reserves would be spent on projects not included in the government's budget such as the unity celebrations and road repairs.

Two Legs Found
Security men last Monday found two legs of a baby. The legs were found inside a garbage barrel in a Attahreer

Square, Sana'a. An officer in Jamal Jameel police station, who discovered the dead body of the child said that investigations were still going on to arrest the criminals.

New Kuwaiti Ambassador to Yemen
Political and diplomatic sources said that Kuwait appointed a new Ambassador to Yemen. The Ambassador is H.E Yoseif Abdullah Al-Anuzi. His last position was Kuwait's ambassador to Algeria and non-resident ambassador to Niger and Portugal. Yemen has accepted that appointment.

Youth and Art Celebrations in Aden
In presence of Vice President, Mr. Abdrabo Mansour Hadi, Aden city celebrated the 10th anniversary of the Reunification of Yemen. The celebration took place on May 24 at the Festival Square in Khor Maksar. Many people came from different areas of Aden to celebrate this great occasion. Art and folklore shows were among the activities of the celebration. On this occasion the Vice President inaugurated a number of projects in Aden like Grain Silos in Tawahi, Hot Line Project at the Mineral Industries Company in Mansorah, Faculty of Law and Ash'ab High School.

NANA Laborers in Hodeidah Honored
On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the reunification, Yemeni United Company, NANA, organized an award ceremony for NANA laborers. The ceremony was attended by the governor of Hodeidah, Mohammed Hatem Al-Khawi and other officials. A number of addresses were delivered in the ceremony. The governor praised the private sector's efforts for supporting national industries and domestic production.

Asaeed Cultural Establishment Inaugurated
On Monday May 29, a festival was organized in Taiz city marking the 10th anniversary of the Yemeni Unity. It was attended by Mr. Abdulaziz Abdulghani, Chairman of the Consultative Council and a number of Ministers. They inaugurated a number of projects in Taiz. One of those projects was the official opening of Asaeed Cultural Establishment. Mr. Abdulaziz Abdulghani was awarded the establishment's prize.

Taiz-Saber Mountain Road Inauguration Put off
The Saudi Telecommunication Minister's visit to Yemen to inaugurate the project of Taiz-Saber Mountain road was canceled for unknown reasons. It is reported that his visit was canceled after news about President Saleh's visit to Germany accompanied by a high-ranking delegation. The project cost \$13.2 million and was funded by His Excellency Emir Sultan bin Abdulaziz, second deputy premier in Saudi Arabia. Construction of the project, which took more than two years to finish, was implemented by Sheba Company for Trade and Construction. The project will very much boost the tourist drive to the mountain which embraces the city and to Sheikh Zaid bin Sultan's National Park located at top of the mountain.

World Environment Day Celebrated
Under the motto "Time to Act" a speech gathering and press conference on the World Environment Day, 5 June will be organized at 10 a.m. today by the Environment Protection Council in cooperation with the United Nations Information Center and under the auspices of Taj Sheba. The celebration will be attended by some concerned people.

NGHEC Concludes
The Non-Governmental Higher Education Conference organized by Queen Arwa University concluded on June 1. During the conference a number of important researches were discussed. The conference was inaugurated on May 30 by the Vice President, Brigadier Abdu Rabu Mansour, who highlighted the importance of non-governmental education and its role in society.

First Yemeni-Italian Medical Meeting, Successful

Report by: Ismael Al-Ghaberi

Under the patronage of Professor Abdul Wali Nasher, Minister of Health, the First Yemeni Italian Meeting took place on May 31-June, 2000.

The meeting coincided with the end of the Fourth Italian Mission to Yemen which commenced two years ago. During the mission, the Italian team did 11 successful operations in Al-Thawrah hospital.

In the opening ceremony, the Minister of Health emphasized importance of the Yemeni-Italian collaboration. He also highlighted the measures the Ministry has taken to improve the health sector.



Other speakers included Abbas Zabarah, chairman of the meeting, Dr. Mohammed Bamoshmoosh, the meeting general secretary, Abdullah Al-Kuleidi, president of the Yemeni Medical and Pharmacist Syndicate, Abdullah Al-Sunaidar, president of YIFS and H.E. Umkesto Lucchesi Pall, Ambassador of Italy to Yemen.

On this occasion, an agreement was reached between the Research center and the Al-Thawrah Hospital to further their cooperation in the medical domain. According to the agreement Italian medical teams will be able to visit Yemen to conduct training courses from time to another. HE, Ambassador of Italy to Yemen said that one of the aims of the meeting was a continuation of the Italian past. He said that the Italian were very active in that field. "I am very proud that we have been able to meet once again here in Sana'a," he added.

HE, Ambassador of Italy spoke highly about the Yemeni-Italian relationship, describing it as intensive. "We have interest not only to be a good friend of this country, but contribute to its development in the social and economic fields," he said.

Chairman of the meeting, Dr. Abbas Zabarah said that the meeting aimed at exchanging experiences as well as

learning from the Italian advanced experience in ENT, Cardiology and general surgery and other medical domains. "The second objective is to straighten the cooperation between Yemen and Italy," he added.

Dr. Zabarah stressed the importance of training people on how to take care of themselves. He criticized the role played by media and mosques in their effort for spreading awareness of Primary health care among the public, emphasizing that such institutions should play the most vital role in this regard.

On the idea of the meeting itself, Dr. Anees Al-Jabri, Member of the organizing committee said that it was Al-Thawrah hospital and Dr. Mohammed Bamoshmoos's, a Yemeni cardiologist in Italy. "The idea was to meet and discuss what the Italian team has done in Yemen. The team arrived at Al-Thawrah Hospital in the mid of May. It has performed eleven complicated operations successfully, which are not usually done in Yemen," he added.

"This is the fourth time we come to Yemen in an official visit with the National Research Council of Italy. But it is the second time that we perform surgery and cardiac evaluation before cardiac surgery," said Dr. Mohammed Bamoshmoosh, Secretary general of the meeting.

"I asked my Yemeni colleagues to organize this meeting when I visited Yemen last time. Hopefully, the meeting was a success and we were able to benefit. Doctors must keep abreast of every new in the medical field after their graduation. I think that there is nothing better than a congress, like this, to hear from experienced doctors about what is new in the different fields of medicine," added Dr. Bamoshmoosh.

The representative of the Italian National Research Council, professor Fransco Santoli, who is visiting Yemen for the first time successfully operated on a patient suffering from congenital heart disease. The National Research Council was founded in 1978 to promote integration between medical, biological, engineering, physical, chemical and computer sciences.

"I think that Yemeni medical doctors need only experience because the level of instruction and knowledge is quite similar.

Together we can improve cardiac surgery but we need the collaboration of Yemeni Doctors. To this effect I signed today an agreement of understanding with HE, the Minister of Health to familiarize and intensify this collaboration," he said.

About the nature of this collaboration Santoli said that



the main areas of interest were medical research, clinical assistance and teaching activities. "We are used to going out of Italy to learn, teach and to organize cardiac surgery. We have been to Sarayvo, Jordan, Gabon and Cairo.

The memo I signed today is not an easy target to reach because the realization of a modern department of cardiac surgery is not that easy. We need the structure, equipment and a very good team. However, if we all work in the same direction we can reach this result," he added.

In response to a question about the diffusion of disease in Yemen, Dr. Sofia Redaccli of the Italian team said: "In pediatric diagnosis and treatment the most important thing is to recognize the pathology, once discovered and correctly diagnosed treatment can be offered. You do not need only a good eco-machine which is important but also experience. This experience is important to give indication for treatment by invasive cardiology or surgery."

Dr. Ali Al-Mudwahi, member of the organizing committee felt optimistic about the quality of Yemeni doctors' performance. "In Yemen the main problems are cancers, kidney and heart problems. We try to improve the performance of Yemeni doctors in these fields. We are optimistic that the performance of Yemeni doctors will be developed and operations will be done entirely by Yemeni doctors," he said.

In a question on the Yemeni doctors' ability to do open heart surgery alone he said that the crux of the problem did no lay in the physicians themselves because the human inputs were available. However, he referred to lack of experience and practice. "We believe that the signing of the memo of understanding between Yemen and Italy will help Yemeni doctors get this experience necessary to perform surgery," he concluded.

Dr. Yahia Al-Shoabi, Minister of Education, Dr. Wahibah Fare, President of the Arwa Queen University, Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Maqaleh, President of Sana'a University and Dr. Ahmad Duidar Al-Basioni, Assistant Secretary General of Arab Universities Federation delivered speeches in which they all shed light on the role the non-governmental higher education should play in society.

More details on page 14.

Changes Expected in Sana'a University
According to political sources close to the government wide-scale administrative and security changes are expected to be introduced at Sana'a university. These changes come as a response to the medical students' demands after the recent brutal murder of some students at the college of Medicine.

Continued from Page 1

ADAM DENIES EARLIER CONFESSIONS
Al-Adimi presented during the last Saturday court's session a request that the prosecution representative Ahmad Hail Othman has stepped down from his post following his statement to Al-Osboo claiming that the college officials should not be held accountable for these actions as their dereliction can not be deemed as a criminal act. Al-Adimi was surprised about Ahmad's heedlessness of the other relative articles stipulated in the law. On the other hand, in this session Dr. Mohammed Al-Khatib defended the accused Adam who denied being interviewed by any newspaper and said "I have seen no journalist". Adam also stated that the motive behind his crimes was to "Set things in the right path". So far, a heated controversy has been going on between the prosecution and lawyers of the victims' families regarding investigations and procedures. The court then accepted the pleadings submitted by victims' lawyers and referred the case to the prosecution to conduct further investigations. At the end of the session the trial was adjourned until today, Monday 5.6.2000.

Comprehensive Details on Page 5.

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Campus News



On a colorful event the department of English at Ibb University held its awards Ceremony, 2000 and the Farewell Function of the Final -Year. The ceremony included speeches, plays, activities organized by the students together with the university administration. The special attractions of the ceremony were the skits presented by the students of Arts and

Education: "Shakespeare in Ibb" and "The porter Scene" derived from Macbeth. The College of Education, English Department, Sana'a University, celebrated last Thursday the graduation of the 24th batch at the Cultural center hall.

Certificates of graduations were distributed to them at the end of the event.

On Wednesday 31/5/2000 a celebration of the 25 batch from the Faculty of Arts Sana'a University English Department took place in the Cultural Center. Doctors of the college were not allowed to attend the party by the deanship of the faculty as it claimed that the party was held outside the campus of the university.



Seminar on Hazards of Smoking
On the occasion of the International Day for Smoking Eradication, the Science & Technology University held a seminar under the motto "Smoking Hazards" on Tuesday May 30. Several university professors delivered speeches on the hazards of smoking and its menace on pregnancy. Some have also presented studies on the smoking habit and its role in increasing mouth diseases.

Professor Nazem Abdul-Hameed Kasem addressed a lecture on the irreversible health effects of smoking and its widespread among both sexes especially the youth. Another lecture delivered by Dr. Dhaifalah Gayed on the effects of cigarette smoking on cardiovascular and respiratory diseases. Moreover, Dr. Abul-Rahman Al-Kamees, Professor in the College of Legislation & Law has spoke about Islam's point of view on smoking. He also clarified that smoking harms the health of people and our religion has always worked to protect humans against all sorts of harms. In the final statement the Ministry of Health and World Health Organization were lauded for their efforts in patronizing the International Day for Smoking Eradication. Finally, the seminar urged upon authorities in charge, intellectuals and people to raise awareness on the dangers of smoking as well as limiting growing of tobacco in the country.

By Yasser M. Ahmed



Dr. Saqqaf to Al-Khaleej

“The tribal system is the central part of conventional powers for it has very influential authority”

More than 50 are the advisors to President Ali Abdullah Saleh, all grouped in a Consultative Council. However, few are those who have close and strong ties with him. Among those few members was the late Dr. Abdul-Aziz Al-Saqqaf who was said to be having strong ties with the president.

Dr. Abdul-Aziz Al-Saqqaf was constantly at conflict with the authority even before the declaration of Yemeni unity. He was well known for this objective opposition stands towards the government. In his interview with the UAE Al-Khaleej, late Dr. Al-Saqqaf said that of all the different political powers and parties that he came to have contacted, he found out President Ali Abdullah Saleh and the PGC easier to deal with.

As Head of the Human Rights and Freedoms Committee in the Consultative Council, Dr. Al-Saqqaf found himself closer to people's concerns and authority practices against them. This position gave him a better insight and knowledge of internal conditions.

In the course of the interview, Dr. Al-Saqqaf explained the President's approach in dealing with the conventional and modern power centers commenting that, without the president's support, they would be left high and dry. Sadiq Nasher, Al-Khaleej correspondent in Sana'a met him in 1998 and conducted the following interview. Yemen Times republish this interview because of its importance.

Excerpts:

Al-Khaleej: Dr. Abdul-Aziz, being a leading politician as member of the Consultative Council, how do you view the political situation in country?

Dr. Al-Saqqaf: I can say that there is a moral conflict on where to go next? There are some parties that try to make things go back as to where they were in the past, old-fashioned and traditional or at least hinder development and openness. Of course, there are local and external pressures pressing to continuity of open-door policies, democracy and freedom and prevalence of the state of law and order.

Therefore, we can perceive some sort of an unseen conflict in which the president is the judge. He is the man who makes or breaks the deal. As a result, we are experiencing a period of debate over the system's identity. This explains the efforts aimed at development and advancement that are also permeated with setbacks and retreats. In my personal assessment, there is no run-



ning in confusion but rather a kind of pulling in opposite directions between two mentalities, two visions and concepts: a concept intending to integrate Yemen in modern contemporary life, including openness and integration with world economy and modern political systems, and another vision clinging to the systems known to it with their ossified traditions, norms and sovereignty.

Yemen is now living amidst these two mentalities and advocates of both these mentalities are trying to attract president Saleh to their camps. President Saleh is playing the game very shrewdly. He meets some demands of this party and some of the other's, but did not part company with either mentalities or camps.

Al-Khaleej: For how long do you think President Ali Saleh would remain the judge? When would he join up with one of the mentioned camps?

Dr. Al-Saqqaf: I am quite confident that the president would never team up with any of the two power centers unless the situation goes out of his control. I am concerned that the president might be laying a wager on extra time for the situation to unveil. Truly, I am afraid that we might not see him plainly stand for any of the camps.

Al-Khaleej: Why this fear, are there indicators?

Dr. Al-Saqqaf: We are running out of time. Yemen is undergoing difficult economic conditions, varying social situations as well as changing cultural values and international relations. Yemen is demanded to define its position and the regime has to define its stand. Otherwise, Yemen will find difficulties in improving its local and foreign relations.

This stand makes us fluctuant. Many times you would find Yemen at the forefront of the countries adopting modern systems such as press freedom, political plurality and human rights. However, when it comes to practice we rank the last. We even lag behind countries that do not announce sup-

port these values and concepts. This fluctuation mars the identity of the Yemeni Society as a government and a society. I do not know for how long can we hold on in the middle of this fluctuation. If things do not change, sure the worse will win and this could be a catastrophe.

Who rules Yemen?

Al-Khaleej: In some of your statements you mentioned that centers of power rule Yemen and not government institutions... Now, what the role that modernization powers play in the midst of this conflict?

Dr. Al-Saqqaf: Modernization powers are still novice and cannot fight this battle. They are similar to other young modernization powers in the world which start off disjointed and lacking organization.

Modernization powers include university professors, lawyers, journalists, doctors, businessmen as well as people of the middle class. However, members of this power lack means of communication since each one is consumed in their own business. On the other hand, the conventional powers are strong and powerful. Therefore, the conventional powers have strong influence on decision-making whereas the modernization powers remain ineffective. For example, the president chose to appoint me as a Capital Secretariat but conventional powers collaborated to change it and they succeeded. Another example is what happened with Dr. Faraj Bin Ghanim. The president appointed him Prime Minister to lead the reform process. Later, however, he had to accept his resignation under pressures of these powers.

More than a few times the president adopted skilled persons whom he gave away soon after. This proves that he is still linked to both powers.

Al-Khaleej: Do you want to say that the tribal system in Yemen determines the fate of the country?

Dr. Abdul-Aziz: The tribal system is the central part of conventional powers for it has very influential authority. We hoped that the involvement of the tribal system in investment, trade and economic sectors would gradually merge it with the modernization powers. Unfortunately, it either will take a long time which we are in short of, or they would employ the new economic power to strengthen their tribal power. So it sounds as if conventional powers will remain dominant in all cases.

Aside from Sheikhs and tribes, the conventional camp includes high-ranking officers. These latter exercise different levels of pressure and they might be even more stubborn than Sheikhs. There are also some religious groups which belong to this camp. I say to these groups that Islam calls for openness and rightfulness. Our religion is made to work in any place and in all times. It is not rigid but rather adaptable

with the needs of human beings. These are the three main groups that form the conventional camp. We can also add to these partisan individuals who hold high certificates.

Al-Khaleej: You have stated that the mentioned power centers are attempting to contain the president's policies. To what degree do you think this would affect the president's image in the eyes of the public?

