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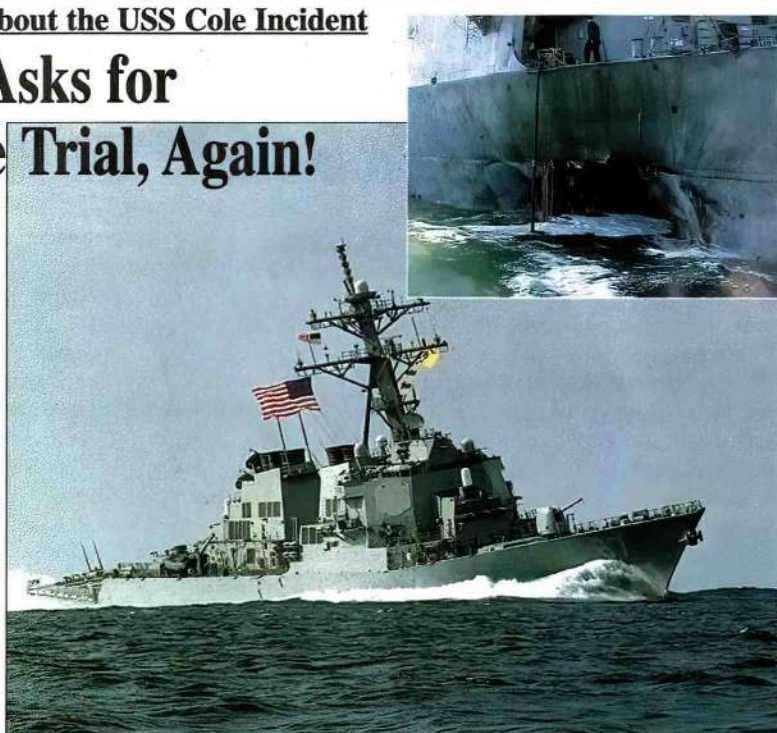
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A Visit that Revealed New Information about the USS Cole Incident

US Delegation Asks for Postponement of Cole Trial, Again!

State Department Deputy Coordinator for Counter-Terrorism, Edmund J. Hull met with President Saleh and Prime Minister Abdulkareem Al-Iryani on Saturday March 10 in a previously unannounced visit to Yemen to discuss developments in the investigation of the USS Cole incident. During the visit, the US delegation, along with the US Ambassador to Yemen, Ms. Barbara Bodine, requested from the Yemeni government the postponement of the trial of the 15 defendants thought to be involved in the USS Cole Destroyer incident. The request to postpone the trial was based on what have been described as 'key confessions' of the defendants about the identification and possible location of the organizers of the attack. The US Ambassador presented the request for postponing the trial to officials in a meeting regarding the latest investigations that took place on Saturday, March 3.

The delegation thanked the leadership and government for their cooperation and the efforts exerted in the investigation of the incident. *Continued on P. 2*



Next Week, Yemen Times Publishes a Supplement on Aden Free Zone

On the occasion of the 2nd anniversary of the Aden Free Zone, YT will be publishing next week a comprehensive supplement focusing on the progress of the Aden Free Zone so far and the projects that lie ahead. The Aden Free Zone was inaugurated by President

Saleh two years ago on 19 March 1999. The second and third phases of the zone are expected to double and triple economic and business activity and in the long run should result in economic growth in the city of Aden in particular, and in Yemen in general.



Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh Concludes a Visit to Belgium

Brigadier General Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh, eldest son of the president and Commander of the Republican Guard, returned from his visit to Belgium that started on Tuesday March 6. During the visit, he made extensive contacts with several high-ranking Belgian military and NATO officials. Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh discussed with the Assistant General Secretary of NATO in the organization's headquarters in Brussels, ways of enhancing bilateral relations in various fields.



The official talks held with the Belgian Minister of Defense, Flahaut Andre, concentrating on bilateral military cooperation, while giving much attention to security and stability issues. The Belgian Minister of Defense is expected to arrive in Sana'a on an official visit to Yemen on the 25th of March to hold talks with a number of Yemeni officials, including his counterpart, Yemeni Minister of Defense, Brigadier General Mohammed Dhaifallah, and President Ali Abdullah Saleh.

Kuwaiti Parliament Speaker Visits Yemen

A Kuwaiti parliamentary delegation headed by Speaker Jassem al-Khurafi arrives in Yemen next Sunday on a visit to Yemen in response to an invitation extended by Speaker of Yemen's parliament Sheikh Abdullah Bin Hussein Al-Ahmar. The visit aims at discussing aspects of parliamentary cooperation between the two countries. The visit is also the first of its kind by a Kuwaiti official at this level.

IMF Expresses Concern about Yemen's Increasing Inflation

In a report issued recently, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) expressed its concern about Yemen's increasing inflation rate. According to the report, Yemen's inflation increased from 5% in 1997 to more than 11% in 2000. It also expressed its disappointment at the slowing pace of economic reforms since the end of 1999. The IMF however also stated that Yemen's economy registered growth of 6.5% at the end of 2000. This was due to the increase of oil prices, hence increasing Yemen's revenues from oil. It estimated that the rate of growth would be 2.4% this year. Yemen is expected to export more than 59.9 million barrels of crude oil this year, which will bring a profit of USD 1.3 billion on the basis of USD 22 per barrel. The IMF attributed the Yemeni economic slow down to the basic weakness

of the businesses and investment climate. It also said that effecting any structural reform to curb poverty requires implementation of reforms at their specified stages, so as to improve the investment climate and attract foreign capital to invest in available fields. The IMF suggested tax reforms to decrease the dependence on oil revenues as the main source of income. The government on the other hand, claims that it has covered part of the foreign debt from USD 10 billion in 1995 to USD 4.9 billion in 1999. Yet the IMF stated that economic progress is possible if the government takes strong measures to limit corruption and open the way for more investment. It also expressed its optimism that settling the border dispute with Saudi Arabia will have long-run positive effects on the economy.

New UK Ambassador Starts Mission in Yemen

Last Friday, March 9th, Mrs. Frances Mary Guy, the new Ambassador of the United Kingdom to Yemen arrived in Sana'a to start her mission as the ambassador appointed by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth. Mrs. Frances Guy has previously worked in several posts at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the UK and in British embassies in Paris, Amman, Khartoum, Bangkok, and Addis Ababa.

Married to Guy Charles Maurice Raybaud, Mrs. Frances Guy was born in 1959 and is the mother of three children. It is worth mentioning that this is her first post as ambassador, even though it will be her third position as a diplomat in the Arab world.



New Japanese Ambassador Arrives in Sana'a

The Government of Japan has recently appointed Mr. Masamitsu Oki as the new ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Yemen. Mr. Oki has been a director of the Loan

Department, Second Division, Director of the Second Mideast Division, Minister at the Embassy of Japan in Saudi Arabia, Minister at the Embassy of Japan in Turkey and was the deputy Director-General in charge of UNESCO and International Affairs at the Ministry of Education before his latest appointment as Ambassador to Yemen.

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Words of Wisdom

"It is absolutely vital to keep politics out of schools and all other service facilities, such as hospitals, social centers, etc. The law stipulates this requirement, but the rulers do not obey the law. Sooner or later, and maybe sooner, the two coalition partners will find themselves involved in a heated competition in these institutions. The fall-out could be costly and de-stabilizing."

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



Our Opinion

Mr. President,

It is Time to Take Action!

The results of the local council elections released by the Supreme Elections Committee signaled a great threat to the ruling party. The trend points to the direction of change in the political structure of the country. Despite the limited participation of the second largest party, the Congressional Party for Reform (Islah) in some districts and provinces, it was able to excel in most of the areas in which it had candidates. The fact that Islah was able to defeat the General People's Congress (GPC) in Mareb governorate for instance, and come close in other governorates could only lead to the conclusion that the people do want change.

This is such a critical time for the leadership of the GPC, represented by the President of the Republic, who is also the president of the ruling party. He said once and again that as the leader of the GPC, he gives much importance to the continuous success and growth of the GPC. But what happened in Taiz, Ibb, Mareb, and other governorate was quite disappointing for him and for the GPC.

Islah was able to win critical and sensitive districts in major cities, including Taiz, in which it was able to win the district around the presidential complex. Doesn't this mean something? Doesn't this reflect the desire of the public for change?

At Yemen Times, we were able to understand that the public has become frustrated with the deteriorating conditions of the economy, security, etc. The government continues to claim that there is great growth in the economy, but the people could only sense more poverty and misery. The public is still asking, "when will we, the people, start to feel the benefits of this economic growth?"

The key point here is that the more the economic and security conditions deteriorate, the less probable it is that GPC will continue its domination, and the more likely that its rivals will compete for power.

Time is passing quickly and we will soon find ourselves in 2003 preparing for the 2nd local council elections and third parliamentary elections. The short timeframe for local councils to launch their projects and develop their regions -while most of the ones who won the seats are yet to figure out what their duties are and where their offices will be- will be the major challenge.

Eventually, the public expects that the local councils will be a means for more corruption, and would provide no services whatsoever, and eventually turn out to be an artificial structure with no tangible effects on their lives. Hence, they will tend to be discouraged in participating in the upcoming elections, or may try to elect the opposition instead of the GPC. This will lead to a major turn-around in the political map. After all, many of the ones who voted for Islah didn't do so because they supported it, but because they disliked GPC. A repetition of this scenario may lead to an upset for GPC not only at the local council level, but also at the parliamentary level.

The coming two years may be extremely critical for our country. If the economic conditions are not to improve, if corruption is not to be reduced, and if reforms in all sectors are not to be applied, then we could expect a smaller gap between the two largest parties. This gap could eventually lead to a coalition of some sort. But it surely is not in favor of the GPC or its leadership.

My personal advice to the president is that it is about time for serious action. Yemenis are getting more desperately frustrated by the government, which is a GPC-based government, by the day. Two years is not a long time, but it surely is enough for serious steps to prevent further deterioration of the economy and the conditions of the common Yemeni citizen.

Mr. President,

It is about time action is taken. Time will pass quickly, and you will see that the people will not withstand the economic burdens and pressures and will vote against your party. The local elections have proven that change is possible, and that people can decide to vote for the opposition in the democratic system your excellency decided to adopt. To avoid this, honest and qualified officials must be appointed to the right posts to ensure that the conditions of the Yemeni people will improve as these two years will be the most critical for the GPC and the political map in Yemen. God knows that this is a sincere advice for the sake of our country. The decision of taking this advice is in your hands. But I am afraid that if it is not taken, the ruling party will be the first to suffer.

International Women's Day Observed

Women's Cultural Forum, in cooperation with Yemeni-German Hospital, held on Sunday a celebration marking International Women's Day on March 8.

Participants in the forum stressed the necessity of women's participation in political and public life in a more active and advanced form.

In her address on the occasion Nabila Az-Zubair stressed that the forum's aims were to give prominence to women's activities in various cultural, social and other creative fields. In addition to that she called for activation of women's creative and cultural potential locally and internationally and for promotion of women's writings.

Engineer and media person Fatima al-Huraibi who had won a seat in local councils' membership in the latest elections, presented her experience in contesting the elections, requested the sincere support of the political parties for women and thanked all parties for voting in her favor.

Engineer al-Huraibi had contested the elections as a candidate of the People's General Congress. She said her interaction with voters in the residential quarters where she



lived had made them feel confident in her ability to carry out her duties.

Many festivities and meetings had been held in various Yemeni governorates to observe International Women's Day on March 8. Meanwhile the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate has, in its statement issued on the occasion, given a call to all parties to enable female journalists to assume the post of Editor-in Chief of newspapers, beginning from the 21st of this month.

The Syndicate stressed that demand, assuring its full support for achieving it. It has emphasized that the demand is in keeping with the spirit of positive interaction with women.

Yemeni Businessmen to Fly to KSA

A group of Yemeni businessmen will fly to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the coming few days to continue discussions pertaining to the investments of Saudi businessmen in the Aden Free Zone as well as to explore the possibility of implementing mutual projects in the area. Mohammed Omar Ba-Mashmouh, Chairman of Aden Chamber of Industry and Commerce said that the Saudi businessmen who visited Yemen recently said they were willing to implement a number of investment projects in Aden, mainly in the field of storage, trade and industry. Ba-Mashmouh added that an area of around 3000 meter has been singled out for the

Saudi investment in the Aden Free Zone whose total area is 8 hectares. He said that an agreement in this regard might be signed in this meeting.

A group of 80 Saudi businessmen visited Yemen last month in which the two sides agreed on the establishment of a Yemeni-Saudi Businessmen Council through which cooperation between them is to be enhanced. During that meeting around 20 Saudi businessmen expressed their willingness to invest in Yemen in different fields as well as expanding the scope of imports and exports between the two countries.

Continued from Page 1:

US Delegation Asks for Postponement of Trial,, Again!

A local security source said that the latest investigations revealed a link between the terrorists involved in the incident with worldwide terrorist groups whose leaders are based in London. Specifically, the sources mentioned the possible link between the USS Cole bombers and the Islamic Ayyan Army that kidnapped 16 tourists in Aden, which resulted in the fiasco that led to the killing of 4 of the tourists.

