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

AS NEWS CONTINUES TO FLOW ABOUT THE POSSIBLE CLOSURE OF AL-IMAN UNIVERSITY

THE SHOWDOWN

The tension between the official media controlled by the People's General Congress Party, and its old partner, Islah Party reached a critical point in the context of the trial of Samir Al-Yusufi, Chief Editor of the Taiz-based governmental Al-Thaqafiah newspaper. The showdown between the two parties started when mosque preachers in Taiz and Sanaa launched an offensive campaign against Al-Yusufi, accusing him of blasphemy and going against Islamic values and beliefs made clear by the act of his republishing the "Sanaa is an Open City" story written by Mohamed Abdulwali more than 25 years ago.

The most brutal organized attack launched against Al-Yusufi was the one led by Sheikh Abdulmajid Al-Zindani, the chairman of the Shoura Council of the Islah Party in his Friday prayer's preaching on the 14th of July. The preaching was attended by thousands of Zindani's students who study at his Iman University.

The university is said to have suffered from severe economic difficulties during the last few months.

كله العجوة

العلف بين الحرفة والبول كعجور لان الارض تفتق حفرها للاخضر... (Text continues with religious and social commentary)

الفتنة نائمة

بمن ان الزنادي الذي تخاطبه نشا... (Text continues with commentary on religious leaders and social issues)

إلى افتتاحية صحيفة الثورة (الرسمية)

صاحبه من ربح العجوة الذي على صلبه... (Text continues with commentary on media and political events)

Al-Thawra official newspaper strongly criticizes Sheikh Al-Zindani

Sahwa newspaper (Islah) responds to the article of the Al-Thawra newspaper

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Government Decides to Cut Military Budget

Minister of Planning and Development, Ahmed Sofan stated in an interview with Reuters last week that the newly-signed border deal with Saudi Arabia would help Yemen cut military spending and channel state funds into social and economic development. He stated that annual military spending in 1997 and 1998 had consumed up to 15 percent of Yemen's gross domestic product (GDP) and over 32 percent of the state budget. Reports said that the cut could reach as high as 50% of the actual military budget, despite the fact that salaries of military officers were increased by 40%.

Western Protests Against Court Decision

Regarding Somali's Conversion to Christianity Yemen Times has received well over 20 messages from Western citizens (UK, USA, France, Canada, etc.) protesting the Yemeni court's decision of executing the Somali refugee, Mohammed Omer Haji, 27, who announced his conversion to Christianity, unless he returns to Islam. Most of the letters appealed to President Ali Abdullah Saleh to permit the Somali to embrace his new religion. "Do Christians deserve to live? The world will not continue to ignore such human rights abuses," said Todd Rogers, one of those who wrote to the Yemeni Parliament. According to witnesses, there is an increasing wave of attempts to convert the vulnerable sectors of the

US DOLLAR RISES AGAIN

The US dollar has risen last week back to its original value before signing the border agreement with Saudi Arabia. One US dollar was equivalent of 161 Yemeni Rials by the time of going to the press. This has caused a bit of disappointment to the local sector, while foreigners were delighted.

Chameleon TV to Produce a Film on Adam

Yemen Times has learned that the London-based Chameleon Television is currently preparing to add another documentary on serial killers. It will start producing a special one-hour documentary on the serial killer Mohammad Adam. The TV has started getting in touch with several key persons and organizations in Yemen in this regard, and would help provide the most accurate information regarding the case. Chameleon is a 23-year

old TV channel, which has produced several documentaries about serial killers including American Charles NG and is currently involved with a one-hour program about Pakistani serial killer of children Javed Iqbal. The reporters of the British TV would interview many individuals, including Jalal Al-Sharaabi of the Yemen Times, who was among the most active journalists in reporting about the story on the Internet in a precise and unbiased manner. It will also interview the defendant's lawyer, Dr. Mohammed Al-Khateeb, the victim's families, the police authorities, and possibly Adam himself.

Ali Al-Olufi's 40th Day Commemoration

The 40th day commemoration ceremony for the late Ali Al-Olufi, 60, Chief Editor of Al-Rai Al-Aam newspaper was held last Thursday July 20 at the Cultural Center in Sanaa. The ceremony started with the speech of Sheikh Hamid Al-Ahmar on behalf of his father, Sheikh Abdullah Bin Hussein Al-Ahmar, Speaker of the Parliament. The speech focused on the personal experience and relationship of Sheikh Abdullah Al-Ahmar and the memorable events of Al-Olufi since the 1963 revolution until his death. stories with courage and faith in what he was doing. Walid, son of the late Olufi, expressed in his speech the family's deep bereavement at the sad demise of his father who had become a prominent figure in the Yemeni press. After the ceremony was over, participants viewed the photo exhibition of the late Olufi which gave a panoramic view about many of his activities.



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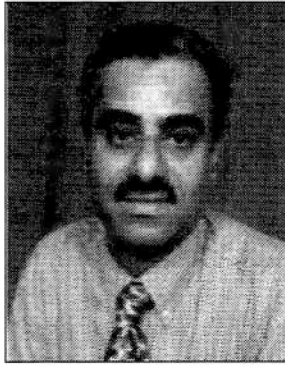
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Aden University's Stance on Investors

**Ridhwan Al-Saqqaf
Aden Office**

University education is no longer a luxury or a gateway for only obtaining degrees which qualify a university student as an educated person. What is more significant is the thoughts, dreams, visions and capabilities an alumnus carries go in harmony with developments and how he embraces modern transformations. But, unfortunately he is embittered by the want of the investors' role in his pre-and-post graduation life. In this context, Ridhwan Al-Saqqaf of Yemen Times, Aden Bureau Chief, met Dr.Saleh Ali Bassurah, Rector of Aden University and discussed with him many issues relevant to the University. Excerpts.

for scientific studies in the UAE and Jordan. Our University professors travel to these states on the basis of intensified-course system.
n) Compiling and printing more than 60 University books, references and documents during the past four years.
o) Issuing three regular scientific magazines: embodying research in Social & Human Sciences and Natural & Applied Sciences.
p) Founding of the "Aden University Prize" in order to encourage scientific researches in basic sciences. On the occasion of 25th anniversary of foundation on September 10, 2000, names of winners will be announced. More than 40 professors and researchers from various universities



institution for appraising outputs of higher education in Yemen and consequently defining the scientific level of each specialty at every university.
f) To allocate a reasonable percentage from the national income (taxes, oil revenues etc.) to finance scientific research and higher education mainly in the field of organizing workshops, equip laboratories and finance researches, and develop them and feed them with latest know-how.
g) To establish a national information network inter-linking scientific institutions in Yemen and to link Yemen with Arab and international information networks.

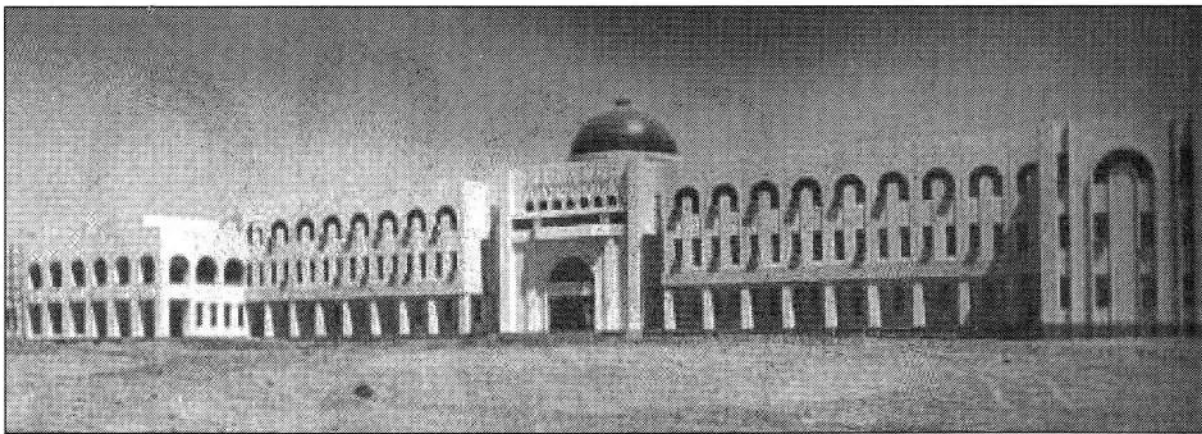
and educational administration. In the Faculty of Arts we have history, geography, sociology, English and French languages and philosophy. In the Faculty of Law we have the criminal and civil codes. In the Faculty of Economy we have office management. We are considering to open doctorate programs in the majors where four to five groups of graduates have already qualified as MA. We have programs for joint supervision in the field of higher studies in collaboration with some Arab and foreign universities such as Damascus University, Baghdad University, Sourborne University, Liverpool University, Leipzig University, Hamburg University and the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad.

Q: What are aspects of cooperation between you and other Arab and foreign universities?

A: We have scientific and cultural relations with more than sixty Arab and foreign universities and regional and international scientific organizations and institutions. Aden University is a member of the Arab Universities' Federation, Islamic Universities Federation and the International Federation of Universities.

Q: Any final comment you would like to give

A: We all realize honestly that tasks of the present are much more than that of the past. The challenges of the future are greater compared to today's challenges. It is my earnest desire to see everybody right from the ruler down to the opposition to be keen on the interests of the homeland including political pluralism, freedom of press and peaceful transfer of power. And, finally, my sincere thanks go to the "Yemen Times".....an exemplary model of modern journalism. Its advanced technology is admirable. I should not fail to point out that the "Yemen Times" has proved to be very helpful in communicating Yemen news and views abroad.



Q: Anything new inside and outside your University?

A: I have a lot to say; but in brief Aden University has witnessed many a development such as:-

- a) Finishing the construction and furnishing of Law Faculty in the new University City, Aden, at a cost of around one billion and 200 million Riyals. The cost of furniture alone amounted to \$1 million.
- b) Completion of four boarding houses to accommodate more than 1,200 students, a building for students' activities and another complex for administration of students housing affairs. The units have been constructed at the University City site.
- c) Construction of a guest house which had been opened in February this year.
- d) Expansions in most faculties buildings such as re-building of Siber Faculty of Education, Lahj Governorate. Most of its buildings were damaged during the 1994 war. Four halls, each accommodating more than 100 students and a stadium for 350 students have been added to it.
- e) Refurbishing buildings of Aden Education faculty in addition to buildings which can accommodate more than 400 persons. A second story has been added to the Library. These works were funded by both the World Bank and the Government at an estimated cost of about \$ 2.5 million.
- f) Four laboratories, lecture halls and administration offices were built in the Faculty of Agriculture.
- g) Work is going ahead for the completion of president Ali Abdulla Saleh Hall at the Faculty of Oil & Minerals in Shabwah Governorate at a cost of YR 50 million.
- h) Refurbishing the building of the what was formerly known as the Scientific Socialism Institute, to be used by the Faculty of Arts.
- i) Refurbishing building of the formerly headquarters of the central committee of the Socialist Party to be used as head offices of the university and scientific centers. The building was previously a structure without windows or furniture.
- j) Increase in higher studies programs at the University from three in 1991 to 23 in 1999.
- k) Increase in number of faculties from eight in 1990 to 16 in 1999.
- l) Increase in number of scientific majors for bachelor's degree from 43 in 1990 to 80 in 1989. The faculties in which majors were introduced at the University were: pharmaceuticals, dentistry, computer engineering, architecture, telecommunications engineering, media & press, psychology, Islamic Education, Physical Education, oil economics and geology.
- m) Inauguration of affiliation program

and other scientific institutions in Yemen have contested for this prize.

q) Founding nine scientific centers during the period 1995-1999. Some are meant for coordination and organization of research activities at the University while others are meant for offering services to the society against fees.

r) Numerous scientific symposia have been held. Preparations are underway for the convention of an international symposium on: "Trends and Horizons of Higher Education in the 21st Century". Another symposium shall be convened on "Evaluation of the Academic Activities of University of Aden During 1995-2000 and to draw up a working plan for the coming five years: 2001-2005."

Q: What kind of support does the State offer to the university?

A: The State has been offering significant financial aid to the University. In 1990, the University budget was around YR.123 million and the ratio of investment spending was hardly 1% equalling YR.1,279,000. In 1998, the budget soared up to about two billion and 112 million riyals and investment spending was 45%. The State also allotted a plot of land of 400hectare for the construction of the University City in addition to assisting the teaching staff and consequently improved the living condition of the teaching staff among these of all universities of Yemen.

Q: What further investments are needed in education field?

A: There are many areas of investment in higher education, but most important among them are:-

- a) A law regulating higher education, governing the establishment of private universities and decrease the number of conditions upon which to grant them permission. There should be measures of supervising quality of higher education in them.
- b) A national policy should be set up by the state on students' admission to the university taking into account needs of the labor market.
- c) Government universities should be granted financial and administrative independence as well as offer opportunities for scientific investment. This would reduce their financial dependence on the state budget.
- d) There are plans to introduce a partnership system between the universities and private enterprises, in the field of training, qualification, submission of studies and inventions for the development of entrepreneurial activities and marketing their products.
- e) Establishment of a mixed sector

h) To reduce number of dispatching students on scholarships abroad for university or higher studies and transfer a part of their expenses towards development of government universities, especially dealing with higher studies.

These are the most important requirements which need investment in the field of higher education and scientific research. Some of these are being accomplished on priority. We need a financial-legal-administrative push to bring a qualitative change in this field. The outcome shall lead to a genuine qualitative transformation in the development of our country.

Q: The number of students increases every year. How do you cope with this?

A: Secondary graduates exceed the capacity of Yemeni universities. The education pyramid here is upside-down, i.e. a large number of secondary schools with fewer technical and vocational institutes. Secondary schools graduates' level is weak. In Aden University we try to reduce the pressure of large number of students who want to join the University by holding entrance examinations; but despite this we accept larger numbers of students than our capacity. According to the last three years' statistics, the number of male and female applicants annually reached about 10,000. We admit 6000-7000. This figure declines by 20% when the first year examinations are held.

Applied sciences faculties, human medicine, pharmaceuticals, dentistry, computer engineering and architecture on one hand and specialization in English language, accounting, office management and Islamic Teachings are in greater demand. The problem is that applied sciences cannot accept large numbers of students owing to scarcity of workshops and labs. Clinic work in major of medicine is also limited.

I repeat that we need a national policy for enrollment. We need more accent on intermediate and advanced technical and vocational education.

Q: May you please give us an idea about higher studies and other studies in the University?

A: We have a program for higher studies diploma or master's degree. In the Faculty of Medicine & Health Sciences we have four programs: pediatrics, gynecology, general health and pathology. In the Faculty of Agriculture we have two programs: plants supervision and botany. In the Faculty of Education we have syllabi, teaching methodology

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Sheikh Moqbil Al-Wadi'i to Yemen Times

"When they come to us, these students are looking for what is more precious than one can imagine. They are seeking the truth."

The recent accidental death of Hosea Walker more than two weeks ago, has raised a lot of questions pertaining to the Salafi movement which has largely been silent in its operations, and almost non-evident in the political arena. The public demand in Yemen and abroad to know about the movement drove Yemen Times to make an interview with one of the personalities that was mostly anonymous and behind the scene. He is the key figure and founder of the most radical Islamic movement ever to be active in Yemen. He is Moqbil Al-Wadi'i, founder of the Salafi Wahhabi movement, and the most influential Islamic figure in the teaching of Islamic literature in Yemen. His full name is Moqbil Bin Hadi Al-Wadi'i, of Wadi'a tribe in Sa'dah.

Then he continued his studies at the Hadi mosque where he spent three whole years with a Shiite group. After he traveled to Saudi Arabia escaping the confrontation between the Republican and Royal systems. Then he founded the 'Haram' Islamic institution where I completed my secondary classes. In his higher academic career, he studied in the Islamic University in Madine, where he was enrolled in the faculty of Religious principles. Sheikh Al-Wadi'i has specialized of himself in principles of Islamic Sunnet. He has written more than 40 books embodying in the Sunni beliefs and has his own library in this very same field. Then he matured to become one of the well known scholars of the Sunnis, founded the Salafi movement in Yemen and invited people who would like to know about Islam

Islam to thousands of students who usually spend from 4 to 7 years in his institutes until they acquire the full knowledge to spread the message of Islam everywhere on earth. Some students go to his headquarters at Dammaj (7 kms east of Saadah) to spend their vacation and know more about Islam. Today, the Wadi'i institute is considered to be among the largest in the whole country. Here we publish

concepts of Islam and Quran peacefully in Saadah and no terrorist or radical groups." We are quite far from being terrorists. We call to the Quran and the Sunnet, and to abandon violence and intolerance. We ourselves have con-

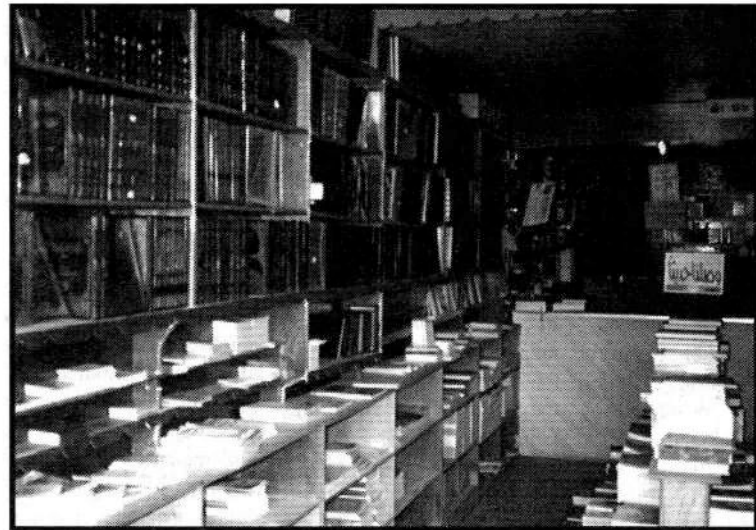
because it calls to the return to the Holy Quran and to Prophet Mohammed (SAS). Any how, I believe the ones who don't know about us will not harm us as we are confident of what we are doing, and everyone knows who we are, even politicians.

Q: We heard that you have students from many countries in the world, especially from western countries. Could you give us some statistics about them?

A: As for students coming from out of Yemen, I believe it adds to our credibility and gives us great encouragement to go on and spread Islam in the appropriate way. We have students from the UK, the USA, Germany, France, and many other countries, seeking to know more about Islam. They

have only come with their own will to realize the goal of knowing their religion which they either converted to, or had little knowledge about. We feed them with humble food, less luxurious than they had before. We accommodate them in simpler rooms with a sociable environment which is less of luxury than what they used to live in. These students don't want to be comforted in luxury. They used to live in luxury in their original countries, and they escaped their luxury to know more about this valuable religion, Islam. I thank them for their patience and great efforts they have exerted, may god be by their side. They escaped their luxurious life to reach for their spiritual side. To know their God, Allah, their religion, Islam, and to have the peace of mind, which is most precious than everything one can think of. It is simply priceless. They have come to know the virtual truth of life. They want to know what their life is for, why they are living. What is beyond life? What is death, a start or an end? They want the peace of mind, and to know that their life is only a test of their endurance, strength, and faith. When coming to us, these students are looking for what is more precious than one can imagine. They are seeking the truth.