Dr. Al-Saqqaf: President Ali Abdullah Saleh has been ruling Yemen for 20 years now. During this long period, he maintained his position through a form of social contract with power centers rather than people. Despite the fact that president Saleh is a simple person who tries to give a hand to the entire Yemeni society. Needless to say that the ruling system in Yemen, which based on a contract between the president and conventional powers, prevents him being so close to people. I am sorry to say that the public opinion and society always remain outside the court of the game.

Therefore, I tend to believe that the president will remain connected to these powers. At some point these powers will change and will be replaced by other ones. In his turn, the president will support these new powers which at advanced stages would serve him in return.

This contract has created a high level of stability and security. Still, this did not bring about the advancement and luxury that people yearned for.

Al-Khaleej: Do you think this stability is temporary? In another words, do you expect that several internal developments and factors will evolve after which the president would find himself unaccompanied?

Dr. Al-Saqqaf: I cannot be sure of that. Until this moment power centers have given the president all that he asked for. For instance, during the period of the old traditional system, power centers were able to stand against the national front in the central district (north part) and the intrusion attempts of the former southern regime against the system in the north.

In the new system, the power centers gave way to the president demands during the elections. So, it is the power centers that brought about the great success of the PGC and not the society. The reason behind this is that power centers have a strong influence, whether positively or negatively, on the public opinion.

Consequently, the president finds that being associated with the power centers facilitates the accomplishments of his goals. Logically, it would be unwise for him to give them away. No one can tell how long this relation will stay. Again I say there will be new power centers and the relation will continue. The president supports power centers and in return they

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serve his interests.

Al-Khaleej: Can we say that the opposite applies here?

Dr. Al-Saqqaf: No, because once these powers decide to disengage from this contract, they become powerless. The contract states that the president allows them power in their respective sectors and they become fully loyal to him.

Al-Khaleej: Aren't you afraid that the equation would turn around and power centers become on top?

Dr. Al-Saqqaf: Only Allah knows what the future hides. I cannot predict what would happen but I have faith that none of the power centers can be of serious threat to the president. Therefore, the real bargain is to win the president to our side and not power centers. I am ascertain that if modernization powers win the president fully to their side, then the modernization project would surely be the victor.

Al-Khaleej: Does that mean that you point a condemning finger at modernization powers which you are member of?

Dr. Al-Saqqaf: Yes, I certainly do. We all make mistakes and I am partially responsible like every body else in the modernization wave. It is a fact that we cannot and won't succeed without the president's support.

We need to show the president that we can stand by him to create a better future for Yemen. Modernization powers mean freedom, democracy and constructive assimilation with the world. These are the powers which can create a modern Yemen that president Ali Abdullah Saleh would be proud of.

with the world. These are the powers which can create a modern Yemen that president Ali Abdullah Saleh would be proud of.

Al-Khaleej: Where doe Dr. Abdul-Aziz Al-Saqqaf stand in this confusion?

Dr. Al-Saqqaf: I am one of the decision-making people in the country. I participate through teaching students in the university. I was the fourth Yemeni professor in the university. I have been working as professor for 17 years now starting in 1970.

I can affect the public opinion by means of my students and the Yemen Times newspaper. I also participate in steering and making the public opinion. My position in the Consultative Council gives me the advantage of being close to the head of the authority and other members as well. In addition, I effectively participate in more than 30 non-governmental organizations. I believe I am the first person who has membership in 12 organizations and active in others. Furthermore, I have a wide international network of connections and only few people in Yemen can have such a connection for I am fluent in both English and French and work in using computer and advanced technology.

In brief I have a big role in influencing the public opinion. What is frustrating, however, is that the public opinion is impotent in Yemen. In democratic countries the political decision is influenced by the public opinion whereas in Yemen we are still far from this. Therefore, we have to attempt to influence decision-making people.

Commercial Conflicts Lead to Kidnapping in Yemen

The son of the well known businessman, Mr. Ali Saeed Al-Asbahi is still in the custody of Sheikh Ahmed Abdullah Al-Mazami from Mazam area in Khawlan, 80kms. away from the capital city of Sana'a.



It is worth mentioning that armed group belonging to Al-Mazami had kidnapped Saeed Ali Al-Asbahi last Monday evening from in front of the Ambassador hotel in Hodeida.

Yemen Times' correspondent went to Khawlan and met Sheikh Ahmed Abdullah Al-Mazami. When we asked him about the reason of kidnapping, he said: " We do not want to arrest the son, but we were obliged to do this after all our law efforts failed to strike a deal about our dues with Abdulmawla Saeed Al-Asbahi. We do not want to extort amount, but to put pressure on the management of Saeed Al-Asbahi Corporation to pay our legitimate money worth YR 161 million.

The deal between Abdulmawla Saeed Al-Asbahi, Manager of the branch of the corporation in Sana'a and us was struck for selling cars to him in the name of the corporation. We have official documents to prove that. When we tried to sell the properties of Abdulmawla that he gave to us as a guarantee, the inheritors objected. They sent Abdulmawla to prison as a camouflage to us. So, there was no way for us to regain our money, but to kidnap this guy".

The father of the kidnapped claimed that the authorization of Al-Mazami is forged by Abdulmawla, and there is no relation between the kidnapping and with what Abdulmawla has done. The properties of inheritors, especially the house of the mother is impossible to be sold.

Hassan Azaidi of Yemen Times met the kidnapped who said: " I tried to defend myself when seven persons rushed me to their car, but I could not do that. They took me by force to their car. Then they took me to this their area and put me in this 'Dewan'. What I insist on is that each of the contending parties should refer to law and abide by the court's judgement. I would like also to say to my father that he must protect his rights and properties. I have received good hospitality and generosity from these people. The place is comfortable and everything is quite normal".

He added: " We do not have any relation with the commercial treatment between Al-Mazami and my uncle Abdulmawla. What is happening now is that we stand by my uncle even if we do not have any relation with the commercial transactions. I appreciate your esteemed newspaper to visit me here and again I would like to say to my father not to worry and that I am in an excellent health.

By Hassan Al-Zaidi

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HASSAN ATTA, Voice of Love and Revolution

The artistic and creative movement witnessed in Lahj during the 30s-70s has greatly influenced the tone, and temper of Yemeni songs in general and the Lahji in particular. Nowadays, Lahji is one of the most popular forms of music, songs and dance in Yemen and the neighboring countries.

It was Al-Qumindan, the great Yemeni poet and composer, who enunciated the basic characteristics of the Lahji musical school. After his death, a number of poets, composers and singers followed his style and developed it. Poets like Hadi Subait, Saleh Qusaib and Saleh Mahdi, composers like Fadhil Mohammed Al-Lahji, Mohsen Ben Mohammed Mahdi and Salah Nasser Koud and singers like Mahdi Darwish, Abdul Karim Tawfiq, Faisal Alawi, Hassan Atta and others worked together to embellish the diction and musical scales of Lahji songs. One of the well-known contemporary singers is Hassan Atta. Atta has sung songs on themes of love and home. He is a cultured person. Besides his being a singer, he is the principal of a school in Al-Hawta. Before this he was the director of the office of culture in Lahj. Saleh Abdul Baqi of the Yemen Times met with him and filed the following:

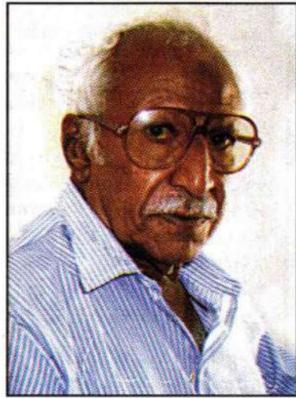
Q: When did you start your career as a singer?

A: I was born in 1935 in Al-Hawta, Lahj. I was brought up there and studied there as well. My career as a singer began in 1956 when I founded the South Musical Forum in Lahj. This was set off to promote and develop the Lahji musical heritage. We also organized a number of cultural festivals whose proceeds were denoted to help Algerians in their struggle for freedom. It was the first time for me to stand before an audience to sing a song titled "Akhi Fi Algazaara Ya

Arabi" (You Arab brother in Algeria).

Q: How did the British react to such festivals?

A: They were enraged at the public



enthusiasm. However, people resisted and determined to attend those festivals to help their brethren in Algeria. The proceeds of such festivals were directly sent to the Algerian Liberation Front. Singing has been part of me since then.

Q: Did you contribute to the national songs that played a vital role in augmenting the September and October revolutions?

A: Since the outbreak of armed struggle against the British colonialists in the South and against the Imam in the North, a lot of sensational songs on patriotic themes were composed by nationalist poets. I had the honor at the time to sing many of those songs like "Bessm Hadha Al-Turab" (In the name of this soil.) This infuriated the Britishers here and my name figured in the CID black list. I considered that as mark of honor conferred on me with which I gained the love and respect of the public.

Q: What have been your contribu-

tions to the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of Yemen's unification?

A: I have got a lot of national songs to participate with in the activities organized by the office of culture in Lahj. There has been a plan to organize a number of festivals in the governorate and I have the honor to be a participant in them.

Q: How do you evaluate modern Yemeni songs in general and Lahji in particular?

A: When we compare songs of today with those of the 50s, 60s and 70s, we feel a great difference. Today's songs do not match the level of those of the past.

Good songs should combine three essential elements: good diction, suitable rhythm and a melodious voice that is able to evoke the appropriate emotion through the words he is singing. The situation today is absolutely different. Singers are much more conscious of materialistic gains at the expense of artistic excellence.

Q: What do you think of piracy of the Yemeni songs?

A: I think that the government and the authorities concerned will be able to find a solution to this problem. Ignoring the recurrent problem will lead to the loss of our heritage.

Q: How do you see life of singers in our country?

A: You are one of Yemen's great artists, and you know what they suffer from because you suffer the same. Low level of their living standards negatively reflects on their artistic performance. Singers in other countries enjoy a lot of rights and privileges which we lack here. We hope that artists in general will be paid the attention they deserve and be encouraged to preserve the original Yemeni heritage, presenting it to discerning audiences.



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New Names in the List of The Ripper's Victims Revealed

In the second session of the Secretariat Court of Appeal held last Monday, the suspect morgue assistant, Mohammed Adam, confessed to killing:

Students of Medicine:

- 1- Hossn Ahmad Attaiah, 29/4/99
- 2- Zainab Saoud, 13/2/99
- 3- Arwa Jamaladdin Hassan
- 4- Abeer Abdul Jabbar Bashraheel
- 5- Amirah
- 6- Nada Yasin Mohammed Saeed, October 98
- 7- Rabi'ah Mohammed Hashem

others:

- 1- Fatima Omar Al-Mokhtar 11/11/99
- 2- Yasmin Mohammed Ahmad Al-Sabahi 1/1/2000
- 3- Shahinaz
- 4- Lool Abdullah

The suspect also mentioned five names that he claimed to be from the college of Medicine. However the names were not found in the list of students even among the graduates. These names are:

- 1- Azhar Ahmad Hassan Rajeh
- 2- Hassna Ahmad Abdullah Al-Ezzi
- 3- Iamia Ali Abdullah
- 4- Maiasah Mohammed Al-Dhamari
- 5- Bushra Ali Ahmad Abdullah

The suspect said that he killed 16 girls in Sudan, one of whom was forcibly drowned in the Nile river. One of his friends was killed in a forest, one in his house and the rest were killed in Al-Khartoum Hospital. Adam said that there was still worse to tell, referring to those crimes he committed in Kuwait, Chad and Africa.

The prosecution accused the suspect of the following:

- 1- Kidnapping Hossn Ahmad Attaiah, raping her, cutting her body into pieces and hiding them in the morgue sewage.
- 2- Kidnapping Zainab Aziz Saoud, killing and cutting her into pieces.
- 3- Kidnapping 4 girls from the college of medicine, raping and killing them.
- 4- Kidnapping a number of girls that are still identified who were lured to the morgue room to have sex with them and kill them.
- 5- drinking

The suspect confessed that he had committed all the accusations against him.

Board of advocates of the victims' families demanded that the case be back to the prosecution to complete investigations which the prosecution itself said it was not completed.

"Since the prosecution said that the interrogations have not finished, especially after the suspect revealed the names of his accomplices, the case must go back to the prosecution," said advocate Ismael Attaiah.

On the other hand, advocate Al-Dailami demanded interrogation of the suspect's accomplices and the college



Hossn Attaiah



Zainab Saoud



Mohammed Adam

security. "Interrogation must go one because the suspect said that the dean of the college authorized him to bury a number of bodies from which some organs were taken and which Adam denied having sold," Al-Al-Dailami added. Moreover, he asked for interrogation with the dean of the college, the security guards and the criminal investigation which freed the suspect although he was proved guilty of taking bribes. Advocate Al-Baghdadi said that the suspect's confessions demanded more careful investigation in order to unravel the whole plot. He also referred to

said that the bodies were cut by electric saws, not by the devices mentioned by the suspect and that the bodies were not melted by acid but they were rather burnt. The suspect confessed to selling five bodies to The University of Science and Technology, two bodies to University of Applied Sciences and one to Dhamar University. The suspect referred many times to the disarray of the college that gave him the chance to carry out his evil deeds. He said that he used to take whatsoever chemical substances he needed from the store and when he needed

moment, security men arrested him and locked him in the court's jail. The surprising thing is that some girls whose names were mentioned as victims, were alive and not killed. One of those girls is Nada Yassein Mohammed Saeed, 30 years old. Her features looked to be different from those of her picture published in newspapers. What she has said is also different from what her family said, especially about the time of her disappearance.

The lawyer of Zainab's family, Mr. Abdulaziz Al-Baqdadi considered the hugging between Nada and her aunt as



Families of the victims protest by living the court room

the fact that the suspect used to work for 5 universities, Sana'a University, Dhamar University, Taiz University, National University and the university of Science and Technology.

The report of the medical jurisprudence says that the way the organs have been taken from the victims' bodies is of a specialist. The report also

more he brought them from outside the college on the account of the college. Oddly enough, he said that one of the professors of the college caught him red handed while cutting one of the victim's bodies. However, instead of reporting that he made a deal with him to sell the body organs of the victims. He also said that he used to rape and kill only and that he did not sell anything.

At the end of the session the court decided to hand over the body of Zainab to her family to be buried in her home, Iraq and postponed the session to 3/6/00.

Third Session of Adam's Trial

Sana'a Court of Appeal held the third sitting on Saturday June 3, 2000, considered to be the most important session. Mohammed Adam denied that he raped and killed 16 girls in Yemen. He only confessed of killing two girls; Zainab Aziz, Iraqi national and Hossn Ahmed Attaiah, Yemeni national. Hossn's family who are from Hamdan tribe, 20kms far from the capital created big fuss and anger inside court at the beginning of the court session. They left the court in protest, for they had demanded to have Adam's accomplices in his crimes be brought to court to stand trial, whomsoever they were, whether from the Medicine College or from the criminal investigation.

The lawyer of the victim's family, Mr. Abbas Addailami has also walked out of the trial. There are also another act of anger and protest made by Zainab's uncle, who after ten minutes of the trial shouted at the face of the judge and slapped one of the Sudanese, who is working as an officer in the Sudanese embassy in Sana'a. At that

a farce aimed at detouring the trial course and moving the public sentiments.

Adam who claimed in the last session that he had killed Nada and was sure about he picture, denied his previous story, and when the judge asked him why he had lied, he replied he had not been quite sure. Regarding the killing of Zainab and Hossn, Adam said: "I committed a big mistake, and I confess it."

The report of the committee charged with preparing its detailed report on the morgue and dead bodies, pointed out that there were some fresh parts of dead bodies. On his own part, Mohammed Adam said that there were five women bodies inside the morgue. One of them was brought from Athawah Hospital in a legal way for study purposes at the faculty and other two bodies were brought from the Somali refugees camp in Hareeb-Shabwah, and then they were handed back to their families. The other two bodies were those of Zainab and Hossn. Adam denied the report which was prepared by the technical committee about the dead bodies found in the morgue. This report was prepared by the prosecution. Moreover, Adam denied giving interviews to any newspaper.

On the other hand, lawyer Jamal'adeen Al-Adeemi, the lawyer for Medicine College students and as the chairman of freedoms and rights committee called for holding accountable the officials who are responsible for the university administration and security. This is still a mysterious crime. No one knows the fact until now.

SILVER LINING



By: Mohammed Hatem Al-Qadhi, Managing Editor, Yemen Times

Adam's Case:

Boon and Bane

The serial murders of the Sudanese national, Mohammed Adam Omar has sent shock waves down the spine of all the Yemeni people since it is the first time the Yemeni people go through such horrifying incident. The murder reveals the crisis of human civilization. We are considered civilized and with noble manners. The morgue crime is, however, unthinkable since it occurred inside one of the most profound institutions of civilization that is university. If it had taken place somewhere else in the jungles of Africa, for instance, it would have been understandable. This clearly shows the cannibalism and animalistic passions of human beings which have been demonstrated by Mohammed Adam.

In fact, this unbelievable horror that took place at the morgue room in the Medicine college has created ripples in the minds of the people and raised a lot of question marks about the magnitude of the crime and revealed some points to ponder and highlight.

1) University Administration:

The university board and particularly that of the medicine college should be held accountable for the morgue crime. They have left the morgue to Adam without any concern for the corpses. Didn't the dean visit the morgue during all these years and check what was going on? Adam was accused of taking bribes from students and after the investigation that was proved true.