Sources also revealed that investigations are being carried out between Yemen, Sudan, Eritrea, and Pakistan to reveal the possible routes which terrorists took or take in their international terrorist movements. Investigations so far revealed that one of the key terrorists, Ali Mohamed Al-Ahdal, 29, used to work in the personal status department of Aden Police. He joined Islamic Jihad in 1991 and used to train in weapons usage at one of the Islamic military camps in Lahj.

It is worth mentioning that Yemen signed a counter-terrorism agreement with the United States at the end of 1998. Depending on the response of the government to the postponement request of the US, the trial of the suspects may still be held during the coming few days. "There are extremely tight security measures these days. Just yesterday, security sources said that the road leading to the court where the hearings will take place may be closed from both ends and the area would be protected and guarded from any possible terrorist attacks. However, there was no confirmation saying that the trial will be for the USS Cole incident, but the trial could be for the Church and other smaller bombing incidents."

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CLARIFICATION

With reference to the piece of news published in your distinguished newspaper (Issue no. 9 Dated 26th February 2001) titled "400 Egyptians at Saudi Embassy", the Egyptian Embassy in Sana'a clarifies that none of its diplomatic members have given any comments concerning "that the cause may be that the Saudi Consul had not shown flexibility when completing Egyptian pilgrim's procedures," as was mentioned.

This clarification is published in response to the embassy's request.

AliAbdullahSaleh.com for Sale Starting from \$100,000

Efforts to sell the domain with the name of the president of the republic, H.E. Ali Abdullah Saleh (www.aliabduallahsaleh.com), are underway at all levels. The CEO of the site, Sofia Janselme sent Yemen Times, along with several other Yemen-related websites, emails asking about who may be interested in buying the site with the president's name, starting from

\$100,000.

She claims that she has been in contact with high ranking officials who are thinking of buying the name for more than this amount. "It would be a clever move by a businessman who wants to get closer to the president by constructing a website and using it for the president's publicity and promotion of his achievements, personality, etc."

HRITC Extends Legal and Psychological Help to Female Prisoners

The Human Rights Information & Training Center (HRITC) organized on Thursday in Taiz a workshop on providing legal and psychological help to female prisoners. The initiative of the HRITC is limited in the first phase of the project to the Central Prison in the city and will include other cities in the near future.

"This initiative will help victims of

violence and those who have been unable to defend their rights," said Izzaddin Saeed Al-Asbahi, Chairman of HRITC.

Along with providing them with psychological services next week, the center will be studying prisoners' cases and coordinating with the authorities concerned to find a way to help them.

Continued from page 1

New Japanese Ambassador Arrives in Sana'a

Mr. Oki arrived yesterday night in Sana'a and will start his official assignment immediately after presenting his credentials to President Ali Abdullah Saleh. The newly appointed ambassador of Japan to Yemen intends to employ the considerable expertise that he gained during his diplomatic career in the past to further develop the friendly relations between Yemen and Japan. On the other hand, the government of Japan is supporting the activities of Al-Luhaya Charitable Society in Hodeidah and Shara'ab Al-Ronah

Charitable Society in Taiz by extending financial grants to these two societies to fund the implementation of two projects, in their areas estimated at US\$ 55,454. Agreements to this effect were signed at the Embassy of Japan yesterday by Mr. Ahmad Bourjy, Chairman of Al-Luhaya Society, Mr. Abdulhamid Mohammed Farhan, Director of Public Relations of Shara'ab Al-Ronah Charitable Society and Mr. Yoshiaki Hata, Chargé d' Affairs of the Embassy of Japan in Sana'a.

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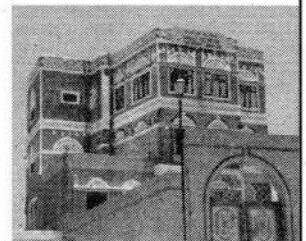
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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (UNDP)

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

Community Based Regional Development is inviting applications for the following post in Central Office Sana'a.

CDIF Programme Officer – Sana'a Office

This position is open to Yemeni nationals Only

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Community Based Regional Development is one of the four major components of the Poverty Alleviation and Employment Generation Program. The aim of the CBRD is to assist local communities in five selected regions in Yemen, to participate in setting-up participatory development institutional framework as a means of poverty alleviation within the communities. Moreover, communities will be capacitated to undertake planning, implementation and set-up of development funds within their regions.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Post title: Programme Officer – Community Development Investment Fund, Central Community Support Team

Duty station: Sana'a (with extensive travel in the country)

Background: The UNDP and the Government of Yemen have undertaken a joint innovative and community based programme for poverty elimination. Its main emphasis is on helping poor communities to create livelihood and sustainable incomes through setting up community Development associations (CDAs) that will start a process of wealth building and capital accumulation for reinvestment, supplemented with micro credit facilities for poor households. The CDAs will use traditionally acceptable forms of production management such as the share system. Community animators will be selected by local communities and trained. There will be five community support teams to stimulate an expanding demonstration programme in each of five environmentally distinct regions of Yemen. Over a five-year period it is planned that the CDAs and their federations at higher levels will take over the management of the entire programme.

Qualification: University degree in a development or engineering related field, and 10 years of experience with investment programmes and project planning, implementation and control in the private sector, NGO or development banks, in addition to experience with participatory approaches in community-based development. Full mastery of English, at least functional knowledge of Arabic, and mastery of computer techniques. The latter must include UNDP-approved spreadsheet and database software (in particular the MS Office suite of applications), and MS Project, and a working knowledge of Internet/intranet systems. Good reporting techniques. Flexibility and acceptance of new ideas a great asset.

Duties and responsibilities

The Programme Officer will work under the supervision of the CTL/NTL and will:

1. Act as the Deputy Director of the Fund;
2. Assist the CTL/NTL in elaborating the legal status of the Fund and in setting it up as an autonomous body allowing for community participation;
3. Help develop simple and transparent review procedures for project approval, follow-up and monitoring with the help of relevant Programme personnel and the community sanduq system;
4. Ensure proper training of community animators and CDA officials in project management;
5. Ensure proper reporting of fund activities on a regular basis.

Interested candidates are requested to contact Community Based Regional Development Programme office at Sana'a for details and Job Descriptions of the post. Applications should be attached with detailed Curriculum Vitae, and to be forwarded to:

Community Based Regional Development Office
Poverty Alleviation Programme
Amman St., Opposite Al-Mankel Restaurant
Bldg. Next to Al-Nahdha School
Tel: 206 271, 408 559 or 216 222
Fax: 209 487 or 400 384
Sana'a

Applications should be received not later than 20 march 2001. Applications received after this date will not be considered. Only those candidates who strictly meet the requirements could apply and acknowledgment will only be sent to short listed applicants meeting the requirements of the post.



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Continued from last week

Sheikh Abdullah Sa'atar to YT:

"Many a coup de etat gives power to persons who have no administrative, scientific or educational experience. All their qualifications are "prison, tank, club and a bragging media.!!"

Q: What are the internal obstacles facing Islamic movements?

A: With regard to internal problems I believe that they are blown out of all proportions. Some come to depict disputes and controversies inside the Islamic movement, which is not true. They wish that the movement will crack up which is a vain hope. The Islamic movement is very much united. If any person is found indulging in nefarious activities and is reported to be of the movement, at the end he is declared to be an intruder on the Islamic movement. Furthermore, reports and condemnations issued by Islamic movements do not hesitate to inflict the severest penalty on such perpetrators more than reports of the secularist movements.

Many an act of sabotage and kidnapping is reported to be plotted by Islamic members. However, documents proving this and the identity of those perpetrators are not made public to prove the involvement of Islamic movements in these acts.

Q: How can we support the movement on the basis of the individual?

A: Backward and third world countries view the election race and the peaceful transfer of power as an "exchange of seats". However, we view this as a way to find competent, qualified and sincere persons who can better manage the affairs of the people. The point is not to replace a person by another one, but to have a civilized race. We focus on quality not quantity. So it is only through physical and mental hard work and sincerity that things change and the movement gains power.

Islamists have attained high positions in universities, schools, hospitals, and other establishments and institutions. The Islamic cadre is discernible everywhere and in all fields. This is power in our view and is not only a rush to reign and assume a post while you know nothing about it. Many a coup de etat gives power to persons who have no administrative, scientific or educational experience. All their qualifications are "prison, tank, club and a bragging media.!!"

Q: Does Islah have a project to rule in future? What is the program laid down to achieve that goal?

A: We are part of a nation. We believe in the course that Yemen has chosen for the peaceful transfer of power and for upholding the constitution and laws in force. We work within the political framework and are fully known to the people. He who has any comment is

requested to tell us his view. We have MPs and have already participated in power. So "What are the mistakes that can be taken on us?"

Our program is to adhere to the constitution and work according to the rules and regulations of the country.

Q: What is the relationship of al-Eyman University with Islah?

A: Many a person relates al-Eyman university and mosques to Islah. We say that al-Eyman university is a project to qualify academic cadre for Yemen, especially as there is a marked downfall in the number of scientists in the language, law of distribution of estate, science of Hadith. Yemen is in need of people qualified in these fields. al-Eyman University is an Islamic university and whoever feels interested and meets the conditions is welcome to join this university. Mosques are the houses of God and not those of Islah.

Q: I am sure you've read the "al-Nasihah" book. What is the credibility of that book? Why did the writer of the book cover his identity by using another name "Sadek Amin"? Is he afraid of you and is there any terrorism in Islah?

A: If we are to say that the book is right or wrong, there should be someone to talk to. However, the writer is not known and the printing house is not written on the book which is against the Print and Publication Law. The book is part of the conspiracy against the Islamic movement in Yemen. The movement has never indulged in clashes with the authorities. There are many great scholars and wise figures who are open to discussion. Therefore, there is no basis for all that is written in that book.

Q: Will you please elaborate on the content of the book?

A: The book says that there is terrorism, dictatorship and oppression imposed by the Islamic movement on its dissenting members. However, this is not at all true. The book indicates that these members are afraid of suppression. But there has never been anyone harmed after dissenting from the movement. An illustration in point is the current culture Minister who used to be a member in the movement before the establishment of the Islah party. Did the Islamic Brethren harm him when he left them?

Every body is free to join or leave the movement. So the writer of the book wants actually to gain instant fame. There is not much truth in it. He said

that I was a terrorist and that I abused the public wealth and I said "Have you got any proof?" If he has any proof why doesn't he publish it or submit it to courts?!

Q: And why was it put out for circulation just before the elections?

A: After the Soviet Union disintegrated some started claiming that Islam was the new enemy. Anti-Islam organizations started propagating views against Islam in the western countries. Some people want to join and come close to the west for fighting Islam on the pretext of fighting terrorism and fanaticism.

Q: How do you see your relations with President Ali Abdullah Saleh and the authority after the elections are over and the referendum on constitutional amendments?

A: Political affairs are settled through institutions not by individuals. We have the Shoora Council, Supreme Authority and the General Secretary to declare our stand. We have also an official spokesman for Islah.

As a member of Islah and of Islah's Supreme Authority I say that Islah's relationship with the President has been very strong for a long time. We are determined to keep it as strong as ever. The relationship with authority should be based on cooperation, appreciating the good and fighting the bad. Besides, Islah has always been a supporter of the president since the secessionist war in 1994 and then after that in building the modern Yemen.

Q: How strongly are you going to adhere to your electoral agenda, and how are you going to carry that out?

A: We will abide by what we have introduced in our program in the local councils depending on the means available. However, this should be based on cooperation by the state institutions. If the Finance Ministry and Central Bank do not allow projects, nobody and no party can carry out anything.

Q: In the pre-election period there has been a heated campaign against Islah by the GPC newspapers. Islah was accused of fanaticism, taking Islam as a cover, corruption, etc. In your opinion what is the state of the game after the elections?

A: They can say what they like if only they have the proof. It is not right to accuse a person if you have no proof against him. If they have any proof they will never hesitate to publish or mention it in public.

What does fanaticism mean in their opinion? Does it mean that whoever abides by Sunnah is a fanatic? Does it mean whoever prays is a fanatic? We want to know exactly what fanaticism and terrorism mean in their opinion?

Q: Is not this a sign of a confrontation between Islah and GPC? Do you think there will be another strategic alliance between the two parties?

A: We do hope that there won't be any confrontation among the parties. We dream of a peaceful Yemen where no single drop of blood is shed. We pin our hopes on the president to push this forward and control things on the basis of Sharia' (Islamic law).

Q: After statements by Mr. Nasr Taha Mustafa, chairman of strategic studies regarding the Thakafiah issue, his center was considerably affected and its publications stopped. Is this a signal of suppressing the hardline group against the moderate ones inside Islah?

A: First and foremost there is no such thing as a hardline group and a moderate group in Islah. The issue of al-Thakafiah was taken to court to be settled. We had the view that this person had violated the constitution and the Shara'a Allah. So we filed a case against him in court. Sheikh Abdul Majeed al-Zandani was the first to call



for his trial and also the first to be attacked by many people who did not understand our stand.