Continued on Page 11



His preliminary school years were spent in a traditional Islamic institute called "Maktab" in Sa'dah.

from all over the world. Today, his institutions provide accommodation, care, and knowledge about

demned the Islamic groups that use terrorism and violence to reach their goals, even in non-Islamic countries because it frightens citizens and innocent people, and gets them away from Islam and its original concepts of peace and harmony. It is legitimate for Sunnis to fight their enemies and enemies of Islam when they feel threatened by them in terms of military and other attacks.

Q: Recently, there have been some claims saying that your movement is a radical movement related to Islamic Jihad movements. What is your response?

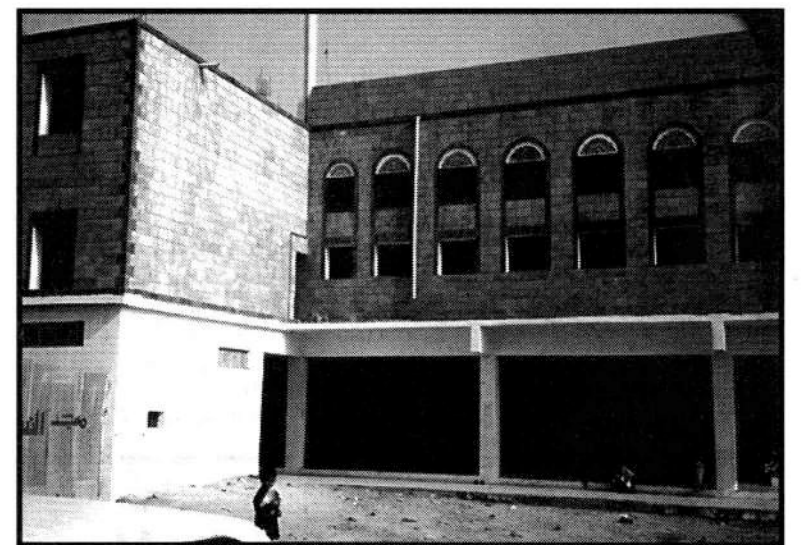
A: Every group or movement is responsible for their centers and activities. It is true that we are common in our goals with some movements as the ones you mentioned, as we all intend to serve Allah and spread Islam on the globe. However, I heard that Dr. Abdulkareem Al-Iryani received a call, probably from London saying "Your country has radical Islamic groups in Saadah." Then he said, "all what we have is a Sheikh teaching the

demned the Islamic groups that use terrorism and violence to reach their goals, even in non-Islamic countries because it frightens citizens and innocent people, and gets them away from Islam and its original concepts of peace and harmony. It is legitimate for Sunnis to fight their enemies and enemies of Islam when they feel threatened by them in terms of military and other attacks.

However, we are the ones who fight terrorism and condemn such activities used in the name of Islam. But usually, the ones who don't know about us and about Holy Quran say what is unfair and untrue about us. There have been more than 100,000 students studying in our institutions in Dammaj- Saadah, and they all know how peaceful the Sunni movement is



ing to know more about Islam. They



PRIORITIES OF YEMENI POLITICAL SYSTEM AFTER THE JEDDAH TREATY

The importance of relations between Yemen and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia does not emerge from the common over which dispute has seen various cases of tide and ebb for around sixty years. It is rather stemming from what could the two countries' cooperation contribute to preserving balance in both the region and the world. The strategic importance of Yemen and Saudi Arabia is associated with the huge oil reserves and their strategic location. The recently concluded Jeddah Border Treaty is a strategic step that would realize enormous gains compatible with ideas of the new world order, constituting an unprecedented qualitative transfer in the relationship of the two countries. Now, what are the priorities of the Yemeni political system by which I mean both the authority and the opposition. We have to trace the discrepancies in the component of the existing system. We have to find out suitable means to effect an integration in the performance of the system which, in turn, would enable it to perform its duties effectively. In other words, the system in itself lacks the component of effective dealing with the requirements of the stage. This is because Yemen's role will change. A partnership is needed to help realize Yemen's future role in coordination and harmony with what would achieve Yemen's goals and interests. Thus, this stage dictates upon us to search for agreed upon priorities to enable us to develop our country at all levels. It would be useful here to give a glimpse the reality we are living.

The Economic Situation: The Yemeni economy is suffering from strangling crisis and deteriora-

tion too difficult for the state to cure by its present means. The state's current means are characterized by corruption, mal-administration, over staffed institutions and high percentage of disguised unemployment. The Yemeni economy suffers also from improperly exploited poor resources, weakness of productive base, increase in general consumption, low purchasing power of local currency. Senior officials have an upper hand in defining the value of local currency and are involved in large-scale smuggling operations that overtired the national economy. In an attempt to overcome the deteriorated economic situation the government responded to recommendations of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) by issuing some economic resolutions, important of which were, rising prices of certain commodities and services and lifting State subsidy on basic goods. In fact, to come out of an economic crisis is not confined to issuance of 'partial' resolutions. The issue needs a comprehensive vision with both mass and political support.

The Political Situation:- No doubt, the main reason behind the backwardness our country is suffering from is the absence of democracy, suppression of freedoms and the wide gap between the State and the society as well as the adoption of law of force, not force of the law in reinforcing the system's power which was able to impose its domination and expand its influence by controlling the army, security, tribes, sects and such like,

including the modern institutions represented in political parties and unions and civil society institutions. Thus the existing components of the ruling system have become the arch block in the face of reform and change. Thus people's participation in decision-making has receded and the citizen, mainly



concerned in change, has been rendered an absentee and excluded from the decision-making process. The ruling system insistence on effecting changes instead of the citizen is attributed either to fear from him or deeming his as still incompetent in this field. This very citizen is the one who bears the onus of wrong policies in which he has no say. It is he who bears the negative consequences in the real meaning. The solution of these political problems lies in the sovereignty of the democratic system in all its forms and also effective application of democracy as a system of life for the society in

an amicable way. What is important is not that we have constitution, parliamentary life, political parties and elections. We need a clear-cut look in the jurisdictions, well specified and respected within the State authorities and its institutions. The most outstanding aspect of the political problem facing democracy in our country is clearly seen in the regime's failure to accomplish its tasks through the existing political institutions. These are mostly paralyzed because the regime does not believe in the state of institutions. The regimes sees in democracy a challenge to its authority. Thus democratic question and problems in our country are defined in the confrontation between those who want to practice it and those who want to suspend it. Thus, from out point of view, the priorities of the Yemeni political system are:-

Comprehensive Political Reform
The overall political reform we aim at is the realization of a Yemeni effective political system. Its action goes in harmony with the steps ought to be taken to achieve an additional value in favor of the country. The authority portion of the political system should not have been established on the present basis and neither on the basis existent when the unified Yemeni state was announced, on the basis of sharing. The opposition section of the political system has to be effective. It should be in compatible with all the necessities governing the ruling system. The ruling system should not attempt to diminish the span of opposition. They must not interfere in the space of action and function assigned to both of

them. This leads us to define the means of realizing comprehensive political reform.
Building A Coherent Ruling-System Based on Democracy:
It goes without saying that every democratic rule system depends on a system of elections based on facts of the reality where democracy is intended to exist. This represents one of the means consistency of that system. Copying any other law of elections should not be approved. Therefore we see that we must:
-introduce an election system on relative list basis because this ensures no loss of any vote. This is in harmony with our tribal society.

- revise and correct the present voters' lists,

- re-shape the present Higher Commission for Elections in order to ensure that it is not influenced by any political party.

- subject all elections measures to the independent judicial power.

Local Government With Wider Authorities:-

Makers of the national draft of the local authority law fully comprehend its importance as a mechanism of comprehensive political reform and achieving large-scale popular participation.

Independent Judiciary With Valid Rulings:

We all know the famous dictum "Justice is the foundation of rule." No stability could be found in any country where judicial power is not just, not independent and without enforcement of its rulings. In Yemen it is not difficult to establish justice should the ruling system possess the necessary components for its consistency and balance.

Security, Stability & Development:-

It is the normal resultant of a balanced ruling system according to the concept explained above. There should be balance, consistency, local rule with wide-range authorities and independent and just judiciary.

Comprehensive National Reconciliation to Tackle Old Disputes

National reconciliation means that not yielding power merits. It is meant to a society whose members are reconciled and have joined forces and that it diversity has created an integration instead of the existing discord. Reconciliation should in consequence lead to ensure non-repetition of former conflicts that disintegrated the homeland and deepened the wounds.

Structural Changes in State-building System

Structural changes mean modernization of state structure which should be harmonious and integrated for fulfilling the role entrusted with Yemen, both regionally and internationally.

It goes without saying that the structural changes shall be followed and so it should be, by re-organizing mechanism of the function of the State. It should fulfill the Yemeni new role in the regional politics and be in harmony with the state machinery units. It should lead to achieve transparency and reinforcement of human rights. All should proceed from and based on effective political pluralism.

Conclusion: These are the priorities which should be taken into consideration for the entire Yemeni political system and which should be realized if we understand and agree to live a new phase. We are living in the age of information. It is an age no longer governed by class conflicts but based racing to acquire knowledge and confirm everybody's right to knowledge. History is a true witness that our country was a pioneer in civilization dialogues and marriage of cultures. Our old migration waves helped change features of many large and rich communities history.

Ahmed Abdulla Ben Sheikh Abu Bakr Member of the Politburo of RAY Party

OIL AND GAS PROSPECT IN THE YEMENI SECTOR OF THE RUB AL-KHALI BASIN (PART II)

Wang Xikui* and Nedham Mohammed Darsi**
(Changchun University of Science and Technology, 130026, China)

5. SATELLITE IMAGES INTERPRETATION

Our study is based on a collection of satellite images, which had been taken to the Republic of Yemen during the period from 1994 to 1997 and hundreds of airophotos and satellite images, which had been taken to different part of the Peoples Republic of China. We concentrated our attention on the following more important satellite images, because:

5.1. Those satellite images were related to the Yemeni sector of the Rub Al-Khali basin.

5.2. The very clear images of different faults types shown on the surface, which we classified according to their directions and trend, to:

First type: Faults with a NE-SW directions (very clear on the satellite images).

Second type: Faults with E-W and ENE-WSW directions (clear to very clear on the satellite images).

Third type: Faults with an N-S and NNE-SSW directions (clear to very clear on the satellite images)

Fourth type: Faults with a NW-SE directions (clear to a little clear on the satellite images).

5.3. According to the character of the Satellite images, we found a black material filling these faults on the surface, which looks like natural asphalt (?). Here we want to draw People, who are interested in this field on the following fact:

The same example was found in Kelamayi oil field, a famous oil field in the Northwest of the Peoples Republic

of China, located to the margin of Zhunger Basin (Jurassic Formation - oil and gas bearing layer, oil and gas stored in overthrust structures). This oil field was first discovered by the local villagers, who found that black material on the surface and then known as asphalt.

6. NEW LOOK TO THE AREA

Based on our study of the geological research history work, the neotectonic movement, the new crust movement, and our interpretation for the satellite images, we have a new look to the area. This new look to the area depends on our new thinking, that during the successive rift phases, (The Karroo Rift Phase; The Somali Rift Phase; The Mascarene Rift Phase; The Yemen Rift Phase), the expected main extensional faults trend and the minor extensional faults trends changed their direction. Especially, during the recent time, we find that:

1. The first type of faults, which has the NE-SW directions, is a normal and oblique normal fault.

2. The second type of faults, which has the E-W and ENE-WSW directions, is a divergent sinistral wrench faults and has the same trend of the southern border of the desert, which is also roughly the trend of the dune ridges.

3. The third type of faults, which has the N-S and NNE-SSW directions, is divergent dextral wrench faults.

Note (4): The second type of faults and the third type of faults are a share faults type, with right and left hands.

5. The fourth type of faults, which has NW-SE directions, is over thrust faults.

CONCLUSION

1. As a result of our study, we think that

a new rift phase started in the area during the recent time.

2. On this new rift phase:

a. The first type of faults, which has the NE-SW directions, is a normal and oblique normal fault. They are parallel to the direction of the largest principle stress of the Arabian plate.

b. The forth type of faults, which has NW-SE directions, is over thrust faults. Their extensional fault trend resulted by the largest principle stress of the Arabian plate.

3. We think, that this new stage has the same main rift trends like the Karroo rifts phase (?).

4. The natural asphalt (?) shown on the surface of this area by the satellite images might be a very clue for looking for a new petroleum discoveries.

RECOMMENDATION

1. It is recommended that a very highly qualified team study the Yemeni sector of Rub al Khali basin for recognition of crustal zones of weakness, their trend and origin is thus of vital importance in the interpretation of rift structures. We believe that this area, which took some care in the past and attracts many experts in the present time, is not going just to surprise all with its oil and gas discoveries, but also with its very rich geological data in the future.

2. The most important thing, that we want to draw the attention of Ministry of Oil and Mineral Resources, foreign companies and all who are interested in this area to concentrate their exploration attention on the following two coordinate points and the adjacent area around them:

First Point: N 18.460 / E 51.050
Second Point: N 18.220 / E 49.670

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ABOUT THE AUTHOR

* Wang Xikui graduated from

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** Mohammed Darsi graduated from the Russia People Friendship University in 1991 as a Petroleum Engineer, Geologist (M.S. degree). He began his professional career by working as petroleum engineer, geologist in the Petroleum Exploration and Production Board (Aden Branch). His scientific interest is concentrated on the Geological Research History Work, Earth science software application and basin-modeling problems.

Small enterprise and the second five year plan (2001-2005)

Preparations are being made to outline the second five-year plan for the economic and social development (2001-2005) as part of the implementation of article (9) of the constitution which stipulates the establishment of the country's economy on scientific methods. The plan aims at ensuring a better and proper utilization of the economic resources: both financial and human, and developing these resources to face all challenges posing on the way of achieving a sustainable development.

The Yemeni governments have been really serious to achieve this concept through efforts last of which has been the stress on applying methods of the indicatory planning which depends on the market powers to guide and direct the country's economy as it was mentioned in the preparation guide of the five-year plan. In this context, it is highly important to encourage the spirit of initiative within people to help lessen the current economic and social problems and help achieve develop-

ment. The indicatory planning requires a suitable ground to get the aspired benefit for the country and its tools represented in the national capitals participating in the development process. This can not happen unless a proper utilization of human, financial and natural resources is ensured. Such resources are considered to be a connected chain.

The connection and improvement of these resources came as a must due to the need of the advanced countries of the market economy after the second industrial revolution at the end of the 1960s. The negative impact of the technology revolution on the social life was marked by the ejection of a great number of manpower to the streets due to the appearance of robots as an alternative in industry. This coincided with a number of political, economic and social problems in those countries. Chief among those problems were the increase in unemployment, poor's number of people below the poverty line and the decrease in market size due to the fall of individual

consumption function. In order to get rid of this crisis, economists thought of strategies for integration of all kinds of establishments. This means exploiting resources beforehand to achieve sustainable development.

In comparison with Yemen, today and those countries at that time we can observe the following common points:

- 1- Increase in poverty rate.
- 2- variance of living standards.
- 3- Fall of consumption indicator
- 4- depressed markets
- 5- Increase in population

In addition, there are common circumstances which are:

- 1- Availability of natural resources, agricultural, marine and tourist.
- 2- Availability of national and foreign capitals for investment.
- 3- Availability of laws and legislations which encourage investment.
- 4- Availability of clever manpower.
- 5- Availability of internal and external consumption markets

It is clear that integration of small and big establishment

is a must. To achieve this, there should be an agreement on the importance of small enterprise establishment and its connection with the big establishment and that they can not be separated. Many big establishments have closed down in our country due to lack of this awareness and this proves credibility of what has been mentioned above.

It is a time to cope with the new market economy which exploits and utilizes all available resources disregarding their size. This can be applied through the implementation of the five-year plan for the economic and social development (2001-2005).

The second five-year plan should create an integration of all projects disregarding their size in order to:

- 1- Create new job opportunities.
- 2- decrease unemployment and poverty rate
- 3- achieve more people's participation.
- 4- properly use available resources.
- 5- Activate the supply and order mechanism of the market
- 6- achieve reasonable development at all levels.
- 7- intensify efforts of the government and people.

Farouq Al-Kamali
Taiz

Marketing Manager

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PETTY LOANS PROJECT

“Yemen Times” was in the Old Sana'a City, precisely in Bustan Shareb zone, beside Nashwan School where premises of the Social Society for Family Development (SSFD) is situated. The society runs the petty loan project in Yemen. The project is executed not through this Society only as there are three others which do the same job. These are the Al-Islah Charitable Welfare Society, Yemeni Women Federation and the Sustained Women Society. All the four are funded by the UNDP.

We paid a courtesy visit to Mrs. Arwa Muhammed Ali Al-Shar'ee who is the SSFD Project Director and asked her information on her Society. She replied that six ladies thought of founding the SSFD which was founded in 1990 as a non-governmental institution. It is a voluntary-charitable society concerned with the improvement of the status of Yemeni families. Hand-in-hand, we encourage these women to develop the society. This includes protecting and developing their children. The Society won the confidence of a UN consultative team and on its recommendation the activities were confined to women living in 66 streets of Old Sana'a. I am in-charge for the Petty Loan Project (PLP). The project's objective is to develop small and smaller projects with the aim of increasing women's income.

Mrs.Arwa added that the first batch of 37 women received approved loans on June 7, 2000 and the second lot of 33 women received approved loans on June 25. As of today, 108 women have received petty loans. The loan amount does not exceed Yr.8,000 which is paid after carrying out field surveys.

"I should not fail to request you to tell your readers that Old Sana'a women are bound, according to their choice, to do either industrial or commercial works. Those who prefer industrial line, work in sewing and handicrafts and those who prefer the commercial line, work as grocers or brokers. The percentage of the former group reached 73 while the later's 27 so far.

By Yasser M. Ahmed
Yemen Times

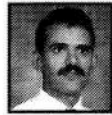
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Mareb, the Marginalized Governorate



Hassan Al-Zaidi
Yemen Times

Mareb is a governorate that can be characterized by being distinguished for the oldest civilization that once flourished there. It's also distinguished for its oil wealth. However, no one could fail to notice the total neglect it lives in. A look at the residents' faces will make the whole thing clear. They are living in a real misery. Grinding poverty seems to have its heavy burden weighing down their shoulders. All are obsessed with the idea of making both ends meet.

The land of the then two Gardens is now a barren land where residents are living under an abject poverty and despair, and the ghost of fear and tribal revenge. The governorate is suffering from uncertainty of future caused by non-existence of law and order and the lack of sense of responsibility on part of the authorities concerned. The officials concerned are interested only in Mareb as it is an oil-rich governorate. They never think of it as a governorate populated by people.

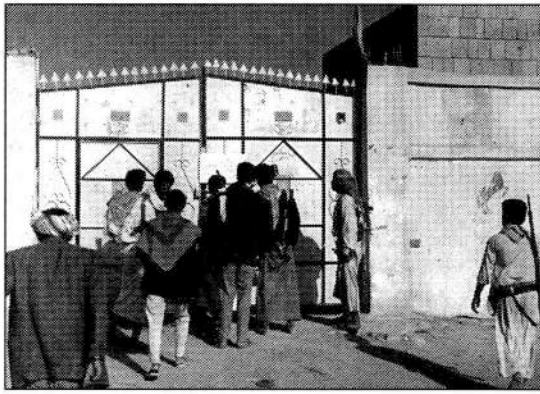
The pale and rough faces which we met remarkably told about the amount of suffering and agony these people are subjected to. Even the environment reflected the same impression. Rubbish and filth have accumulated in piles and littering all streets. Moreover, sewage water spillage covers the streets, emitting a terrible stench. It has become almost impossible for anyone to go around in the governorate. The hot weather is frequently associated with dust storms that pollute the whole area.