The university statement regarding the morgue crime said that Adam was fired of his job. If so, why did he continue working even after that? Why did they preserve Adam in his job for such a long period of time? Isn't there any Yemeni morgue specialist? I doubt! Or is a part of the camping exercised by some lobbyists in our universities against the employment of Yemenis?

Again, when the Iraqi student, Zainab disappeared, the dean dealt with Zainab's mother's insistence to get Adam investigate the incident in a very irresponsible way. Moreover, he kicked the mother out of his office and said that he could not be held responsible for 5000 students. What a curse?, What is his business then? He could have been instrumental in disclosing the killer. As an educator, a physician, and above all a human being he should have consoled the Iraqi lady and extended his best help to her.

2) Scare-crow Security:

The crime has also revealed the irresponsibility of our security men, particularly that of the college and of the Criminal Investigation Department of the capital, Sana'a.

The college security men are also responsible since they let Adam come to the morgue at any time without even suspecting his intentions. After the disappearance of Zainab, her mother directly accused Adam. Again the college security did not suspect Adam at all. They busied themselves in poking their nose in students' affairs, teasing them at the gate and disturbing every male and female students sitting and studying together. Zainab mother also filed more than 10 complaints but they disappeared in thin air. The security of the capital dealt with the issue in a very irresponsible way. The Iraqi mother has been trying very hard for more than 6 months to convince the security and the college administration to check the morgue but to no avail. But before that and at the time of disappearance of the victims, we contacted the people in charge in the Ministry of Interior but their answer was that such girls

elope with some men and that their families should look for them in prostitution centers. But now every thing is disclosed and the thought to be as prostitutes were innocent and victims of irresponsibility. Paradoxically, the official media talk about the trial of Adam as a case of the Iraqi victim's family against Adam, forgetting the other victims which he confessed of killing. The problem has assumed further dangerous dimensions. The case is not of Adam and Zainab's family alone and the other victims. Rather, it is of a whole generation, of thousands of students against Adam and his accomplices whose identity should be disclosed.

Adam could not, surely, have done all these crimes all alone. The other point is that most of the families and girl students have serious thoughts about the faculty of Medicine. Parents used not to worry when they knew their daughters were in the university. They used to think that it is as safe as their houses. But this feeling is no more there. Moreover, some parents might think of asking their daughters to give up studying. Who would be responsible for such a development?

Adam should not be sentenced to death accomplices are held accountable and brought to justice. Students and public opinion should continue pressuring the government to do that. The boon of this crime is that it disclosed the perversions and corruption inside the university and the security offices and the indifference of its employees.

3- The Sudanese Community in Yemen

Another point relates to the Sudanese community in Yemen. Sudanese people are well-respected by Yemenis. But this heinous crime of Adam tarnished this image since the killer is a Sudanese. This is natural. But this feeling has equally disturbed the Sudanese people in Yemen. However, I am sure the Yemenis will not have any prejudice against the Sudanese people in Yemen as they are not to be blamed for Adam's crimes. Moreover, they released a statement condemning the crime. But the media can be instrumental in this regard. It should explain to the people that the Sudanese can not be taken to task for what Adam did.

Finally we should say that other Yemeni universities are plagued by similar problems that jeopardize the future of university education. Such problems relate corruption, certificates forging (falsification), appointment of doctors on the basis of their political affiliation and other foul means of such stuff like nepotism, favoritism, etc.

Some doctors misuse their noble profession and exploit the desperate need of the female students in particular to pass exams and force them in to illicit relationships. Some also sell question papers to students or give them in return of any "service". This is true and some teachers have been deported to their countries because of this. Such things are no much less dangerous than the crimes of Adam. Well, let's keep our fingers crossed with the hope that the crime of Adam will wake up our officials to the danger facing our university education and hence force them to plan to breathe a new life to these institutions for there will not be any future for our nation unless we have a strong and well-structured development oriented education. And to realize this we should start fighting against the perversion and corruption in our universities. In short, a real revolution in our universities should be conducted now.

اعلان وظائف شاغرة

تعلن شركة سوزوكي اليمن (مؤسسة حسن عمر بامعروف) عن وجود وظيفة شاغرة لمهندس ميكانيكي سيارات. تقدم الطلبات الى ادارة الشركة في موعد لا يتجاوز ٢٠٠٠/٦/١٥ مع شهادات الخبرة والمؤهلات العلمية.

طريق الملاح، الشيخ عثمان - عدن.

هاتف: ٣٤٦٠٠٠، فاكس: ٣٤٠٠٤٩

Economic Reforms of the 90s

Final

Background, Objectives and Outcomes

Mahyoob Al-Kamali

World Bank's Objections:

Though the opposition parties and Yemenis of limited income object to the conclusions of the WB's technical and advisory expertise, Bank's envoys to Yemen have made many remarks against the government failure to fully apply certain recommendations by the bank. The most important of these shortcomings are as follows:

1) The slow reaction of the government to create an atmosphere for containing the negative impact on the labor force.

2) Delay in mobilization of the savings and introducing the credit to speed up the productive activities, as well as the slow implementation of projects in rural areas funded by international organizations to increase the per capita income of those under the poverty line.

3) The government's in conclusive amendments on the egressive investment law. As Mr. Anderson, Middle East Bureau Officer in the WB stated there is no system of rewarding investors.

The government institutions, on the other hand, view that the investment law has created a congenial atmosphere to attract national as well as for-

eign capital investment in the country, in Mareb and Aden Refineries Administration, Fish Wealth, establishing tourist projects, etc.

The Yemeni government puts accent on attracting the national as well as foreign capital to establish projects enhancing the economy and creating more job opportunities to reduce unemployment rate. However, investors and businessmen continue to grumble about the non-existence of the desirable money market to create a stable financial atmosphere for investment.

The Free Zone Supporting Reforms:

Since 1990, the government of Yemen has been doing its best to make use of the studies and recommendations by the WB to improve Aden Port. It has been rendering special services for containers coming or going back through the Red or Arab Sea or Indian Ocean as to make the port a Free Zone for multi-national companies keen on investing and marketing their goods via Aden Port.

The first stage of developing the port was in 1999 over at the cost of \$ 250 million. That included building of a wharf and deepening the berth of the port so that it can receive huge ships.

The infrastructure of the Free Zone was also established including water, electricity, refrigerated stores, places to store fish, maintaining fishing ships, making available services like fueling ships, etc.

Aden new containers terminal has become fit to receive 1800 terminals. It has been supplied with big cranes that can deal with the biggest sea carriers in the world. The Free Zone was also designed to cover an area of 1550 hectares. The number of the International Companies that have booked pieces of land so as to invest in the area ran to 100 by the end of 1999. On the other hand, the licenses endorsed to the national and foreign private sectors ran to 600.

The free zone will presumably see an increase in investments, especially after the licensed businesses to be inaugurated during the current year.

The containers terminal received about 80 thousand containers till the end of 1999. By the end of 2000, it is expected that the number will increase to 300 thousand containers. This will help increase Yemen's exports, beside increasing revenues of the state budget.

Along with opening new navigation routes to the container terminals, that

is facing competition from the ports of Dubai, Jeddah and Djibouti, official authorities should encourage and expand investments in the region particularly after Aden has established links with famous international maritime routes such as:

- 1) American Resident Line (ARL)
- 2) Maersk Line
- 3) Bescon Consortium
- 4) ICFS
- 5) PIL

In its recommendations to establish the Free Zone, the WB collaborated in funding the establishment of a transparent administration for this area to enable the government of Yemen to consolidate its long-run economic gains.

Therefore, the implementation of the first stage of developing the containers terminal project in Aden was an essential initiative to promote the industrial area. Businessmen and investors are of the view that there are lots of bureaucratic bottle necks pertaining to the procedures of allotting lands to investors. The result of this is delay in the implementation of investment projects in Aden.

Reform Program Outcomes:

The measures carried out by the Yemeni government to implement

economic, administrative as well as financial reform programs have led to substantial reduction of foreign debts. However, Yemen has been unable to increase its exports other than oil due to the inherit shortcoming in the processes involving industrial and agricultural productivity. This has resulted in decreasing budget deficit through dependence on increased oil prices in the international markets.

Thus, oil revenues continue to constitute 85% of the total budget. If the situation continues to be like this, increasing of main oil products kerosene, gas etc., food supplies and other services won't help to improve the economy of the state as new burdens will be created affecting the people of low income group.

The view that privatization of public institutions will help the economy of the country needs to be established on the basis of a careful study of the effectiveness of privatization of the institutions that were already sold to solve the budget deficit. This deficit has gone up during the past two years.

However, it is only advisable that the authorities should consider the deplorable economic condition of a large section of the society below the poverty line. Any further wave of

price hikes will trigger a dismal situation.

It is also obvious that the number of people who are losing their jobs is increasing in course of time. Besides, the establishment of the industrial Zone in Aden has been delayed for a long time despite steps for improving the conditions container terminals are on full swing.

The WB's role is manifested clearly by foreign debts exemption while leaving the remaining unpaid debt unable for payment. It also grants Yemen lots of further loans as well as other facilities. The IMF, AMF, Abu Dhabi Bank, and Kuwait Bank have all been following the same policy. Therefore, the donor countries have increased their support to Yemen's economic reforms.

However, all said of done, what really intrigues and agitates the Yemeni man of the street is how to feed his children and support his family. The fact remains that notwithstanding all economic reform the number of people living below the poverty line is increasing in course of time. Thus, the authorities have to redouble their efforts so as to achieve a comprehensive sustainable development for the country as well as its people.

PANGS OF POVERTY

Abdul Hakim Hashem

Step by step the world is tilting in favor of the elite where there is no room for the poor. Day after day, the schism between the rich and the poor widens further. In 1997, it was estimated that the per capita income of the rich was 74 times that of the poor.

The UNDP 99 report on human development shows that property of three in the rich countries equals or is more than the per capita income of 600 million in a year in the poor countries.

The Economic Cooperation Organization comprising America, Europe and Japan which forms 19% of the world population controls 71% of the world product trade and 58% of its investments. The concentration of wealth is not only found in countries but in the sphere of trading activities. For example the 10 largest telecommunication companies control 86% of telecommunication services in the world.

The report also talks about the absence of balanced nutrition security which as one of the main reasons behind conflicts and tensions in Mid Asia and other countries. It is a world of huge differences and discrepancies. Neither the south is secure nor the rich North is far away from the same dangers.

Yemen ranks among the very poorest countries. It seems as if there is a faint ray of hope to better the situation, especially with the steady deterioration of the middle class in sharp contrast with the affluent upper class.

The Economic Reform Program implemented in Yemen has been very slow and ineffective. During 1990-1996 the per capita income increased by 2.9%. This is less than the rate of growth in population which reached 3.7% during the same period. The crux of the problem lies, in fact, in the inefficiency of the government in performing its duties.

Poverty...concept and indicators

Poverty is usually defined as the inability to get the basic needs. Today, the concept has changed a little bit to include deprivation of choice, participation in the political scenario, etc. Statistics compiled in 1992 shows that about 2.6 million live under the poverty line and about 1.5 million live in abject poverty, out of which 81% live in the countryside.

In a study made by the ESCWA in

1996, the poor were estimated at 47% of the population. The rate increased from 19.1% in 1991 to 51% in 1997. In other words, the number of the poor increased from 3.2 million to about 9 million during the same period. Abject poverty increased from about 9% to 24%. That is, it swelled from 1.5 million to 4 million.

The study also shows that the expenditure on essential products for about 90% of families is more than their income.

The low-income group

The distribution of per capita real income among the different classes of society, shows that people belonging to the high income bracket possessed about 50% of the total per capita real income, while people belonging to the low-income group possessed only 6%. Poverty has included in its fold new classes such as educated and university graduates whose wages fell about 70% during 1992-1997. The world Bank expects that the per capita income of the people of low-income group will fall by 17% due to lifting of subsidy on foodstuffs. On the other hand inflation will make it fall by 67%.

Poverty seems to be more dominant in some specific areas than others in Yemen. For example, 81% of the poor live in the countryside, 43% in Sana'a, Taiz and Ibb, 28% in Dhamar, Hodeidah and Hadhramout.

Poverty Alleviation

According to the Human Development report for 1998, Yemen lacks a concrete strategy for alleviating poverty. This can be clearly seen from the following:

- 1- The Reform Program affected, mainly the poor sector by taking more from its share, while the corrupt remained far away. All that has been implemented so far within the program is limited to lifting of subsidies on foodstuffs.
- 2- In 1997, about YRs 1 billion was allocated for the Social care program to alleviate poverty while the program needed YRs 50 billion.
- 3- Absence of coordination among authorities concerned
- 4- A large part of the funding is spent on purchasing cars and other luxurious goods for those in charge of implementing the program.
- 5- Lack of an effective strategy to utilize the available natural and human resources instead of depending on international funding.

Related phenomena

Health and Nutrition

In the absence of free health services, many families, especially in the countryside, can not afford to buy for themselves the basic drugs such as aspirin. In 1994 the FAO estimated that each Yemeni's share of nutrition was 2203 calories per day (which is less than the requirement), 60% of which comes from grains and starches, 7.4% comes from meat and milk. An average man needs 2500-3000 calories to be able to carry out his normal duties.

Education

Many poor families can not afford the education of their children. These children either go to work where they are oppressed and exploited or go to the street.

Internal immigration

The internal immigration leads to the concentration of the poor in specific places that lack the basic services. Such places in course of time can be a fertile land for crime and other acts of sabotage.

Forced bachelorhood

Refraining from marriage is also a result of poverty as youths can not meet financial requirements for marriage or shoulder the responsibility of being husbands.

Once Ali Ben Abi Taleb said: "If poverty were a man, I would kill him." He deeply realized what negative effects poverty may have.

It is said that when poverty knocks on the door, love flies. Actually it is not only love that flies but dignity of man and virtues of women and so many other things also disappear.

First Yemeni Horsemanship Club

Yasser M. Ahmad,
Yemen Times

The word horse has lots of connotations, it is the symbol of strength and dignity and speed. As for Arabs, horses were very much associated with their life, it is a time-honored relationship. They were highly appreciated and estimated. They used to be the good company and were a necessity for their life. Arabs used to be proud of them and gave them names suggesting their vitality and vigor. Their love for them was magnificently depicted in poetry. They are also mentioned in the Holy Qura'an. This has made many well-to-do people as well as kings, princes, compete to obtain horses and boast about the different pedigrees they possess.



Strength and vitality of the body, speed, cleverness, and elegance are some of the characteristics of the Arab horse. However, horses have actually



been threatened with extinction. In our country, for example, there used to be many horses. However, in course of time they started to disappear. In order to face the challenge, the authorities are aware of this hazard so they sought to retrieve the situation by

Swari Industrial Group and is under the supervision of the Ministry of Youth and Sports. The club was officially inaugurated by Prime Minister Abdul Karim Al-Iryani while he was attending the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the unity on May 22.

Club director, Hashem Ahmad Hussain Al-Swarri said "This is the first club of its kind in Yemen established for sports purposes. We are also planning to hold horse races in the future.

The club cost YR100 million, distributed over 20,000 shares. The overall area of the club is 850 "lebnah" equals 11 square kms. The racecourse is 300m long and 10m wide and the turf of hurdle-jumping is 50m X 100m. The club also includes health centers and a modern cafeteria. There are also green fields, a tennis court and a hall for hunting training."

Mr. Ahmad Ali Abullah Saleh is the chairman of the board of the club. On the inauguration party there was a magnificent display of horses reflecting the good training these horse-riders have gone through.

INVITATION TO SUBMIT PREQUALIFICATION DOCUMENTS

To all general contractors with (class I classification)

"Int'l Co. for Touristic Investment, Ltd."

Hereby invites you to submit prequalification documents to execute a 5-star hotel in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, of approximately 60,000 m² built up area.

Please submit your documents containing any projects of similar nature particular reference to projects in the Republic of Yemen.

Sub. Documents to:-

ICTI, Ltd.
Hadda, Damascus St. behind Dar alhandasa
P.O. Box (5680)
Sana'a, Yemen Republic
Tel: (009671) 418773, (009671) 418772
Fax: (009671) 418775
Mobile: (00967) 7919155.

Deadline for submission: 15/6/2000.

Robert McNamara Fellowships
Program for Year 2001

Applications are invited from Yemen Nationals with strong command of English to prepare research on Sustainable Development.

Application forms are available from the World Bank Office in Sana'a.

Last date for submission of completed applications is July 20, 2000.

Applications should be delivered to:

The World bank Office in Sana'a
Haddah Street No. 40
P.O.Box 18152
Sana'a, Republic of Yemen

Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf Personal Biography

Personal Data:
Full Name: Abdulaziz Yassin Al-Saqqaf
Date of Birth: 24th October 1951.
Place of Birth: Hadharem Village, Hugarriah, Taiz Governorate, Yemen
Marital Status: Married, and has four children

Educational Data:
Ph.D. in International Business: Harvard University and Fletcher School, USA
MPA: Harvard University, Cambridge, USA
MA: Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, USA
BA: Sanaa University, Sanaa, Yemen.