With regards to Nasr Taha, I have the right to tell him that he was wrong. We are in a party with regulations that should be upheld and respected. However, nobody harmed Mr. Nasr or accused him.

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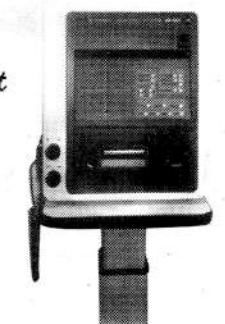
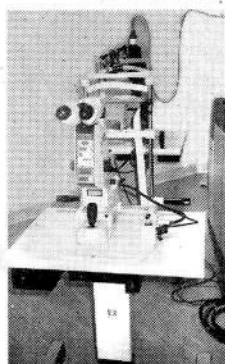
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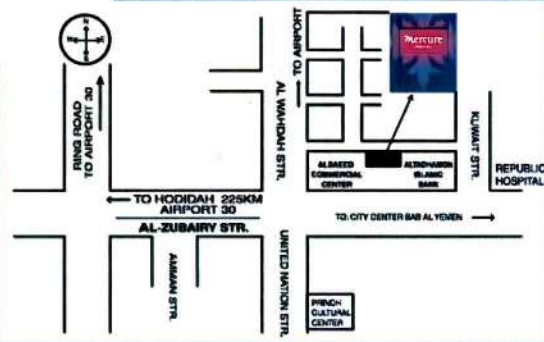


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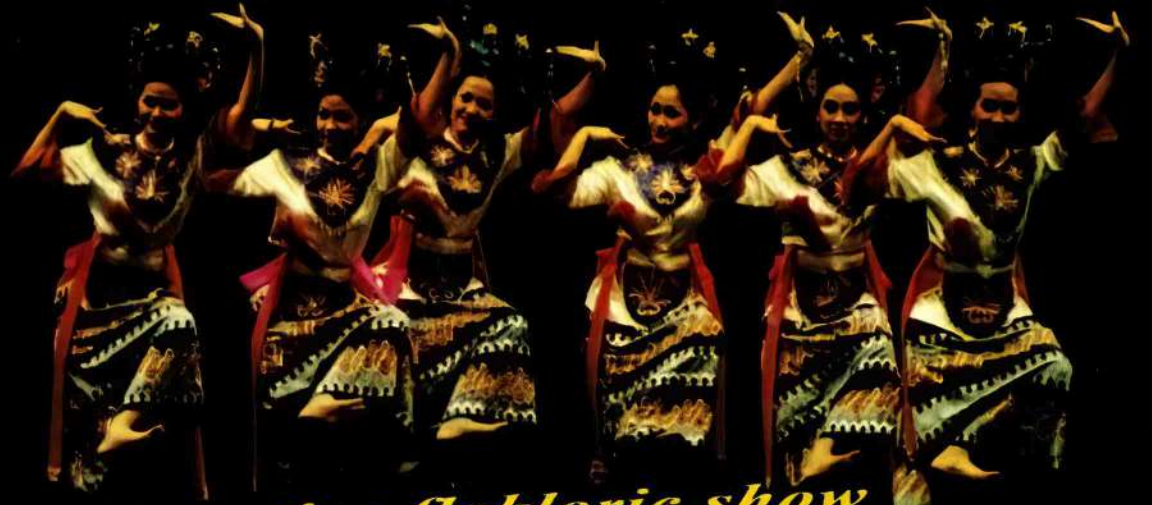


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Somali Benadir Refugees Complain



Abucar Said Abubaker
The Leader of the
Benadir Community in
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Having read the interview that Mohamed Bin Sallam of Yemen Times filed with Mr. Hnoushivaran Daneshvar, the UNHCR representative in Yemen, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Refugees Convention coming into effect, we're more than convinced that a major portion of the criticism that the local UNHCR office is facing is justified. Here, we explain the reasons.

There is a contrast to what is going on for example, in Kenya, Ethiopia, Egypt, and Syria, where the UNHCR offices are very keen to give humanitarian assistance to the refugees, and to arrange resettlement for them in immigrant countries such as the United States of America, Canada, Australia, and Western Europe. The local UNHCR office's objectives and activities are focussed on a determined group of refugees made up of mostly Iraqi nationals, who are at the top of the classification. Nevertheless, the remaining group of refugees, made up mostly of Somalis, whose cases differ from one another in many ways, benefit the least from the UNHCR's assistance. They are supposed to be ineligible to apply for migration to the above-mentioned countries under refugee and humanitarian program. Instead, the UNHCR offices in Sanaa and in Aden arrange for their repatriation.

For that reason, the whole mission of the UNHCR in Yemen has become a source of frustration to the majority of the refugees, especially the Benadir refugees who have been, undeniably, oppressed by the ethnic disorder in Somalia since 1991. They require the greatest attention because they have as yet no prospect of returning home due to the fact that their original homeland became a center of tribal conflict, and their houses are still illegally occupied by armed militias of the warring factions. Who, more than these unprotected

ed people, can fulfill the criteria established for resettlement purposes? Human Rights are Human Rights whatever the color, ethnicity or religion of the human being involved. Obviously, the local UNHCR office has taken an over simplified view of their case in the belief that they are in their second home country. Does that conclusion follow a process of logical reasoning in the light of the actual problems they are facing in terms of security? As a member of the Benadir community living in Yemen, I try to review once again our tragedy with the hope that it will lead to a better understanding of our case and a proper assessment.

For that purpose, let me begin with a description of the effects of the civil war in Somalia on our community and region. It's generally believed that the war was intended solely for the purpose of invading a region that belonged to an unarmed people, for occupation and plunder.

It's well known that the vicious and murderous civil war in Somalia took place in Mogadisho (the capital) where most of the Benadir community lived. After the overthrow of the regime, the tribal militias entered the city from the countryside or rural areas and captured the two eldest districts "Hamar Weyn" and "Shingani".

Then, indiscriminately and with great cruelty and violence, they butchered, raped, robbed, looted, and virtually reduced the urbanized Benadir community to slave-prisoners, especially those who could not escape the horror. In addition, those savages (most of whom are similarly classified as refugees like us) virtually destroyed the country and turned it into a desert and human butcher-house. The place that once reflected the beauty and historical background of the capital of Somalia, and that was the center of the old civilization during the thousand year history of the Benadir region, which in the ancient period and until recently included all coastal areas including the old cities of Somalia such as Mogadisho, Merca, Brava and Kisimaio, and was inhabited by Benadir sub-communities, was turned into a waste land. Subsequently, the tragic advent of civil war in

Somalia in 1991, completely changed the map of the region.

For fear of our lives, we left our country of origin for Yemen in 1992 along with a great many refugees of Yemeni origins who shared with us our agony. Our sufferings were due to loss of relatives, homeland, property, food, etc. Nevertheless, one thing has been constant throughout our living death in Yemen: the continued refusal of UNHCR to support our request for resettlement in the United States of America like our fellow-citizens who were taken from Kenya under the US refugee program. We have no less rights to be protected from those savages who were capable of such barbarity. In reality, our concern is our survival in a hostile world. In those dark days of the uprising in Somalia the press all over the world, especially in neighboring countries, was concerned with the fate of minority groups living in Somalia. And in one of the newspapers in Kenya we read:-

The coastal people have been clearly singled out for extremely harsh treatment by the Somali faction which controls their region, and this is due to a long standing ethnic antagonism between the Somalis and the coastal people. The armed Somali factions (made up mostly of young nomads) envy or resent the perceived wealth of these settled commercial people. For those who have succeeded in fleeing to Kenya and beyond, it is very unlikely that they will ever find a place in Somali society again. In the course of the civil war and anarchy, armed Somalis have made it abundantly clear that historical evidence notwithstanding, they consider the coastal people to be foreigners.

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Refugee Convention coming into effect, we expect that the local UNHCR office should be much more aware of its responsibility in implementing its program of assistance. The problem is not that the needs are far greater than the available resources, as Mr. Daneshvar has claimed, but it is, rather, that there has been a failure to extend assistance to all refugees whether they live in camps or urban areas, a practice

which is often not feasible when those (individuals or organizations) who have been entrusted with such delicate tasks have not the ability to be compassionate with the refugees or feel pity for them, and are determined only to protect their own interests. As a result, the activities of the community centers, especially the activities of the refugee health centers, appears to fall short of expectations. The refugee health center in Sanaa, for example requires not only a sufficient and competent number of doctors who have a great range of experience in the sanitation field, but also a well furnished pharmacy as well as working hours that can benefit the entire community. The four doctors now engaged in the center are scarcely contributing to the successful achievement of the project. On the other hand, it was really very surprising to read in the above-mentioned interview that the local UNHCR gives assistance to some 51,623 Somali refugees mostly in food, shelter, medical care, education etc. To begin with, the figure seems to be higher than expected. Perhaps, it also includes all Somali refugees who have been repatriated over the past 5 years as well as many others who have already left Yemen because of the US visa lottery or sponsorship or even to seek adventure in the Gulf States, especially Saudi Arabia. As for assistance, it could be said that the UNHCR representative's statement has only complicated the situation. In fact, many Somali refugees who, previously, were subsisting on petty monthly remittances from their close relatives living abroad, now have to face the cutting-off of such remittances in the belief that they actually receive assistance from UNHCR. But the facts speak the opposite.

In conclusion, as Benadir refugees (subject to persecution in their home country and now facing actual security problems) we are encouraged by Mr. Daneshvar's final comments on refugees in which he accepts their needs, hopes, aspirations, and rights. We wish to renew our request for resettlement, and hope that our case will be presented to all immigrant countries, especially the US, for consideration.

Election of Shura Council Members Islah Sets new Initiative for Political Coalition

Mohammed Hatem Al-Qadhi
Yemen Times
mhalqadhi@hotmail.com

A well-informed source at the Yemeni presidency stated last Thursday that the Yemeni leadership intends to create a new mechanism for the election of Shura council members instead of appointment by the president, which was allowed by the recent constitutional amendments passed on referendum last month. The amendments stipulate that the president has the right to appoint the shura council members. The source added that the leadership was serious about this and a draft law which could be passed by President Ali Abdullah Saleh late this year is being studied and proposes the election of 111 members of the Shura council. The sources expected that, according to the new mechanism, the 7032 members of the local councils, both at district as well as governorate levels will elect the members of the Shura council in which Yemen will be one electoral constituency.

The idea is expected to be welcomed by all political parties that criticized the appointment of the Shura council members during the constitutional amendments debates. The idea of giving the Shura council some of parliament's privileges was ruthlessly criticized too.

Political observers believe this measure will embroil the country in the turmoil of another political fight as such a procedure needs further constitutional amendments.

Sources at the PGC welcomed late last week the declaration of the Islah party concerning the finishing-off of the strategic coalition between the two parties. The Secretary General of the Islah, Mohammed Abdullah Al-Yadomi declared in an interview with Al-Jazera Satellite Channel last Wednesday the death of the coalition between Islah and PGC after the vio-

lent incidents that took place between them during the recent local elections. He described the so-called "strategic coalition" between the two parties as a mere "political joke", adding that such a coalition created a lot of problems for his party. He also held PGC accountable for the irregularities and violence that coincided with the recent local elections. He stressed that such action on the part of the PGC might force Islah and other opposition parties to boycott the 2003 parliamentary as well as local elections.

Mr. Al-Yadomi presented a new initiative to rebuild the political coalition between his party and other parties including PGC and YSP, adding that there are certain predetermined principles for such a coalition. He added that such an initiative should be based on the neutrality of military forces in elections or otherwise military people should be given the right to nominate or they should be banned from voting altogether, limiting their role to ensuring that elections are legitimate. He stressed that if the military position remains the same and in favor of the PGC, other political parties will be seriously affected. Al-Yadomi also called for fighting against the financial as well as administrative corruption that perverts all government offices and for the neutrality of official media and for resisting all aspects of normalization with Israel. Al-Yadomi indicated that such things could destroy any coalition between Islah and any other party.

Besides this, he revealed for the first time that Islah was pressurized by PGC into taking part in the 1997 parliamentary elections, adding that PGC officials told them that if Islah boycotted the elections, a state of emergency would be declared and that the democratic margin would be contracted.

In this way, Islah has succeeded in putting a new test to PGC in administering the political game in the country. The question that remains now is: who will hang the bell on the cat's neck?