The people in the town:

People, originally from Mareb, living in town constitute 5% of the overall population of it and most of them are from other governorates including Sana'a, Taiz, Ibb, etc, and are working in commerce. Others are working as civil servants and in the military. The people belonging to the governorate are divided into nine main tribes. They are Obaidah, Al-Ashraf, Juhm, Jada'an, Murad, Bani Dabian, Al-Hadad, Al-Karamish, Al-Okail and Al-Abo Tahaif. The hard economic and living conditions in the town had forced these people to reside these districts and not the town itself.

Health in Mareb:

Mareb suffers from the non-existence of public hospitals. The only hospital in the governorate is the Military hospital. Reaching to the Military Hospital we were amazed to see about 50 persons lying in front of the gate on the ground. Some of them were groaning of pain. Mr. Saeed Ben Saleh was one of those who was waiting at the gate. We asked him about what the matter was to which he replied "We came from Raghwan, 70kms away to treat one of my children who is very sick. There is no hospital in our district. A health center was established there. However, it is nothing more than a building with one nurse who could hardly do anything to offer medication services to the people. The center lacks all necessary medical equipment and medicines. Some medicines have already expired due to the heat and bad storage. As you see we are waiting for the time the hospital is opened. Even this hospital lacks a pediatrician." He went on to explain the bad health serv-



ices in this hospital and said "First we pay 200 riyals so as to see the doctor. If the patient has to be made some check-ups he has to make them outside the hospital and then come to the doctors with the results." One of those waiting at the gate was very angry as his mother was groaning of pain on the ground. He broke in to say "Our governorate is rich with historical monuments as well as oil wealth. However, it is deprived of all the basic needs for a living. Sick people are not admitted to the hospital as there are no enough beds. Most doctors prescribe medicine even without examining the patient claiming that there are lots of people who are to be treated. In case the patient is seriously sick, doctors would tell us to take him to Sana'a. Besides, there are no special wards in the hospital for children and women. When we ask about the reason, they claim that the hospital is established to treat military people and not civilians." Then, the brigadier general Ahmad Al-Saliah, general manager of the hospital, hurriedly showed up and said "we do receive sick people and treat them. There used to be some cooperation between the hospital and Health Office in the gover-

norate. However, this cooperation was stopped when they claimed to have established some health projects for the people though they are not really done. The hospital is completely funded by the Ministry of Defense. We could only provide two in-patients wards, each room can accommodate 11 beds, one for men and the other for women."

Mareb is in need of a public hospital. Why not building a hospital from the revenues of oil allotted for the governorate. Hunt Oil Company, for example, pays about \$ 200 thousand for improving the environment.

Education in Mareb:

There is a visible grave deterioration in the education system in the governorate. There is a high rate of illiteracy mounting to 85%. Not more than 10 persons join universities each year mainly because of difficult living conditions. Besides, there are no branches for the other Universities. There is only one school for males called Al-Methak and another one for females built in 1997. It is also disappointing that girls are not allowed to continue their studies after they finish their primary school.

The High Institute for Teachers:

The HIT was established three years ago. There are 942 students studying in the institute, of whom 13 are females. Abdullah Ahmad Al-Bakri said "Most of the students are from Mareb and Al-Jawf. The institute grants a diploma for students. The institute faces lots of difficulties which I can not say right now."

Then we met with one of the students who requested not to be identified. He said "I am a teacher and I wanted to join this institute so as to improve my knowledge. However, to my dismay I found that there is

bad or better say no health services, corrupt educational system, and an over-riding sense of insecurity. The authorities concerned have to give it the attention needed and retrieve and improve the situation.

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FOREIGN FUNDS.....PERMISSIBLE TO GOVERNMENTS;

A TABOO TO NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

by Advocate Jamaluddin Al-Adymee, Sec. Gen. Civil Society Forum

Perhaps a majority of our people working in the civil society institutions; particularly those concerned with the issues of freedom and human rights, have pursued with keen interest the developments in the case of Dr.Sa'd ul-Deen Ibraheem, Director of Ibn Khaldon Center for Development with the Egyptian Government. Charged with defaming Egypt's reputation, he was referred to the State Security prosecution in Cairo which ordered his imprisonment for 15 days pending investigations in the charges brought against him. Another identical incident is that until recently the Egyptian Government detained Professor Hafedh Abu Sa'da, Secretary General of the Egyptian Human Rights Organization. He too is facing trial now.

To undergo interrogations or trial is normal legal procedure which is accepted throughout the world; but here we are confronted with an issue which has taken a dangerous trend. Dr. Ibraheem is being interrogated by the State Security prosecution which usually submits its cases before a State Security court. According to the Emergency Law enacted in Egypt, the Court's ruling could not be impeached before high-degree courts. This deprives the accused of any judicial guarantee for a just trial. In fact, this type of a law has been introduced in Egypt for trying those charged with terrorism or crimes against the state or the national security. Dr.Ibraheem's is the first case of its kind against an intellectual, a university doctor, a human rights and national works activist to be handed-over to the State Security prosecution which in turn shall pass it on to the State Security court. It is in the fitness of things that solidarity campaign in favour of Dr. Ibraheem was vigorous. The wave of protests against the humiliation he was subjected to was justified and clear.

The direction in which this case is moving is the real cause of concern for all workers in the national sector or non-governmental organizations in Yemen as well as in all Arab states. If the charges brought against him are dangerous, the action taken against him are no less dangerous. He is accused

not only of tarnishing the reputation of Egypt; but also financing his center's activities through foreign funds. Both charges are not immune from a sinister prejudice, because they have premeditatedly been linked to include civil society institutions, accused of tarnishing the interests of the homeland and becoming a lackey to an outside force implying that these institutions have no message other than harming their societies. Let us discuss this issue objectively.

It is commonly agreed that National works activists, particularly in the area of human rights, should never be weak in the face of such threats if we take into consideration the rising sensivity of human rights issue with the political systems. These activists carry the banner of transformation, development and enlightenment in their societies. In the name of safeguarding the "reputation of the homeland" or "in the interest of the homeland" efforts of intimidation should not be allowed to stall the achievement of these activists. The message of workers in civil societies institutions in general and in human rights institutions in particular should be to safeguard the interests of their countries and to develop their societies without compromising on "the reputation of the homeland". This objective should not be confined only to these workers as responsibilities are to be shouldered by all citizens. Therefore, we should outright reject tall claims of those who boast that they alone have the duty of safeguarding "the reputation of the country with distinction". Next comes the foreign funds. Usually, according to the theory of conspiracies which is deeply instilled in the Arab-thinking, foreign funds have been classified into (loyalty to foreign power) and (subjugation). That is how obtaining funds from foreign sources by non-governmental and local organizations comes under legal and judicial hammers in Arab countries despite the provisions laws which allow receiving such a support from overseas including Egypt itself.

In fact the issue of foreign fund was an axial issue at one of the Arab conference on human rights held in the Moroccan capital last year. I submitted a working paper on this subject which was then re-published by the CSF in a booklet titled: "Freedom of Societies". I did say that lack of finance

impedes the development of civil societies institutions mainly because the local private sector does not support these programmes, particularly those relevant to human rights. This is because the private sector doubts the credibility of these societies' programmes and policies. Because foreign funding is essential for these institutions, it is their right to receive un-conditional assistance from any potential source. No legislations should close the doors for any such source as long as it is unconditional, mainly as the international trend is assisting poor countries and developing them through local organizations consequent upon the collapse of confidence in governments and their corrupt programs. So it is far from clear as to what exactly stirs governments' annoyance towards foreign funds.

Governments ought to 'acquire immunity' against this sensitivity or, should give up such feelings as they themselves mostly depend on foreign sources to fund most of their projects. These governments depend on assistance and loans from states, international organizations and known world monetary institutions in order to implement a large part of their service and development plans and programs. They sign agreements for grants and loans some of which are specifically meant for the development of the national sector. All said and done, these governments think that receiving foreign funds by non-governmental organizations makes them (liable for persecution and legal inquiries. These governments impose different type of surveillance checks on foreign funds, ban receipt of such supports and may even label it as a crime whereas the whole

issue could be easily tackled by making provisions for a kind of auditing of accounts.

Non-governmental organizations receive more unconditional funds than do the states. On the contrary, states offer reliefs and waste much of resources whenever they sign any agreement for receipt of grants or loans from foreign sources. Everybody knows this, particularly the last 'economical potions' prevalent in our country.

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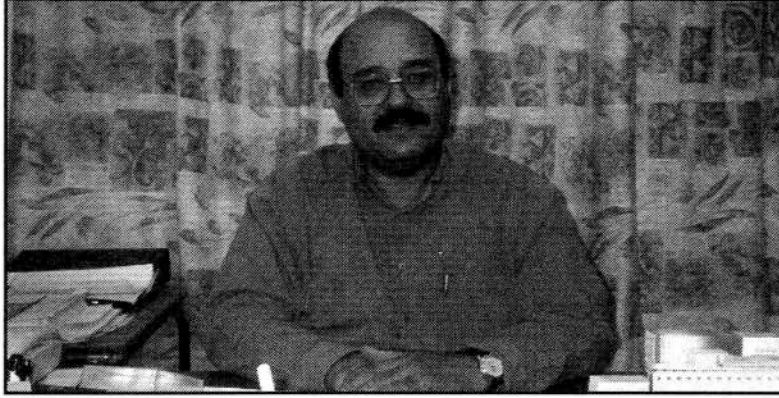
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Dr. Nadeem M. Naji, Head of the Oncology Department at Aljumhuri Hospital to YT:

“An increasing number of patients are dying from cancer due to consumption of Qat is increasing day by day”

Dr. Nadeem Md. Said Naji, born in Hardamaut, completed his Board in Internal Medicine and did doctorate in Oncology. He has been an Assistant Prof. in Sana’a university and a Doc. in Aljumhuri Hospital since Feb 1998. Now he is head of the Oncology department. In an interview with Yemen Times he shared many facts about his specialization and department :



“Until now, we only have an external clinic which is specialized in treating Cancer Patients, and we are trying our best to arrange for patients to be treated and cured.. we are trying to achieve what is called registration for cancer patients and we are on our way to that because in the next 3 months with aid from the ministry and the minister of health this department. affiliated to Aljumhuri Hospital will open. But actually we do not have an independent unit specific for this field” he said.

About specialized doctors he said that there are no specialized doctors in this field till now other than himself.. but there are a few Hematologists who are good, and we are expecting around 4 Yemeni cancer doctors to arrive in a short period of time graduating from Pakistan.

Dr. Nadeem, told us that cancer diseases are quite common in Yemen. If we compare these 10 years with the previous ten years we could say that there is about a hundred percent increase in tendency in cancer in Yemen. Hospitals have become more advanced and patients awareness has become greater towards any kind of swell. It is true that there is an increasing number of cancer patients coming to us; In a single day we receive between 30-45 patients diagnosed with cancer with histopathology report. The general age comes between 30 to 50 years! And it is very sad that many of the cancer patients actually die because they either come late as advanced cases, like we receive

many bilateral lymph node metastatic cervical regions which is a very advance case and sometimes gets only paralytic treatment. Or because the diagnosis is not accurate and the Doctor himself does not realize that this is cancer until a period of time.. many lymphoma cases could be mistaken for TB because they share many common symptoms, like sweat and loss of weight and the swelling on the neck. It could have been some other infectious diseases as well. The thing is that if we take a simple biopsy diagnosis. But unfortunately we don't have any specialized or advanced laboratories for Immunohistochemistry in Yemen. Sophisticated examination is not there. So the patient is forced to go for advanced investigation out side Yemen. This could be because such kind of analysis is very expensive compared to the normal one, so the patient would rather get a cheaper test and might be treated thinking he has TB for months before it is discovered that it was a cancer tumor all the time and he then is sent to us as an advanced case of cancer. “It is well known” Dr. Nadeem said that the leading cancer in the world according to world survey is lungs cancer , but I have made a retrospective study for one year in one of the hospitals and found that gastrointestinal tract cancer is more common in Yemen than other cancers. We could say that our environment, our food, using the water pipe (madaa'), al shama (Tubbaco put under

the lip) plays a very critical role in getting oral cavity diseases. The other important kind is Lymphoma in general. Many Yemenis suffer from Hodgkin and Non Hodgkin Lymphoma and this disease does not differentiate between children and grownups. Lymphoma is widely spread in Yemen . A very strong observation here is that many of our patients come from the suburbs, where those people are naturally more related to nature and are far away from the city and the chemicals in it. Their diet is also known to be healthier. Still many of them suffer from Nasopharynx Cancer or Head and Neck cancer. I relate this to their wrong use of chemicals in protection of the plants and crops from insects or diseases that they pluck the plants before giving the needed gap after spraying these chemicals. This is especially true about Qat, as it plays a very strong role in Gum cancer, throat cancer and gastrointestinal cancer. An increasing number of patients are dying from cancer due to consumption of Qat is increasing day by day. About whether cancer is a disease carried by hereditary he said; practically science could not prove whether it is actually hereditary, but it is a well-known fact that chromosomes abnormalities(i.e. Genetic factors) make a person more susceptible to become a cancer patient in the future.” About his ambitions and the obstacles he faces Dr. Nadeem emphasized again on the importance of having a specialized center for cancer treatment. He

said that we only need one or two such centers in Yemen, because we could get sample from many places in Yemen and if they are kept in Formaline they could last for years. The government could support such a center and the difficult cases which could not be diagnosed easily could be referred to this center. With nominal payment from the patient he or she could be treated right and saved.

“We already have a building which is well equipped and just needs some final touches for the project to see the light 4-day. But unfortunately because of bureaucracy and routine it's taken a long procedure and more than 7 months to do something which could be done in two weeks. If this center is complete, we could have, what is called, cancer registration and patients could be treated after being diagnosed. Also since this would be an authorized establishment, we could be a formal entity and could be provided with aid for many aspects including setting drugs from many sources. Another obstacle is the lack of specialized staff. We still need more doctors in this field. Also Dr. Nadeem said that the Oncology department. needs to be complete with its own specialized laboratory and its own radiotherapy department. Radiotherapy is much cheaper in curing patients than chemotherapy.

Dr. Nadeem continued, “all we need is to speed up the procedures and get rid of the long routine in our projects. This way we could save our peoples' lives and money as well as keep the huge amounts of hard currency spent outside the country.”

“Another point is that we should not think that the cancer patient is a hopeless case. Many of the patients and their families even members of the staff think upon coming across a cancer patient that he or she should be left to die.. No, in spite of our limited facilities we still can save lives. We have many breast cancer patients, of women who are sent to us after the tumor was removed by surgery and then they are referred to us for chemotherapy follow-up. Many other cancer patients are cured completely.” Dr. Nadeem also stressed on the point that Yemeni

Doctors ought to be appreciated more. “There are many qualified doctors in Yemen who could make a difference if only they were given the credit they deserve. If such a thing happens this will drive them to give more to their society and people in stead of fleeing away to other countries leaving Yemen in dire need for them.”

In a final word.. Dr. hoped that serious steps are taken in improving health in Yemen especially cancer, because a

cancer patient should be given high priority anywhere in the world. He also hoped that the ministry of health continues its support and that other charity associations should lend a hand as well. “There is a charitable fund for cancer patients which was established 9 months ago and through it, the aids could be given and would reach where they are urgently needed” he concluded.



OPHTHALMIC EDUCATION (6)

Understanding Headaches

Is there a problem with your eyes?

Headache is considered one of the most common symptoms among people. The income of pharmaceutical companies from the sale of the different types of medications used to treat headaches reaches millions of dollars every year. Most people consider headache a benign symptom and is usually due to tension and fatigue. Also many people think – and that is wrong – that eye problems and the need for glasses are the most common causes of headaches. The need for glasses and eye fatigue are not the main causes of headaches.

Causes and symptoms:

Most types of headaches can be divided into three groups: -

1. Tension headache: is the commonest cause of headaches and is due to spasm of the neck and upper spine muscles. Usually the pain radiates to a different place mostly to the frontal area of the face, the brows and the orbit. This usually leads to confusion between the cause of the headache and the area that it presents at.

Usually tension headache results from spasm of the neck muscles due to stress from daily life events such as stress at work or at home. Other causes are related to the abnormal sleeping or working positions or doing close work for a longer period of time. Generally tension headache is usually temporary and it gets better after taking a pain-killer.

All types of headaches get worse when we use our eyes more than usual. Some types of tension headaches can present for long periods and has relation to depression and stress. And in rare cases can be related to inflammation of the neck joints.

2. Migraine headache: is the second most common type of headaches. It is a group of headaches caused by dilatation of the head blood vessels. Some people have tendency for their blood vessels to dilate while others don't have that tendency. Migraine headache affects one in ten people and tends to run in families and it can affect small children.

It is usually difficult for patients to know if they have migraine headache because it usually results in different symptoms from one person to another. In some cases the headache presents as recurrent bouts of severe headache lasting for a short period of time while in others zigzag lines can appear in front of one or both eyes followed by sharp headache. Occasionally the zigzag lines can appear without the headache.

Migraine headache usually tends to last for a short period of time; it affects one side of the head and can be associated with nausea and/or vomiting. Generally migraine headache is not associated with serious illnesses.

3. Headache due to diseases of the head, eyes, sinuses, ears and teeth: these are rare causes of headache. The headaches due to eye diseases are localized in the eye or eyebrow and are associated with blurriness of vision, haloes around light or photosensitivity. Headaches related to diseases of ears, sinuses or teeth are usually different from other types of headaches.

Headache can also be related to high blood pressure and it is very important to measure the blood pressure in cases of continuous or recurrent headaches. Headache due to brain tumors is rare and has specific criteria known by the eye specialist.

Where to go if you have headache?

Headache is a common problem and it usually needs a medical opinion especially if it becomes chronic or recurrent. Most patients with headaches have symptoms related to the eye and they usually seek medical attention by the eye doctor. The eye specialist has the training to diagnose the different types of headaches and to answer the question if the headache is related to the eye or not.

If there are signs of certain diseases the eye specialist will advise you where to go and what type of investigations to have.

How can headache be treated?

It depends on the type of headache. Always tell your doctor all the problems and symptoms you have because the information you give to your doctor will help to reach the diagnosis. Stress and depression has to be ruled out and migraine headache has to be treated according to the severity.

REMEMBER:

- 1) Give your doctor all the information and symptoms you have so that he/she can reach the diagnosis
- 2) The need for glasses and eye problems are not the main causes of headaches
- 3) Tension headache is the commonest cause of headaches and migraine headache is the second most common.
- 4) All types of headaches get worse when we use our eyes more than usual
- 5) Migraine headache is not associated with serious illnesses.

Routine eye exam by an eye specialist is very important. It is your sight and your eyes need every care they deserve.