Career:
Since July 1997: Member of the Consultative Council Since February 1991: Publisher and Chief Editor of Yemen Times
Since January 1980: Assistant Professor, Associate Professor, and Professor at Sanaa University
Did other jobs at various times.

NGOs and Other Associations:
- Chairman: Hadharem Welfare Association
- Secretary-General: Yemen-American Friendship Association
- Founder Member and First Secretary-General: Yemeni Association of Economists & Businessmen
- Founder Member: Arab Thought Forum, Amman, Jordan
- Founder Member: Association of Arab Economists, Baghdad, Iraq
- Founder Member: Center for Media Forum - Middle East and North Africa (CMF MENA)
- Member: American Economists Association
- Member: Middle East Studies Association (USA).

Human Rights Contributions:
Active for over 15 years for promotion of human rights, especially with reference to children's rights, women's rights, minority rights, press freedom, etc. During this period, Mr. Al-Saqqaf was suspended from work (at Sanaa University for one year), was imprisoned seven times, beaten up two times, and subjected to numerous forms of harassment.

A: Institutional contribution:
- Founder Member: Arab Organization for Human Rights, Cairo, Egypt - 1982.
- Founder Member: Arab Thought Forum, Amman, Jordan - 1984.
- Co-Founder and Co-Sponsor: Yemeni Organization for Human Rights - 1986.
- Founder, Co-Sponsor & Executive Director: Yemeni Institute for Development of Democracy - 1994.
- Member: Committee to Protect Journalists, New York - 1995.
- Founder, Co-Sponsor and President: Elections Monitoring Committee - 1996.
- Co-Founder, Co-Sponsor and Honorary Chairman: Association for Protection of Child Rights - 1997.
- Co-Founder and Co-Sponsor: Amnesty International - Yemen Chapter - 1997.
- Founder, Co-Sponsor and Executive Director: National Committee to Combat Torture - 1998.

B: Distinctive Humanitarian Services:
- Arranged release of 2,017 prisoners during November 1997 through April 1998 from jails in Sanaa, Hajjah, Hodeidah, Taiz, Aden, Lahej, Dhamar and Ibb who were imprisoned in violation to the process of law in complete disregard of their human rights.

- Arranged release of Yemen's most famous political prisoner, Mr. Mansoor Rajih.
- Arranged release of 27 underage prisoners and their transfer to orphanages in Taiz and Aden.
- Arranged release of 44 mentally disturbed prisoners and their transfer to asylums in Taiz and Sanaa
- Promotion of women's rights through lectures and television talk shows.
- Worked to protect Rights of Muwalladeen (Yemenis born of African mothers) who suffer from racism and other forms of discrimination.
- As Chairman of the Human Rights Committee at the Consultative Council (Upper House) patronized and protected human rights in all its forms.
- As Chairman of the Human Rights Committee at the Consultative Council (Upper House) proposed law drafts and instituted action regarding protection of human rights.

Publications:
Published 8 books. Published 42 articles in different parts of the world. Many articles in Yemen Times, other local media and international newspapers/magazines.

Skills:
Highly computer-literate. Fluent in Arabic, English and French. Widely travelled, having participated in many international gatherings of different sorts.

Honors:
Recipient of International Freedom of the Press Award: 1995; Washington DC.
Recipient of The Queen of Sheba Title for Services to the Nation: Yemen; 1996
Ranked an eminent Professor of Economics in the Republic of Yemen.

واشنطن.
- وحاز كذلك على وسام ملكة سبأ لخدماته للوطن في عام 1996م.
- وقد أصبح عضو المجلس الاستشاري في عام 1997م.
كانت من آخر مساهماته الدولية اشتراكه في المؤتمر العالمي الذي أقيم في مونتريال - كندا (14-17 أبريل 1999م) والذي كان بعنوان: "شغل الفراغ بين التدريب والامتهان"، وكانت له مداخلة بعنوان: "استراتيجيات للدول التي في مرحلة التطور".
وفي 26-27 مايو 1999م شارك في ندوة الاقتصاديات العربية، تحدي تذبذب أسعار البترول، التي أقامها الاتحاد العام للصحفيين العرب - مركز القاهرة للمعلومات الاقتصادية وكانت له مداخلة بعنوان: "سلسلة زمنية للتقلبات السارية وخصص المنتجين للنضط".
هذه نبذة تعتبر غير كاملة عن السيرة الذاتية للدكتور الراحل عبد العزيز السقايف رحمه الله، والذي وصفه أحد أصدقائه بقوله "أنه رجل في مقام حزب، وحزب في رجل، دارسالة وعزيمة لا يماثله فيها أحد".
رحم الله د. عبد العزيز السقايف وأسنه فسيح جناته وأنا لله وأنا إليه راجعون.

منتمتة.
- متمشيا مع هذه المبادئ، قام المرحوم بتأسيس منتدى اليمن 21 والذي يهدف من خلال إقامة الندوات والمؤتمرات إلى تحقيق الأهداف والمبادئ التي من أجلها عاش البر هسور/ عبد العزيز السقايف.
كما كان عضواً في لجنة حماية الصحفيين - نيويورك وعضو منظمة العفو الدولية خاصة باليمن. وأحد المؤسسين والمنظمين والرئيس الفخري لجمعية حماية حقوق الطفل ومؤسس وأحد المنظمين والمدير التنفيذي للجنة الوطنية لمقاومة التعذيب.
ومن مساهماته في مجال حقوق الإنسان المساهمة والترتيب لإطلاق السيد منصور راجح شهرسجين رأى في اليمن.
بالإضافة إلى إطلاق سراح 2,017 سجين في أنحاء الجمهورية.
كما رتب لإطلاق 27 سجيناً قاصراً وحولهم للإصلاحيات ودور الأيتام وإطلاق سراح 44 سجيناً من ذوي الأمراض النفسية وحولهم لمصحات عقلية.
- وكان له نشاط واسع في التعريف بحقوق المرأة وتعزيز دورها من خلال المحاضرات والندوات واللقاءات التلفزيونية.
- ويسبب مساهمته ومواقفه حاز على جائزة حرية الصحافة الدولية عام 1995م في

غير مرتبطة بحزب أو تنظيم. فقد كانت تعبر بصراحة عن آراء صاحبها الذي كان يهتم بمصلحة الوطن وتطوره.
- وكان له العديد من المشاركات السياسية بدءاً من تأسيس المعهد اليمني لتنمية الديمقراطية في 1994م حيث أصبح المدير التنفيذي للمعهد. كما كان عضواً مؤسساً في المؤتمر الوطني والناطق الرسمي وعضو مؤسس في المؤتمر الجماهيري في محافظة تمز وعضو المكتب المركزي.
- كان الدكتور عبد العزيز السقايف يهدف من خلال عمله السياسي إلى توحيد الصف الوطني من أجل رفع مستوى البلاد والعمل على إخراجها من الأزمة الاقتصادية وكذلك العمل على تحقيق الأمن والاستقرار وتهيئة الظروف الملائمة لرفع مستوى المعيشة وإيجاد فرص عمل للعاطلين من خلال استقلال عائدات الثروات النفطية والمعدنية. كما كان مهتماً بتحقيق العدالة الاجتماعية ومحاربة الفساد والتطبيق الصحيح والمستنير للقيم والمبادئ الإسلامية والتصدى لمحاولات الخروج عنها والنهوض بالوطن وتقوية علاقته بالدول العربية والإسلامية في إطار واضح ومستقيم.
- وقد قام برئاسة جمعية الحضارم الخيرية، والتي من خلالها قام بعدة مشاريع لصالح

السيرة الذاتية



- وقد استهووه مجال إدارة الأعمال والاقتصاد حتى انه تحصل على شهادة ماجستير ثالثة في الاقتصاد الدولي و إدارة الأعمال ضمن برنامج "TUFTS" واصبح من أعضاء جمعية الدراسات الشرق أوسطية وكذلك عضو جمعية الاقتصاديين الأمريكيين.
- وفي نفس المجال حصل على شهادة الدكتوراه من جامعة "TUFTS" في عام 1980م.
في ذلك العام (1980م) عاد إلى وطنه حيث تقدم إلى جامعة صنعاء للعمل فيها أولاً كأستاذ مساعد في كلية التجارة والاقتصاد ومن خلال عمله في كلية التجارة والاقتصاد كان له أسلوبه المميز والذي من خلاله كان يحاول حث الطلاب على البحث والاطلاع. فلم يكن رحمه الله يكتفي بالمقر للدراسي بل كان يطلب من طلابه أعداد البحوث والدراسات.
- وفي خلال هذه الفترة كان يدرس في المعهد الوطني للعلوم الإدارية (المعهد القومي للإدارة سابقاً) لمادة (الحكومية الحسابية)، وفي نفس الفترة التحق كمدرس بكلية الشرطة لتدريس مواد الاقتصاد لسنوات عدة. تخرج على يديه فيها الكثير من الأفواج العسكرية والضباط.
- وقد قام كذلك بإدخال موضوع الاقتصاد الإسلامي والمالية في الإسلام ضمن مقرر كلية التجارة والاقتصاد بجامعة صنعاء. -وقد قام كذلك بإعداد الكثير من الندوات والبحوث التي طبعت في مختلف الدوريات والمنشورات على مستوى الجامعة وفي أنحاء العالم.
- من ندواته وبحوثه :-
- سهل تنشيط مصادر التمويل المحلية.
- السياسة الانفاقية ومشكلة النقضات التجارية.
- موقوفات العمل الاقتصادي العربي المشترك.
- أسباب انخفاض التبادل العربي - العربي وأبعادها.
- التمويل الائتماني والتمويل الاستثماري - مقارنة وتحليل.
- كما أن له اثنين و أربعين مقالاً في مطبوعات مختلفة في أنحاء العالم.
- كما انه قام بتأليف العديد من الكتب التي تدرس في جامعة صنعاء منها:
- نظريات في المالية العامة والنظام المالي في الجمهورية العربية اليمنية. (مشورات جامعة صنعاء 1983)
- التنمية الحضرية في الجمهورية العربية اليمنية
- دراسة ميدانية تحليلية ومسح بالعينة لعشر مدن ثانوية (الجمعية الاقتصادية اليمنية 1987)
- البنوك الإسلامية 1987
- الاقتصاد المبسط - الجزء الأول (جامعة صنعاء 1988)
- حقوق الإنسان (كتاب صدر بمناسبة الذكرى الخمسين للإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان عن منتدى يمن القرن "21" ولجنة حقوق الإنسان والحريات بالمجلس الاستشاري 1998)
- كما كان له نشاطات عدة في مختلف المنظمات والجمعيات فقد كان عضواً مؤسساً لجمعية الاقتصاديين العرب في بغداد -

كان مولده -رحمه الله- في الرابع والعشرين من شهر أكتوبر عام ألف وتسعمائة وواحد وخمسين وهو من أبناء قرية الحضارم منطقة الحجرية في لواء تعز.
- تلقى تعليمه الثانوي في مدرسة الشعب الثانوية في تعز. حيث حصل على الشهادة الثانوية بمعدل عال، وكان ترتيبه من أوائل الجمهورية فحصل على منحة دراسية إلى مصر.
- وفي عام 1971م تزوج بابنة عمه التي صارت رفيقة دربه إلى آخر أيامه رحمه الله عليه.
- انتقل إلى صنعاء لغرض إتمام إجراءات سفره إلى القاهرة للدراسة ولكنه رزق بمولودته الأولى فقرر التخلي عن منحته الدراسية للبقاء مع طفله ووالدتها ورعايتهما كونه العائل الوحيد للأسرة.
وهكذا التحق بالدراسة في جامعة صنعاء بكلية الآداب قسم اللغة الإنجليزية عام 1972م.
- لم يكن حينها نظام الانتساب قد طبق في جامعة صنعاء، لذلك فقد كان ملزماً بحضور المحاضرات مع ما صاحب ذلك من صعوبة يالفة في حياته المعيشية حيث كان يعمل في البنك الباكستاني في تلك الفترة.
- عمل في United Bank limited كمنترجم وكاتب على الآلة الكاتبة باللغة الإنجليزية.
- ولم يكتف بعمل واحد بل كان يعمل في جهات أخرى، وكان يقوم بطباعة الرسائل التجارية لكبار التجار آنذاك من أمثال الرسام والذرحاني.
- مع بدء المشروع الألماني لتعبيد طريق صنعاء - تعز تقدم لشغل وظيفة مشرف ومترجم. وقد عمل مع هذه الشركة لمدة عام، ما مكنه من إحضار أسرته إلى صنعاء.
- مع تقدمه في الدراسة الجامعية والتي كان متفوقاً فيها رغم كل أشغاله، خطر له أن يعمل في وزارة الإعلام فقام بإنشاء برنامج وثائقي عن اليمن باللغة الإنجليزية، وقام أيضاً بإدخال نشرة الأخبار باللغة الإنجليزية والتي كان يقوم بأعدادها وتقديمها حتى سنوات لاحقة.
- تخرج من جامعة صنعاء بامتياز مع مرتبة الشرف، الأمر الذي رشحه للحصول على منحة دراسية إلى الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية.
- سافر إلى الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية للدراسات العليا. وكانت أولى شهادته التي حصل عليها بعد عام من وصوله حيث منح الماجستير في الأدب من جامعة اوهايو OHIO UNIVERSITY
- في العام التالي قام بتغيير الجامعة والتخصص.. حيث حصل على شهادة الماجستير في الإدارة العامة من جامعة هارفرد HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Words of Wisdom



"The sooner that our leadership faces up to the needed adjustments, the sooner we will get out of the current crises."

Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf (1951-1999) - Founder

Our Opinion
BY WALID A. AL-SAQQAF

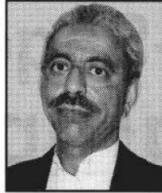
REST IN PEACE..

Dear Father,
As we commemorate one year after you left us and passed away to heaven, we want to assure you that we continue to follow your steps. You have been our father, teacher, and idol, that is why we believe of your eternity in our souls. We have always known that following your steps is a difficult mission, but be sure we will live up to the challenge.
Father, today, the newspaper has reached its peak in terms of overall success, professionalism, and readership number, etc. However, we have ambitions to improve more and more as you have taught us to let our dreams reach the sky. You taught us to develop and be instrumental in the change drive in the society. You had started the newspaper from scratch, and now everyone can see how outstanding it has become.
As we bid farewell to you once again after we did on the day of the burial, we confirm our everlasting determination of continuing your mission of faith and truth. We will continue to stand by the disadvantaged, the human rights issues, free expressions issues and fight strongly against corruption and lawlessness in the society. We will continue call for the strengthening of the civil society organizations which are a vital part of the democratic societies, your noble themes. We will report the truth whatever the consequences. We will work to sustain our place as the courageous and strongest truth seeking independent newspaper in English.
I now it is a challenge but we love it as you taught us. With your spirit with us, and with all the faithful readers who have followed us from the start until today, we are confident that we will win the race.
I am happy to tell you that so far, our readers are quite satisfied with the line of the newspaper.
Father, please rest in peace, you are still alive in our hearts of all the people who loved you.