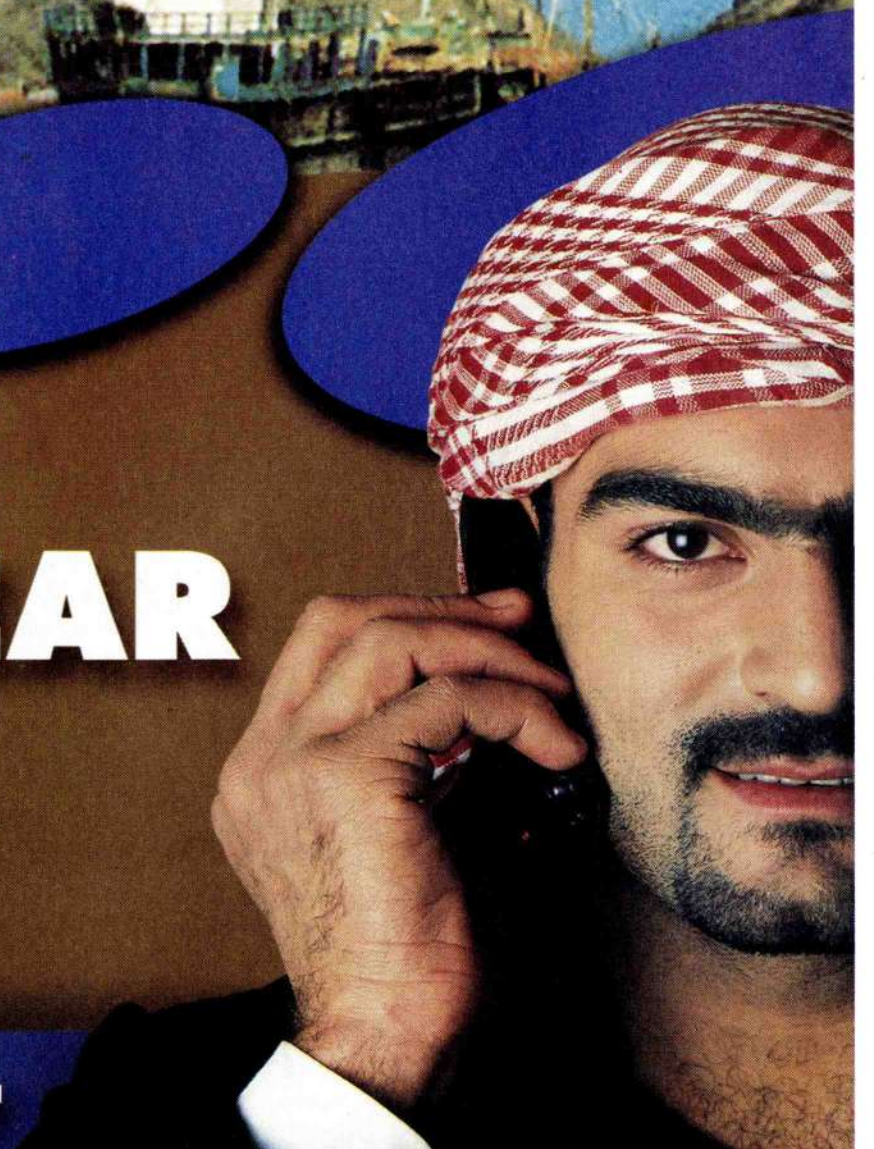
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«بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم»

«يا أيتها النفس المطمئنة ارجعي إلى ربك راضية مرضية فأودخلني في عبادي وأودخلني جنتي»

ببالغ الحزن والأسى يتقدم السيد / تيم توماس، الرئيس والمدير العام لشركة

كنيديان نكسن بتروليم يمن

وكافة موظفيها ومنتسبيها بأحر التعازي القلبية وعظيم المواساة إلى

الأستاذ / علي محمد السحقي

المدير التنفيذي بالشركة، في وفاة المغفور لها بإذن الله تعالى "والدته".

والتي وافتها المنية فجر يوم الجمعة الموافق 9 مارس 2001م في مدينة صنعاء.

نتمنى من الله العلي القدير أن يسكن الفقيدة فسيح جناتة ويلهم أهلها وذويها الصبر والسلوان

«إنا لله وإنا إليه راجعون»

CONDOLENCE

Canadian Nexen Petroleum Yemen



With deep sorrow and grief, Mr. Tim Thomas, President and General Manager of Canadian Nexen Petroleum Yemen and all the Company's staff extend their deep sympathy and condolences to

Mr. Ali Mohamed Sohaiki,

the Executive Director of Canadian Nexen Petroleum Yemen on the death of his mother who passed away on

Friday early morning, March 9th 2001 in Sana'a City.

We pray to Almighty Allah to rest her soul in Peace.

COMMON SENSE

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

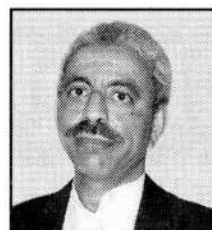
The Taliban: The Totalitarianism of Islam

That Islam came to counter ignorance, hypocrisy and tyranny, no one can deny but the most ignorant. However, since Islam was brought into this world as a lasting religious phenomenon, the most pure and clear-cut Islamic elements arose that declared themselves to be the puritanical personification of the creed. All throughout Islamic history one will find such closed minded groups wreaking havoc, and displaying an appalling taste for violence, bloodshed and pilferage, of which Islam is completely innocent. Over the ages these overzealous members of the creed have been generally contained, thanks to the very child-like stubbornness to pursue what may be regarded as the anathema of Islam, that kept the faithful generally in line with the more tolerant and comprehensible tenets that have made the religion the fastest spreading religion to date. But, thanks to substantial funding, the prodding by elements of non-Moslem clandestine cults (including the international Zionist establishment, in its discreet form) and the ignorance of those who have provided them with substantial financial support, this persistent virus among the faithful has become increasingly apparent and has worked its way to an international level. This reflects a sadistic cult that surely has adulterated the humanistic and cultural characteristic of Islam and projected Islam in a manner that surely does no

service to the religion or to the goal of unifying the Moslem nation in spite of all the obstacles that it encounters today, many of which come from within. It is from this that the Taliban of Afghanistan regrettably comes. It is indeed a serious threat to Islam that such "puritanism" is allowed to prevail within the Nation of Islam – the nation of peace, brotherhood and tolerance. The nature of this kind of Islamic puritanism has not changed over the centuries, and often the rise of such groups has been smeared with the blood of the faithful in such gory ways, that one is bound to believe that there is no way God All Mighty can condone such terror. These groups have over the centuries carried out ugly massacres, not against the enemies of Islam, but among adherents of the faith and more often than not were easily overwhelmed as sensible Moslems overcame these groups and sent them underground. Ironically, these groups have helped to do the work of outside enemies of Islam from within, succeeding in doing what the West has been trying to do to Islam for centuries, since the Moslem armies reached the proximity of Paris some 1300 years ago. In fact, many chroniclers contend that the latest surge of Moslem "puritanism" has its roots in British intelligence work during the "Golden" Age of Imperialism, when British intelligence officers in the Middle East found a ready ear amongst the faithful who claimed to be working towards bringing Islam back to its pure and uncorrupted form as "practiced by the Prophet Mohammed (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) and the early disciples". Nothing is further from the truth. The form of Islam preached by the followers of this sadistic puritanism has done great harm, killing thousands of innocent people as they plundered here and there through-

out the Moslem World, on the premise that even Moslems who do not follow their misconceptions of Islam are "heathens" and thus their blood and property are sanctified. Even in the midst of the heart of the Moslem world, pilgrims on their way to Mecca have been raided by these bloodthirsty vagrants (thousands of Yemenis on their way to Mecca in the late Twenties of the last Century fell victim to such groups) and no mercy was spared against the old, the timid and the women, who fell victims to these high-way robbers who have done such harm to themselves and the world of Islam that God could never forgive them. Not only are they destroyers of human life, even among their own brethren, but they go on a rampage destroying centuries of culture. For example, these fanatics despise domes or graves of important Moslem personalities over the ages who are highly regarded by other Moslems for their contributions to Islam or for their piety and deep faith in Allah. These so called fundamentalists, however, regard such graves as a form of idol worship, which must be uprooted. In fact, they are ready to call anyone who visits the grave of a long lost relative as anti-Islamic and will insist that the visitor should be killed. It is this kind of ignorance that has driven heretics like the Taliban, who have wreaked destruction and senseless bloodshed in Afghanistan, to introduce a totalitarian form of Islam that closes the doors to all forms of freedom and human rights, which Islam had in fact introduced to the world, when the world was still dominated by tyrants in the East and the West. Thus the destruction of centuries of cultural monuments by the Taliban should not be regarded as anything new, but as a clear indication of the destructive nature of the likes of the Taliban who are found everywhere in the Moslem world today, thanks to the lucrative funding they

have access to (It is no secret where this funding is coming from to most Moslems) and thanks to obvious Western clandestine support, because of the destructive nature that characterizes these groups, which serves Western interests by bringing division among the oil and other mineral rich Moslem countries, and to keep Islam under control. It is for certain that if the funding line for these groups is cut – and it is not a mystery to most Moslems and probably most Western intelligence agencies where this funding is coming from, then these groups will vanish into the underground again. What is important is to stress that this kind of sadistic puritanism is not worth the respect of true faithful Moslems, who understand the humanistic and tolerant spirit that Islam insists should be the motto that drives any Islamic missionary work. Anything to the contrary deserves to be shunned and damned by all Moslems, as well as non-Moslems. The sad fact is that these groups are farther from the Prophet Mohammed's (P) teachings than any non-Moslem enemy of Islam can be attributed to be, because they rely on a tyrannical form of rule, to which even their own constituents are not free to question or argue against and their operations lack any form of transparency. Moreover, their insistence on creating sensationalism to attract the ill-informed to their fold or to embezzle whatever they can get are as far from Islam as anything can be. It is worth noting however, that in situations where Moslem shrines (such as the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem and some important shrines in India – with people in them sometimes) were burned by fanatics of other faiths, the international outrage was far less apparent! Surely, the early Moslems who entered Afghanistan had seen those cultural monuments and once the people had adopted Islam peacefully, Moslems throughout the ages saw no logic or justification for destroying monuments that had withstood the ravages of time and showed the world that there was once a great people who trod the land of Afghanistan, who had a higher level of culture than the Taliban and their likes could ever claim to have.



DEVIL'S ADVOCATE

By Sharif Akram

LOCAL ELECTIONS AND REFERENDUM: An illusion or steps for democracy...

Achieving democracy and trying to make it work is not an easy task. The democratic countries of today have worked hard for it. In France for instance, it took 200 hundred years to stabilize a republican democratic system. Compared with others, we are a baby democracy, trying to walk on our own two feet. Considering the environment that we are in, our route to achieve democracy is even harder, and there are internal and external obstacles, and interest circles that will be extremely delighted about the dark future of Yemeni democracy. We have to be thankful to our leaders for organizing the local elections, for it really paves the way for the emancipation of ordinary people, to give them the chance to govern themselves. For the constitutional amendments, I strongly believe that constitutions are for the people, and they can be changed in the interest of the people and the country. But changing the constitution should not create unequal opportunities, it should not change the balance of power of the institutions of the state, it should not lead the country to an illusionist democracy, in which the people are just the audience. Democracy is like an interactive play, in which all parts of the cast perform, in perfect harmony with the audience. Constitutions, States, Governments, Parliaments are for the people, they are not higher than the people, they are there because of the people, they are there to serve the people in accordance with the will of the people... During the last elections, many sad and unwanted events took place in

many parts of the country. I have many questions, which need many answers... First, why did our wise leaders rush into local elections, which are a complicated task even in stable democracies? Why didn't anyone listen to the advice of the International NGOs and donor countries that said, "there is not enough time to hold local elections and you should postpone them"? Why did we organize everything at the last moment and face lots of problems during the elections? Were all these killings and armed conflicts needed in order to win a chair in the local council? And actually, what is the real meaning of that chair? Will it really put us, the people, inside the decision making process in local authorities? Or will it be only a puppet council whose sole role will be justifying the decisions taken by the appointed governor or director? Why did irregularities and fraud claims appear? Weren't the financial resources and media of the state enough for the ruling party to win the elections? Why were soldiers taken from certain districts to vote in other parts of the country towards the end of the voting process? Why did the ally of the main party, create such a big fuss after the elections? What went wrong? Why did they reject the results immediately after the elections? Why did they take their step back? Now, and two weeks after the elections, why aren't we able to know the exact results for the local council elections at district and governorate levels? We are still waiting for the answers.

Living with Imagination

Saeed Hassan Awadh
Aden Container Terminal
Finance Department

People around the world have a weekend which they enjoy with their friends, relatives, families and their children. In other words it is a day on which they relax from the exhaustion of the working days of the week. Normally people spend and enjoy their weekend in places where they can feel comfort, like the beaches or public gardens. But here in Yemen, the weekend starts on Thursday and runs until Friday. As for me I don't chew Qat and I hate the bad character of the Qat chewers. Whenever I try to go out on Thursday with my car, I meet in the streets some people who drive like crazy, hurrying either for the Qat market for buying Qat, or if it is already bought, hurrying to attend the Qat session with their friends. It is a common experience chewing at noon and after noon, if we go round the cities we see some gentlemen who have, after lunch, escaped from their children & families and are sitting on the sidewalks with a packet beside them containing Qat and having on their other side a bottle of mineral water (Shamlan), themselves on an empty can or a big stone and wearing tattered clothes. When they start chewing they seem to be far away from any problems. If ever you try to listen to their nonstop chatter it seems as if they are in another world, they will promise many things without fulfilling them, as it is only hypothetical things that come close to them during Qat chewing. In fact, these two days should be spent in the company of their children but they avoid home. Some chewers chew Qat at their homes. They occupy inner chambers with their friends by expelling their children outside without any entertainment till the night. All those above mentioned bad habits deprive me from enjoying these two days as a weekend of happiness. And I am accustomed to remain home except in the nights, when the spirits of the Qat chewers begin to recede.