Reference: PAACO educational leaflets, Cairo

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Floral Honey & Its Use for Medical Treatment

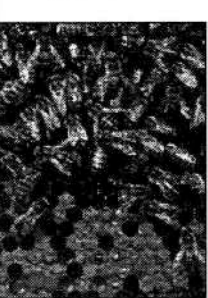
Tawfeek Al-Shara'abi
Yemen Times

Since early times people have been giving honey a special rank. It has been very widely used for treatment of various ailments. With the passage of time, many scientists and researchers started making researches on honey, its ingredients, advantages, etc. Now there has been a global trend towards using honey in the treatment of many diseases which were considered incurable. There has also been a rapid increase in centers for the very purpose

Honey is the only food that never spoil with the passage of time. It may keep its nutritious value for a long time if stored in a proper way. It is number one in terms of high calorific value. Strenuous efforts and hard work of many scientists have resulted in discoveries which confirm that honey is very much helpful to treat many incurable diseases, to the extent that it has been adopted as one of the most sophisticated and modern techniques to treat diseases in many hospitals of advanced countries. New studies have shown that there are different types of honey. Each type has many advantages and is used to treat specific kinds of diseases. Consumers have to be aware of these kinds so as to select the type which is suitable for certain use. This presentation aims at throwing light on most of the components of different types of honey, some of which are as follows:

1) Nigella Honey:

It is considered to form of the most important herbs that has a potential medicinal value and which is used by many people all over the world. It is a seasonal winter plant planted annually in October and November. The ripe black seeds are the ones that are used medically - which according to medical studies -



contain two kinds of oil: 30-35% immutable oil and 1-1.5% volatile oil that contain Nigellone which is of a high medical value. Nigellone is proved by medical studies to strengthen the immune system which helps the body to resist diseases. However, the glucose and Nigellone found in a concentrated form in Nigella honey help a lot to strengthen heart muscles. This is also very substantial for those people who suffer from diabetics as it contains many oxidized materials which make assimilating its sugar easier in the body in comparison to other

kinds of honey. It is also effective in terms of decreasing the fats and activating blood circulation which helps the body to immunize against diseases. It is very useful in acute chest pains and feeling of chest congestion. That is why many doctors advice to have one tea spoon of this honey before every meal.

2) Marjoram Honey:

It is a herbal plant grown in fields and mountains. Medical studies showed that leaves of this plant contain volatile oils including terpinol, geraniol which have potent effect in bronchial asthma. It also helps in cases of dysmenorrhea and preclamsia in women due to its sedative effect and diuretic action. Marjoram contains phospholipids which is the essential component of prostaglandin. It is also considered to be a tranquilizer which relieves cholystitis and biliary colic. It is found useful in peptic ulcers as it relieves pains and decreases acidity. It helps to relieve heart burn, emesis, constipation and haemorrhage as well. It's useful in intestinal inflammations, digestive troubles and for treatment of fevers. One tea spoon of this honey is advised before breakfast and after dinner.

3) Banana Honey:

Researches revealed that the highest level of potassium, phosphorus and iron are found in banana honey. It contains high percentage of Zinc, Copper and manganese. So it is useful in hypochromic cases and severe anemia as it increases R.B.Cs and Hb%. It also contains high percentage of carbohydrates and vitamins A&C. It is a good source for increasing the appetite and weight, especially in case of children. Thus, it is very much advisable to be added to the diet of growing up children. The high percentage of calcium and potassium helps a lot in improving growth of bones. It also helps in cases of severe diarrhea.

The high percentage of Iron and phosphorus which are included in the composition of chromatin of cells helps a lot in discharging several vital activi-

ties. It is advisable to have one table spoon of this honey three times a day.

4) Sweet Basil Honey:

Sweet basil is originally planted in India. It is planted for its sweet fragrance or for the purpose of extracting oil useful in preparing medicine to treat mouth, teeth, gums diseases. This oil is also used for treatment of skin diseases such as abscesses, carbuncles, skin TB and erysipelas.

Sweet basil works as a tranquilizer and improves muscle pains, rheumatism and gout. It improves muscle spasm. It is used as a face mask to renew cells and also in surgical cells. It is used in surgical dressing and in the treatment of burns and wounds. Other uses of this honey are for the treatment of kidney cases, migraine, for hair beauty, to prevent nocturnal enuresis in children and in the treatment of genital infections such as trichomonas and inflammation of urethra and vagin.

One tea spoon of this honey is preferable in the morning and at night.

5) Coriander Honey:

Coriander is a common spice. The oil extracted from it is used in medical industries. It has been widely used since old times to treat diseases of digestion. It contains high percentage of Linalol which relieves contractions of stomach and intestine. It also prevents constipation, flatulence and is useful in intestinal inflammations and digestive troubles. One tea spoon of this honey is preferred after meals.

Granulation of Honey:

It is known that all types of honey must be granulated at a time; some of it granulate immediately while others stay in liquid state months or years, some of them granulate homogeneously while others leave a part as a liquid on the surface.

Some people believe that granulated honey is mixed with sugar but this is not true because natural honey crystallizes and can be returned again to liquid state by using water bath.



of studying the ingredients of honey and how it can be used to treat diseases.

Floral honey produced all over the world carry much variation in its characters. In the last few years, many types of floral honey have become more popular in many countries. Besides, the distinctive curative properties of certain types of honey in some diseases increased the demand on those types of honey.

Honey is that sugary material collected by bees from the nectar of roses transform it inside cells to ripe honey subsequently stored in their honeycombs. It's a gift from God that they can transform it into that natural sweet substance generating vigor, energy and strength.

ZABID

More than Just an Enchanting Tourist Site



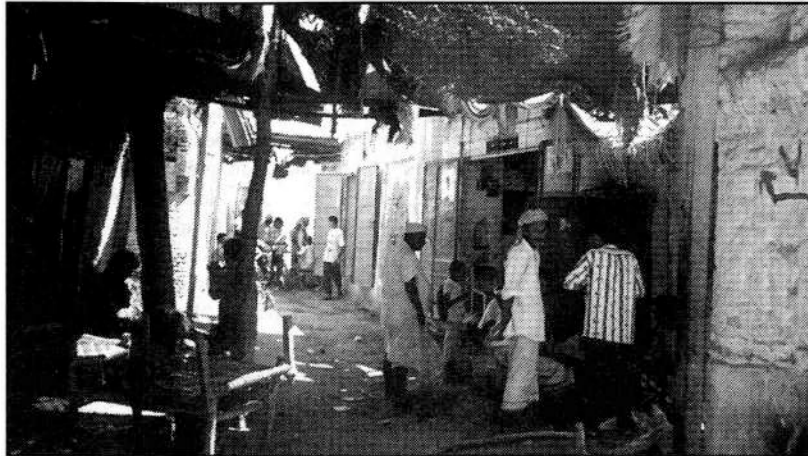
Saleh Abdulbaki
Yemen Times

Many are the historical tourist sites in Yemen of which Zabid is important and famous, if properly utilized, will add a very important source to the national revenues. Ignorance and negligence towards these potentials have remarkably weakened tourists' arrival in the city. The Tourism Office of Hodiedah asserted that the city was gifted with many beau-

fascinating piece of land on the beach. Tourists and visitors complain about lack of rest houses and comfortable hotels to stay.

Zabid is 1000 kilometers to the south of Hodiedah city. It is 100 meters above sea level. The Wadi of zabid is 150 meters above sea level. The city is divided into four zones. Historians say that it was the same zoning since the fourth century of Hejira.

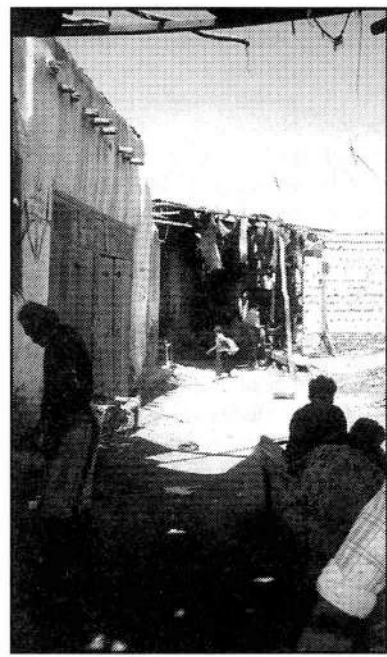
Many Islamic states controlled Zabid throughout various periods of history. Every state had left its own traces on it. Among those traces, the Grand Mosque, built in the third Hejira century, is the most important. There is also the old Al-



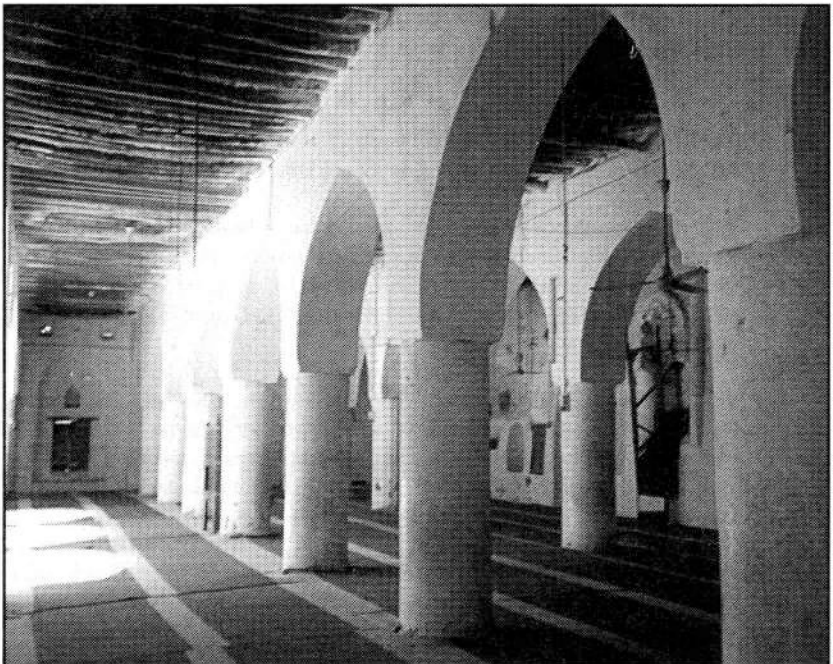
centre. In the past this souk was the busiest part of the city. Today it is a half-deserted place.

Zabid is famous for not only its ancient mosques, for it embraces 85 old Islamic schools. The most famous schools are Al-Jabartiah built in 722 Hejira, Al-Farhaniah 9th century of Hejira and Al-Kamaliah which was built in 521 for Hejira. The last is said to be built by the Turkish Prince, Kamal Al-Rawhi.

Four historic gates are presented in Zabid. Namely, they are Al-Shabareeq, Al-Nakhl, Al-Qurtub and Siham. A number of graves of old Islamic figures have become hearthstones for which flock hundreds of Muslims and Jews together. In Al-Fazah beach, where hundreds of palm trees shooting up into the sky throw a cold shadow on the sand. The Canadian expedition has come across precious ancient stony tools. It is said that in 823 Hejira, King Al-Nasser Ahmad Al-Rasouli received a number of Chinese experts to establish a resort on the beach as well as a harbor to export the city's industries. Bani Rasol's kings used to swim here. In the nearby area there still is a spring of fresh water where swimmers wash their bodies after swimming in the



sea. To conclude, there are many nice tourist attractive places in the city. In this regard, it is the responsibility of the Ministry of Tourism to include promotion of Zabid in its plans for the next years to ensure a beeline of tourists to the city.



ty-spots such as the desert and the traditional means of transportation, camels and horses. Camels here are used to carry people and tourists from the city to Al-Fazah, a tourist village situated at a very

Asha'ir mosque built in 58 Hejira. Both Al-Asha'ir and the Grand Mosque have been renovated many times.

Close to Al-Asha'ir mosque there exists the ancient 'souk' (market) in the city

A Life of Words Yemeni Poet and Patriot Spoke for Unity, Freedom

BY W. FLAGG MILLER*

The words of great orators have an uncanny ability to transcend their time and place. It was therefore no surprise to me to hear that the Yemeni-American community in Dearborn will hold a memorial service for folk-poet Shayef al-Khaledi, who died last December.

The works of this extraordinary man have been a salve for those remembering home and a beacon for a nation. Khaledi was born in a remote southern Yemeni village

in Yafi'a in 1932. In Yemen's tribal highlands, the settlement of disputes had long been managed through persuasive poems. As a youth, Khaledi quickly distinguished himself by producing powerful arguments that would convince one or both sides to sue for peace.

His experience as a mediator and political poet vastly expanded in the '40s when he traveled to Aden, then a British colony. In order to help Yemeni laborers who had been deprived of basic rights, he helped spread influential ideas about nationalism, pan-Arabism and Yemen's importance in the world.

When a revolution broke out in 1962 against a monarchy in the north and the British in the south, Khaledi joined the fight for independence.

Despite the fact that North and South Yemen (the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, respectively) were not to achieve unity until 1990, Khaledi continued his persuasive poetry. By drawing from a rich tradition of symbolic expression, he articulated national objectives from the perspective of the working majority: farmers, mechanics, small-store owners, taxi-cab drivers and local politicians.

His language was colloquial and accessible to all classes. He spoke for Yemeni unity, condemned political corruption, reminded others of the hardships of economic reforms on the working people and celebrated religious life.

His sociability and open-mindedness were well-known. I benefited from this as an anthropologist working for several years in Yemen. Because of Khaledi's generous help, I was able to collect and translate many of his poems to English before he died. At the memorial service, friends and acquaintances will talk about his life and the issues that he championed. The event will carry on a Yemeni tradition of late after-

noon poetry sessions that Khaledi was known for. Sitting with diverse groups of people, he would use these sessions to encourage younger poets to express themselves in poetry.

The last time I was with Khaledi, we attended a rural wedding celebration together. We'd spent the previous evening with our eyes glued to the television set, watching France beat Brazil in the World Cup. He had been an avid observer late into the night, so I assumed that on the following night he would retire early.

As dinner at the wedding was concluded, people gathered for a traditional poetic competition that is common in Yemen. The drums beat, the dancers romped, and neither the tournament nor Khaledi showed any signs of abating by the time I crept, exhausted, into bed at two in the morning. I was amazed by Khaledi's spirit and constitution.

It is with deep sorrow that I reflect on how audiences of all ages and cultures have been deprived of a man who had such a love for his country, a commitment to his neighbors and a passion for poetry.

An excerpt from 'Letter to the Corpse' al-Khaledi by Shayef al-Khaledi said:

How much yearning and hope
Aching, ache upon ache, has availed me nothing
Craving and yearning empty, they have no meaning

I don't remember the heart or hopes... such deceit
Do not forgive that odious period that has misled and separated us

Separating from the whole group those who were
in their midst

How my companions were lost, and we became
lost ourselves after them

Each crossing a mountain, one to the left and
another right

Where is our family, our beloved,
where have they gone?

Where is the accompanying friend,
WHERE am I to him?

Where are those whom I used to see with my own
right eye?
After them went our obliged prayers and our laws.

Where are those spliced from the world ahead of me?
Those to whom the world was so wretched?

*W. Flagg Miller is an anthropology student at the University of Michigan. Write to him in care of the Free Press, Editorial Page, 600 W. Fort St., Detroit, Mich. 48226

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How to Preserve Our Cultural and Historical Heritage

The National Museum in Taiz is a national edifice standing as a witness to an important part of our history.

However, it is now a misery. Negligence by the authorities to maintain and preserve this important building has led to an all-out destruction of the museum, let alone the antiquities and items inside it.

Many tourists and visitors express their deep sorrow and discomfort over this total neglect; no maintenance to the building, no good and proper arrangement of items kept in the museum, no good lighting, no inventory of the items in the museum, etc.

Concerning these difficulties, Mr. Abdulkarim Taher Al-Sufi, General Manager of the National Museum in Taiz, said "Originally the National Museum was the house of the Imam where he lived with his family. It was rather a simple building. After the 26 September revolution, this house was changed into a museum. Due to the numerous visitors during the past period, there were many problems. For example, lack of maintenance works of the building resulted in large cracks on almost all of its walls. Besides, the building sank to a lower level owing to its weak foundations. The General Organization of Antiquities, Museums and Manuscripts had already carried out some restorations in the building's south-western side. However, that did not solve the problem and was of no use for the whole building is in cry need of an all-out restoration.

Articles in the museum are belongings of the Imam including his clothes, perfumes, carpets, metal dishes which are scattered and unorganized. Bad lighting and mishandling the display of these materials and items may, in course of time, lead to their decay. A look in will make the whole thing clear. Every thing seems to be stuffed in a heedless randomly manner. The building also suffers from the limited cleaning equipment that are available for the museum. The museum also lacks an emergency exits, fire extinguisher, and other means as well.

Mr. Nassr Al-Hadi and Mr. Walid Kasem Mohammed, employees in the museum, confirm that the museum is not at all up to the expectations of many visitors who more often than not are unsatisfied for various factors including:

- 1) Limited number of employees, especially sweepers. Dust has accumulated on floors, lanes, offices, etc.
- 2) Unorganized display of the items and bad lighting system.
- 3) Limited financial resources.
- 4) Lack of transportation means belonging to the museum.
- 5) Lack of maintenance operations.
- 6) Non-existence of competent administrative cadre.
- 7) Deficiency in guarding financial system.
- 8) The non-existence of an organized administrative system.

Wadah Al-Naktari, a visitor to the museum, said "Museums in Taiz are in miserable condition. They are not built according to the international standards. They are paid no attention by the authorities. Therefore, many visitors and tourists when visiting these museums find so little to see and to impress them."

Mr. Mohammed Musleh, General Manager of the Organization of Antiquities in Taiz, said "Our department is still in its infancy period. Besides, if we want to make museums meet the international standards, this will require a lot of money. Taiz lacks the historical museum and social heritage museum. We aim to finance these projects and transfer them to a complex of museums. The authority does not pay much attention to museums. It claims that there are some other services projects that need to be funded. However, if authorities do consider and have a pragmatic view towards tourism industry, this will mark a turning-point in the economy of the country.

Museums are very much important and widely visited by tourists. Therefore, if attention, focused on other services, is paid to museums, it is certain that the tourist drive will be enhanced. Besides, considerable revenues will be gained from these historical monuments.

This great historical heritage is a potential wealth of our country and we hope that the Authority will give it the same importance as it views other potentials as well.

Imad Al-Saqqa
Taiz Office

Press Scanner

Prepared by Mohammed Khidhr

The case of Al-Thaqafia newspaper and its Editor-in-Chief almost dominated the headlines and commentaries of Yemeni press last week.

The second most important theme has been the Jeddah Border Treaty and its future impact particularly on internal situation. Most of other themes dealt with in the press are on the armed confrontations in some governorates and matters of domestic reforms in various fields. State-run newspapers have this week mainly highlighted the 22nd anniversary of president Ali Abdullah Saleh assumption of power in Yemen.

As for news headlines, local press carried a variety of them but front-paged those regarding internal issues in various fields.