COMMON SENSE

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

"We Have Not Forgotten"



It seemed like only yesterday that the late Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf met his untimely death, not only because time seems to pass so quickly these days, but also because the things, which the good Dr. stood for, still remain so much a part of us. For sure, time can not easily erase them from our minds – and our hearts. Such is the post-mortem destiny enjoyed by those who lived by the virtuous their lives reflected. These virtues are not intended to please anyone, in particular, or to attract public amazement in the hope of deriving political advantage, but because they are really a part of the personality and come naturally to their bearers. Such people really believe that achievement and success in life is not measured by the mundane parameters – wealth, real estate holdings, foreign bank accounts in different currencies, etc. Success and achievement in such terms are often suspicious and lead eventually to postmortem contempt. On the other hand, such mundane parameters are often realized at the expense of making other, perhaps more deserving human beings poor. If such forms of success were easily accessible to the late Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf, given his wide sphere of contacts, ties and relations, they certainly failed to enter his mind as the ultimate parameters, by which people should look back upon him and his achievement in life. Dr. Al-Saqqaf was more inclined to insist that success without any traces of goodwill to leave their marks on the hearts of people after leaving this world only is testimony to having lived a plastic existence – a façade. Perchance, just 24 hours exactly, before the tragic day of 3 June 1999, this observer, having been out of touch with the late Dr. Al-Saqqaf for several months, I passed by the YT Headquarters Building (1:00 P.M.), and decided to pay a call to a good old friend. I went up the steps, noticing

several chances since I last have been in the building as a permanent staff member some 2 years earlier. On top of an additional floor to the building, I noticed considerable further investment in new equipment and furniture – all new and state of the art. I recalled the first office of the YT in a remote corner of the city of Sana'a, with its minimal equipment and scanty furniture. What Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf was giving me a tour of on that day was testimony to the big strides that Dr. Al-Saqqaf has taken his pet baby, the Yemen Times, through in such a relatively short time. We chatted for a while, on the situation in the country, and I was happy to see that despite all the significant signs of success he has been able to realize, Dr. Al-Saqqaf did not fail to maintain his cordial manners, modesty and self-esteem, the characteristics that made him stand out among the celebrities and social dignitaries, who have taken prominence in the social fabric of society, in one way or another. On the other hand, I was pleased to see that Dr. al-Saqqaf never toned down his concerns for the dim course the country seems to be guided upon and the unsteady trends that seem to have overtaken just about every facet of our society. He was still in touch with the people – the real people, who counted the most in Dr. Al-Saqqaf's concerns – the discontent, and those who desired to be free to release their energies and capabilities for the good of their country, or merely just to make an honest living. Dr. Al-Saqqaf did not hide to his friend the sense of despair at realizing that, no matter what you seek, or attempt to engrain in the political and social orientation of the country, you are countered by monstrous obstacles – and even the threat of harm. Dr. Al-Saqqaf also echoed to this observer that it is getting tougher and tougher to get anyone to listen to you, as you try to raise to the authorities con-

cerned, the despair and the agonies suffered by people, not just on the lower scales of the economic and social ladder but throughout the different elements that made up Yemeni society. Dr. Al-Saqqaf also reflected on the fate of the free press – the freedom of which is getting narrower and narrower, day by day, as was the case, in every facet of life in Yemen, whether by intent of the ruling authority or by the conditions created by an incapable government regime that seems to encounter difficulties in just about every normal function of government. Dr. al-Saqqaf knew full well that the general public mood was reflective of a society where vice and disorder have taken over as the norms of the day and despair has set in as a common disposition among all the various elements of society – who are out of the regime and its maze of power mongers and influence peddlers – the Silent Majority. To Dr. Al-Saqqaf the grounds for optimism were dim indeed on that last full day he had to live, yet there was nothing that showed that Dr. Al-Saqqaf was ready to give up his maverick ways of upholding the national interests of the country and speaking out on the rights and the legitimate interests of the people he kept continuously in touch with – to speak out on the issues of the day that are of concern to them, in the belief that this is a responsibility and a duty that should never be forsaken. This last half hour or so, with Dr. Al-Saqqaf could never leave this observer's mind, because it was a matter of good luck, for me at least that I had such an important opportunity to see a good friend and an important source of inspiration. Little did any us knew that it would be the last meeting, but for sure, it seemed that God wanted it this way and I thank Him for it greatly. However, it made the death of Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf more traumatic for me, when perchance I heard the news no later than 2 hours after the tragic accident just a kilometer away from the place where we parted from our last meeting – the home of the Yemen Times; a last chance to see that effervescent smile and exuberance,

even in such dim and unpredictable times, the final place where the good Dr. placed his marks on permanently – as a permanent tomb to the legacy he lived and the principles and values he lived by and advocated strongly. **On the Slaughterhouse in Sana'a University** – Disgusting; that is only the mildest description of the most horrible incident to anyone's recalling in Yemen and perhaps in the world. In addition, it happened in an institution that Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf was so much a part of, and tirelessly screamed for reforms in all facets of its management and administration. Thank God, for the good Dr. was not around to hear such ugly tales that would make Count Dr. Dracula seem like Dorothy of the Wizard of Oz. Surely it would have hurt Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf intensely to find that such gory tales of death and sadism are part and parcel of the prominent educational institution of the modern Republic of Yemen, and at a time when so much fanfare and splendor were unleashed to produce a world of make-believe amidst such horrendous horrors. Such tragic gory details as has been disseminated in all the local and international press would have been repulsive to say the least and surely add to the list of the number of calamities faced by government by ineptitude. What happened in Sana'a University should not be viewed as being merely the work of a Sudanese mad-man (of course, without prejudice to the high respect and great admiration this observer as well as most of the Yemeni people harbor for our Sudanese brothers, in general). The tragedy goes beyond that by leaps and bounds. The sad events in the Human

Anatomy Hall of the Medical College of Sana'a University reflect the lack of proper controls, in a place where it would be expected that maximum controls would be in place, and where there would be a number of entities, from within and outside the Sana'a University complex, keeping their eyes and ears open to ensure the absence of any evil doing. Where is the Medical profession that has commercialized the medical profession to a tasteless trade, with nothing in its mind except the exploitation of the people of Yemen, by a profession expected to apply the maxstandards of care and practice, not just in the direct professional service our good Doctors provide to the people, but also in the indirect regulatory functions they are implored to exercise throughout the different areas involving medicine, including the creation of the future practitioners in the field. What about the security officials who failed to follow up on the several "missing in action" cases that were reported to them, by the parents of the missing ladies long before all the mess was unraveled. How can such horrendous deeds be carried out continuously, without the complicity of others, who may have been benefiting from the sadist's monstrous deeds? Yet, despite all the vibrations that this disgusting tragedy has unraveled, we find the short range implications, by which the case is being handled by all those concerned, in itself as repulsive as the actual crimes being continuously uncovered day by day, to be just as repulsive. God bless your soul Dr. Abdulaziz and it is an honor bestowed upon you by God that you did not live to see the mess you were trying to avoid become so real and so ugly.

Dr. Saqqaf in the living memory

By: Bashar Ghazi Askar

To talk about the late Dr. Saqqaf is to associate him with transparency, gentleness, nobility, strong personality, accountability and all those gentle pristine conduct in life. As a translator in the Yemen Times, I have known him as a man of daring standpoint, intelligence, diligence and conscientiousness. In fact, the man was with so many multi-cultural facets and concerns. He was greatly liked and respected among the intellectuals as well as the ordinary people. Furthermore, he was a man of passion, enthusiasm, humanism and

patriotism with an indomitable spirit. To talk about him is to talk about his ambitions, aspirations and generous character. His love for Yemen was beyond limits. His monomaniac obsession was Yemen. On a personal level, one feels this sense of his human warmth, repartee and sense of humor. Such a man is not only a loss to his family, friends and well-wishers in life; he is a loss to his country, nation and humanity. For all of these characteristics and genies, one should bow down and give a tribute to him. After all, he is never forgotten and would continue to be live in the living memory.

The First Anniversary of a Giant's Departure

By: Sultan Al-Thawabi

The second of June, 1999 is an unforgettable day in the living memory. It is a catastrophe/a tragedy ending up the life of a great man, a giant by all means. The car accident was a signal reminder of the

ends of all our aspirations. One year has passed after this catastrophic event; a man, a giant, a thinker, an academician, one of the intelligentsia of Yemen and the Arab world leaving us just as unexpectedly as that and leaving us to our mourns. Such a unique individual with reputation in the east and the west is by all means regarded as one of the best representatives of the nation and humanity. It is a tribute to the man on his first anniversary to bow down for his strong personality, logic, and distinguished thinking power. Those who loved him during his lifetime would never forget his logic, defense of the country against any violation of principles or separatism. It is his great love of his people and country that earned him this greatness in the eyes of all who followed his pursuit. The martyr Dr. Abdul Aziz in the eyes of some is "the last giant of the intelligentsia who have had his marks on the twentieth century" whereas the others regard him "the miracle of his age." Some regard him "a man of all fields." Whatever we say about Dr. Abdul Aziz will not be enough. He was a man in para-excellent. He is the gift of the benevolent God to his nation. Such a man is not going to be repeated. But that is his destiny to end up and leave this world in such a tragic way. He is a giant of his age on all the levels. Saqqaf has departed the world in the same way as his great ancestors throughout history. The great man has departed leaving us to our agonies. But his soul and ideals are there wavering in the horizon of Yemen. Wherever we go round the world and roam, Saqqaf's name is mentioned and when people abroad talk about Yemen they associate his name to Yemen's. The western and the Arab world will never forget Saqqaf the man, the writer, the politician, the thinker and a human rights activist. May be, we will forget him as

we forgot our other heroes and giants. It is a question which requires a stoppage and rethinking. Is it ignorance, negligence or indifference which put us in this situation. In fact, it is a pity that a man of the people with all his ideals and morals loving his country to the degree of sacrifice departed us and we are about to forget him. Saqqaf's roots goes too far and deep in the history of mankind and he deserves to be put on the top with all those great figures who represent the human heritage. Saqqaf could be regarded a towering historical figure. He was just like a candle in the wind burning to enlighten the way for the others. His concern and interest lay in the high interests of the homeland. Despite his travels and tour, he never forgot Yemen. Wherever he went, Yemen was there with him in his eyes and heart. But Alas! He left us and we were in need of his efforts and thoughts to guide us in this troubled world. He left us on the doors of the third millennium tolling with a smile for a better future. Within his inspirations lied a turning point toward the better future. His works, writings and articles tackled the issues of Yemen from national and humanitarian perspectives. The establishment of "Yemen Times" is one of the chains in his hard work toward an independent media. The other great work of Saqqaf is his endeavor toward the establishment of the Forum of the new born democracies of which Dr. Saqqaf was one of its founders. All his works were remarkable and modernized with innovations and solutions. With estimation and high respect, I have put down these words on his first anniversary. I promise to pursue his ideals and march however thorny it might have been. Peace be on your soul in paradise with all those martyrs and prophets.

Our First and Last Meeting: In Memory of Dr. Abdulaziz Al Saqqaf

A Poem by Dr. Mohammed Sharafuddin

When I first met you in school,
I said: Here is someone to know.

You were young, a talented lad,
With stature high and strong,
And aspirations burning like Sana'a's summer morn.
You did things that were beyond
Others' reach or scope:
Your looks and talks, straight and unhesitating,
Impressive to us all, though hard to take.
But you did gain respect:
The skills and visions you had voiced
Run far beyond the walls and mountains of our little home.

Then we met at work,
As media messengers, transforming and interpreting
What we innocently thought was true,
Serving good causes.
We often spoke of some bright days to come,
As we impart life
To all those values that gave us food for love and peace,
Promising an end
To all the splits and disintegrates.

And so you went, avowing this note on and on,
With vigor and endless fervor.
And apart from your rather different way,
This dream of yours became our communal wish,
As we, often shivering to see it fall,
Gave in our last but final chance.

Then I was to see you at last
In your little growing fortress
You said you built it stone by stone,
With your very untiring hands.
I wondered how much you have fulfilled,
Though more was still to come,
Or so we hoped.

True you have left,
But all who knew you felt,
Somewhat a strange mistiming,
Surprising us all,
For hence that sense of loss which betook us all,
As if something was destined to stay
Till some immortal day
That brings its fruit.

You left but also left us a space
That each should seek to fulfill,
If real delivery is ever to be hoped.
At least one needs to see in you
Some cause to emulate:
For you, who was alone to jump to meet his death,
And ever prepared in words and deeds.

It all now explains itself,
As I remember how you snatched from me those words
I brought you once.
It took you only a moment's gaze,
Strangely praising them in your uncompromising voice,
For reasons I now seem content to know.

But you took these words to proclaim loud and strong:

He who seeks refuge in fears,
The earth behind disappears,
Civilization and Time cease.

Whoever runs in fears,
He has no warmth nor peace;
As he stalks,
The road behind him writes:
"Here goes the Scared!"

He who seeks shelter in the Sword,
The beast flees,
So do bullets and man:

To him History bows and the place.

(With courtesy to Dr. Abdulaziz Al Magaleh)

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First Consultative Meeting of Psychiatrists in Yemen

By Yasser M. Ahmed
Yemen Times

Meetings of the first consultative conference of Yemeni psychiatrists were concluded Monday 29. The meetings were held at Al-Afif Cultural Establishment. The two-day meeting was organized by Health and Culture Center and sponsored by Ministry of Public Health and the National Company for Insurance. Dr. Nazar Ghanim, head of Health and Culture Center said the center is a Yemeni charitable establishment licensed by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism in 1992. The centre aims at offering preliminary balanced social development services, such as psychiatric treatment, training on certain skills and creating awareness among the social segments in need of such services.

The meeting's agenda rather focused on reviewal and scientific exchange of available local expertise such as those pertaining to issues of psychiatric health services in Yemen and studying ways of developing them. Special emphasis was put on strengthening the participating role of the various sectors concerned with this aspect. The

meeting's main premises centered on:

- The NGOs role in adopting psychiatric health issues and that of the private sector's contributions to upgrading services of psychiatric health. Eleven working papers were presented at the meeting covering associations, centers and institutes of rehabilitation, psychiatric clinics and the experiment of private sector investment in psychiatric health area.

- Another topic dealt with at the meeting was that associated with administrative performance and legislation in the sector of psychiatric health, academic education and training cadres for this sector.

More than nine papers were presented in this regard including development of psychiatric health services in Yemen over two decades and some tackled the schizophrenia, law the role of academic education and its relationship to this job.

- Psychiatry and Yemeni society

A number of academicians talked about the role of psychiatric health in Yemeni society, a comparative study on benefiting from psychiatric health services and those of alternative psychiatry as well as role of psychological and educational reflections resulting from rumors and wrong ideas in the Yemeni environment. Another study tackled the topic of qat and psychiatric health and the normal human personality.

- The fourth theme of discussion dealt with diagnosis and treatment. A number of studies were presented by specialists in the technique of treatment



by hypnoanalysis.

- As for the fifth theme it centered on preventive health and early health care, treatment and rehabilitation systems.

- A number of studies were presented by some academicians. It focused on psychological health as a main factor of health care for students. It also presented a study about psychiatric health for students of Sana'a University.

Those papers were presented and discussed over the three days of the meeting. The meeting drafted final recommendations focusing on speeding up the preparation of a draft law on psychiatric health to be approved by legislative executive powers. The participants also recommended the introduction of higher studies in the universities specialized in psychiatric health and coordination with various mass media to deal with psychiatric health matters. They also called on the ministries of education and higher education to open centers for rehabilitation of patients, support and encourage investment in the field of psychiatric health.

Other recommendations called for paying attention to field scientific researches and studies on problems of psychiatric health in the society.

The meeting was attended by the minister of health Dr Abdullah Abdulwali Nasher, a number of officials, specialists and students of psychology department at Sana'a University.



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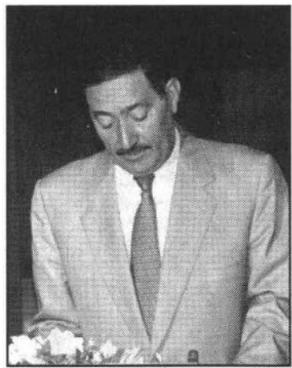
Ceremony In Commemoration of the Late Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

REMEMBERING A GREAT MAN

The first death anniversary of late Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf was organized by the Yemen Times last Saturday at the police officers club in Sana'a. The ceremony was attended by members of the Consultative Council, ambassadors, university professors, students and journalists.

In the beginning of the ceremony Mr. Walid Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf welcomed the participants and referred to the colossal loss the Yemen Times suffered by the death of Dr. Al-Saqqaf. He highlighted how the departed leader was able to groom the Yemen Times until he made it a press establishment strong enough to confront the challenges. He said that the Yemen Times was founded to be a symbol of the spirit of freedom and ethics of information.

In his speech, Chairman of the Consultative Council, Mr. Abdulaziz Abdulghani shed light on the contribution of Dr. Al-Saqqaf as a member in the Consultative Council. He recalled how he volunteered to shoulder the responsi-



Mr. Abdulaziz Abdulghani

bility of the most demanding issues such as human rights. "He was full of ambitions, one of which was the Yemen Times. This newspaper was the one with which we sometimes agreed and in others did not," he said. He added that although he sometimes disagreed with him, Dr. Al-Saqqaf was worthy of love and respect.

On the other hand he lauded the efforts of the Yemen Times newspaper headed by Mr. Walid Al-Saqqaf. "The Yemen Times represents press freedom at both local and international levels. We will defend the Yemen Times as well as freedom of expression," he concluded.

After that a film depicting the life of Dr. Al-Saqqaf was screened. The film showed his studies, his local and international awards, the stages the newspaper went through in its relentless struggle for truth and justice as well as a brief reportage on the seminars and workshops organized by the paper.

On behalf of the journalists, Mr.



Mr. Walid Al-Saqqaf



Mr. Abdulhameed Al-Haddi



Mr. Abdulaziz Qassem



Dr. Sa'eb Sallam



Mr. Mahboob Ali



Dr. Mohamed Al-Maitami

Mahboob Ali, chairman of the YJS delivered a speech highlighting the outstanding characteristics of Dr. Al-Saqqaf's personality. "Today we have gathered here to pay our respectful homage to a distinguished person, a professional journalist, a perspective intelligent politician and an advocate of human rights. We pay tribute to a man as great as a political party," he said. He highlighted his multifarious activities as the founder of the Yemen Times, of the committee of freedoms in the Consultative Council and as a professor in Sana'a University. "The death of Dr. Al-Saqqaf was a great loss not only for journalism but for the entire country. We in the YJS have decided to name the lecture halls in the syndicate after him and the journalist card no.1 will bear the name of Dr. Al-Saqqaf," he concluded.



In regards to Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf's activities in the Consultative Council, Mr. Abdulhameed Al-Haddi, member of the Consultative Council in Human Rights Committee, said "Dr. Al-Saqqaf did his utmost to make the unity as well as social solidarity take roots. He devoted himself and his efforts to raise awareness among the people and intellectuals to understand that constructive criticism is of prime importance for development. Advanced technology and information revolution require - in his thinking - drawing up an agenda of studies and plans that ensure progress and development of the country. He used to emphasize that people should be given the freedom to think and create which is the main basis for realizing comprehensive progress in different spheres of life. When he established the Yemen Times, he wanted to build bridges of contact between Yemen and the outside world. He used to believe that we can never make any progress unless we keep in touch with the other countries of the world. He used to have strong relations with many local, regional and international personalities for the benefit of the country.