Letters to the Editor

Clean the Airport Toilets Please!!

I am a regular visitor to Yemen from Australia and I also bring small tourist groups to Yemen. Even though it is difficult at present to promote Yemen as a tourist destination, I believe in the longer term potential of Yemen as a unique tourist destination. I understand that resources are limited within the country for promotion of tourism. However, sometimes it is small things that can make a big difference. The state of the toilet facilities at the Sanaa International Airport creates such a bad impression for arriving and departing tourists. The facilities are of a very low standard. They are poorly maintained and inadequately serviced. The smell is nauseating. One of the criteria that many travelers apply in judging the level of sophistication of a country is the state of its plumbing. How difficult would it be for the cleanliness of the toilet facilities at the airport to be achieved? Small quantities of disinfectant cleaning agents, deodorants and soap can make much of a difference. The first and last impressions can be the most enduring of impressions. Who is responsible for attending to this issue, which affects tourists impressions of the country's standards?

Mariam Hardwick

Response to "Crystals" Column

Dear Sir, I read the article of "blue eyes and blond hair only allowed" and found that the article contains a little bit of criticism. After all, we should not forget that these are also families and have their own problems. We should let them solve them alone. I think that writing an article insulting those families and generalizing international women as a whole to be bad, is a greater evil than what they are doing to their husbands. However it is not something new that we Yemenis like to insult

the outside world. And that is not enough. In addition, we still continue to act against them in a bad way when they come as tourists to our country. That is the opinion of the outside world, and instead of proving the opposite - we publish articles against them. I say this because I care about the opinion of Yemen Times. Here in the US many Americans have read this article. Please be more objective and constructive in your attitude and approach.

Osamah Alsaadeh
Sama33@yahoo.com

Dear Osamah,

The viewpoint only reflects the opinion of the column writer. However, we did submit your opinion to the writer, Mr. Mohamed Kadri. —The Editor

Dear Editor,

I just wanted to say that I am an American female that reads your paper everyweek. The reason I do is that I work and live in a city that is 90% Yemeni and I like to keep up on things that go on. Today I read in your paper, an article entitled "Blonde hair and Blue eyes only"? This leaves me confused. I work with these "Muslim" men everyday here in the United States and if that is the way they act and treat women, then I'm proud to be an American. If you don't mind let me tell you a little story. I have a boyfriend from Yemen. I have been in love with him and he with me for about 2 years. Because of his family and religion we could not let anyone know about it. Well, his brother found out and made him go back to Yemen just last month. I understand that religion is strong in your country and I was not raised that way, that is not my fault. I understand that most Yemenis are concerned about life the American way, that too is not my fault. This country could really use a lesson in life from the people of Yemen. There is a lot for everyone to learn but forbidding people who

love each other from being happy is no life for anyone. I believe that the Quran says you shouldn't judge another person. It is not your right. Only God has that right (I'm sorry if I bore you but nobody seems to be able to explain these things to me!!) Another thing is that in the past two years that I have worked with these Yemeni Muslim men, they have offered money, gifts, or anything else to women including myself in exchange for sex. Some of the girls I work with have fallen for these rather handsome men and some have children by them that the men disown so that his wife back home won't find out, or his family. Some of the men admit to being married while others say they are not. Out of curiosity I have asked these men why they cheat on their wives and why they lie to their families. They answer that they are here for about 2-3 years before they see their wives again, or they want to be with someone that their family doesn't approve of. I know that the women who are raising their kids back home and being faithful to the men would not approve of this and it bothers me that it happens. I do admit the majority of American women make the choice to have sex with these men, and it is not looked on as bad here because we as a society do not require our people to follow God or his beliefs. I just don't understand why it is so bad that if these Yemeni men want to marry in our country and they can find a woman who can be faithful and love him and take care of him, that it can't be accepted by the people of Yemen? The main reason I am writing is because I never read in your paper the real life events happening in the United States concerning Yemenis here that I would like to share a little about it with you. I do not intend harm against the people but would like to relay to you what really happens here and my opinion.

Mickeala E.
KuschiK@aol.com

GPC & Islah: From Coalition to Confrontation



Jalal Al-Sharaabi
Yemen Times

Many politicians agree that the coalitions that Yemen has experienced in the past have affected democracy and the political balance and have weakened the opposition's role. This experience has resulted in a number of negative phenomena that have made the democratic experience and the ballot boxes a matter of bargaining among the coalition parties: GPC, YSP and Islah following the 1993 elections, and between the GPC and Islah following the 1997 elections. Despite the political leaders' rejection of such coalitions, the political structure of parties before 1990 made parties seek coalition and coordination with the ruling GPC in all political matters because they realized that democracy in Yemen is not genuine even if they score good results in the elections. Can we consider what happened during the last elections between the GPC and Islah as a sign of a divorce between the two sides of the coalition? In fact, the GPC seems to be

used to accusing the opposition and those who rebel against it and even harming them like what happened to the YSP. Presently, the GPC is accusing the Islah of coordinating with the YSP which portends a confrontation. It has been obvious that the recent local council elections resulted in a weak democracy. During the elections names of dead people were enrolled as voters and the army, the media and public property were openly exploited by the ruling party. It is feared that the coalition between the GPC and Islah will end in the same way the previous coalition with the YSP ended. From the coalition to confrontation, the period until the next parliamentary or local council elections will be remarkable for tension and early reactions. What happened in Al-Haimah, Al-Radhama and other districts is a message that must be grasped by all. The army will never be able to silence the Islah if the latter bares its teeth. The Scientific Institutes, controlled by Islah, and tribes in Mareb and Al-Gawf play an important role in strengthening the stances and existence of Islah. To conclude, it is a call to retrieve the situation before it is too late. For, tanks and military camps will not be able to smooth things down if the situation gets out of control.

Ignorance not innocence

This is with reference to the recent act of the Afghanistan government officials and extremists of breaking the century old Buddha statue. They are not only shattering the hearts of the followers of Buddha and their faith and beliefs but also the hearts of all human beings on this earth who have sensible hearts. Though they do this under the cover of Islam, Islam does not say, and no other religion does for that matter, that it's followers should hurt others or their feelings. Islam is not a religion which

says to kill others or their faiths. What these people do is against Islam and its teachings. This act is anti social, anti cultural, anti religious, anti historical and anti human. I hope these people will realize what they are doing and will change their mind and turn towards the path of peace, prosperity, development and godly activities instead of doing such degrading activities of demolition and destruction.

S.Sundaresan.
Dubai.

Yemen Reports on Human Rights Practices - Part II

Released by the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor

c. Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

The Constitution is ambiguous on its prohibition of cruel or inhuman punishment; however, members of the security forces tortured and otherwise abused persons in detention. Arresting authorities are known to use force during interrogations, especially against those arrested for violent crimes. Detainees sometimes are confined in leg-irons and shackles, despite the passage of a law in 1998 outlawing this practice.

The Government has acknowledged publicly that torture takes place but has claimed that the use of torture is not government policy. Nevertheless, the Government has not taken effective steps to end the practice or to punish those who commit such abuses. A government prosecutor has cited illiteracy and lack of training among police and security officials as reasons for the persistence of the use of undue force in prisons; a human rights activist has suggested that corruption and pressure from superiors to produce convictions also plays a role. The immunity of all public employees from prosecution for crimes allegedly committed while on duty also hinders accountability; prosecutors must obtain permission from the Attorney General to investigate members of the security forces, and the head of the Appeals Court formally must lift their immunity before they are tried. Low salaries for police officers, about \$37 to \$56 (6,000 to 9,000 riyals) per month, also contribute to corruption and police abuse.

In August Sabah Seif Salem reportedly died while being detained in a prison in the Al-Udain district of Ibb governorate. Her family claimed that security officials tortured her to extract a confession of adultery. The director of Ibb security directed that an autopsy be performed and called in the head of Al-Udain's security office for questioning. The investigation found that Salem was pregnant when she was detained for questioning and went into labor while in police custody. She was transported to a clinic, but died as a result of complications during childbirth. Salem's baby also died. The investigation concluded that Salem had not been tortured (see Section 1.a.).

In July 1999, a court convicted three security force officials of murder for torturing a teenager to death (see Section 1.a.); however, there were no reported convictions of security officers for abuses during the year. In February Major Hisham Al-Ghazali, the most senior of three CID officials convicted of torture in 1998, was reassigned to investigative duties. Abdullah Al-Qaradi, the prosecutor for investigation and security for Sana'a governorate, objected to the reassignment, but he was overruled by the CID's Director General, Hussein Ali Haitham.

In April 1999, Sana'a municipality police arrested Naji Saleh Al-Khowlani for his alleged involvement in a car theft ring. Al-Khowlani was held for 2 months, during which time prison officials reportedly tortured him during regular nightly interrogation sessions in which officials would attempt to elicit a confession and extract information by burning him with a cigarette lighter. A medical report documented burn marks and other injuries on Al-Khowlani's body. No action was taken during the year to investigate this case.

The trial of seven alleged members of the AAIA on terrorism charges, which began in October 1999, ended in June. The group's leader, Saleh Haidara Al-Atwi, and another defendant, Haidara Nasser Al-Mashraqi, were sentenced to 7 and 3 years in prison, respectively. The remaining five defendants were acquitted. Two of the defendants were tried in absentia. Four claimed that the prosecution coerced and tortured them into making self-incriminating statements and confessions (see Section 1.e.). The judge issued a ruling prohibiting the publication of details about the trial.

The eight Britons and two Algerians convicted in Aden in August 1999 of possession of illegal weapons and explosives and conspiring to commit terrorist acts in Aden claimed during their trial during the year that they had been tortured; two claimed that they had been abused sexually (see Section 1.e.).

In 1998 several individuals on trial in Aden in connection with a series of bombings in 1997 testified publicly that they had been tortured. One defendant claimed that he had been raped while in

custody. There is credible evidence that one other person arrested in connection with the same bombings died as a result of beatings inflicted by security officials. According to eyewitnesses who also claimed to have been tortured, Wadia Al-Shaibani was beaten first in a criminal security office in Aden, then transferred to the Soleyban police facility, where he was tortured to death (see Section 1.a.). No charges have been filed against security officials.

In a related case in 1998 in which 31 persons were accused of conspiracy in Mahra governorate in 1997, several of the suspects claimed that they had confessed only because they had been tortured. Defense attorneys asserted the existence of films that would prove their clients' allegations that they had been beaten, and asked the judge to view the films. The judge denied this request. In late October 1998, the court sentenced three of the defendants to death, found one innocent, and sentenced the others to jail for periods ranging from 6 to 10 years.

The Constitution may be interpreted as permitting amputations in accordance with Shari'a (Islamic law). There have been no reports of amputations since 1991. However, a small number of persons who have been found guilty of theft and sentenced to amputation remain in jail awaiting the implementation of their sentences. The Shari'a-based law permits physical punishment such as flogging for some crimes. For example, in July two individuals convicted of kidnapping were sentenced to 80 lashes (the penalty for the consumption of alcohol) in addition to a period of imprisonment because they had been intoxicated during the commission of their crime. In Ibb governorate in January, Mohamed Tahbit Al-Su'mi, after being tried and convicted, was stoned to death for the 19rape and murder of his 12-year-old daughter. Capital punishment usually is carried out by firing squad; stoning is almost unheard of, but was approved in this case due to the unusual brutality of the crime. In rare cases involving particularly egregious crimes, such as the rape and murder of children, the law permits the ritual display in public of the bodies of executed criminals. The ostensible purpose of this practice is to demonstrate to the families of victims that justice has been served and to prevent blood feuds between tribes.

Police used excessive force in September when they intervened to settle a land dispute in the village of Qud Qarow in Aden governorate (see Sections 1.a. and 1.f.). Tribal violence continued to be a problem during the year, causing numerous deaths and injuries (see Section 5).

Prison conditions are poor and do not meet internationally recognized minimum standards. Prisons are overcrowded, sanitary conditions are poor, and food and health care are inadequate. Inmates depend on relatives for food and medicine. Many inmates lack mattresses or bedding. Prison authorities often exact money from prisoners and refuse to release prisoners until family members pay a bribe. Tribal leaders misuse the prison system by placing "problem" tribesmen in jail, either to punish them for noncriminal indiscretions or to protect them from retaliation or violence motivated by revenge. Refugees, persons with mental problems, and illegal immigrants sometimes are arrested without charge and placed in prisons with common criminals.

Conditions are equally poor in women's prisons, in which children likely are to be incarcerated along with their mothers. By custom and preference, babies born in prison generally remain in prison with their mothers. Female prisoners sometimes are subjected to sexual harassment and violent interrogation by male police and prison officials. The law requires male members of the families of female prisoners to arrange their release; however, female prisoners regularly are held in jail past the expiration of their sentences because their male relatives refuse to authorize their release due to the shame associated with their alleged behavior. The Government's Supreme National Committee for Human Rights, working with the National Women's Committee, has developed a plan to establish a shelter in Sana'a that would house 50 of these abandoned women and provide them with vocational education. The committee is seeking donor assistance

and hopes to establish additional shelters in other governorates.