Review of the main headlines of this week's Yemeni press:

- Six Police Officers Arrested, Suspected to be Involved in Serial Killer Crimes
- Al-Jifri: Let's Seize Positive Momentum of Border Treaty for Speeding Up Comprehensive Reform
- Yemeni-Saudi Talks on Finalizing Measures of Treaty Implementation
- Deporting African Horn Refugees, Continues
- The British Youth Family, Denies His Being Shot by Brother
- Socialist Party: National Reconciliation, Safe Way to Stop Conflicts & Liquidations
- Yemeni Journalists Syndicate Condemns Attack Attempt on Attorney Al-Mikhlaqi
- Physicians Deny Salary Increase, Minister Confirms It
- Information Minister: Looking Forward to Institutional Information
- Primary Survey Electoral Awareness
- Yemen Demand to Join WTO

- Accepted
- Interior Minister: 18 Female Bodies, Murders Outside the Morgue
- Decayed "Israeli" Goods in Aden Markets
- Government Waves Closure of Iman University
- Ali Seif Hassan: Treaty Won't Solve Yemeni Problems, No Pressures on Opposition
- President Saleh Congratulates President Hussein on Iraq's Revolution Anniversary
- In Response to Protest, Egypt Omits a Film Phrase Offending Yemen

Following are excerpts of some main articles published in some of this week's Yemeni newspapers:

ياسري
ياسري
 RAY weekly, mouth-piece of Sons of Yemen League (18 July 2000) has published an editorial by its Editor-in-Chief on the case and controversy currently raging about Al-Thaqafia newspaper. The editorial says we refuse any impingement on the nation's constants, most of which the Islamic Ideology and denounce any attempt of this kind whatever the justifications were. On the other hand we refuse that everyone allows for himself to be as a guardian and randomly throws his legal opinions in the face of anyone and whenever he wishes. We also refuse to have such legal opinions invested to serve some worldly issues very trivial if compared to the greatness of the subject of deliverance legal opinion. It is very important that we have a scientific reference shouldering the responsibility of this exalted and serious action, composed of dignified religious leaders. Such a body will act as a balance closing the door before those who try to make giving legal opinion a weapon they draw at the face of adversaries. If such a reference body of legal opinion had been available, people would not have

got divided into supporters and opponents. The ranks would have been very close against anyone trying to even approach from the nation's constants and sanctities. There would not have been any necessity to use pulpits for terrorizing people, threatening a person like the minister of information or attempting an attack on attorney Al-Mikhlaqi.

الطريق
 ATTARIQ Independent weekly on 18 July 2000 tackled in one of its articles the topic of a wide-range authority local government as an urgent popular demand.

It has said that a local government system with wide-range authorities is one of the most important factors of the continuation of unity and strengthening of the central authority. The question of local government in our country is a very complicated issue connected with a host of characteristics. The most significant of these characteristics is the thinking representing a mixture of dream with reality, a precept derived from a philosophy of hereditary rule and those linking everything to the concept of the centre or the central authority.

The governor appointed by the central authority does not care developing his governorate and solving problems of its population and other vital matters. He does not feel that the residents or their elected council are watching him and he is accountable to them. All what concern him is to appease his chief in the first place and to achieve what is needed from him within the frame of the general policy of the central authority.

The law of local government which does not stipulate the election of a governor should be revised. Moreover the local government system with wide-range authorities has become a popular demand that enables finding solutions to the society's crises.



Al-Wahda weekly issue of 19 July 2000 discussed in one of its articles a question now frequently asked about what else to be done following demarcation of borders with Saudi Arabia.

The article says that president Ali Abdullah Saleh has reiterated his determination to fight all forms of corruption. Despite his incessant calls on the officials to rectify conditions, each within the framework of his jurisdiction, nothing of the sort has been done. Therefore, a surgical operation is inevitable. The surgical operation in quest does not contradict slogans, such as democracy, pluralism and human rights.

Those who consider power as an end, would accomplish nothing. They would only seek how to keep their posts and maintain their power. Our people had experienced such a state of affairs during the rule of Imamate that deprived them of the simplest necessities of life. Now time has come to turn our attention seriously towards the elimination of all forms of financial, administrative and judicial corruption. As an example of social ills is qat. We were of the opinion that the new generations would fight this tree and the habit of chewing qat leaves that its consumption would be confined to few people. What has surprised us is that growing the tree has increased and also its trade. Nowadays this illness is exhausting our wealths and plays a big role in corruption. Taking bribes as an aspect of corruption is committed, among other things, in the name of qat.

الوحدة
 Al-Wahdawi weekly, organ of People's Unionist Nasserite Organization, 18 July

2000, has dealt with another local question. An article titled "Human Rights in Al-Misrah" says since the forties up to date the major topic on agenda of the national movement, has been the attainment of reconciliation between the military and the citizen. The military are looked at as defenders of the people and element for security.

Since the 7th of July this year the military have been attacking the citizens, killing

five and wounding seven other. They have attacked people's houses, demolishing six houses, a mosque and a school building in Matali villages in Misrah district. The said attack was carried out by more than one thousand army troops and 50 military groups from various military units. It targeted the Matali villages in Sabr mountain. Military attacks on citizens have been repeatedly waged in Dhahran and Sabr areas of Al-Misrah for trivial reasons and simple, attributed to the state of behavior in dealing with problems by taking measures that aggravate those problems.

The state is requested to hasten solving the dispute between the citizens and the military camps of air defense. It is requested to speedily compensate the citizens attacked by the military. Military camps should be removed from cities because they are a cause of continuous friction with citizens in more than one governorate.

The article maintains that the normal positions of military camps are on borders to defend national sovereignty and territories of Yemen. Cities must be under the rule of elected authorities. There is no any justification whatever for the use of tanks and artillery in settling a dispute as that which took place between a camp for an air defense and citizens of Matali villages in Misrah.

الوحدة
 An article published in An-Nass weekly, 17 July 2000 has discussed the

problem of brain drain suffered by developing countries.

Undoubtedly, there is scarcity in number of personnel holding higher education degrees in many developing countries. The scarcity is mainly apparent in migration of scientists, doctors and professionals to work in Canada, the US and Europe. The brain drain phenomenon has been a subject of large-scale discussion in the dialogue between the north and the south.

There would be no quick economic development in the developing countries at a time many of high degree holders leave their countries to Europe and America. In an attempt to diagnose causes of the phenomenon, the article offers certain explanations. It says probably the difference in wages is one of the important reasons of such migrations. Other reasons may be the

various mode of life and education and employment security.

Whatever the causes may be, this phenomenon will continue to exist as long as developing countries have not adopted policies base on progress and development criteria and due respect towards science and scientists.



Al-Ihya' Al-Arabi weekly, organ of the Arab Baath Socialist Party, 17 JULY 2000.

The newspaper's editorial has put all the blame for the problems in Yemen on the backwardness of the judiciary system. It says that when we have become convinced and acknowledged his fact and that the reform of judiciary is essential for any progress, there are certain proposals to observe.

-The government should devote itself for one year to deal with conditions of the judiciary.

- Sign contracts with Arab judges to administer most important courts in Yemen. Along with this we must choose the best of our youth working in this field to receive training at the hands of those judges.

-We have to achieve independence of judiciary via benefiting from both the Egyptian and the Lebanese experiments in Yemen with effecting modifications according to requirements of Yemen reality.

الحرية
 Ath-Thawri weekly, organ of Yemeni Socialist Party, 20 July 2000.

An article published in the newspaper discussed the concept of democracy, saying democracy is a historical fact that could not be separated from the people and their daily activities.

As much as it is a people's demand, democracy is also an important and basic demand in contemporary international relations. At present time democracy has become connected with activity of world capitalist monopolies and influenced by their pressure and those of International Monetary Fund and World Bank. Thus, democracy could no longer be measured by large number of political parties or much talk about it in media.

Continued from Page 5:

YT Interviews Al-Wadi'i

Q: Reports say that you train them for military combat and sometimes send them to Chechnya, Afghanistan, and Kashmir for Jihad. How true is this?

A: I again stress that this is yet another rumor spread to damage our image. I said it once and I say it again. Our movement is purely to teach the concepts of Quran and Sunnet. We are not in any way involved in Jihad activities anywhere in the world and I challenge anyone who claims the contrary. We do not have the time and the facilities for Jihad. Anyone who stays with us for three days only would see how peaceful and different we are than other movements. I believe that stubborn people are extremely difficult to convince. These rumors come from stubborn people who do not realize what they are talking about. I only call them to come and attend one of our sessions and see what we are doing. We do not care about what they say any more because they have turned to liars.

Q: I repeat again my question regarding the number of foreign students you have and what their nationalities are.

A: Frankly speaking, I do not know about the numbers, however the one responsible and concerned with teaching them, Mr. Ahmed Al-Wasabi, knows about it. I personally give three lectures every day. I do care about foreigners who come as I do understand that they are away from their home. Hence, I try to get closer to them making them forget their agony of leaving their country by interacting with them extensively, and teaching the ones who do not know Arabic useful words and phrases. I concentrate on letting them feel as if they are in their own family and that they are all brothers.

Q: As for the murder of the British student, Hosea Walker. What happened? And do your students normally carry weapons and are taught how to use them?

A: First of all, we do not have any training camp and do not train students on using weapons, etc. We are only dealing with teaching them about Islam, the Holy Quran and Sunnet. Even though it is not prohibited for us to use and buy weapons, we do not have the financial resources to go beyond feeding these students, how would we ever think of buying weapons and training them. This is ridiculous. However,

some students get their own guns and weapons on a personal basis and we do prohibit their usage in the campus, except for certain individuals who are trustworthy and would use the weapons for security measures only. The people who spread the rumors about the accident being not an accident are the same people who want to ruin our image in the eyes of the world. We are a peaceful movement working on spreading the concepts of Islam in a peaceful manner to the students who come from everywhere in the world. We offer what is more precious than guns, rifles, or even tanks. We offer Islamic teaching, Fiqh and knowledge about prophet Mohammed's life and acts so that we can follow his steps. You can ask any of our students whether he prefers knowing about Quran or an expensive fancy weapon, he would definitely select knowledge. Why? Because they have strong faith, which makes them superior in their thinking and acts than normal greedy people. Before prejudging these boys studying at our institute, I want anyone who feels doubt in him to go as a curious person, not a spy or journalist, but as a person who wants to know what is going on. He will be surprised to see how faithful students are holding hands together like brothers, some even better than myself in their faith. They keep on praying in the long nights, they suffer from hunger sometimes, but resist as they have powerful faith that adds to their strength in enduring life's difficulties. They have shifted from a luxurious life in their homelands where they were uncertain what they were living for, to a humble life but with faith, and deep knowledge inside that there is life after death, and heaven and hell. They became closer to God, and to Prophet Mohammed. What else would they ask for? This is what brings peace of mind and virtual happiness. I feel that it is our responsibility, all of us to encourage them and support them in their difficult times.

The government knows, as we all do, that our movement is a peaceful one. President Ali Abdullah Saleh himself knows how more than many people even in Damman about our institutions and its activities. If we were a terrorist one, we would have been stopped long time back, but we are not.

Q: Once again, could you tell us what actually happened to the Hosea Walker,

the British which was murdered recently?

A: I was in Sanaa when this happened. I received a phone call from Ahmed Al-wadabi with the unfortunate news about the death of Hosea Walker. I then received Hosea's brother who came to Sanaa and explained all what happened. I understood that they were cleaning or playing with the gun while a person took it and a bullet came out of the gun towards Hosea's chest leading to his death. I pray to Allah to have mercy upon his soul and have him in his heavens. This incident is the first of its kind in Yemen, and guns as I said are prohibited for the use of unqualified students. However, news agencies took advantage of it to ruin the image of our peaceful movement and put pressure on the government to go against us. The death was a result of a pure accident, as there was no hatred among any of the students. Unfortunately, a UAE newspaper along with several Yemeni newspapers produced false reports on the story and on our institutions. This is certainly an act that we feel unjustified as they only produced the story with rumors coming from here and there. Why didn't they ask the Saadah security about the incident? Why didn't they go to Damman, where the accident took place and ask the students and witnesses about what happened instead of producing something inaccurate? We are disappointed and angered with the lies and rumors these journalists spread to the world.

Q: What is your stand towards the West? Do you believe you should launch an Islamic holy war against Western countries?

A: We do not pay attention to the West. We focus on our own nation, and concentrate on acquiring enough knowledge in our religion to be strong without giving much importance to anything that may distract us. The West has developed in industry and medicine and other sciences not because they left their religion, but because they gave more importance to science, which is actually what Islam calls for. On the other hand, we cannot fight enemies of Islam (West) if we do not have the power and internal strength in religion and physical capabilities. Only when we are truly strong Muslims with all military capabilities can we begin fighting them. Westerners do not have a common belief in their Christian religion. Some believe that Prophet Jesus is of three, others believe that Jesus is the ultimate God, etc. They may know a lot about physics, math, and medicine, however they

do not know much about their religion. This is a drawback that was the main reason for millions of Christians to convert to Islam, which is clear and has very specific concepts that are common for all Islamic movements.

Q: Do you believe you should be fighting and waging war against Christians and people believing in other religions?

A: If Muslims were ideal Muslims, with true understanding and strength in religion they would have been superior to other non-Muslim nations and would have spread Islam quickly all over the world with the concept of "become a Muslim, and be safe." Only when Muslim's are strong enough to defeat their enemies who are crushing them everyday in Chechnya, Palestine, Kashmir, etc. But they are still not strong enough in their religions. We are currently living in peace with other nations, and we do not intend to fight any religion. We only concentrate on knowing our own religion's concepts and principles.

Q: What is your viewpoint in regard to the latest Jewish visits to Yemen?

A: Prophet Mohammed said, "Take the Jews out of the Arab Peninsula" and "Two religions can never come together in the Arab peninsula." These two sayings are quite clear and we should do with them. I condemn these visits, and believe that a Jew and Muslim should never live in the same country, and can never do so.

Q: How do you evaluate the future of the Salafi movement in Yemen?

A: The past of the Salafi movement has been full of successes. Hence, I believe, with the grace of Allah, that it will continue to prosper. In the last 10 years, the growth of the movement has been rapid as it exceeded the Yemeni boundaries, and its reputation increased in Europe and elsewhere. However, we face difficulties and some harassment by some officials in the government who attempt to take away mosques from the control of Sunnis by force. Our movement asks all Muslims to go back to the way of life of our blessed Prophet Mohammed (SAS). The stories and tales of his life have always been of great inspiration for all Muslims everywhere. Hence, it is normal to think of his life as the ideal way of living that should be adapted to the furthest extent as possible. Our movement calls to the holy Quran and Sunnet. I do not want anyone to follow me as don't see myself fit to be an idol. I also do not call to playact the prophet. We

call to use the prophet as an example, as a person whom we should learn from in his life, in his acts, and in his submission to Allah.

Q: How do you see democracy, plural political and party-oriented system, and freedom of press and expression, etc.?

A: We look at these tools as no more than a seductive approach imposed on Muslims by the USA to weaken them. Allah in may of his verses in the Holy Quran explains that the Islamic nation should keep its solidarity along the rope of Allah. I do not believe that such a system is better than the one taught in Islam. Today, we can see how political parties are favoring their own interest over the interest of the nation. We are ready to cooperate and work together with all Yemeni sectors for the sake of the country. However, we are willing to do that under the theme of Islam and not under the propaganda of democracy, etc. In Islam there is nothing such as appreciating the viewpoint of a person if it is against Islamic regulations, in the sense for example that if a person thinks that drinking should be allowed, this should never be adapted as a means to setting new rules and guidelines away from Islam. This is actually the first step in weakening the Islamic nation, as it is almost like a horrible nightmare that should be stopped before it turns to a reality. Our system should be Islam, and it has all the rules and regulation to organize our lives in the best way possible.

Q: What is the relationship between you and the authority, and do you suffer from any pressure on a personal or general basis?

A: The authority is not in any way negatively affected by our movement. We always warn against violence and slaughter of innocent people. We also warn them from disobeying their rulers because this will cause chaos and disrupt life. I do not say this in favor of the state, but rather because our religion asks us to obey our rulers as long as they do not go out of the context of Islam. Apart from that, we are a peaceful group which brothers no one and interferes neither in the state's nor in other groups' business. Whenever we feel pressure, we hold ourselves strong and stay patient until the difficult times are over. We do sometimes face pressure from individuals from the government who have authority and crack down on our mosques with dozens of soldiers. But we never respond. We stay patient and continue our mission. If we are taken out of our mosques, we will

still continue our sessions even in the street under the sunlight. This in itself is an evident of strong faith and we will definitely be rewarded by Allah for it.

Q: Do your students coming from other countries face any harassment or disturbance?

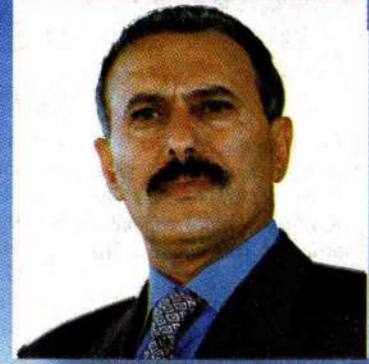
A: The only students who suffer from pressure and are always chased by authorities are the Libyan students whom I pray for often. Even though I offer these students all the support I can, when the police securities come into my mosque or house, I still will not face them with violence. I will never raise my rifle to them. All I will do is be patient and pray to Allah for the difficult times we go through. Other than the Libyan students, all the rest foreign students from the UK, the USA, Indonesia, and other countries are welcome and exercise their rights normally. They are given resident permits and live peacefully in Yemen.

Q: How close have you come to a conflict with the state, and are there any students of yours in the state's prisons?

A: We have neither positive nor negative relations with the state. We live peacefully and exercise our duties without interference with the government whatsoever. However, the statue sometimes asks us to submit our Libyan students, which I consider my sons to them. We resist to the extent we can by saying this is injustice and should be stopped. We fear that if we submit the Libyans they will suffer in their custody. As for us, as Yemenis, we will be patient and submit ourselves for any reason, but we feel it is too harsh and injustice to send foreigners as they may be treated in an rude manner.

Q: Do you face any harassment from other tribal or religious movements?

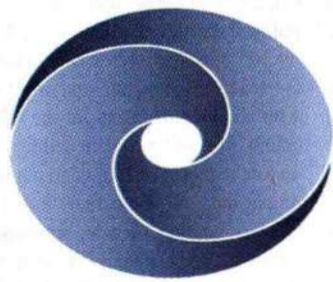
A: We do face harassment from some religious and political movements, but we never care and give attention. We keep our patience, and continue to believe in what we are doing. We consider these groups Muslims and do not accuse them of infidelity. However, we hope that they would treat us the same way. Every Muslims is sacred. His honor, life, and belongings are all sacred. Hence, we never attempt to cause any Muslim any harm, whatever his religious, political, or ethnic backgrounds are. We have the sufficient will and strength to endure these distractions with patience and faith, and we know that we will be the virtual winners of Allah's blessings and mercy.



مجموعة شركات الزامل

تهنئ

القيادتين و الشعبين السعودي
و اليمني على الإنجاز التاريخي
بتوقيع معاهدة الحدود بين
البلدين و التي ستكون بأذن الله
بداية عهد جديد للتواصل بين
البلدين و الشعبين اليمني
و السعودي



شركة الزامل
للإستثمار الصناعي
Zamil Industrial Investment Co.