He was highly qualified, competent, very helpful, courageous and dependable."

Sana'a University used to be his second home. He was very much admired and loved by his students. On behalf of Sana'a University's staff, Dr. Sa'eb Sallam, chairman of Business Management department at the Faculty of Commerce and Economics, said "Dr. Al-Saqqaf had impressed me most by his tenacity, hard work, great ambitions, being modest and his strong character. He was unique in every thing. He used to be a great teacher, a professional journalist, a successful manager and a well-respected father.

He was actually an example to be followed by all. It is almost impossible to find a person like him. He a keen vision on how we can improve and develop. Although he had a short lifetime, he had done a lot for his beloved Yemen. His sons have proved to be as great as he was. Many a person thought that the establishment of Yemen Times would be closed after his death. However, his sons proved that it will continue to carry the same mission and with the same pace."

Dr. Saqqaf played an important and dynamic role in establishing and supporting the NGOs. Mr. Abdulaziz Qassem, chairman of Al-Tadamon Non-Governmental Organization, delivered a speech in which he said "Dr. Al-Saqqaf's prime attention was to estab-



human rights. He used to fight corruption and corrupt people. He was a relentlessly struggling for fighting the misdeeds of influential people. He left us at a time he used to say "I have a lot of things to do."

He was in the prime of his life and accomplishments. He has left a very wide gap too difficult to bridge. He was very friendly even when he used to disagree with others. His unforgettable memories are a lot. What I can recall now is when we were in Taiz during

Ramadhan in 1996. It happened that we were driving a car. However, he suddenly stopped his car and started staring at a small boy in the street. That boy was an orphan standing outside a clothes' shop. His eyes were full of tears, the small orphan was looking at another boy whose father was buying him Eid clothes. The greatness of Dr. Abdulaziz was marked when he went out of his car, took that child, went into the shop and bought him a new suit, shoes, etc. That was Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf."

lish NGOs to shoulder the responsibility of modernizing the society. He has represented Yemen in different regional and international meetings. He was dreaming of achieving a comprehensive reform in all spheres of life and to establish the civil society organizations. He was an absolutely distinguished personality."

Dr. Al-Saqqaf was loved by lots of people. Dr. Mohammed Al-Maitami delivered a speech on behalf of his friends and said "Three hundred and sixty five days have elapsed since Dr. Al-Saqqaf left us. News of his death dismayed everybody. He was a strong supporter of

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بخالص التهاني والتبريكات لكل من:
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وذلك بمناسبة ارتزاقه بنتا أسماها «أسما»
والى الاستاذ / منير علي الكاهلي
وذلك بمناسبة ارتزاقه بنتا أسماها «أثير»
ألف مبروك.

تهنئة
يتقدم موظفي وعمال الشركة المتحدة للصناعات المعدنية وصحيفة «يمن تايمز» بمكتب عدن بأحر التهاني وأطيب التبريكات للاستاذ
محمد عبد الله
المدير المالي للشركة، بمناسبة خروجه من المستشفى بالسلامة.
وحمدا لله على السلامة.

Press Scanner

ASHUMOA'
(Independent, weekly, 27th May):

Ba Jammal's Statements Widely Denounced

"Several [religion] scholars expressed their wonder and condemnation of the statements made by Mr. Abdul Qader Ba Jammal, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs during his press conference last Wednesday at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in which he said that Yemen agrees to religious normalization or normalization of relations between religions.

President Saleh had on several occasions stressed this steadfast position of Yemen; of which his Wednesday interview with Al-Jazeera TV Channel was only the latest. During a number of phone calls Their Eminence told this newspaper that this position taken by Mr. Ba Jammal is very dangerous as it completely contradicts in part and parcel the principles of the true religion, reminding of the Holy Koran verse: 'Don't have Jews and Christians as friends. They associate among themselves; and those who associate with them are the same as them' and the other holy verse, 'Jews and Christians shall not be pleased with you unless you embrace their religion.

The Knight the Nation Lost

On the 11th anniversary of the death of Adnan Khairullah, AL-EHYA'A AL-ARABI (Ba'ath party, pro-Iraq faction, weekly 29th May) ran a special story. It concluded its article by: "Thank God. Thanks at the beginning and at the end. We ask you a great victory accompanied with long life and good health for our combatant and faithful leader Saddam Hussein. Oh

God, give us patience and comfort on this painful loss. We are already compensated for his loss by the daily-materialized unmatched heroism and priceless sacrifices of the Iraqis against the current-age idol: The USA and International Zionism."

ATTAGAMMOA'
(Yemeni Congregation of Unionists, weekly 29th May)

Al-Ahmar Saudi Arabia Inflamed the 1994 Turmoil

ATTAGAMMOA' reported that, "Sana'a political circles speak about half-heartedness in relations between the ruling family in Saudi Arabia and sheikh Abdulla Al-Ahmar, Speaker of Parliament. Sheikh Al-Ahmer had hinted in an interview with September newspaper published in its special issue on 22nd May, that Saudi Arabia was involved in igniting the turmoil in Yemen back in 1994 when it received the ex-vice president Al-Bydh in the aftermath of signing the agreement on convention and accord. He said that he and his comrades were sure that the arrival of Ali Al-Bydh to the Kingdom instead of Sana'a was an indication of a coming war and secession.

AL-AYYAM
(Independent, daily 29th May)

10000 Students Demonstrate against the Killer

In a front-page story reported that, "More than 10 thousand Sana'a University students demonstrated yesterday in the streets of Sana'a carrying and chanting slogans about the crime and how it is threatening the future of the education of females in Yemen".

"The demonstrators headed from the New University towards the office of the presidency and delivered a letter to President Saleh demanding a thorough disclosure of all details of this case, a fully open trial of the accused and of all those involved that should be transmitted online by TV, that the accused should be openly executed and crucified at the Faculty of Medicine. It was demanded also that all those involved should be tried and given the harshest verdicts possible, in order to make them a lesson for the others".

AL-WAHDAWI (The Unionist People's Nasserite Organization, weekly 30th May)

AL-WAHDAWI quoting a reliable source said that, "His Majesty King Abdulla of Jordan didn't attend the Yemeni celebrations of the 10th anniversary of unity because the Yemeni leadership refused to receive five members of the [Israeli] Kneset who were supposed to accompany King Abdulla. It was said that pre-arranged agreements were made without the knowledge of President Saleh".

"The highly reliable source added that high dignitaries and officials protested against the presence of the Israeli MPs because it might foil the festivals that took months and great efforts and finances to arrange".

AL-SAHWA (Yemeni Congregation of Reform, weekly 1st June)

Expansion of Investigation in Faculty Crimes Popularly Demanded.

AL-SAHWA ran a detailed report on the developments of the trial of the accused Sudanese.

A columnist of AL-SAHWA, Mr. Nasser Yahya, wrote in 'Thursday's Talk' that, "the fifth column might have been angered by the wide popular movement and activity of which the university students were the vanguard."

"This fifth column was also angry about the position taken by our people against the visit of the Zionist tourist group to Sana'a last April. So it went spreading its poison among those objecting to these visits and even took the role of an inquisition about the beliefs of those protesting and spreading rumors about them".

"Is it possible when our society witnesses such a mass intifadha against corruption and crime that this fifth column, after it spreads its poison and hatred, claim to be supporting Islam and Arab nationalism".

"Corruption of morals, infidelity and the mockery are all crimes that should be confronted. In such acts there is no difference between an anatomy technician or an institution under suspicion. Or whether the aim is a mad pleasure or a handful of Guilders!"

Ali Al-Wasa'ai, another AL-SAHWA columnist said: "We were astonished by the race for establishing relations with Israel, while Muslims were supposed to think about the position of Islam towards such relations. ..What kind of Muslims are those who agree to the wishes of the United States whose main purpose is limited to render services for the Jews? When the United States says peace, it means peace of the Jews, and when it says terrorism it means those who resist the arrogance of the Jews and their disregard of the rights of the others".

"A Muslim should go through the following in order to make a choice:

1- He should carefully consider God's saying: 'Who is more knowledgeable, you or God?' He should then answer this question in the same way the Angels did, i.e. by saying: 'praise the Lord. Oh God, we only know what you tell us'. This is a very basic point: we must believe that God knows better than us and than all other creatures He created.

2- When we seek to know who is our enemy or friend, our thought goes directly to God's verse in the Koran saying: 'God is more knowledgeable about who are your enemies'. Here we can relax as we don't need to overexert ourselves in seeking to know who are our enemies, because God is in His glory and knows better who are our enemies.

3- Building on the above we find a verse in the Holy Koran that says: 'You shall find that those who have the strongest hostility against the believers are the Jews'.

When we race towards establishing relations with those who are our staunchest enemy as we are clearly told by God, what remains then of our Islam or our respect to what is stated by God?"

Have you seen what a mistake is committed by a Muslim when he throws the statements of God behind, and proceeds to make arrangements for his life by being far from the instructions of his religion."

AL-UMMAH (Al-Haq party, weekly 1st June)

Disagreement over Aden-Abyan Army Command

AL-UMMAH reports that "Disagreements exist on who is going to lead the Aden-Abyan Islamic Army in place of Abu Al-Hasan Al-Mihdhar who was executed in the aftermath of the kidnapping of 16 foreign tourists

in 1998".

"Reports say that these disagreements have reached a level in which accusations were exchanged with regard to the role played by some individuals with regard to the kidnapping incident. Some are being accused of helping the authorities and renouncing the true principles and aims of what is called the Aden-Abyan Islamic Army".

"Abu Al-Mohsen, Issam Al-Mikhlaifi, Jihad Al-Nashiri and Abu Obaidah are competing for the leadership. It is however believed that Abu Obaidah is the most favorably placed to take over especially as he was very close to the late Al-Mihdhar".

"On the other hand, other sources report that the so called Islamic groups have established new training camps at the White Mountains chain in Shabwa governorate and some areas and mountains of Abyan governorate".

26TH SEPTEMBER (Armed Forces Journal, weekly 1st June)

26TH SEPTEMBER reports that "The brotherly State of Kuwait has nominated a new ambassador to the Republic of Yemen to enforce bilateral relations, which are building up".

"The nominated ambassador is His Excellency Yousef Abdulla Al-Unaizi. His last post was the ambassador to Algeria, and as a non-resident ambassador to Portugal and Niger. Yemen has already agreed to his nomination".

"It is recalled that Yemen nominated Mr. Saeed Hadi Awadh as a new ambassador to Kuwait last year, and Mr. Abdul Qader Ba Jammal traveled to Kuwait to reopen the Embassy of Yemen there. Sheikh Abdulla Al-Ahmar, Speaker of Parliament paid an official visit to Kuwait two months ago. During his visit, he delivered a letter from President Saleh to Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah, the Emir of Kuwait".

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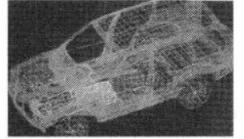


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YEMEN  **TIMES**



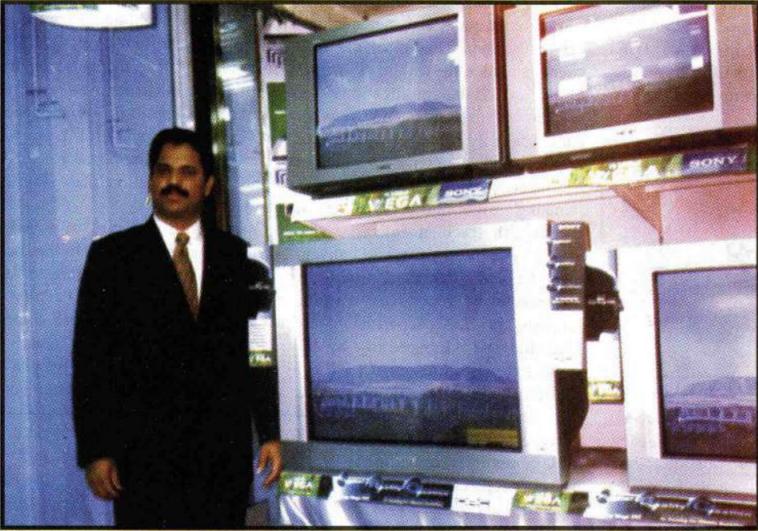
DIGITAL REALITY CREATION

A Revolutionary Technology incorporated in FD Trinitron WEGA Televisions That Sets a New Standard in Picture Realism

Al-Haidary for Trading, in cooperation with Sony Gulf FZE, Saturday June 3, 2000, announced

ingly sharper and realistic to simulate the quality of high-definition digital-like broadcasts.

viewers can switch to DRC 100. DRC 100 employs a field-doubling technology, popularly known as 100Hz technology, that maintains 625 vertical interlace scanning lines but increases the horizontal pixels to 1440. DRC 100 is ideal for still images from digital cameras and videos, and text and multimedia from televisions connected to Web-enabled terminals. The result is smooth moving images and stable, flicker-free still pictures that are more gentle on the eyes. In addition to the 29" and 34" FD Trinitron WEGA with DRC-MF,



The advent of the digital and multimedia era saw the need for Sony to develop the WEGA line of flat-screen televisions that are capable of displaying high quality images. Today, the pervasiveness of digital sources such as DVD players, digital video players, digital gaming devices, and Web-enabled terminals

the launch of a revolutionary breakthrough technology - Digital Reality Creation (DRC) that is incorporated in the highly-successful FD Trinitron WEGA line of flat-screen televisions. DRC technology redefines industry standards by adding a new dimension of picture realism that presents viewers with true-to-life images that are richer in colour, higher in contrast, and finer in detail. Sony's 29-and 34-inch ES series of FD

for televisions, are driving a substantial consumer demand for television sets that are capable of producing realistic and high resolution images.

The DRC models of FD Trinitron WEGA televisions feature a multi-function (MF) capability which offers the benefits of DRC 1250 and DRC 100.



With DRC 1250, a unique real-time processor improves picture resolution by 400% (1250 vertical interlace scanning lines and 1440 horizontal pixels) from a standard television signal (625 vertical interlace scanning lines and 720 horizontal pixels). RDC 1250 is optimal for viewing general broadcast programmers and pre-recorded

Sony's FD Trinitron WEGA televisions will continue to be available a wide range of screen sizes which includes 14", 21", 25", 29" and 34" models. FD Trinitron WEGA is world's first truly flat-screen television that optimizes both vertical and horizontal flatness to deliver a superior image. Its advanced technologies ensure no picture distortion, no ambient light reflection, and natural-looking pictures from any angle.

Trinitron WEGA televisions features DRC-FM (Multi-Function). A first-of-its-kind technology, Digital Reality Creation doubles the vertical scanning lines and horizontal pixel resolution to improve picture quality by 400 percent more than conventional televisions. Through the DRC technology, Sony has revolutionized a new standard in picture realism by delivering images that are amaz-

ingly sharper and realistic to simulate the quality of high-definition digital-like broadcasts.

movies on digital media such as DVDs and digital videos. As part of its ongoing commitment to providing value-added benefits, Sony has leveraged on its superior DRC 1250 technology to incorporate DRC 100. With just the touch of a button on a television remote control,



Improve Your English



Dr. Ramakanta Sahu
Associate Professor
College of Education, Mahweet

I What to say:
Polite refusals, pleasant no's.
A customer asks for a credit. That is, he wants to buy goods now and pay later. You want to say 'no' in a way that doesn't hurt the customer's feelings:

- * "Sorry, sir! We are in no position to give credit."
- * "Excuse us! We are unable to comply with your request."
- * "Sorry, sir! No credit."
- * "Sorry. If I give you a credit, others too would ask for it. It would be impossible to satisfy all such customers because there will be no end to requests."
- * "I'm afraid I can't give you a credit. There has been a slump in our sales. We are in difficulty."
- * "Please excuse me. We have stopped giving credits. It's a policy matter. You may see our manager about it, if you want."
- * (Points to a board which reads 'No credit') "You are our valued customer. We don't want to spoil our relationship by giving credit. Sorry."
- * "I'm not authorized to sell goods without cash payment. Sorry for my inability."
- * "My apologies. Some of our customers who took goods on credit didn't pay back. The management is now strictly following a No credit policy."
- * "We believe in a customer-friendly business policy. That calls for cooperation on either side. Please help us by not asking for credit. Hope you would understand us and cooperate."

II. How to say it correctly:

Try and correct errors, if any, in the following sentences:
1) Mr. Sadiq is the most ablest man of the town
2) There are not much books in the library
3) Health is more preferable than wealth.
4) Aden is a worth seeing town
5) Less books are needed for me.

Answers to last week's questions:

- 1- I returned from Hodeidah yesterday
- 2- Send your reply by return of post.
- 3- I am going to have a hair cut.
- 4- His hair have turned gray.
- 5- I will dine with you on Sunday next.