Unauthorized "private" prisons are a problem. Most such prisons are in rural areas controlled by tribes, and many are simply a room in a tribal sheikh's house. Persons detained in such prisons often are held for strictly personal or tribal reasons and without trial or sentencing. There are credible reports of the existence of private prisons in government installations, although these prisons are not sanctioned by senior officials. In July Mohamed Naji Alao, a parliamentarian and founder of the human rights NGO the Organization for the Defense of Human Rights, discovered that several private prisons were being operated at government facilities in Sana'a. He reported them to the President, who immediately ordered the unlawful prisons closed, and the offenders arrested. In April 1999, the chairman of the Sana'a governorate prosecutor's office, Salem Ahmed Al-Shaiba, inspected several illegal prisons operated by the Sana'a governor's office and sent his findings to the Attorney General. According to Al-Shaiba's findings, 19 individuals had been imprisoned beyond their legal sentence; several prisoners were being detained in handcuffs illegally; numerous individuals were being detained illegally in connection with civil or commercial cases or because they had disobeyed a tribal sheikh; and 43 persons from one region (Shibam Al-Gharas) were being detained on the same charge (shooting at a truck). Al-Shaiba informed the Attorney General that he had requested then-Sana'a governor Naji Al-Sufi to release the illegally imprisoned individuals, but that the governor had taken no action. Later that year, Al-Shaiba reported being harassed by then-governor Al-Sufi. The Attorney General took no action on the findings of the inspection report. Al-Shaiba took a voluntary leave of absence from his post, and eventually left the country. Governor Al-Sufi was relieved of his post in October 1999, but was never charged with a crime (see Section 1.e.).

During the year, the Government issued directives intended to align the country's arrest, interrogation, and detention procedures more closely with internationally accepted standards. For example, the Ministry of Interior created new detention/interrogation centers in each governorate (including four in Sana'a), to prevent suspects from being detained with convicted criminals. The Government also formally instructed police and prison officials that detainees be provided adequate food, that prisoners be released upon completion of their sentences, and that juveniles (with the exception of those convicted of murder) be incarcerated in facilities separated from adults. In addition, the Government created a female police force and developed regulatory guidance for their activities to better respond to the needs of female prisoners and female victims of crimes. The Government's directives generally were implemented in practice.

In January the Government's Supreme National Committee for Human Rights led a government initiative to establish and finance, along with private sector contributions, a special "charity fund" to be used to enable the release of prisoners who, in keeping with tribal or Islamic law, were being held in prison pending payment of restitution to their victims, despite having completed their sentences. The President celebrated the Islamic holy month of Ramadan by appointing a high-level interministerial committee, chaired by the Minister of Interior, to inspect all major prisons in the country, both to identify prisoners whom the fund could help and to investigate conditions. The inspection committee immediately released persons being held illegally, developed recommendations for reform, and arranged for the eventual release of over 1,000 prisoners who had been held beyond their sentences (in violation of the law) until they could pay restitution. The Human Rights Committee of the Consultative Council continued to conduct spot checks of prisons and to arrange for the expeditious release of persons held improperly.

The Government tightly controls access to detention facilities by NGO's, although it sometimes permits local and international human rights monitors access to persons accused of crimes. During the year, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC),

with the Government's full cooperation, conducted a comprehensive inspection of the country's major prisons. While serious problems remain, the ICRC acknowledged the Government's commitment to penal reform and noted that the Government had made significant improvements since the last ICRC inspection (in 1995), especially with regard to the incarceration of mentally ill persons. The PSO does not permit access to its detention centers.

d. Arbitrary Arrest, Detention, or Exile The law provides due process safeguards; however, security forces arbitrarily arrest and detain persons. Enforcement of the law is irregular and in some cases nonexistent, particularly in cases involving security offenses. According to the law, detainees must be arraigned within 24 hours of arrest or be released. The judge or prosecuting attorney must inform the accused of the basis for the arrest and decide whether detention is required. In no case may a detainee be held longer than 7 days without a court order. Despite these constitutional and other legal provisions, arbitrary arrest and prolonged detention without charge are common practices. In April Parliament passed a new Police Law, which established the mandate, duties, and procedures for police. Draft provisions would have permitted policeto conduct searches without a warrant and to open fire on gatherings of five or more persons if police suspected imminent violence or criminal activity. Following a campaign by human rights organizations, opposition political parties, and the press, Parliament amended the law to remove the provisions.

In September forces from the CSO used excessive force in attacking the village of Qud Qarow in Aden governorate, reportedly arresting 30 persons (see Sections 1.a. and 1.f.). During the year, journalists continued to be detained briefly for questioning concerning articles that they wrote that were critical of the Government or that the Government considered sensitive (see Section 2.a.). However, there was a significant decrease in the number of such incidents from the previous year. The law provides detainees with the right to inform their families of their arrests and to decline to answer questions without an attorney present. There are provisions for bail. In practice many authorities abide by these provisions only if bribed.

Defense lawyers claimed that the eight Britons and two Algerians arrested in December 1998 for possessing illegal weapons and explosives and conspiring to commit terrorist acts in Aden (see Sections 1.c. and 1.e.) were denied their right to legal counsel. They also contended that defense doctors were not permitted to examine their clients in order to investigate allegations of torture and sexual abuse. Several months after the defense's request, the Government arranged for an independent physician to examine those arrested; however, it did not allow the defense to observe the examination and did not provide a report. The trial concluded in August 1999, although according to the law, the violation of the right to counsel should have suspended the case. The court sentenced the main suspects to jail terms of 7 and 3 years, respectively. The seven defendants appealed the verdict. Two of the Britons received 7-month sentences and were ordered released for time served; another, for reasons of poor health, was ordered released for time served. The three returned to the United Kingdom in October 1999.

Citizens regularly complained that security officials did not observe due process procedures when arresting and detaining suspects, particularly those accused of involvement in political violence. There also were complaints that private individuals hired lower-level security officials to intervene on their behalf and harass their business rivals. Security forces sometimes detained demonstrators (see Section 2.b.). In August 1999, then-governor of Sana'a Naji Al-Sufi reportedly ordered the arrest of Hafed Fadhil, a lawyer representing the opposing party in a case involving one of the governor's friends. In September 1999, he illegally detained judge Mohammed Saad Amer, a member of the Sana'a appeals court, for 2 days (see Section 1.e.). The governor was relieved of his post in

October 1999.

In cases where a criminal suspect is at large, security forces sometimes detain a relative while the suspect is being sought. The detention may continue while the concerned families negotiate compensation for the alleged wrongdoing. Arbitration, rather than the court system, commonly is used to settle cases.

The Government has failed to ensure that detainees and prisoners are incarcerated only in authorized detention facilities. The Ministry of Interior and the PSO operate extrajudicial detention facilities. A large percentage of the total prison population consists of pre-trial detainees. There have been allegations that a large number of persons have been imprisoned for years without documentation concerning charges against them, their trials, or their sentences.

Aziz Mohamed Musaid, who was arrested in Taiz in September 1998 and charged with intent to commit adultery, has not yet been brought to trial and remains in prison because the presiding judge, Abdul Jabar Taha Al-Kharasani, has refused to adjudicate the case. The charges did not appear to be supported by solid evidence, and the local press has characterized Al-Kharasani as corrupt. In October 1999, Al-Kharasani was ordered by the Minister of Interior to turn over his cases, including Musaid's, to another judge, but he has refused to do so.

While some cases of those being held without charge have been redressed through the efforts of local human rights groups and government inspection missions (and some illegally detained prisoners released), the authorities have not investigated or resolved these cases adequately. Unauthorized, private prisons also exist in tribal areas in which the Government does not exercise authority effectively. Persons detained in these prisons often are held for strictly personal reasons and without trial or sentencing (see Sections 1.c. and 1.e.).

The Government does not use forced exile. However, at the end of the 1994 civil war, the Government denied amnesty to the 16 most senior leaders of the armed, secessionist Democratic Republic of Yemen (DRY) who fled abroad. Although they were not forced into exile, they are subject to arrest if they return. The trial of the so-called "16" concluded in March 1998 (see Section 1.c.).

e. Denial of Fair Public Trial

The Constitution provides for an "autonomous" judiciary and independent judges; however, the judiciary is not fully independent, and is weak and severely hampered by corruption, executive branch interference, and the frequent failure of the authorities to enforce judgments. Judges are appointed by the executive branch, and some have been harassed, reassigned, or removed from office following rulings against the Government. For example, there were credible reports that in 1999 then-governor of Sana'a Naji Al-Sufi repeatedly interfered with and attempted to intimidate members of the judiciary, including by assaulting a defense lawyer, detaining at least two judges, and harassing the chairman of Sana'a governorate's prosecutor's office, Salem Ahmed Al-Shaiba, after Al-Shaiba reported to the Attorney General that the governor's office was running illegal prisons (see Section 1.c.). Governor Al-Sufi was relieved of his post in October 1999, but no legal action was taken against him. Al-Shaiba has left the country. Many litigants maintain, and the Government acknowledges, that a judge's social ties and susceptibility to bribery sometimes have greater influence on the verdict than the law or the facts of the case. Many judges are poorly trained, and some closely associated with the Government often render decisions favorable to it. The judiciary is hampered further by the Government's frequent reluctance to enforce judgments. Tribal elements sometimes threaten and harass members of the judiciary. For example, in August members of the Bani Dhubian tribe kidnapped judge Abdu Rahman Abu Taleb, who was presiding over a land dispute case involving the tribe.

There are five types of courts: Criminal; civil and personal status (for example, divorce and inheritance); kidnapping/terrorism; commercial; and court martial.

All laws are codified from Shari'a, under which there are no jury trials.

Criminal cases are adjudicated by a judge, who plays an active role in questioning witnesses and the accused. Under the Constitution and by law, the Government must provide attorneys for indigent defendants; however, in practice this never occurs. Despite a stipulation that the Government provide (and fund) legal aid to indigent defendants, the law does not explicitly prohibit trying criminal defendants without a lawyer, and the judicial budget currently does not allow for defense attorneys. Judges sometimes "appoint" attorneys present in their courtrooms to represent indigent defendants; however, such attorneys are not required legally to take the case, although most accept in order to avoid displeasing judges before whom they must appear later.

By law prosecutors are a part of the judiciary independent of the Government; however, in practice prosecutors look upon themselves as an extension of the police. They do not receive the normal judicial training that judges do, nor do they practice their legal obligation to prosecute police who delay reporting arrests and detentions. Defense attorneys are allowed to counsel their clients, address the court, and examine witnesses. Defendants, including those in commercial courts, have the right to appeal their sentences. Trials are public; however, all courts may conduct closed sessions "for reasons of public security or morals."

Foreign litigants in commercial disputes have complained of biased rulings. However, some foreign companies have won cases against local defendants, and some such decisions have been enforced.

In addition to regular courts, the law permits a system of tribal adjudication for noncriminal issues, although in practice tribal "judges" often adjudicate criminal cases as well. The results of such mediation carry the same if not greater weight as court judgments. Persons jailed under the tribal system usually are not charged formally with a crime but stand publicly accused of their transgression.

Prior to unification, approximately half of the judges working in southern Yemen were women. However, after the 1994 civil war, conservative leaders of the judiciary reassigned many southern female judges to administrative or clerical duties. Although several female judges continue to practice in Aden, there are no female judges in northern courts.

The Government continued the program it began in late 1997 to reform the judiciary. This comprehensive, long-term reform program is intended to improve the operational efficiency and statutory independence of the judiciary by placing reform-minded personnel into the courts; forming an inter-ministerial council to oversee the reform project; publishing a judicial code of ethics; and making the Supreme Court smaller, more efficient, and less corrupt. Foreign donors have offered to provide assistance in implementing judicial reform, which the Government has accepted. While the program has not yet been completed, some attorneys cite improvements, including a reduction in the number of Supreme Court justices from 90 to 40, an increase in judges' salaries in order to deter corruption, an increase in the Ministry of Justice's budget, and participation by judges in workshops and study tours conducted by foreign judicial officials. However, the reform program's effect is not yet clear. In October 1999, the Government established a special court to try persons charged with kidnapping, "carjacking," attacking oil pipelines and other acts of banditry and sabotage (see Section 1.b.). Several persons tried in this special court have received lengthy jail sentences, which appears to have had a deterrent effect on tribal kidnappings.

In February 1999, a U.N. Development Program (UNDP) team visited the country to conduct an assessment that would serve as the basis of a second judicial reform program, which was scheduled to begin in January and end in 2002. In March 1999, the team noted the Government's willingness to address long-standing issues of accountability and transparency, and to implement laws more effectively. The program's goals are to modernize Ministry of Justice equipment, improve the country's legal libraries, provide special training for the Attorney General's office, enhance public awareness of the rule of law, and secure a building for the Supreme Court. The UNDP continues to seek donor funding for the program. *Continued on p. 12*

Dr. Amin of Liverpool Faculty of Medicine:

"Part of our mission is to roll back Malaria, which was and continues to be the major concern of the Ministry of Public Health and all people concerned with the health sector in Yemen."