الإسلام



المملكة العربية السعودية

ص.ب ١٤٤٤١

الدمام: ٣١٤٢٤

هاتف: ٠٠٩٦٦١٣٨٥٧١٨٤٠

فاكس: ٠٠٩٦٦١٣٨٥٧١٢٩١

الجمهورية اليمنية

ص.ب ٨٨٣

هاتف: ٢٣٦٦٣٥-٢٣٦٦٣٦

فاكس: ٢٣٦٦٣٧

Causal Connections Between Education and Investment



Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Shawafi

The term "investment atmosphere" refers to the conditions and circumstances in which any investment takes place. It also implies the impact of these situations, negative or positive, on prospects of success of investment projects. The expression also includes political, economic, social and security conditions and circumstances besides legal, organizational and administrative frameworks. Availability of a proper climate for investment is considered an essential condition, but not a guarantee for success of any investment process. During the period 1975-1995, Arab states achieved considerable success in surmounting obstructions in investment through efforts in structural and economic reform policies. That resulted in a noticeable improvement in the investment climate. Despite these successes in economic policies, movement and trends of Arab investments are still behind Arab aspirations. Causal relations between the educational level and the efficiency of taking investment decisions based on realistic experience have to be analyzed in the context of the latest, remarkable economic progress which East Asian countries have achieved, popularly known as the "East Asian Miracle". Different studies on this experiment have indicated that investment in education played a major role

in increasing efficiency of investment in various production fields in those countries. The splendid development in the technology of information and media led entrepreneurs in advanced countries to urge upon their governments to take practical steps to encourage building up of international societies of information. This move intensified efforts to revitalize education as a natural gateway to promote the people's potential to cater to the needs of the society. The appeals for this purpose were made not only to the governments of the developing countries but to those of the advanced countries as well whose educational system is more progressive. That is the reason why computers, information nets and CD head readers constitute an integral part of daily activities of giant companies and huge government institutions; but they are rarely employed at educational institutions despite their inherent advantage as educational aids. East Asian countries' experience indicates that development model based on the state's selective intervention in economic affairs leads to tremendous results in development. Importance of such a model consists in the selective intervention of the state in investment in the field of forming human capital via government spending on education at all stages. In Yemen, the last four decades have witnessed sizeable expansion in the public sector and improvement in the state's economy as a result of a number of factors and increase in oil revenues, together with a boosted confidence in the efficiency of the state and its public sector especially after September 26 and October 14 revolu-

tions. The state has modified its production structure and has pushed ahead its development process which both the Imamate and the period of colonization had blocked. The basic issue, however, did not relate to a dialectical differentiation between the public and private sectors. The choice of the public sector was perfectly logical and had its clear justifications. Besides its commonly agreed role as in generating the national wealth (viz. oil revenue), it was capable of coping with trends of development plans and supporting sustainable development, administrative funding and marketing services with a view to developing expertise in new sectors, which the private sector could not manage then. However, the most dangerous problem facing Yemen has been illiteracy. Therefore, the state is accountable for providing required cadres and, at the same time, developing infrastructures and basic services, especially education including higher education and scientific research. The public sector still continues to be in charge of strategic affairs backed by a sound administration. On the other hand, the limited size of the existing private sector calls

upon the government to accelerate the pace and quality of administration of the sectors. While adopting a comprehensive economic and administrative reform policies, the Government should reconsider ways of using outputs of foreign and local scientific and research institutions by offering better salary and wage scales, granting them moral and financial support, improving their living and social conditions and so forth. The government should also ensure a suitable scientific environment for growth and optimization of talents of such groups for building a national pool of human resources. The absence of sustained efforts to harness the brain power for promotion of national efficiency commensurate with the needs of development, and under utilization of their talents has encouraged their migration in quest of better amenities. This phenomenon would certainly obstruct the process of social development and lead to retardation in efficient performance of duties at universities and scientific research institutions, which constitute vital and significant sources for feeding and supplying policy-makers with information, statistics, political, eco-

conomic and social analysis for a balanced development. Compared to some Arab countries the percentage of illiteracy in Yemen is over 60%. The number of Yemeni graduates in 1994, compared to the Arab in countries according to the UNDP, is 0.2 per 1000. In view of the prevalent shortcomings in the field of scientific research in Yemeni universities, dependence on overseas expertise is currently the only available option for years to come. This necessitates increasing financial allocations for scientific research and higher studies, making full use of the huge potentialities available in Arab and friendly countries and utilizing the relevant international programs. This underscores the importance of scientific research in Yemen. In order to provide a congenial climate it is essential to accelerate economic and administrative reforms which could be achieved through:-
1 - the creation of specialized research centers and providing them with highly qualified scientists and researchers,
2 - encouraging overseas education making it relevant to solve the problems of Yemen at the grassroots level
3 - mobilizing financial support to meet the expenditure on researches undertaken by our scholars-which include gathering information, preparation of researches, typing works, as well translation works in case the research was prepared in a non-Arab

country,
4 - allocation of funds for students' travels,
5 - formation of specialized committees for research in various aspect of economic, political, social and administrative importance under the control of the Minister of Education. Each committee would prepare a budget for the funds needed,
6 - making it obligatory for scholars abroad and inside to a condition that the subject of their research should relate to some aspect of the country's scientific, economic, social, political and administrative progress,
7 - activating private universities which by and large lack the simplest fundamentals of higher education and scientific research with poor teaching staff and poor research and lab equipment. It is a mere commercial trend and the State has to intervene in reviewing the role of these universities and laying rules and regulations to improve the quality of higher education and scientific researches at these universities,
8 - coordination in and integration of the activities of these universities so as to benefit the society in finding solutions through scientific research. None of these universities exploit the potentialities available with certain institutions, corporations or Projects through organizing training courses during vacation. I suggest that the Higher Board of Universities takes this point into serious consideration.

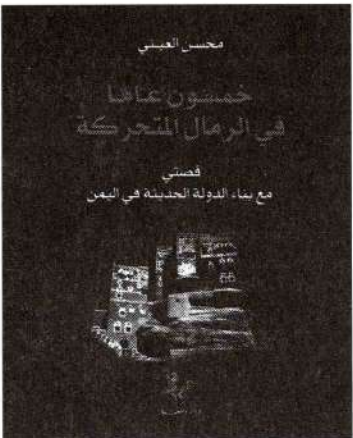
A Towering Yemeni Figure

The Yemen of today has got rid of the Imam's rule in the North and the colonization in the South. Then, the revolution and unity took place. The country could make laudable strides in the developing process including education, communication, health and improving the living condition of the people. Yemen has also improved its relations with the outside world. However, it is still a long way ahead to establish the modern country which is based on institutions and the rule of law and order, a country that is based upon security Workshop and stability and respect for human rights. It is still a long way ahead to get rid of the dominance of the tribe, weapons, Qat, and the piles of rubbish that have accumulated in towns and countryside.", said one of the greatest Yemeni writers, Mr. Mohsen Al-Aini, in his first book titled "Battles and Conspiracies against Yemen". However, in his new book titled "50 Years

in Quick Sand, My Story with the Establishment of the Modern Country" consisting of nine chapters with 267 of the middle size pages,



he explained how the national struggle was started, the story of the 26 September revolution, Khamer Conference, November 5 uprising, national reconciliation, international relations, relations with the Southern part of Yemen, June 13 Movement and the art of diplomacy. The book is considered to be a treasure for the Yemeni as well as



Arab library. The book deals with the rich political and diplomatic experiences of Mr. Mohsen Al-Aini through 50 years during which he had assumed different national posts including in the prime minister and foreign minister. He was also Yemen's Ambassador to USA.

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Improve Your English

Dr. Ramakanta Sahu
Associate Professor
College of Education, Mahweet



I. What to say

GETTING TO KNOW ABOUT A JOB VACANCY

Bassam: Assalam Alaikum, Hisham. Nice to see you after ages.

Hisham: Wa-alaikum Assalam, Bassam. I'm glad to meet you, too. You just disappeared immediately after the exam was over and the holidays started. Where had you been?

Bassam: Well, I left for my village soon after the summer holidays started. Came back to Sana'a only this morning. How about you?

Hisham: I managed to get here a part-time job as a translator. So, briefly went to my village, but returned within a week to join my new job.

Bassam: I am very pleased to hear that. Is it a permanent job?

Hisham: Yes. Of course, however, I'll be put on probation for a period of six months. Thereafter, my employers would consider making my posting regular. During the period of probation I shall have to work on a part time basis.

Bassam: What are your duty hours?

Hisham: I have been asked to join the second shift, that is from 4 afternoon to 7 in the evening.

Bassam: That's very convenient timing, isn't it? You can attend your college in the morning as usual and earn while you learn.

Hisham: Insha Allah. My employers have agreed to allow me to continue in the afternoon shift until I complete my studies next session.

Bassam: They are very generous, aren't they?

Hisham: Yes, of course, they are. Would you like to apply for a position in the same organization?

Bassam: I'd love to. Is there any probability of a vacancy?

Hisham: I think so. Only the other day, the chief asked me if I knew someone with good knowledge in English for another post of a translator which is likely to fall vacant in a couple of weeks. One of my colleagues is leaving for India for higher studies. I was indeed thinking of you. If you agree, I might put in a word to the boss about you.

Bassam: That would indeed be very nice of you. I agree.

Hisham: Very well. Be in touch. I shall inform you as soon as I come to know about the vacancy.

Bassam: I will. Thank you so much.

Hisham: Not at all.

Points to note:

after ages: is an informal way of saying 'after a long time'.

managed to get: means 'I was successful in my efforts to get'.

Probation: an initial period in a new job where employee's conduct, abilities, qualities etc. are tested before he is finally accepted for a position.

shift: period for which a group works. Example: 'day shift', 'night shift' etc.

put in a word: say something on behalf of somebody.

piece of you: an act of kindness on your part

be in touch: to stay close to someone so as to get necessary information without delay.

II. How to say it correctly.....

Correct the errors if any, in the following sentences:

- Dr. Abdullah's command over English is the most excellent.
- Even his next relations did not come to his help in his misfortune.
- Little knowledge of house building proved useful to me.
- There is no fewer than two liters of milk in the jug.
- He is happy because he has the few cares.

Answers to the last week's questions:

- Neither brother has passed.
- This article was published in the last issue.
- Many a worker was arrested for shouting slogans.
- The porter told me he would not accept less than one hundred riyals.
- Neither spoke.

Note: Both cannot be used negatively.

III. How to express it in one word:

- agree or admit the truth of.
- highest point of development, or perfection.
- properties of a hall that make it bad, good, etc. for hearing speeches, music, etc.
- give a legal decision that somebody is not guilty of an offence.
- bitter words, unpleasant argument, manner, language.

Answers to last week's questions:

- accustom oneself to a new climate: **acclimatize**
- helper or companion in wrong doing: **accomplice**
- perform, finish, successfully a task: **accomplish**
- make or become greater in number or quantity: **accumulate**
- a person who is first at something: **ace, pioneer.**

IV. Find a synonym for the words underlined in the following sentences:

- India has a polyglot population.
 - A high level team has been sent to appraise the damage caused by floods.
- Which of the following two refers to a disease?
appendix - appendicitis
- What is the plural forms of the following words?
appendix, daughter-in-law, syllabus, curriculum

Answers to last week's questions:

- a slice of bread
 - a sliver of wood
 - a wad of cotton
 - a segment of orange
 - a clod of earth
- share prices have **depreciated** considerably.
 - The headmaster was very **unappreciative** of my hard work.

V. Quotable Quote:

"Genius is infinite painstaking"
William Longfellow

Who will help me find my way
I pray 'Come Back Yesterday!'

Sunaina Vijayan
C/O K.K. Vijayan,
Embassy of India, Sana'a

Students and Universities of Yemen
Universities are considered to be the principal institutions to provide students with energy and creativity. They have the responsibility to ensure development for a better future.

Unfortunately, our universities are not doing their job properly. Here in this context I would like to focus on some of the difficulties and problems facing us which is weakening our spirits. Let me mention some of these problems facing the universities of Sana'a.

We notice that reading is pretty rare among the general students of the English department, partly because presumably our library is full of old books and most of them are without any value, and partly because of the students themselves. When they are in the library they prefer to read Arabic, not English books. My question is why the students prefer to read Arabic although they are in the English Department?

How can we improve our level in English without reading??
We don't have a language laboratory in our colleges in order to improve our pronunciation.

Our college doesn't offer opportunities in order to develop students' potential. We have to issue bulletins, organize graduation ceremonies, organize sports competitions like football, volleyball, basket ball, chess, etc.

I hope our college will help us as much as it can.

Yahya Mohammed Ali Al-Sanani
College of Education, Mahweet

Education Officer of Mahweet to YT:

"A Teacher is like a father whose job is to guide and correct any flaw in students"

No educational reform is ever possible without the committed involvement of educational planners, policy formulators, the middle level administrators as well as others the people responsible for the actual implementation of the policy framework. It is this cadre of officials who oversee the working of the educational machinery keeping in view the grassroots realities, and as such fulfill a profoundly significant role in the field of educational administration.

Mr. Ahmad Rizq Al-Surmy is one of the leading members of the cadre of educational administrators who has been working towards revamping the secondary level educational system in the governorate of Mahweet for the past few years. In order to share some of his insights and experiences, **Dr. Ramakanta Sahu**, Anchor of Education Supplement, Yemen Times met him in his official chamber in Mahweet and with the help of **Khalid Ali Ali Al-Quzahy** interviewed him. Excerpts:

teaching of English in the high schools?
ARS: Admittedly, English teaching has a low profile in Yemen because of the low social priority accorded to this enterprise. However, in view of the importance of English language for a vast majority of our students, we try our best to professionally equip the teachers. It is, of course, up to the teachers to make best use of their teaching talents, and teaching aids to transmit the skills of the English language to students.

RKS: What measures do you adopt to increase the professional awareness of teachers?

ARS: At the beginning of every academic session, we hold a review meeting after receiving relevant data from the schools about the quality or professional competence of the teachers.

RKS: What is the exact nature of your responsibilities?

ARS: I am entrusted with the task of supervising all the curricular and extracurricular aspects of secondary level education in the governorate of Mahweet. Besides this general supervision I also coordinate formulation of plans and policies in cooperation with other officials.

RKS: What difficulties do you face in promoting the standard of education in the high schools under your administrative control? How do you overcome them?

ARS: The most formidable difficulty in terms of infrastructure facilities is that most schools do not have their school buildings. A considerable number of schools who have their buildings suffer from lack of proper maintenance. Some of the very old buildings call for immediate repair and renovation work. We have appraised the Ministry of Education about the situation and have requested for necessary financial aid.

RKS: Is there any special mechanism to specially ensure qualitative

case we find something grossly inappropriate, we refer it to the appropriate cell for review and modification, if necessary.

RKS: It is reported that some teachers ill-treat students and give them severe corporeal punishment which is against our professional ethics. What steps would you contemplate to prevent such cruel and inhuman practices?

ARS: There might be some casual incidents of that sort, but they are not so serious as they are made out to be. As I said before, every school has its own management headed by the headmaster who has the full authority to deal with problem at his level.. In most cases, such problems end with some sort of a compromise between the parties concerned. However, if such a problem comes to us, we institute an inquiry into the alleged incident and in the event of a teacher being found guilty, action under the provisions of law are duly initiated against him. I do not think that teachers of today treat their students badly as some teachers from outside Yemen. Of course, a teacher ought to remember that his job is not merely to teach. He is the father whose job is to guide and correct any flaw in students, so that students are attracted to the educational process and not repelled

by it. That is the surest way to crown the educational process with success.

RKS: There is no public library facilities in Mahweet to help cultivate reading habits among young children. How can this handicap be removed?

ARS: Until now it has not been possible for us to provide a public library in the area. However, I'm optimistic that it may become a reality if the circumstances are favorable.

RKS: Anything more you would like to add?

ARS: I'd like to thank Yemen Times for evincing interest in the educational scenario at the grassroots level. I'd like also to thank you Dr. Sahu and Mr Al Quzahy for taking the trouble to come to our office and holding the interview. I'll be glad to offer any services for improvement of education in Mahweet. Thank you.



Of the tower - tops crowning the town Mahweet.

A Visit to Mahweet
Bhim S. Dahiya
We left the city of Sana'a at eight,
When the sky was spotless like a slate,
Once out of the city's winding streets,
We ran into the hills pretty straight.

We went up and down the winding road,
Scaling the hills' shoulders high and broad,
Crossing on the way every now and then,
Green fields of Qat, spread along the road.

We crossed hosts of houses atop the hills,
Looking like flocks of birds tipped with hills,
With sheep, goats, children playing below,
When they had plain spaces under the hills.

Reaching at ten beside the tallest peak,
Covered with clouds very dark and deep,
We got a glimpse from the vantage point

Of the tower - tops crowning the town Mahweet.

We received warm welcome in the college hall,
Surrounded by structures short and tall,
Boys and girls, like the beds of flowers,
Filled the room of the new college Hall.

They recited scriptures, sang welcome songs,
Both in the familiar and foreign tongues,
They heard our hoary and learned lectures,
The Dean gave prizes for essays and songs.

Thanks-giving ceremony was rather moving,
Teachers and students all together showing
Their gratitude to the guests for their visit
To visit the silent, small town, still growing.

Though our visit to Mahweet was short
We shall forget not the most glorious shot
The college had so well slotted that day,
Giving us rich memories never to rot!

Understanding Literature (Part I)

Dr. P. A. Abraham
Sana'a University

What is literature?
In the broadest sense of the term, literature is anything that is written. However, there is a difference between using words merely to give information and using them with the intention of conveying a feeling, and attitude or a state of mind. So, literature as far as we understand the term, is writing which expresses or communicates some kind of emotions, thoughts or attitude towards life. In other words, here we are not concerned about literature in an all embracing sense, but we may accept the expression 'imaginative literature' which would enable us to decide what we are talking about. It has generally been held that there is

some sense in the statement that 'literature is a mirror upon which the realities of life are reflected' or to use Hamlet's expression, literature should 'hold the mirror up to nature' or as Matthew Arnold said of poetry, it is a 'criticism of life'. In other words, we expect a poet, a novelist or a dramatist to pass on to us some feeling or idea which we at once recognise as being either actually or potentially a part of our own experience. So, good literature can only come out of genuine human experience. It is the quality of experience, its intensity and vividness from which good writing comes. Literature also makes us absorb the experience of others as well, and so we become what Francis Bacon called 'a full man, tolerant, understanding and perhaps wise'.

The Language of Literature
Literature is made of language and the issue of language is indeed a meaningful activity. A creative writer uses vivid imagery and evocative comparisons in order to stretch language to its limits. A work of literature can evoke many possible meanings and interpretations by relying on various connotations and meanings of words and images. In

short, a writer of literature enables the readers to see the possibilities of language and move beyond the factual account of an event. See, for example, how William Wordsworth uses language in the following lines from his poem "Composed upon Westminster Bridge".

*This city now doth, like a garment wear
The beauty of the morning; silent, bare,
Ships, towers, domes, theaters, and
temples lie
Open unto the fields, and to the sky;
All bright and glittering in the smokeless
air.*

Here, Wordsworth does not present a picture of London that is scientifically or sociologically correct. But, he compares the city at dawn to a person wearing a beautiful garment and creates a striking image that has its own kind of truth, and image that enables the readers to participate in the imaginative experience of the speaker. The city, traditionally the antithesis of nature, is "open unto the fields, and to the sky" and hence it is part of the nature. By using an interesting comparison, the poet conveys the unity of the city, nature, and himself - and idea that is not easily communicated.