III. How to express it in one word:

- 1) That which cannot be heard
- 2) That which cannot be conquered
- 3) List of books and writings of one author or about one subject
- 4) Of a system of government having two chambers in legislature
- 5) Frame with beads or balls sliding on wires, for teaching numbers to children, or for calculating

Answers to last week's questions:

- 1- That which cannot be divided: **indivisible**
- 2- That which cannot be reconciled: **irreconcilable**
- 3- That which cannot be recovered: **irrecoverable**
- 4- That which cannot be seen: **invisible**
- 5- That which can not be read: **illegible**

IV. Try to understand the meaning of the prefixes and roots in words:

Example:
If we look at a scientific word like **hypodermic**, we can see that it is made of different elements, each of which can be used in other words as well.
Hypo + derm + ic
prefix root suffix

These separate elements each have a meaning:
Under + skin + = Adjective
That is to say, a hypodermic needle is a needle used for injection 'under' the skin. The -ic ending tells us that the word is an adjective. If we were to look at a lot of words using any of the above elements, we would notice that:

a) **hypo-** only appears at the beginning of words.

b) **-derm** only appears at the beginning, or middle, or end of a word.

c) **-ic** only appears at the end of words. We therefore call

- a) a **Prefix** (a word element that is added at the beginning of a word to form another word)
- b) a **Root** (the head word to which prefixes or suffixes are attached)
- c) a **Suffix** (a word element that is added at the end of a word to form another word.)

Now try to find examples from your text books of words that include the following prefixes: Hyper-, Infra-, Inter-, Mega-

Answers to last week's questions:

- Different meanings of the word 'bank'
- 1- Land along each side of a river or canal.
 - Ex: We sat on the bank of the river
 - 2- Establishment for keeping money and valuables safely.
 - Ex: I am going to the bank.
 - 3- To depend upon.
 - Ex: We bank upon your help.
 - 4- Sloping land or earth, often forming a border or division.
 - Ex: There were flowers growing on the banks on each side of the country's lanes.
 - 5- Flat-topped mass of cloud formed by the wind.
 - Ex: The sun went down behind a bank of clouds.
 - 6- To make or form into banks.
 - Ex: The snow has banked up.
 - 7- To place money in a bank.
 - Ex: He banks half his salary every month.
 - 8- Hours of business in a bank.
 - Ex: Banking hours are from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

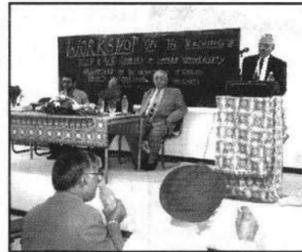
IV. Quotable Quote

"Fate is the future unseen
It depends on doing."
Sri Sri Thakur

Workshop on the Teaching of ESP and General English Courses in Sanaa University - An Appraisal

Dr. Ramakanta Sahu

In the context of the sweeping changes taking place consequent upon the rapid technological advancements, there is bound to be a corresponding change in the teaching technology. The universities and other institutions of academic enterprise must, in the fitness of things, brace themselves to the fitting instruments of socio-academic transformation. The Faculty of Languages, Sanaa University is no exception. With a view to toning up the English for Specific Purposes (ESP) and General English (GE) courses offered by the faculty in different professional streams of the uni-



versity, keeping in view the demands and challenges of an emerging new society, a two-day workshop was organized under the auspices of the Faculty on 23-24 May 2000. After an auspicious opening of the workshop by a recitation of verses from the holy Quran, Dr. Abdul Ridah vice Dean of the Faculty warmly welcomed the participants, followed by the inauguration of the event by Dr. Hussein Iryani, vice Rector of the University. The keynote speaker, Prof. Damodar Thakur, Head of the English Department, Sanaa University gave a clarion call to the participants and members of the English teaching fraternity in general to sensitize themselves in the specifics of an academic discipline within a broad framework so that its unbroken wholeness is maintained. He spelt out in general terms the principles and parameters of evaluation of courses. This indeed set the tone of the workshop and provided a useful backdrop for the deliberations. Prof. Mohamed Daud, Dean of the faculty endorsed the saliency of the views expressed and underscored the pertinence of the theme of the workshop. Dr. Awadhesh Kumar Sharma, Professor and Head, Faculty of Languages and Director of the workshop outlined the specific issues before the workshop. The first business session, started with a panel discussion on the nature and scope of ESP courses as well as their

role and relevance in the current educational scenario in the Sanaa University. The panel discussion chaired by Prof. Thakur included Prof. B.T. Desai of Faculty of Languages, Dr. R.K. Jayaraman, Dr. P.N. Ramani both from the Faculty of Education, Sanaa University, and Dr. Aziz Thabet, faculty of languages. Prof. A.K. Sharma, who moderated the discussion raised a gamut of key issues such as the importance of English in the socio-academic crucible in the genesis and development of the concept of ESP, the interface between general English vis-à-vis ESP in conceptual and methodological terms, ramifications of the ESP course modules, the texture of instructional materials, implications for teacher training and so forth. What ensued was a brilliant scaffolding of ideas projecting not only the subtleties and nuances of ESP, but a lot of illuminating insight into practicalities of the English teaching enterprise that was at once informative and enlivening. The session concluded with the presentation of reports on teaching English in the departments of Medicine and Engineering by the respective coordinators Dr. Rajiv Bhusan and Mr. Khalid Almaweri. The reports which embodied introspective deliberations of various committees constituted for the purpose reflected upon the problems and prospects of teaching specialized courses to groups of students in defeating circumstances. Proceedings of the second day began with Prof. Bhim S. Daniya, visiting professor, Faculty of Languages on the Chair. The reports and recommendations of the following departments were presented at the plenary by the coordinators of the respective committees. They are: Faculty of Science-Ms. Enaia Sharafuddin
Faculty of Agriculture-Mr. Faraj Maw'id
Faculty of Mass Communication, Mr. Khaled Almasna'a
Faculty of commerce-Mr. Abdul Hakim Al-Hammadi
Faculty of Arts-Mr. Hussein Zubeiry
Faculty of Education-Ms. Khadija Al-Sarhi
Faculty of Languages (French and German)-Ms. Bilquis Matraf
The animated discussion that followed each presentation was a happy blend of theoretical insight and practicable strategies keeping in view the ground realities obtaining here. The valedictory session started with Dr. Radah, vice Dean of the faculty on the chair. Dr. Ramakanta Sahu presented a brief summary of the deliber-



ations of the two-day academic jamboree. It was followed by a proposal made by Dr. R.V. Ram, Faculty of Education for initiating classroom based Action Research projects for making the teacher a problem-solver, a researcher, enabling him to theorize from the classroom. Prof. B.T. Desai also placed before the house the broad framework of an innovative curriculum renewal project. Both the proposals by Dr. Ram and Prof. Desai were well-taken and the house resolved to draft suitable action plans for their implementation. In tune with the spirit of a learner-friendly approach which the house endorsed, it was heartening to see a student of level 2, Faculty of Education, Ms. Hajar Ismail come on stage and passionately plead for increasing learners involvement in designing appropriate course modules



for specific abilities groups, which was lauded by all sections of the house. An important sidelight of the workshop was a Book Exhibition on ESP and allied issues organized under the supervision of Prof. B.T. Desai which provided a stimulating springboard for updating participants' levels of information about this emerging branch of English pedagogy. As the two-day revels were ended with a valedictory note by the vice Dean and formal vote of thanks by Prof. A.K. Sharma, everyone's heart was full at having a rich and rewarding experience. The workshop, which was a pioneering step and an important milestone in the history of English teaching in Sanaa University, provided a valuable platform not only for the projection of ideas, but a meeting ground to bring personalities and principles together, making it a breathtaking event for a long time to cherish and treasure in memory.

Love's Alchemy: Thy Name is Abdulaziz

Dr. Ramakanta Sahu

In life's high way once in a blue moon we happen to meet a person often quite unexpectedly, who becomes a face in the crowd, an integral part of our living memory. For me, perhaps the most remarkable human being I remember to have met in the recent past who has cast a spell on me and left in my mind an indelible impress is Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saaqaf. It was my first visit to Yemen as an expatriate teacher. I looked around and what struck me in a new cultural crucible. I jotted down and wanted to share the experience with others. That took me to the premises of the Yemen Times, to have it published. I had some sense of uncertainty about the people, their manners and the way they would receive a stranger like me. What I met with there, however, was quite heartening that deeply touched me. There he was, a handsome young man with a charming smile and lots of

warmth that at one endeared me to him and to the organization of which he was the head. The embryo of love that was germinated that moment has since sprouted up and has grown from strength to strength. The more I came to know him through his vibrant professionalism, the more my appreciation for him grew. Here was a man almost my contemporary, but who has striven to become an institution, a veritable living legend; Dr. Abdulaziz wanted to transform the world with one instrument in his hand - Love. He cultivated love, radiated love which multiplied and created an aura for himself and a congenial atmosphere for others to live, breathe and nourish themselves. That is something unique about him. He was a passionate ambassador for creating a new world order. He left too early to see his mission fulfilled. What he himself would have achieved, may his benediction now enable his worthy successors to accomplish. Peace be upon him.

Non-Governmental Higher Education Conference Concludes

Jalal Al-Sharaabi
Yemen Times

The non-governmental higher education conference organized by the Queen Arwa University in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs concluded Last Thursday.

The opening ceremony was attended by Vice President Abdu Rabu Mansour, Minister of Education Dr. Yahia Al-Sho'aibi, President of Sana'a University Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-

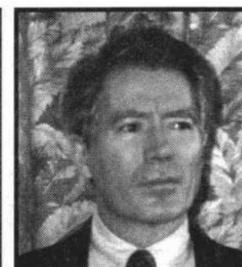
and progress of the country, the mushrooming of non-governmental educational institutions, causing undesirable dilution in the quality of education, inability of governmental institutions to cope with the increasing number of students. She stressed the fact that the non-governmental institutions need to be generously supported by the government.

In response to the Yemen Times' question about the problems and prospects of non-governmental universities, the Minister of Education said that he supported the efforts of non-governmental universities provided they open new majors and emerging fields of specialization keeping in

were beyond their area of specialization. "It is not important to have a great number of universities. What is more important is the ability of these universities to prepare a well-qualified people to serve their country," he added. Ahmad Duidar Al-Basioni, Assistant secretary general of the Federation of Arab Universities said: "The conference itself is a positive step because higher education is one of the complicated issues which need to be thoroughly discussed in many conferences." "Non-governmental higher education is very necessary to outline a development strategy for the future of Yemen. Yemen is a developing country and we can not depend

the main matter was the outcome of these universities which produce crowds of unemployed. The conference should have focused on this issue as it is a recent phenomenon in our society. The discussion, however, was exclusively confined to university education although higher education includes post secondary studies as well. An important implication of this is that universities must include technical colleges because at present most of the technical cadre in Yemen are filled by expatriates.

The second point I would like to mention relates to the need to analyze to what extent our universities are aware of their role in generating skilled manpower able to cope with the new technology and information revolution. The world looks at the illiterate person as one who is unable to educate himself. In this context I wonder if our universities can produce graduates who are able to further educate themselves,' he added. Dr. Mina'a Ghattas, Boston University highlighted the importance of cybereducation. He welcomed the idea of creating a TV channel exclusively for distance education. Chris Eccel, American Cultural Attaché, highlighted the American University accreditation system. He said that all



Maqaleh and a number of Arab and foreign delegations. In his speech Mr. Hadi Mansour said that the conference was held within the framework of evaluating non-governmental higher education so as to improve the quality of education. He characterized non-governmental educational institutions as complementary to the governmental educational institutions, all of which aimed at qualifying people to shoulder their responsibilities in society. President of Queen Arwa University, Dr. Wahibah Fare'a said that the participation of key functionaries in educational hierarchy reflected their deep awareness of one of the most crucial issues before the society. Its importance hinges upon a number of factors such as the steady development

view the challenges of the future. In addition he emphasized that such universities should have their own teaching cadre and that their main aim must be improving the quality of education. He also said that a law controlling and organizing such universities was currently being discussed by the parliament and would soon be passed. According to the provisions of the law, universities would be given a 6-year term to prepare their own cadres. President of Sana'a University, Dr. Al-Maqaleh said that all educational institutions were competing with each other to produce a crowd of unemployed who were desperately looking for any kind of work opportunities even if they

entirely on the governmental sectors for the development of education. The governmental universities will not be able in the near future to receive the increasing volume of students. Therefore we should encourage non-governmental universities to come to our rescue provided that they are adequately controlled and supervised. These shouldn't be allowed to repeat the same specialization available in the governmental universities," said Dr. Ibtihaj Saeed Al-Khaibah, Vice-dean of Aden University for society affairs. Dr. Mohammed Abdu Majeed Al-Qubati of Sana'a University lauded the objectives and goals of the conference. However, he deplored the change in the perspective for defining the non-governmental education. "I think that,

Universities and colleges in America needed to be accredited by professional societies specialized in their discipline which are all non-governmental and strongly defend their autonomy. He listed a number of important criteria for accreditation published by the Commission on Institutions of Higher Education of the New England Association of Schools and colleges (NEASC) which accredits colleges and universities. These are: mission and purposes, planning and evaluation, organization and governance, programs and instruction, faculty, student services, library and information resources, physical resources, financial resources, Public disclosure and Integrity.

باليمن من نافذة «يمن تايمز» هذه الصحيفة التي حملت اليمن عبر حروفها الإنجليزية الى العالم بنكهتها اليمنية التي تحظى باهتمام العالم وبإعجاب، وهذه مهمة كبرى ومسؤولية عظيمة حملتها على عاتقها هذه الصحيفة التي جات مرآة لعزم صاحبها ومؤسساها المرحوم الدكتور/ عبدالعزیز السقاف، «ولمئل هذا فيلعل العاملون».

إن ذكرى وفاة الراحل السقاف لتعيد الى الأذهان تلك الشخصية الوطنية التي أثارت حولها الجدل الكبير واختلف حولها الناس وظل تأثيرها أقوى واكبر من النقد والتناول... وإن تلك المواقف التي سجلت له في الأذهان ما تزال تؤكد حضورها.. والجميع اليوم يعمل من أجل رفعة الوطن، وتجدير الديمقراطية وتأمين الحريات التي ما فتئت القيادة السياسية بزعامة الأخ علي عبدالله صالح رئيس الجمهورية تسعى جاهدة من أجل ترسيخها وترسيدها ممارستها. فلينتم السقاف مطمئناً فإن أحلامه في طريقها الى التحقق مع اشراقه كل يوم جديد.. يسعى ويجهد كل المواطنين من زملاء القيد.. لقد قال السقاف كلمته المنجزة، دوماً الى الحقيقة ورحل مطمئناً. نسأل الله له الرحمة والغفران وللوطن الأمن والرخاء.

السقاف في ضمير الوطن



عبدالمملك منصور وزير الثقافة والرياضة

في اللحظات الحرجة وفي المنعطفات الوطنية التاريخية قدم السقاف نفسه كشخصية نادرة متعددة النجاعات والمواهب والطاقات، إلا أن نجاحه أكاديمياً، وصحافياً، وسياسياً حافلاً. إلا أن نجاحه المتميز في بناء جسور الصداقات مع الآخرين كل الآخرين بأسلوب حضاري ثقافي متميز أكثر ما يميزه الى نضوج ووعي ورفق الانسان اليمني الذي ضرب السقاف مثله الأعلى.. فكان السفير الفاعل والإيجابي لليمن في كل المحافل.

لقد جمع من السلوك الحضاري ما جعله أحرص الناس في وقت قياسي من عمره القصير.

انه يذكرنا بكثير ممن تركوا بصمات على حياة الناس من حولهم في زمن قصير، ورحلوا وتركوا أماكن شاغرة يمز الزمان ويخل علينا بمثلها.

إن الراحل السقاف، تلك الشخصية المطموحة والمعطاءة قد أسس لصحافة أهلية مؤسسية تقوم على الالتزام بالكلمة الشريفة والشجاعة، واستطاع أن يظل

وحدهم أولئك الذين يملكون امكانات التغيير الى الأفضل وزلزلة الواقع السلبى من يتكونون وراهم أثرًا، وجدلا طويلا، وهم فقط الذين يتجاوزون القول الى الفعل والى النشاط والى العمل، والنافذ ببصيرة وعلم والى المعالجة واستبصار المستقبل الذي يحلم به الناس.. كل الناس.

ان المرحوم الدكتور/ عبدالعزیز السقاف هو أحد هؤلاء الذين يملكون الرؤى، ومن الإرادة ومن المثابرة من حولهم في زمن قصير، ورحلوا وتركوا أماكن شاغرة يمز الزمان ويخل علينا بمثلها.

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كبير وحب للعمل والخير والحق والجمال، وبغض للظلم والفرس والفساد.

سيظل د/ عبدالعزیز السقاف اسما محفوراً في ذاكرة الاجيال وفي وجدان الشعب الصابر، سيظل بكل مواقفه وطموحه وعطائه نبراساً يثير لنا دروب الحياة القادمة، سيظل الدكتور في عقول المسجونين الذين رتب لاطلاق سراحهم، وفي وجدان المواطنين الذين حمل همومهم والأمهم، وفي عقول أطفال المستقبل الذين دافع عن حقوقهم في العيش بسعادة ككل أطفال العالم.