Dr. Amin Ali Hassan is a PhD Clinic Lecturer on Health Needs and Impact Assessment at the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine of the Faculty of Medicine of Liverpool in the UK. Having been formed in 1898, the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine is among the oldest in this field in the world. The fact that the current Minister of Health, Dr. Abdulwali Nasher is also a graduate of the same faculty has made it possible to strengthen the relationship between the faculty and the Republic of Yemen.

To focus more on the cooperation between the Faculty of Medicine of Liverpool and the Yemeni government, and to shed light on the specific objectives of Dr. Amin's visit, Yemen Times filed the following brief interview with Dr. Amin Ali Hassan.

Excerpts:

Q: Could you brief us more about the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine?

A: The Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine has a long history of working in the international scene. It mainly concentrates on researching tropical diseases and providing some of the most effective treatments for many deadly diseases, including Malaria. It also provides university teaching on the postgraduate level in medicine. We receive more than 500 postgraduates a year from 50 countries in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and Europe.

Q: How did your work in Yemen start, and what is the aim of this particular visit of yours?

A: I started my work in Yemen in 1990, just after reunification. I was here as part of a team working on unifying the ministries of health of the formerly

separated countries. My task then was to look at the health information systems of the two countries and come up with a standard common system for the whole country. It was then that I began to love the country and got connected to its people and environment. I worked in around 8 governorates at all levels of health services. This gave me the opportunity to go to small villages in remote rural areas and large cities as well. It enabled me to contact all sorts of people from Yemeni society.

As for my present visit, it is mainly to launch a course on health management in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health. The 4-month course aims at teaching health managers the different concepts, approaches, practices, as well as nutrition related studies, to lead to better management of the different health sectors. We have already selected the seven candidates who will be taking the course from seven different governorates. There are specialized subjects taught in the course, including nutrition, etc.

The necessity for such a course is due to the fact that the ministry is undertaking a serious initiative in health sector reform and in order to efficiently carry out the reform, we need to train the managers, so as to increase their management abilities and build their capacity.

Not to forget that the British Government, through the Department for International Development, sponsors the course along with a complementary grant from the World Health Organization. The Department for International Development and the British Council have been of great support to our joint activities over the past 10 years. We currently have a collaborative link with both the Faculties of Medicine of Sanaa and Aden Universities. Several significant achievements have been successfully conducted with the faculties, including

the conclusion of a major review project on medical education, which was carried out with the help of top-experts from the UK along with their counterparts here in Yemen. All the private and public medical colleges were visited by the joint team, then assessed and provided with advice and assistance for providing better education to ensure a higher quality of doctors to meet the health needs of the Yemeni population.

Q: As you mentioned, you have been following up the health sector situation in Yemen since 1990, how do you evaluate the progress in the health sector in the last 10 years.

A: I must say that a lot of progress has been achieved in the last 4 years. Part of that is because of the readiness of the Ministry of Public Health to respond to existing and emerging needs. The Ministry of Health, just like ministries of health in many developing countries, is over stretched and is asked to do more than it could possibly cope with. This is true in terms of personnel and the funding of the ministries. However, these limitations did not hinder the efforts of the Minister of Health, Dr. Abdulwali Nasher, in the fields of academic, training, and service delivery levels. The ministry seems to be doing its best in order to stretch its resources. Overall, compared with the limited resources that the ministry receives, I can say that indeed, the ministry succeeded in improving the overall conditions of the health sector during the last three to four years. Knowing Yemen for the past 10 years, I am very impressed by the work done in health sector reform, which is absolutely essential so as to continue to improve the health services and meet the needs of the public. The modernization of the country during the last years had its positive as well as its negative effects on the health sector.

Q: Yemen is the fastest growing country in the world. Don't you think the government should allocate more of its budget to the health sector because of this?

A: I couldn't agree more. The Minister of Health and administrations of the Faculties of medicine in Yemen are well connected with international centers and were able to set up very well defined long-term and short-term plans. The only thing they lack right now is the sufficient funding to build the capacity within them to carry out their plans in a sustainable fashion. The population growth results in the need for more health services as well as training and education for health professionals. This cannot be achieved unless a sufficient budget is allocated to this vital sector.

Q: What are the prospects regarding your work and cooperation with the Yemeni government in future?

A: We have already succeeded with a health training program that lasted for two years under the sponsorship of the British Council concerning training to handle certain disease outbreaks such as the Rift Valley Fever outbreak which was controlled with the help of this program. We also worked on a sustainable Malaria control program. We had successful projects in training young medical academics and young professionals at the Ministry of Public Health in using essential certified tools to deliver health services and to continue learning and investigating health needs. The courses we give are of great importance for young medical academics who intend to strengthen their knowledge in health management and disease outbreak control. There are three courses overall, two of the courses last for three months, while the third is taught in Liverpool, in Sanaa, and again in Aden. We had all in all 44 candidates for the courses. We had an



focused on the elimination of the three most common and dangerous communicable diseases in Yemen. It would truly be a great achievement if we could eliminate these potentially dangerous diseases. Another part of our mission is to roll back malaria, which was and continues to be the major concern of the Ministry of Public Health and all people concerned with the health sector in Yemen. We are still applying for funding, and hopefully we will be able to start once we secure the resources to start these important projects.

Q: Dr. Abdulwali Nasher is a graduate of Liverpool Faculty of Medicine. This seems to be a major factor behind the great relationship between the Ministry and Liverpool Faculty of Medicine.

A: I am indeed glad and thankful for this. During his latest visit to the School of Liverpool in July 2000, a plan was agreed upon to advance the programs in malaria and other communicable disease control, health sector reform, and medical education. The Minister also met with Yemeni students in the school and he recalled memories from his time as a Liverpool medical student in the 1960s. It is a delight to see that he has maintained his ties with the school, and he seems committed to using this relationship in favor of his country.

Q: Any final comments?

A: I just hope we can continue the current collaboration and will get the support and funding from the donors who have been very generous and supportive throughout the years. I would like to specify here once again the great support -that we hope will continue and increase- from the British Government through the Department for International Development and the British Council and other donors as well. There are a lot of things to be achieved, and I hope with efforts from all and with the support of donors, we will be able to enhance and develop the health sector in the Republic of Yemen.

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Glimpses from Taiz

Abdulqawi Salem &
Mohammed Al-Hakimi
Yemen Times - Taiz

This article brings certain glimpses from the beautiful city of Taiz, 300 km south of Sanaa. The city has been admired by poets, intellectuals, authors, and regular people for its spectacularly traditional atmosphere and friendly people. Here we bring to you some of the glimpses we feel could bring you closer to the real world of Taiz city. All brief glimpses, but with truly spectacular meanings.

Traditions and Conventions

The following are the most common practices concerning traditions and conventions in the city of Taiz:

A week after a baby is born, its family invites as many neighbors as possible for lunch and chewing qat. Some families slaughter two sheep if the newly born child is male, but one or a goat if it is a female.

The event is celebrated once again when the baby is 40 days old. Women gather in the mother's room bringing

with them new clothes and different kinds of baby's stuff. Some families also celebrate when it is 9 months old.

Circumcision

Circumcision of male babies often takes place on the 7th day of birth. This event is usually attended by a number of relatives.

Engagement and Marriage

Families tend to distribute qat or raisins or sweets to neighbors as to declare that an engagement has taken place within the family. After chewing qat and agreeing on all conditions of engagement the suitor is allowed to see his fiancée and exchange rings of engagement, accompanied by trilling cries of joy and firing. Two weeks after marriage the couple leave home for the first time since marriage to visit the bride's family.

Lyali Al-Hinaa (Al-Hinaa Nights)

On one night, the couple are brought into a wide square and placed at the middle while the others are surrounding them, throwing flowers and spraying perfumes on them. The bride is also adorned with henna decorations

Deaths

Following burial, relatives and friends of the deceased gather together to read the Holy Quran and recite religious songs for ten days.

Pilgrims Return

Pilgrims are often warmly received on their return. Some people organize parties to celebrate the return of pilgrims so as to celebrate the great religious deed they have done.

Traditional Songs

These differ according to the different occasions being observed. For example, there are certain kinds of songs popular during cultivation, marriages, engagements, deaths, religious occasions, love and passion, longing, working, building, etc. Most of these songs are meant to create a kind of interesting atmosphere, especially when working in fields, etc. so as to be relieved from work's burdens.

Traditional Dances

Dances vary according to districts and places. Among the most popular dances are: Bara, Bariha, Sharh, Raklah, Haqfah, Barsham, Zubeiry, etc.

Traditional Cuisine

Each district has its distinguished cuisine. Most popular are: Fateer, Khobz Attanour, Khobz Attawah, Al-Aseed, Al-Fattah, Al-Hareesh, Al-Shafoot, Bent Assahn, Al-Wazef, etc.

Traditional Dresses

Men's Dresses: Izar, Maktab, Foutah, Mawaz, etc.
Women's dresses: long brocaded dresses, trousers, scarves, etc.

Traditional markets

Many markets, especially in the countryside are held weekly. Such markets are always named after the day they are

organized. Apart from these, there are well-known markets such as Ashaniny, Al-Dhabab, Addimnah etc. markets.

Handicrafts

Yemenis know how to exploit material available in nature for their own good. They make tools from stone to grind grains and other material. They also make cups, dishes, etc. out of stones.

Gold and Jewelry

Taiz has been famous for silver, ivory, Onyx, gold, diamond, and different kinds of precious stones.

Legends

Traditional legends are an art by themselves. They are varied and convey different social or political messages.

Wild Animals

The city climate varies according to the location of the district. Animals such as monkeys, foxes, hyenas etc. are the most important animals in the city.

Religious Shrines

Such places are visited by people for the sake of recovery, getting rid of evil spirits, etc. Most important shrines are: Ahmad Ben Alwan's Shrine in Yafros, Ahl Al-Kahf Mosque in Saber, Ahmad Abdul Rahman Mosque in Al-Djanad, Suliman Al-Faresy Mosque in Mawyah, Al-Shadheli Mosque in Al-Makha, Abdul Hadi Mosque in Taiz, Shihabaddin Mosque Sharaab, etc.

Sauna Baths

A number of mineral baths exist in Taiz. Some of these are Hammam Ali, Hammam Attwir, Hammam Al-Aghshoub, etc.

Birds

Bird groups in Taiz are many. Birds like the sea swallows, gulls etc. fly over the Al-Makha coast. Other kinds of birds like hoopoes, doves, nightingales, eagles, hawks etc. live in the mountains and valleys.

Architectural Style

The various architectural styles people

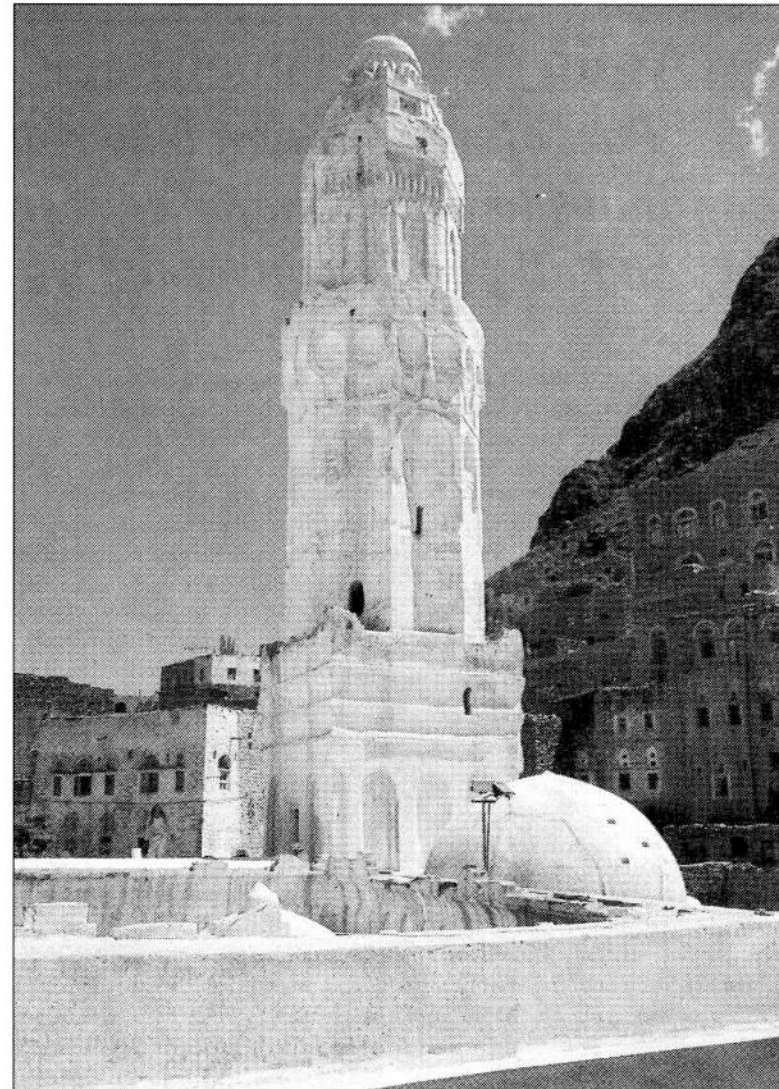


Photo by Abdurahman Tahar

of the city implemented added beauty to the city. Old houses like Dar Al-Khadhraa, Dar Assalam, Dar Salah etc. and the ancient gates: Bab Al-Kabeer, Bab Mosa, and Bab Al-Madajer are the places most visited by tourists.