Part II next week.

YOUTH FORUM

Come Back Yesterday

Oft I sit in solitude
Thinking about yesterday.
How innocent, how minute
Was the heart, thing to thing so sheer.
Now I call upon my past;
To renew my present,
To give me a chance for the last,
To live the life which was to be



meant
For, now I am lost,
Lost in the world of my own.
Counted the never-to-be-counted
life's cost.
Now for the life missed, I regret and
moan.
But, now I will redeem,
Redeem my bound life and soul
And to fulfill my last wish, I pray
I pray to Him,

شركة رائدة في صناعة الأدوية ترغب في توظيف:

١- مشرف مندوبين طبيين؛

المؤهلات:

١- يكون حاصلاً على درجة علمية في مجال الصيدلة

٢- خبرة في مجال تسويق الأدوية.

٣- إجادة تامة للغة العربية والإنجليزية كتابة ونطقاً.

٤- مؤهلات شخصية تتعلق بالقدرة على القيادة والتوجيه.

٢- مدير إداري؛

١- يكون حاصلاً على درجة علمية في مجال الإدارة.

٢- خبرة طويلة في المجال الإداري.

٣- مؤهلات شخصية تتعلق بالقدرة على القيادة والتوجيه.

يرجى إرسال تقرير السيرة الذاتية كاملاً إلى الفاكس

٢٣٠١٧٧ أو ٢٠٠٦٢٣ - صنعاء

Seminar Organized by the Consultative Council: “Yemen and its neighbors, from border conflict to agreement and companionship”

With the motto “Yemen and its neighbors: from border conflict to agreement and companionship”, the Consultative Council (CC) successfully concluded a 3-day seminar held during 17-19 July 2000. The seminar, which was presided over by Mr. Abdulaziz Abdulghani, Chairman of the CC, praised the government's peaceful approach in resolving border disputes with neighboring countries. It dwelt upon the second stage of cooperation and understanding. “Now that we have resolved the disputes with our neighbors we should move on to the stage of cooperation and companionship” Mr. Abdulghani said. Several working papers were presented at the seminar. Many of the papers focused on the future aspects of rela-

tions particularly with Saudi Arabia as it is the most potential partner in Yemen's trade and economy. The participants agreed on the need to spend more effort on revitalizing the economy rather than focusing on any other sector such as military, politics, etc. They reiterated the importance of activating NGOs. The participants presented papers concentrating on three main issues:



1- Historical issues and the experience of resolving border conflicts peacefully: papers presented by Saleh Basurrah, Seyyid Mustafa Salem, Abdullah Ahmed Ghanem, and Saeed Yafi'i.

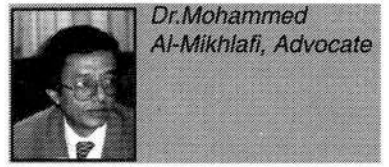
2- Legal aspects of the border issues: papers presented by Hussein Al-Hubeishi, Ali Abu Haliqua, Dr. Abdulwahid Al-Zindani.

3- Future aspects of cooperation and partnership: papers by Dr. Jalal Faqira, Dr. Abu Bakr Al-Qirbi, Dr. Khadiha Al-Haisami, Dr. Ahmed Al-Kibsi, Dr. Mohamed Al-Sabri, Mahmoud Sagiri, Noman Mohamed Al-Milhi, Dr. Ahmed Mohamed Sofan.



Al-Mikhlafi about the Jeddah Treaty:

“The outcome of Jeddah Treaty is that the Yemenis shall become a besieged people.”



Dr. Mohammed Al-Mikhlafi, Advocate

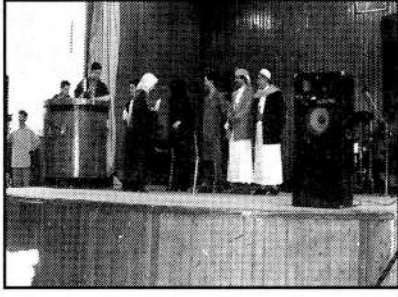
It would have been better if we invited a jurist on border issues and a geologist to this symposium to discuss the Jeddah Treaty. I believe borders are not the main issue. What is going to happen to the treasure which has been taken away? What is the fate of the minerals in Rub al-Khali Desert which we got nothing of? In my opinion those who tried to have positive impression about the treaty from the view point of Yemen's interest... have perceived it from a wrong perspective. As far as the historical moment in which the accord or the treaty was signed, ...in my view, this is not really historical moment. Because the internal weakness of Yemen made it unable to stick to its rights securing our political and economic interests. The treaty has effected an unfair division. Naturally this historical moment has not enabled Yemen to uphold its rights. The second point is the claim that the international laws do not take historical rights into consideration. The fact, according to my perception of these laws do not ignore such historical rights at all for fixing borders. For instance the time-stretch during which colonization was found in Africa had practically obliterated states with borders from the old history. Had Yemen taken this example, it would have been in its interest. Therefore, to say that the international law does not take historical rights into consideration is not true at all. Border accords are still based on the criteria of the international law. Of these criteria one is the historical rights. That is the historical existence. Out of these criteria comes the wealth and its ramifications. In other words, unpopulated areas like Rub al-Khali... this is taken on the criteria of right to wealth; subsequently Rub-al-Khali is jointly inherited by all surrounding states. The world has shared equivalent of

continents and more. For example the North Pole has been shared between the surrounding states despite the seas and oceans which separate them. Thus, wealth in this area, has become jointly inherited by nations surrounding this isolated, but rich areas. There is another criterion that is of the populace and its inclination. The positive remarks made by the speakers over this treaty, from my point of view, is absolutely baseless. It is a weak position in the treaty. It has no basis at all. Any agreement not based on truth means that rulers have disposed according to their tastes; it is not a treaty. In other words disposition was according to the desire of the rulers. Normally, a State represents sovereignty; but sovereignty is actually for societies. Any power to dispose which does not preserve rights becomes disputable in the future. To say that sovereignty does not exist any more because globalization has cancelled it, is not correct at all in as far as borders are concerned. The notion of sovereignty is required to be relinquished during the globalization process which is entirely a different subject. That process means opening your borders only for goods and that you encourage foreign investments and allow them the freedom of investment. You cannot handle investments. Thus State's role is diminished in its development resolution; but this does not mean that the State has relinquished its borders. I have not heard about it although I have a keen interest in globalization. I see that what the speakers believe to be positive in the treaty, from my view point, is totally negative. It is noted that no-one touched the issue of southern and eastern border. I do not know whether it was an unconscious esoteric reflection that the present government alone has the right to dispense with what concerns North Yemen or was it so because all speakers hail from the North and that what concerns them is the northern part of Yemen alone. I really do not know. From my point of view the issue of eastern and southern borders was very important in as far as wealth, future and stability in the Arabian Peninsula

are concerned, because stability alone does not give way to fraternal relations through languages and orations and the like. Stability comes into existence through real potentials of the nations which amalgamate in this area through its existence. As far as Taif Treaty is concerned, the fact, from my view point, is that if we look for justifications, and if we have to accept the de facto and if we look into the extent of right to negotiate....these are absolutely different matters. From my legal point of view, we do not support seizure of land be that even in the case of an ordinary citizen.....so what do you think of a land of a State, sovereignty and people? First of all any seizure shall be subject to dispute. It is known that Yemeni lands were captured during a war. Secondly, in the light of international laws and according to my understanding of this law — the treaty basically is never a border treaty. It is a treaty of cooperation; because there never exists an interim border treaty; subsequently, this transitory situation, according to a legal stand, is subject to alterations and further understanding. This was the main point of weakness for the Saudi Arabians that is why, no sooner did they perceive Yemen's weakness after the 1994 War they came to snatch from the Yemen an acceptance of Taif Treaty. Had the Saudi Arabian side been in a strong position, it need not have done so. The memorandum of Understanding signed in 1995 after the war, in fact, in itself was adopted as a sort of simple delusion. I say : this relinquishing of land by Yemen is not because we do not have the legal pretext; but the de facto has come in the light of the internal situation of Yemen and the attitude of its government. I say: this new treaty is confined to border only; because all concessions mentioned in the 1934 Taif Treaty does not exist whereas the new treaty is not legal. The outcome of Jeddah Treaty is that the Yemeni people shall become besieged; this is because one part of the Peninsula contains wealth whereas the other part has been given as a charity. This in the future shall have its impact. Perhaps this Treaty won't solve the border problem. Therefore, from my

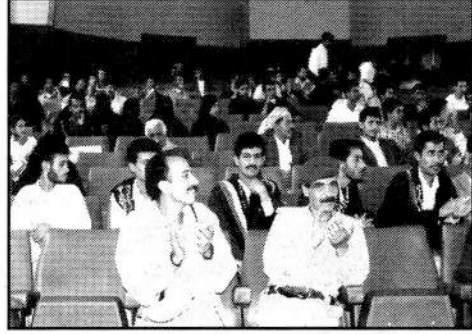
Graduates of The College of Engineers: Looking Into Future With Worries

The College of Engineering celebrated last Wednesday the graduation of the 2000 batch consisting of 183 students. The graduation ceremony was held at the Studies And Research Center in Sana'a. The batch included 120 electrical engineers, 40 civil engineers, 11 architectural engineers and 12 mechanical engineers. It seemed that the college was less preferred by women for they only formed 10% of the graduates. Although happy, with smiles drawn on their faces, the graduates could not hide their worries about future prospects. What next? was echoing in their minds. Instead of expressing happiness, ambitions and optimism about future on their graduation day, they had a lot to complain about. They felt dismay at the absence of the col-



lege administration in the ceremony. They haven't been cooperative, they said. Graduation projects of some of graduate students are still incomplete due to lack of facilities. Laboratories of the technical institutes are better equipped than those of our college, complained some of them. Students complained about references, most of which are written in English. Unfortunately, a few know English. More efforts are required to get little information from such references. What worries them much is the fact that more than 50% of the graduates of previous batches, after being unable to get jobs compatible with their specialization, were help-

lessly obliged to work in different domains. As we are in Summer, they hoped that private companies and technical institutes would offer them a chance to practice what they had learned. As far as girls are concerned, they joined the college confidently despite their families' objections. These also have to look for any kind of work opportunities even if they were beyond their area of specialization. Civil engineers have a better chance to work in the domain of their specialization for they can run a joint office. As the governmental offices close their doors to the new graduates, these have to look for other ways to earn their living. They hope that there will be enough opportunities for them.



Appeal for Humanitarian Help by US Consul in Sana'a

I had had a car accident ten years ago and went pulmonary surgery in Sana'a and Jordan. But now I feel pain and sometimes suffocation. Due to this I arranged a treatment at Georgetown University Medical Center in the USA with Dr. Eric Anderson. I presented all the necessary documents and personally appeared at the American Embassy Consular Section on the 22nd of July 2000 to obtain an entry visa, but to my dismay, the official concerned refused to offer me the visa. I have reserved an appointment with the medical center in Washington and have even assured the center that the fees will be fully paid. At present, I am in a critical condition suffering suffocation I fear it may worsen. The official might have suspected the fax being sent from Asia Telecom Center. I used this center because of frequent power failure in Sana'a and to avoid delay. Besides, I have asked the Medical Center from USA to send the said official a fax so that he becomes satisfied about the needy situation. At last, I would like to thank the official for his excellent dealings, though he denied me a visa. Finally, I hope that he will reconsider my case and enable me to travel before 3/8/2000 to undergo the treatment which help me to lead a named, healthy life. I hope he will appreciate my situation.

Al-Shaikh Abdulwahed Al-Awadi

Do you have a heart to help?

Talents are not restricted only to healthy people. They can also be found among those who are handicapped. These handicapped persons challenged their disabilities and became better than some ordinary people who are handicapped by idleness and non-perseverance. Handicap has a strong impact when it is found in children whose parents are not able to treat them due to their strained economic conditions. A case in point is Jamal Mutaheer Abdullah, who is the focus of this article. He is 6 years old from Al-Makwa village, Al-Sselow, Taiz governorate. He started his life like other children in the village. However, signs of his cleverness were distinguishable in Jamal. He used to memorize all he heard especially the Holy Qura'an which he started to memorize at the age of 2. He used to do that despite the fact that he had not up till now joined primary school. Jamal's peaceful life went on until he became four years old where a catastrophe befell him. He fell down from the roof of their house in the village causing him encephaloma. He also suffered from fainting bouts every now and then. Eventually this led to loss of his sight. Jamal's village lacks all and services like other try. There are no health care and if at all it exist and neglect ruin the Jamal suffers a lot from that incident. Sitting with will make anyone erness. You will feel that well-experienced old Yemen Times interviewer to shed some light on the difficulties he faces. Jamal's father has many children. He works in the Housing Office with YR 5000 per month. This salary could not meet even his family's basic needs. He could not bear the expenses of Jamal's medication. He says “I have tried all ways. However, to no avail.” Jamal pleads for help. He asks those benevolent people and NGOs to support him with expenses for sending him abroad for treatment. Regarding what he feels, he said “At night I feel that I roam to another world. Besides, my condition at night is better than that during the day. During the day I feel disturbed and I can never concentrate. At night I feel that I roam into the sky and I meet different creatures with whom I talk all the night through until dawn. Jamal's case is one of the many talented but handicapped cases whose families are not able to treat them.



the basic facilities villages in the coun-serviced in the vil-lage the state of ignorance whole thing. the consequences of him for some time stunned by his clever-you are sitting with a man. viewed him and his on his handicap and the difficulties he faces.

By Yasser M. Ahmed
Yemen Times

Help a Seafaring Man

Captain Saleh Saif Assaf - Jordanian national - lost his merchant ship during the 1994 war. He was imprisoned with his blind son at the Fat'h prison. Now he has no means to go back to Jordan. He appeals to all people of benevolence to help him and his son.

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ANTIQUITIES SITE 700,000 YEARS OLD DISCOVERED IN LAHJ

Lahj Province is considered one of the Yemen's richest areas with historical tourist attractions, especially in abundant antiquities. Despite lack of funds, negligence and irresponsible actions of some people, works continue for attracting tourists through excavations and unearthing of antiquities here and there in the province. So far 120 antiquities sites have been discovered in the province.

During the past five years due attention has been drawn to the basic factors of tourism industry in this province especially that the government is working for raising the standard of tourism industry throughout Yemen. Yemen is reputed for its ancient civilizations; but regrettably most of the historical sites representing those civilizations in some provinces are neglected, and here we specifically mention the province of Lahj. The real problem lies in the big quantity of findings and lack of potentialities, a matter creating difficulties for to the Public Antiquities Board.

Antiquities relating to stone and bronze ages have been found in Al-Ri'aare' area of Lahj which was at one time capital of Al-Zari'ya State.



excavation works. It has already discovered a site composed of 17 historical places of various historical periods and the site of the main port of Sabr was also located.

AMO Director General, Mr. Musleh Ali Ahmed Al-Qubati, in an interview with the Yemen Times said that his Office has an annual work plan. This includes preservation of antiquities and manuscripts found in the process of excavation works or surveys. The plan also includes repairs.

But the most important plan is to find possibilities for opening more museums.

Mr. Qubati disclosed that excavation works, for one season only, at Kharbat-Hadeem in Al-Hed area of Yafa' proved the site to be "a very important city" where a temple and archaeological designs were excavated.

When asked how Sabr site was discovered, Mr. Qubati replied: "As you see this area is full of clay works in huge quantities. It would appear that this site was actually a center for clay works which were exported and sold back in the year 1500 B.C.

Speaking about the difficulties which confront him, Mr. Qubati said: "These are numerous; but the main difficulty is transportation. Without it we are unable to visit antiquities' sites. Allocations are poor; but response from citizens is really encouraging." In this regard, he said that cooperation and coordination is being sought with international organizations.

torical and cultural information. The Office contains antiques dating back to 1,500,000 years and stone articles collected during excavations in Tour-al-Baha district. These date back to mid-pleistocene and almost paleolithic (7,000,000-125,000 B.C.) ages as well artifacts dating to the bronze age (1500-950 B.C.).

The real treasure of antiquities was discovered at Sabr, which lies on the coastal strip. At an area of 6 x 1.5 square kms a temple, a palace and a wall were found but we are searching for the main graveyard of the city. Parts of these

of "al-Afyoush" was also found. Inscriptions of Sabaeans and Qatabans dating back to the end of second century and third century and mid of second century B.C. to first century were found here. The first lot of inscriptions contained (a man's head, a hand, five women carrying pots, a lion hunting its prey, a camel, and an arch) and the articles contained lamps and pots. The soil here is 4000 to 6000 years old but the clay pots date back 1500-900 B.C.. Large quantities of these findings are being displayed at international exhibitions held



Antiquities & Museums Office (AMO) in Lahj is a scientific-cultural center. It offers its visitors and researchers his-

sites have been repaired. This site lies in the pre-historic to present time Sabr. Here the site

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21 / 7 - 7 / 8 / 2000

YEMEN TIMES Shopping Festival Contest

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3) ROYAL & MAJESTY are the most prestigious showrooms inside STC, in which one you can obtain the ladies perfume (TOO MUCH), the latest by Guerlain? رويال وماجستي أشهر وأضخم المحلات داخل مركز صنعاء التجاري، أيهما يوجد فيه عطر تومانتش الساتلي، أحدث عطر من شركة جوارلان؟
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بريد الكتروني: falak@y.net.ye

المعهد اليمني الدولي للغات

تدريس لغات وكمبيوتر.
الدورات الصيفية متواصلة.
شارع حدة عمارة الفراوس تلفون ٢٠٦٩١٧
فاكس ٢٠٩٤٤٤

Taiz Shopping

التسوق في تحز

غيلان الدبمي

Ghailan Al-Dobai

معرض صمغ حار، زبارة واحدة
معرض صمغ حار، زبارة واحدة
معرض صمغ حار، زبارة واحدة

مطاعم ومقاهي

مطعم لينة لآخر المأكولات الشرقية
مطعم لينة لآخر المأكولات الشرقية
مطعم لينة لآخر المأكولات الشرقية

قطعة من قدس

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Dream Land Hotel
Single, double rooms and Suites Restaurant
Sana'a AlHurayra Str.
Tel: 255511/16 - 224942 Fax: 237193

فندق دريم لاند
غرف فردية وزوجية واجنحة مشروشة ومطعم
صنعاء شارع الحرية (بئر الشايف) جوار وزارة التخطيط
خدماتنا متميزة، إهتمامنا بلا حدود، عالمنا... أنتم محرو

YEMEN TIMES
24 July 2000
Customer Service
Your FREE Classified Ads

مركز جلوبال التعليمي
لغات، كمبيوتر، خدمات تعليمية، دورات تدريبية،
تدريب الانترنت وشبكات،
مجهز بأحدث أجهزة الكمبيوتر
ومختبر اللغة وبأسعار مناسبة.
العنوان: شارع حدة،
خلف طيران الخليج،
ت: ٢٤٨٠٢٧، فاكس: ٢٤٨٠٢٧، ص. ب.: ٨٧٢٧، صنعاء.

قصر التحف والهدايا
بيع معسل النخلة والتحف والهدايا،
زهور، شجار صنائعية، ومصنوعات
وستائرها
الوكيل الوحيد لشركة ادخال نخلة
في اليمن.