سيبقى الدكتور السقاف في كل قلب شريف وحرف حر يخرج من صفحات صحفنا ومن صحيفة «يمن تايمز» الرائدة وفي كل الشباب الذين يحملون رسالة الدكتور، وفي أولاده من بعده الذين أثق أنهم قادرون على مواصلة المشوار الذي اختطه والدهم.

ولرب سنة توت
فتملا الوادي سنابل

سبقي الدكتور عبدالعزیز السقاف في كل فرد مكافح وطموح، وفي كل من يقف بجانب الحق والخير ويناصر الضعفاء والمقهورين، وفي الضمائر الحية وفي وجدان الأقباء والمخلصين.

إن عازنا هو الحب الكبير للدكتور السقاف الذي لقيناه من كل طبقات المجتمع اليمني، وهذا الحب هو الذي جعلنا ندفن من جديد ونعاود الجميع على أن تبقى «يمن تايمز» قلعة شامخة للحرية والعدالة لتبني هموم الملايين من الناس وحقوقهم في العيش بكرامة وتتصدى للزيف والظلم والفساد.. انها الدكتور العظيم ثم قريب العين هاتئ النفس فما هي الشجرة التي زرعتها وسقيتها بجهدك وتعبك ودم قلبك وروحك الطاهرة تنمو وتكبر كل يوم، وما هي «يمن تايمز» اليوم عروس رائدة في بلاط صاحبة الجلالة تبهج الجميع.

اصعد فان الأرض بيت دعارة
فيها البقاء معلق بيسغاء

الزمان، زمان الأسس والمحبة والإخاء، صرنا في زمان اتخذ فيه البيض الدناة وسيلة للرزق وطريقاً للسيطرة والنفوذ، حيث يكون الأقوى أعلى سلطاناً. نعم هناك فرق شاسع بين زمانك وزماننا. رحلت وانت مارلت في أوج عطائك وشبابك، رحلت ومازال الوطن بحاجة اليك. لم نستيقظ من صدمتنا حتى الآن. شعرنا فعلاً أننا قدنا جيلاً شامخاً يحمينا من أعاصير الزمن، وظلا نستظل تحته اللهم لا اعتراض على ماتريد، فإرادتك فوق كل شئين. لكني أتأكد الحسرة عندما أرى صورتك أو أقرأ مقالاتك أو أستعيد ذكرياتي معك. ويرجحك فقلت الأب والأخ والصديق الذي تعلمت الكثير على يديه. سبقي الأب الروحي لنا ما بقينا.

سلام عليك في ذكراك الأولى



عماد أحمد السقاف مدير مكتب، يمن تايمز - تعز

السياسيين والمثقفين والامين والمشائخ هم الذين يتكلمون بأقوال الشعب وحاضره ومستقبله.

لقد كان د. السقاف رجلاً نادراً يتمتع بمبادئ ومثل عظيمة، وكان يملك ارادة قوية وطموح لحدود له لتحقيق مستقبل مشرق لوطنه. كان يحمل هم الوطن بين ضلوعه خصوصاً وأنه اختار راضياً الانتماء الى الشعب والبقاء في صفه رافضاً كل محاولات السلطة لاحتوائه، لينتمى الى اليمن بل الى صف الخير والحق والعدالة ولذلك ظل شامخاً وقويًا في وقت يتساقط فيه الآخرون كاوراق الخريف. كافع بسلاح الكلمة وناضل بثبات وعزم من أجل الحرية والتقدم والديمقراطية وحقوق الانسان وبناء أسس المجتمع اليمني، وشارك بفاعلية في الحياة السياسية اليمنية فكان دأماً في قلب الأحداث يقوم باكتر الأوار أهمية وكان بشهادة الجميع هو الرجل الأبرز في اليمن خلال السنوات الماضية والذي حاز على حب واحترام الجميع حين خطفه الموت وهو في قمة عطائه.

كان يحلم بوطن خال من الجوع، يتساوى بإنائه في الحقوق والواجبات، وترفرر عليه أعلام الحرية والديمقراطية الحقيقية، وتحترم فيه حقوق الانسان. واختصاراً أقول: لقد كان الدكتور السقاف يفكر بعقلية حضارية في وطن يعيش بعقلية العصر الحجري والقرون الوسطى.

كان سياسياً بارزاً واقتصادياً قديراً ولقماً صحفياً متميزاً وفوق كل هذا كان يعمل لأجل وطن يتسع للجميع.

لقد مر عام على وداعنا للدكتور السقاف وفي كل يوم يؤكد الراحل العظيم حضوره القوي في وجدان وعقول وقلوب الناس، وعزائنا انه اذا كان الدكتور قد فارقتنا جسداً فانه سيبقى روحاً خالدة وسيرة عطرة، فالدكتور لم يمت والعطاء لا يموتون.

سيظل يسكن فينا نستمد منه العزم على مواصلة رسالته العظيمة ونستمد منه كل ما علمنا من طموح

اصعد فموطك السماء وخلنا
في الارض ان الارض للجبناء
لا ادري ماذا عساي أقول في الذكرى الأولى لوفاة الدكتور عبدالعزیز السقاف؟ وبأي الكلمات أبدا وأنا واحد من الذين عرفوا الدكتور عن كذب وعشت معه اياماً رائعة مليئة بالعمل الدؤوب المتواصل.

عايشنا مع البدايات الأولى المتواضعة لصحيفة «يمن تايمز» ورايت في عينيه الاصرار الكبير على تأسيس صحيفة ناطقة باللغة الإنجليزية وكيف بدأت بمقر متواضع وكيف واصل نجاحه حتى وصلت «يمن تايمز» الى ما هي عليه كمؤسسة اعلامية رائدة تحمل اليمن الى العالم والعالم الى اليمن وتبني هموم الوطن وحقوق الانسان اليمني ولها قراؤها المتميزون ومحبوها في الداخل والخارج.

لقد كان الدكتور السقاف عظيماً ومخلصاً وشجاعاً في وطن لا يتسع الا للجبناء والمفسدين والمنافقين. دافع بقوة عن حقوق المقهورين والمظلومين في وطن تمتلئ فيه الحقوق والحريات والكرامات، ويذل كل جهده للوصول الى يمن مشرق وحضاري يفتخر به أمام العالم ويكون مؤهلاً لدخول القرن الحادي والعشرين.

ولا ادري هل فضل الفارس أن يستريح فلا فائدة للكلمة في وطن لا يحترم الكلمة.. أم أنه أتى بدخول القرن الحادي والعشرين ونحن بكل هذا التخلف والجهل، والواقع المتجدد لم يتغير، والشعارات هي الشعارات ولا فائدة. أم أن هذا الوطن الذي كان مقبرة للغزاة أصبح مقبرة للمبدعين والعلماء والكفاءات النادرة المتخصصة.. وأصبح الوطن المقبرة يعيش حالة من الفوضى والمهزلة، فالعظمة يرحلون وأنصاف

عام كامل على رحيلك يا غالي



رضوان علوي السقاف مدير مكتب، يمن تايمز - عدن

كشموخ الجبال. ومع ذلك ما يزال صوتك الساحر يابعد العزیز في داخلي مثل بسا وكأما في أعماقي، ما يزال صدی كلمتك يتردد في أذني.

أعرف أنك يابعد العزیز قد فارقتنا في حادث عند الساعة الثانية والنصف من يوم ٧/٢/١٩٩٩م، لكن شيئاً ما في داخلي يجعلني أشعر أنك ما تزال حولنا ترنو ليلاً من بعيد. بعد عام كامل من رحيلك لاتزال هنا كما عهدناك. لم نعد نبكي على فراقك بل نبكي على وجودنا من دونك في هذه الدنيا. تعاقب الأيام طوي ذاك

عام من رحيلك يابعد العزیز عشنا فيه غياب أب وأخ وصديق، عشنا فيه غرباً، مرت سنة كاملة ترمزت خلالها أنسجة كانت تبدو أبدية في متانتها، وانطفات شمعة كانت سرمدية النور، وتحطمت أحلام بدت

أقرب المقربين إلي. ارتبطنا بعلاقة شخصية منذ انتخابات أبريل ١٩٩٧م، تطورت العلاقة وتوثقت وصار الانسجام والتفاهم سمة بارزة وعلامة واضحة لهذه العلاقة رغم قصر عمرها، إلا أن نوعية اللقاءات ونقاط الالتقاء ومواضيع الاتفاق كانت من القوة والمتانة لتؤسس مداميك علاقة عبرت عن نفسها بوضوح من خلال ما لحقته «يمن تايمز» وصاحبها من مساحة على صفحات «الطريق»، والنافذة المفتوحة له «الطريق» وصاحبها عبر «يمن تايمز» للغرب والقراء بالإنجليزية.

في مقتل عبد العزیز السقاف عدد من التكهات والآراء والاستنتاجات لست بصاحبها الوحيد بل يشاركني عدد من أصدقاء ومريدي عبد العزیز الخالص. ربما نجد تعبيراً مناسباً لها في قوة الجاذبية التي تصبينا عن الحديث عن طلامس خليفات عبد العزیز ومقتله، هذه الجاذبية التي تشدنا الى الأسطورة اليونانية القديمة التي تتحدث عن شخصية أسطورية لا يحضرني اسمها كانت تصف طائر ونصف انسان، أرادت أن تصل الى الحقيقة فأخبرها الحكام أن الحقيقة تكمن في الشمس فطاررت صوب الشمس بحثاً عن الحقيقة، وكما اقتربت من الشمس اقتربت من الحقيقة فكان الاعراض قويا للوصول إلى منبع الحقيقة فلم تستجب لتحذيرات الحكام واتجهت بقوة صوب الحقيقة.. صوب الشمس فاتحرت وانتبهت! عبد العزیز: سنكتب عنك وحوك وباسمك وبفسك ماشاء الله أن نكتب .

مناسبة عن استمرار سوء حالنا وسوء صحفنا فتنتفج الاساور بهذه البشري عن سقمنا المزمّن هذا !!

في خضم كل هذا سمعت من بعيد صوتاً شجاعاً دافئاً وعميقاً أعلن عن نفسه مراراً رافعاً راية التقدم والتطور والتحديث داعياً الناس للسير قدماً خلفه للخروج من عنق الزجاجة ومن كل الأمان وأحزاننا. عبد العزیز السقاف رجل ملا الوطن ضحياً.. عرفه الكثيرون وخدم الكثيرون.. أساء فهمه الكثيرون وفهمه القليلون، ولعمري أن ما تركه بصمات عبد العزیز السقاف على مساحة الوطن الجغرافية وعلى ثقافتنا السياسية والاجتماعية وصحافتنا الوطنية وفي ضمائرنا ليقوق كثيراً وكثيراً إسهامات بل لنقل مساهمات النخبة المثقفة اليمنية في العشرين عاماً المنصرمة.

في عجلة مثل هذه لا يستطيع المرء أن يكتب عن عبد العزیز السقاف الحاضر في وجداننا إلا أنني أعترز أن أخصص لهذا الرجل عدداً من المحطات الكتابية علي أربع ضميري قليلاً وأفرغ شحنتا عقلي وفؤادي الجيش تجاه أخي وأستاذي ومعلمي... عبد العزیز هذا الظاهرة اليمنية التي لا نجد غضاضة إذا ما قلنا إنه شخصيته وملكاته الخلاقة ربما كان خير ريان لشباب الوطن نحو القرن ال(٢١).

في حقيقة الأمر لا أستطيع القول إنني من المقربين من عبد العزیز السقاف ولكني أقول إن عبد العزیز كان من

من الأجندة



أيمن محمد ناصر عدن 09/8/25 99م

في بلد مثل اليمن يدور داخل دائرة من الموروثات والأفكار والثقافات القائمة على تمجيد الماضي والتمسك بالحاضر العزم تقوده وتحكم في مساراته المحدودة اليه صدمة ما انفكت تكبح تطلعاته وتحول دون تفاعلات الأحداث وما يفترض أن يتخضض عنه الحراك الاجتماعي تظل كل الأحداث مهما كبرت أو علا شأنها دون فائدة طالما انها لم تخرجنا بعد من عنق الزجاجة !!

في تجريري القصيرة والمتواضعة في الشأن العام شات الأقدار أن تكون العشر السنوات الأخيرة في عمري هذا وفي بلدي الحبيب جبلي بالأحداث والمنعطفات.. هذه الأحداث التي تكنت في ظل غياب حقيقي للقوى الوطنية لتكبح النمو الطبيعي لثقافتنا السياسية والاجتماعية فأصبحت كل مخرجاتنا السياسية والثقافية تصدر عن رثة صدمة عليله أصابها السقم.. ننظر بخوف وقلق نحو الآخر لنؤكد له في كل

السقاف والرحيل المبكر

نصر / عبدالواحد طه السقاف

هل خانك الرشيد أم غالي بك الحلم وأنت ترصد أخبارا هي العدم واليوم تسطر ما يدمي وما يصم تهتز منه جبال الأرض والقمم وغيب الحق لما غابت القيم وداع من لم تمت في نهجه الهمم مروا على دربه أعشى، ومتهم مهما تطاول في أعماله، قرم لم يصنعوا كفه أو ترتجى قدم أو كنت أعلم أن الطود ينقسم ثكلى، ومن بينهم أحيا وأغنم وأي عيش وجيش الصبر ينهزم هذي الحياة، وهل يحيا بها القلم في ظهرها حاقد عات ومنتقم وذاك يقتله الإملاق والسأم عين المشاهد يطغى قلبه الألم في عصر من عز فيه سادة خدموا تحنو على الكل، يلقي فينها العجم والناس في الشرق صاحوا سيد علم تحار في وصفه الألفاظ والحكم أضفى عليك وساما كنت تلتمز وجه أتى الموت كالطوفان يحتم ومادني منه حتى قام يتنسم فجاء كاللص في اسرعه وخم لم يخلق الله من تخشاه لو علموا لكنني عاتب دهري وما يصم منه الغيوم، وغطت نوره الديم نهدي العظام ولا يتابنا ندم إن زارنا سوف يلقي عندنا الكرم فنحن أعلم من يأتي وينصرم هيهات ينقص من أعلامنا علم ويعلم الناس والأجيال والأمم كيما تضيئ بهم في العالم الظلم

ماذا أصابك تبكي أيها القلم هل جف ريمك عن خوف وعن وجل قد كنت بالأمس تروي صفحتي جدلا ماذا أصابك؟ قل للعاملين بما مات (العزیز)؟ نعم! والقبر غيبه مات (العزیز)؟ بل! والكون ودعه عملاقنا غاب قل للشامتين بنا عملاقنا لا أرى في خصمه أملا لو ركبوا بعض الف فوق بعضهم ما كنت أحسب أن القبر يوسعه أو كنت أحسب أن العالمين به من بعد موتك ياسقاف أي حيا من بعد موتك هل يحيا العزیز على أغمضت عينيك عن دنيا ننو بما الناس في ظلها هذا يموت أسا أغمضت عينك حتى لاتكون بها كم كنت للناس رغم الغين خادمهم عمرت ودك فوق العاملين يدا الناس في الغرب قالو: عامل فطن وهيت عمرك سهلا أخضرا ومدى كنت الشجاع. ومن قال الشجاع فقد هل أدرك الموت ذاك اليوم أن لنا لم يجزؤ الموت هيبا أن يخاطبه هل ظنك الموت ياسقاف تمنعه أم ظنك الموت تخشى أن تواجهه والصوت إن جاء حق، لا مرد له أكلما ضاء فينا كوكب ذهلت لا يفرج الموت إنا قانعون به لسنا من الشح حتى نستهي به ولا نحار، ولا نحصي مواكبنا إن مات فرد لدينا من يكمله سيعلم الموت أنا لانحاذره أنا نسوق إلى الأخرى كواكبنا

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وكما تحدث الأخ/حمود عبد الكريم بأن الشركة المتحدة للصناعات المعدنية هي إحدى فروع شركة المصنع السعودي المنتشرة فروعها في كل من السعودية، بلغاريا، تركيا، السودان، مصر. وتعتبر الشركة الرائدة في صناعة الحديد بكافة أنواعه من الأنصاف والمقاسات من الحديد الصناعي والتجاري وحديد التسليح والصاج المضلع والصاج الأسود والبارد والصاج المحبب والمجلفن والألومينيوم.

افتتح الأخ/ عبديريه منصور هادي - نائب رئيس الجمهورية يوم الأربعاء، 24 من مايو 2000م الجزء الثاني والأخير من المرحلة الأولى لمشروع الشركة المتحدة للصناعات المعدنية بحدائق. حيث قام الأخ النائب بقص الشريط إيداً ببدء العمل من مشروع الشركة لتصنيع الحديد الصناعي، والتجاري، والعاج، والمضلع، والمجلفن الأبيض البارد والأسود، والنخوي بجميع أشكاله، لصناعة الهتاجر والمواد الحديدية الأخرى، ويعد أن قص الشريط تقمّد نائب رئيس الجمهورية التجهيزات والألات في المصنع وكيفية اعداد المراحل التي تمر بها منتجات الشركة من الإنتاج والتسويق في الأسواق المحلية. ويهذه المناسبة قال الأستاذ/ حمود عبد الكريم المدير العام للشركة المتحدة

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