صنعاء - شارع النصر - جوار معلم البستان
22871-151280 - هاتف: 23880/275392 - فاكس: 20871

مركز أزهار السفير
زهور طبيعية، نباتات زينة ظلية، تجهيز صالات الأفراح، كوش
صنعاء، شارع حدة، جوار السفارة الليبية. هاتف: ٢٦٩٠٥١
Sana'a, Hadda Str. - near to the Embassy of Libya. Tel: 269051

This week prizes are given by MOULINEX and AZAL Institute To participate in this competition fill the coupon and send it to YT

Situation Vacant

- Marketing Manager wanted for Zubairi Travels with good experience. Contact: 275317.
- A Graphic Designer is required to work at advertising agency. CVs to be sent to fax no 02-258872.
- Mustafa Agency for Adv. and General Service looks for a General Relation employer with 4 years experience. Tel: 612931, 60 south road, Sana'a.
- A company situated in Hadda seeks a good bilingual secretary (Arabic/English). Send CV to: Fax: 412110.
- American Language and Training Institute is requiring a native English teacher. Interested to send the CV to 207192.
- Required female secretary. Fluent in English and Arabic, computer skill, experience is essential. Ali Mutahar, Tel: 412524, Fax: 412525.
- Al-Falah library for printing & translating by computers. 60 South road needs a person experienced in typing on computer. Sanaa, 60 south road in front of Al-Qadesiya Fair. Tel: 620044.
- Male or female in reception. Good in English, good looking and good in dealing with others and have an experience in that field also they need for guards and cleaning employee. Tel: 255511/16.
- English and computer teacher (female) tel: 267661.
- Corner of Paris for French accessories and perfumes needs worker experienced for 2 years. Tel: 501 459.
- Handicraft worker who could work on plaster. Contact: Sherhan Shop, tel: 281433.
- A reputed university is in need of teachers in various discipline (full time or part time) for its junior college - send your resume to the director PO Box 11566 - Sanaa - Yemen. For international applicants residence, work permit, and accommodation will be given.
- Needed Marketing Executive for a well reputed industry. Full time/ part time. Contact: Victor: Fax: 268276.
- An experienced computer layout designer and Arabic English typist. Full time job. Contact: Victor: Fax: 268276.

Job Seekers

- Computer professional with hardware and software knowledge, good experience in doing programming and teaching needs part time job. If it is full time salary should be more than \$650. Contact mobile 7902887.
- Rhawan Taha Ahmad Al-Athwarai, Bachelor of English, 6 years experience in mail sewing. Tel: 04-7945487.
- Ahmad Naji, English license (Cairo), ticketing (Basic, Intermediate), computer literate. Looking for work at a travel agency. Tel: 615248, PO Box: 5387.
- Bachelor of Microbiology, 1 year and half experience in medical laboratories, course in computer, taught english and IGCSE in biology efficiently, speaks and write English perfectly, many thanks and good conduct certificates. Tel: 236074, 272827, PO Box: 3732.
- Hakima Maroun. B.A English/french, computer skills, 10 years experience. Tel: 216687, P. O. Box: 14952, Sana'a.
- Ali Mohammed is looking for job as a driver. Speaks Arabic and English. Tel: 248976.
- Mrs. Beate Romeike (germany) can work as a shipbroker (liner agent) with experience in export and import affairs, learn 3 languages English, French beside German. For CV contact Dr. Al-Rawi tel: 253990 or PO Box 20614.
- Zuhair. A ver good car driver, good English, computer literate. Pager: 5806456.
- Hani Mohammed, 10 years experience with Administration, Secretary and Computer field. Speaks and writes English fluently, good experience with network filed. Worked s warehouse keeper and material supplies for he petroleum service in the Gulf. Call pager 5882578/27.
- Workneh Dinku (male), Ethiopian with Diploma & certificates in teaching English & Maths, driving license. Tel. Fax: 206269, Box 12524, Sanaa.
- Ahmad Nagi. Licence of English, Cairo. Computer course and basic ticketing. Looks for work at a travel agency. Tel: 615248, P. O. Box 5387.
- Redwan Taha Al-Athwary, Bachelor of English, 6 years experience in male sewing. Tel: 04-7945483, Taiz.
- Heavy Duty driver with log experience. Speaks English and Arabic. 671012.
- Al-Fadl Alriashi, Bachelor of Law, speaks English & Arabic. Typing English & Arabic on computer. Three years experience in medicine. 244161.
- Iskander, Yemen. BSc/MSc (Eng) London. Wide works experience. Fluent in English/Arabic. P. O. Box 4600 Crater, Aden. Tel: 02-251953.
- A very good Yemen car driver, speaking fluent English. Salary \$100 a month. Tel: 417285.
- Well experience heavy driver from India. Contact: Juginder Sing tel: 241000, 241811.
- Hani Mohammed, 10 years experience with Administration & Secretary & Computers field. Speaking & writing English fluently. Good experience with network field. Worked as warehouse keeper and material supplies for a petroleum services company in the Gulf. Pager: 5882578/27.
- M. D Prasanna Raju, BA, post graduation diploma in computer application. P.O. Box: 318, Sana'a.
- Male, Diploma of World English Institute (USA), Experience in teaching English language and Math. Driving license. Workneh Dinku, PO Box: 12524, Sana'a.
- Jameel Ali Ahmed. Secondary school gradu-

ated. Hi skills in electrical works. Tel: 266521.

- Mr. Mukhtar Jaffer, can work as marine insurance manager cargo surveyor, non-marine underwriter, assistant pharmacist, business management, administration officer. Tel: 216193.
- Mustafa Mohammed Obeid. Degree of Maths from Sanaa university. English courses at American Institute, courses in computer and secretary. Tel: 235263, Box: 3171, Sana'a
- Abdulwahab A. Al-Abedi, perfectionist in English, 5 years translation experience. Huge experience in PC, commercial works. Tel: 230706 or 332269.
- Nabeel Abdullah M. Al-Kumaim, 21 years old, experience in English teaching. Good skill in translation. Computer literate. Tel: 248716.
- Al-Fadl Alriyashi. Bachelor in Law. Speaks English and Arabic. Good knowledge in Computer & Medicine. Tel: 255161.
- Electrical engineer, five years in related field seeks full time job. Tel: 7905683.
- Male candidate with Master of Science in Physics and Master of Business Administration in Marketing, Advertising, Promotional activities. Good knowledge in project works. Feasibility study and finding the bottle necks (loop-holes/mistakes). Needs part time job. Contact: Mr. V. E. Samuel, tel: 203827 (1-2 pm).
- Tuition teacher available for maths and Science up to 'A' level. Tel: 242891.
- Tuition teacher available for English, Math, Science and Commerce. Contact: 203827 (2-4 PM).
- Zohair. Good English, good experience in AD, computer literate, good experience in driving. Pager: 5806454.
- Mustafa Mohammad Abeid. Degree in maths from Sana'a university, English courses at YALI, computer courses. Tel: 235263.
- Idlanda, looking for work in travel agency. P.O. BOX 3038, pager: 5802416.
- Chief with 20 years of experience with 5-star hotels and reputed foreign company. Can prepare western, chinese, oriental and Arabic dishes. Contact: 242678.

Services

- For studying in Great Britain- from English language courses and post-graduate studies, please contact Mr. Ibrahim Al-Attab, tel: 203119, fax: 209225, email: ialattab@hotmail.com
- I can get you a very discounted air ticket and cargo price better than any airline or a travel agent asks you. Contact: Mohammed Nasser. Pager: 5827012
- Domestic water tanks and pipes cleaning and clearing, pool maintenance and supplies, water purification and treatment. PGR 5827012 Eng. Mohammed Nasser

Real Estate

- For sale: Ground floor apartment w/tel. Excellent condition furnished/unfurnished, at Sheraton medina Sakania. Tel: 621461-2, pager: 5803179.
- Shibam furnished flats in Khormaksar, Aden. Each flat has two air-conditioned bedrooms, sitting room, dining room, kitchen, two toilets and car park. Tel: 235341, 230560, 232103, Khormaksar, Aden.
- Fro rent: new exclusively furnished 2 story Villa. 5 minutes from Hadda. Unique open space design. Tel: 671597, 7906521 (11 am - 10 pm)
- Wanted a house for lease 3-room with toilet and kitchen, located in Baghdad St. or Hadda St. not more than YR10,000. Contact: Saleh Al-Shoo pager: 5823695.
- For rent: brand new beautiful furnished 2 - story villa near Hadda. State-of-the-art comfort features. Unique open space design, \$1900/m. Tel: 671597, 7906521 (daily 11am - 10 pm).
- For sale: Building 8 floors each floor 4 apartment in Hadda zone. Price YR200,000,000. Tel: 416645 Hameed Al-Hajri.
- For sale: Land in 24 st behind sheraton Hotel tel: 30114 Abdullah.
- Wanted a rent building contains at least 25 rooms, ground, tel line to be used as school. Known location. M. Al-Hadda tel: 223594, 271643.
- Wanted: 2-room house with toilet and kitchen. Contact: 203203.
- A land for sale in Al-Sineeniyah area, Sana'a. Contact: Anisa Moh'd Ali, tel: 218888.
- Beautiful Old House in the heart of the Old City of Sana'a. Close to everything by foot. With garage and small yard. Modern conveniences. Call 320469/340565
- Ahmed Muraisi could help you lease/rent real estate. Hadda and Diplomatic areas. Furnished and unfurnished flats and villas. Tel. 7902784, 416084 - Sanaa

Vehicles

- For sale: Suzuki Pick up model 81, very good condition for YR200,2000 (negotiable). Jamal tel: 04-202682 (after 6:00 pm).
- For sale: Daewoo car, model 85, duty free, price: YR85,000. Pager: 5806454.
- For sale: Peugeot 405GR, 1994, white color. Looks like new, economic fuel consumption. Asking price: \$5900. Tel: 212318.
- Wanted: A car in good situation wanted, not more than YR200,000. Ali Mohammed Haza'a, tel: 271752, PO Box: 5088, Sana'a.
- For sale: A very good spacy diplomatic STATION CAR Peugeot 405 break, yearly Peugeot garage guaranty, automatic 1989, petrol engine, 5 doors, millage: 146724km, Price \$6000, Interested buyers can come to the Netherlands embassy on June 24 between 1400 - 16.00.
- For sale: Daewoo car model 1985, duty free, price YR85,000. Pager: 5806456.

206971.

- Wanted: washing machine 5 kg. Wagdi Mohammed Kohil, tel: 276177.
- Needed to buy TV in good condition and good price. Saddam Al-Ariki, pager: 5857773.

ACCESSORIES

- Saifani Jambia (dagger) very valuable. Price: \$12,000. Mohammed Al-Sharafi 415761, 416330.

Business

- We are interested to buy aluminum scrap in bulk. Please contact Sabena International Trading, Sana'a. Tel: 206874, Fax: 209230.
- Position to grant agency for Lubes, Cooking Oil, Tires, Food Stuff Exceptionally Galaxy. Aden, Abdullah Tel: 02-232917.
- (Business) Give advice in investment in Yemen Address:- Abdulqauz Razazz P.O. BOX:- 15209
- Al-Sailami for Trading, Abdulkarim K. Al-Sailami. ROY. Looking for old stocks from USA, Canada and European countries. Fax: 00 - 967-1-270657. Email: ALSAILAMI@y.net.ye

Home/Office Equipment

- For sale: a new bike quarter or 20 gray color. Mohammad Al-Hakimi, pager: 5827584
- For sale: Fridge on good condition. Nebih Shoolan. Pager 5856124, Mobile 7906301.
- For sale: Mobile Motorola A130 with number. Price YR60,000. Mr. Essam 7908802 (3.00 o 6.00 pm)
- For Sale: Orbit Decoder. Price \$350. Tel: (office) 610042, (res.) 414651, Mr. Clinton.
- Required: A Pentium II 350Mhz or Pentium I 233Mhz, RAM: 64MB, HDD: 4 or 6 GB, Multimedia equipped. Tel: 04-223843.
- Humidifier Bionaire CMP: \$100. Original Yemeni pots, big and small, with big plants implanted in them. Tel: 417285.
- For sale: Xerox copy machine, copied only 15,000 copies. Price: \$5,000 (negotiable). Tel: 214190, 208747, pager: 5855415
- For sale: Minolta EP8603, Heavy Duty photocopier, 20 bin sorter, auto-stapler, duplexer, 6000 paper store, almost new. Contact: Hamed Al-Baidhani tel: 672129.
- For sale: Refrigerator, 251 litre. Contact: Wajdi Ali Kohail tel: 276177.
- For sale: A miscellaneous assortment of used medical books, including titles in both the basic and clinical sciences. Contact: Dr. Abdulrahman, tel: 617640 (3:00 pm - 8:00 pm).
- For sale: New Phillips Whirlpool washing machine AWG 372. Mohammed Saleh. Tel: 206971.

Computer

- Word Processor, WP-75, Brother, in a good condition for YR20,000. Ahmad Al-Yafe'ai fax: 408578, Ibb.
- For sale: Computer HDD 2.1GB, CD-ROM 32x, fax/modem installed. HP printer 870C color. HP Scanner 5P. Total price: \$1500. Tel: 04-215667.
- Toshiba Laptop computer, model T-1500, HD 1/2 Gbyte. \$200 only. Mohamed Ahmed Yousuf, tel: 02-240723, Aden.

STAMPS AND COINS

- 3 stamps of former USSR since 1966, 76, 78, and silver coin, 1984, British stamp for Aden Harbor, and silver coins Italiana, 1975. Mohammed Al-Hossam, tel: 254553, P. O. Box: 5020.

To Advertise in This Directory Contact Mr. Victor. Tel: 268661/2/3

IMPORTANT Numbers

Emergency Police	199
Accident (Traffic)	194
Fire Brigade	191
Water Problems	171
Electricity problems	177
Telephone enquires	118
Aljumphury Hospital	274285
Athawra Hospital	246366
Kuwait Hospital	283282/3
Red Crescent	203131/3
Tel-Yemen	7522202
Y.net	7522227

BANKS

Yemeni Banks:

Central Bank	274310/1
Commercial Bank	
Sana'a	213662/6
Hodeidah	217040/3
Int'l Bank of Yemen	272920/3
National Bank of Yemen	275373
YBRD	271623/4
Watani Bank	206613

BRANCH OF FOREIGN BANKS:

Arab Bank Ltd.	276592/3
Bank Indosuez	272801/3
United Bank Ltd	272424

GOVERNMENT OFFICES:

Foreign Affairs	202544/7
Interior Affairs	252701/7
Immigration	250761/3
Tourism	254032
Inter-City Bus Co.	262111/3
TV Station	332001/2
Radio Station	282061

INSURANCE COMPANIES:

YEMENIA BRANCHES:	
Abdul-Mughni	274698
Haddah	204538/550

Y. I. & ReInsurance

Aden	273311
Marib Insurance	
Sana'a	206112/4
Aden	255668
Taiz	222162
Hodeidah	217370/1
Yemen General	
Sana'a	265191
Aden	241171
Hodeidah	239184
United Ins. Co.	
Sana'a	272890
Aden	215102
Hodeidah	217292
Aman Insurance	
Sana'a	214093
Hodeidah	240354
Saba' Yemen Insurance	
Sana'a	240894
Aden	253646
Taiz	233082
Hodeidah	226627

AIRLINES:

Air France	272895/6
Alitalia	273655
Austrian Airlines	272432
British Airways (Sana'a)	267929
British Airways (Aden)	241534
Cathay Pacific	272432
Egypt Air	275061
Emirates	244444
Ethiopian Airlines	272437
Gulf Air	265274
KLM	278747
Kuwait Airlines	272503/4
Lufthansa	213400
Royal Jordanian	275314/028
Russian Airlines	272540
Sabena	285865/925
Sudan Airways	279210
Syrian Airways	272543
Universal Travel (HO)	275028
Universal-Zubeiri	245888
Universal- Bonia	272861/2/3
Universal Aden	221146, 243475
Universal Taiz	225383/4
Universal Hodeidah	226980
Universal Mukalla	(05)354842
Bazara Travel	78093/270789
Ilhas I. T. T.	273338/275554
Al-Nasim Travel	270750

COURIERS:

Aramex	
Sana'a	240741
Aden	255333
Taiz	213489
Hodeidah	218168
DHL	268551
American Express	272435
FedEX	
Sana'a	412604
Hodeidah	247422
Aden	232911
Taiz	232838
SkyNet	212698
UPS	416751

FREIGHTS:

AEI	285540
GAS Aviation Services	412309
ITS Agency	218142
Pacford Int'l Forwarding	203375
Red Sea Pac. & Gen. Services	264089
Sheibani Shipping and Clearing Corp.	
Hodeidah	212989
Sana'a	207028
Aden	243319
Taiz	219292
Mukalla:	303913
Yemen Freight Agency (YFA)	272135
YEMPAC	208898

SCHOOLS

Sana'a International School	370190
Sam Yemen International School	269648
Yemen Modern School	401013
Sana'a Turkish School	412128
Pakistani School	247830
French School	206694

UNIVERSITIES

Queen Arwa University	416909
Sana'a University	250553/4/5

معهد الطليعة النموذجي

Coupon for Free Classified Ads. (All Personal Ads - All Free of Cost)

Please Check the appropriate box: For Sale Required Available For Lease For Hire/Rent

Please Check the appropriate box: Job Required Situation Vacant Car, Bike, Cycle, Van, Truck, etc. Table, Chair, TV, Fridge, Washing machine, Computer, Sofa Set, Rack, Electrical equipment, etc. House, Land, Office Space, Factory, Shops, etc. Tutor teacher, Consultant, Pen pals Plumber, Electrician, Mason's, Carpenter, Painter, Driver, etc. Others Please indicate briefly (e.g. Lost passport, looking for a friend, etc.): _____

Details: _____

Contact Address: _____

Ad. matter: (Max 200 characters/ 25 words/ 5 lines)
Please cut this coupon and send it to Y.T. P.O. Box 2579 - Sanaa.
For further details, please contact Mr. Victor Ebenezer at: 268661/2/3 This coupon is valid up to 30/7/2000

رائد دورات العطلة الصيفية التعليم الكمبيوتر والانترنت واللغات. صنعاء ش. الصافية جولة المالية، جوار السفارة السعودية. ت: ٢٤٣٩٩٩

معهد الطليعة النموذجي

Coupon for Free Classified Ads. (All Personal Ads - All Free of Cost)

Please Check the appropriate box: For Sale Required Available For Lease For Hire/Rent

Please Check the appropriate box: Job Required Situation Vacant Car, Bike, Cycle, Van, Truck, etc. Table, Chair, TV, Fridge, Washing machine, Computer, Sofa Set, Rack, Electrical equipment, etc. House, Land, Office Space, Factory, Shops, etc. Tutor teacher, Consultant, Pen pals Plumber, Electrician, Mason's, Carpenter, Painter, Driver, etc. Others Please indicate briefly (e.g. Lost passport, looking for a friend, etc.): _____

Details: _____

Contact Address: _____

Ad. matter: (Max 200 characters/ 25 words/ 5 lines)
Please cut this coupon and send it to Y.T. P.O. Box 2579 - Sanaa.
For further details, please contact Mr. Victor Ebenezer at: 268661/2/3 This coupon is valid up to 30/7/2000

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