Waterfalls

Small waterfalls exist in Taiz. These depend on rain for their continuous flow. The waterfalls most visited are those in Burj Al-Areesh-Maqbanah, Khadeer and Djabal Mashairah in Al-Muasit.

Valleys

The greenest valleys in the city are

Wadi Warazan in Khadeer, Wadi Al-Mulk in Al-Makha, Wadi Hanan in Al-Ashrouh, Wadi Al-Dhabab in Saber, Wadi Al-Gheil in Al-Waz'iyah, Wadi Al-Athar in Qabeitah and Wadi Balabel in Al-Muasit.

Reservations

No district has been officially announced a reservation, except for the suggestion of a European expert about Iraf in Maqaterah.

The following deserve more attention for being potential candidates for reservations: Wadi Al-Barakani, Djabal Saber, Wadi Balabel, Maqbanah, Al-Rowais, etc.

Eid & Compunction

By: Mohammed Al-Hakimi
Yemen Times
Taiz Bureau

Whenever you wish to smile at the shadow of Eid, you get withdrawn into agonies of the poor being ignored and totally neglected, with their outstretched hands fully washed with tears and headed for you, everywhere you turn to.

Just then, you realize why little joy has been felt on Eid—why poets and singers have failed to feel the Eid's happiness and boastfully reflect it in a remarkable way through their depiction and imagination. Besides, you feel how hard it is for insurgents and sincere people to lead a life of ease and comfort while their countries and people are being oppressed and downtrodden.

"I wonder, why these hymns and singings don't raise my mind and impress my deeper sensation. Am I a rock?! Whenever I wish to smile, a face of my depressed homeland appears, begging me not to do so and creating a revolution within me" said father of insurgent Al-Zubeiry.

Overwhelmed with grief, you feel uneasy within a society stuck in total

poverty and unemployment. It is impossible to ignore those thousands of people among those you know who couldn't get the necessary articles for enjoying Eid—couldn't get clothes for their children, at a time when some sheikhs and officials buy qat with a hundred thousand rials for a one day afternoon qat session.

Large number of beggars and indigent people at mosque doors, streets, and in all neighborhoods stress the glaring fact that still more needs to be done by our government to achieve welfare in our society. I think those pains the Yemeni people are suffering from are enough to make people in key positions frown for ever.

Yemen's reality on the ground is just the opposite of the reality untruthfully boasted about on TV and described in official media and press. In fact, administrative and financial corruption is covering almost every sector in the country, yet no serious measures have been taken to stop it.

Most important to mention here is that lots of people have a callous attitude and they are a mere people, neglecting the inglorious destiny their motherland is coping with.

As a matter of fact, we should somehow request people to take responsi-

bility and give them a chance to plan the way they think properly. However, we should not be passive: we ought not to ignore critical public issues which have now reached their peak. Those urgent issues should be soon considered, or otherwise, even more disastrous consequences will have greater influence.

To confound those who get fatigued reading Yemen Times because of the way it bravely and fairly presents Yemen's reality, they should simply refer back to official statistics that highlight the rate of unemployment, illiteracy, downfall of the value of the Yemeni rial, deterioration in personal income, economical inactivity, lethal diseases, and deterioration of values and principals among the youth in our society. Therefore, they may judge themselves and accordingly make feedback.

In fact, the writings on the wall are quite clear and the consequences we will reap are clear. As opposed to the contrary, we should not continue to be hypocrite and negligent.

As four decades of the Yemeni revolution pass away, should the Yemeni people, who took place in the war of liberation and the September revolution, and firmly established the buttress of unification and democracy, settle down and get improved!

The point here and the thing we would like to remind king-pins of, is that benevolence should be returned. Shouldn't it?! Pray, we want actions not words.

Let's act together even more sincerely to make a glorious future in our country.

Hunch

*Completely adrift,
we're made for surrender
Made to bow low,
to woes and invader
Yielding up everything
we've been given
Living with the long odds
of being forgiven*

The Puppet Theatre

Thanks to the support of both Yemenia and the French Cultural Center of Sana'a, a group of French puppeteers visited Yemen in collaboration with the NGO Dia during the month of February 2001. Since puppet theatre has the advantage of being easily comprehended by young audiences, the performance of a mobile puppet show within rural areas was organized.

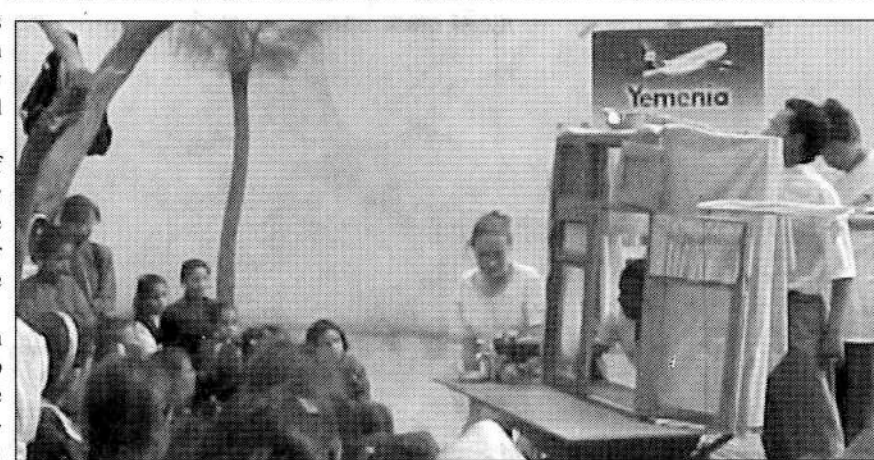
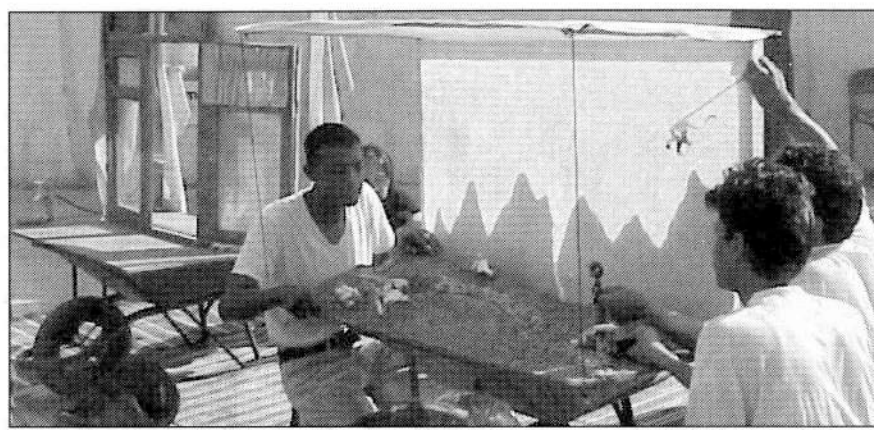
Three young Yemeni artists and a student of the French department from the university of Taiz were chosen and trained.

The training consisted of working on a project entirely realized in Yemen with the hope of organizing similar activities in the country in the future.

Through the coordination of an awareness program, the group of puppeteers used simple teaching skills and easily transportable material. A story was collectively written for the show entitled 'The song of water'. The story talks about two children in search of a magic waterfall. The group of young Yemeni artists was inspired by the lack of sufficient water in the country, which they used as the main subject of the story for the puppet show.

The show was performed in the cities of Taiz and Sana'a and in various villages in the governorates of Taiz and Lahej. Several performances also took place in the Somali refugee camp in collaboration with the NGO Triangle GH.

The positive response from the young children has encouraged the Yemeni artists to follow-up with a similar awareness project in the near future.



البقاء لله

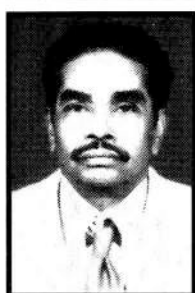
خالص العزاء والمواساة للإخوة/
سليم وقيس احمد السنفي
ب وفاة والدهم
الحاج / أحمد السنفي
(العزوة):
وليد عبد العزيز السقاف،
احمد الكحلاني،
وجميع طاقم صحيفة «يمن تايمز»

HEARTY CONDOLENCE

We express our deepest condolences for the sad demise of the father of our staff member Wilson Jacob, Mr. Jacob VERUGHESE (Joy) on the 28th of February 2001.

We pray to Almighty Lord to let his soul rest in peace in heaven and bestow his family, relatives and friends courage and strength to bear this great loss. Amen.

From the Management and Staff members of
Mareh Travel & Tourism



Improve Your English



Dr. Ramakanta Sahu
Associate Professor
College of Education, Mahweet

I. What to say

A felicitation party

[Dr. Bakil Al-Walss has returned from India after successfully completing his doctorate. Mr. Ahmed Azzan has hosted a felicitation party in his honor]

Ahmed Azzan: Friends! At the outset I welcome you all to this party. As you know we have assembled here to felicitate Dr. Bakil Al-Walss, our esteemed friend for being awarded Ph. D degree in English by the reputed Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India. It's as much a personal achievement for him as a matter of honor for us. We're proud of him. May I now invite our friends to come on dais and speak a few words on this happy occasion.

Ahmed Anuwairah: Dr. Bakil and friends! Words fail to express my joy on this occasion when my childhood friend is being honored for his academic distinction. I'm sure he richly deserves this honor which he has earned by dint of sincere hard work. Dr. Bakil has had a special place among his friends and classmates for cherishing high aspirations and making sincere efforts to achieve them. I think his doctoral degree is a reward for his perseverance. He proved that 'patience and perseverance can overcome mountains'. He is, indeed, a model for us to follow. I pray to Allah, the merciful and the compassionate, to shower on him His choicest blessings so that he wins many more laurels in future.

Ismail: Dr. Bakil and friends! I deem it a personal privilege to have the opportunity to speak a few words in honor of Dr. Bakil who was my teacher at the college of Education, Al-Mahweet four years ago. All his students, including me, held him in high esteem for his scholastic abilities and love for students. I clearly remember the day when he left the college to proceed to India for higher studies. Although it made us sad, we wished him Godspeed in his academic endeavor. We looked forward to the day when he would come back to us being crowned with success. I congratulate him on his success and wish him a very distinguished career as a teacher.

Khamalsh: Dr. Bakil and Friends! Success is a journey, not a destination. Today when we are felicitating Dr. Bakil for his spectacular achievement, let's promise to follow the same path of success with courage and determination. At the same time, let's call upon our dear friend not to look back and keep up his efforts so as to cross many more glorious milestones in future. I'm sure, he would spare no pains to spread the light of knowledge among the students of Yemen. May I take this opportunity to offer our best wishes to our friends like Ahmed Azzan to try and complete their doctoral dissertations well within the time schedule.

Ahmed Azzan: I now request Dr. Bakil to respond to the felicitation.

Dr. Bakil: Friends! I'm indeed overwhelmed by your kind words. The award of Ph. D. is really a dream come true for me. I believe that my success is the outcome of Allah's blessings, in the first place, and goodwishes of my friends. I always keep in mind the dictum that the only magic for success is hardwork. Any pursuit is, essentially, a process of exploration. As such, there are bound to be ups and downs in it. I, too, had moments of despair during my studies at New Delhi. But I didn't give up. I implored God's mercy as well as remembered you all. I'm indebted to you all for your kind words of encouragement in the letters you wrote to me which immensely helped to revive my drooping

spirits. I hope to enjoy your fellowship ever after. With these words I thank you once again for the kind sentiments expressed.

Ahmed Azzan: Friends! Let me conclude by thanking you for having made it convenient to come to this get together. I'm particularly thankful to my valued friend Dr. Bakil to accept our invitation and spend a few moments with us.

II. How to say it correctly

Correct errors, if any, in the following sentences.

1. I had taught him three lessons.
2. I did my homework before he came.
3. Here are your shoes. I just polished them.
4. I am studying in the college since last year.
5. If you would have come to me, I would have helped you.

Answers to last week's questions:

1. I take exercises everyday.
Note: For habitual actions, present simple tense is preferred.
2. I read this news yesterday.
Note: The present perfect tense cannot be used with a time adverbial denoting past time.
3. He saw you in the party last night
4. I have been learning English grammar for many days.
Note: The present perfect progressive tense is used to express an action that began in the past, is continuing at present and is likely to continue in future.
5. We shall not go out if it rains.
Note: Two modals can not be used in the same sentence.

III. How to express in one word.

1. Great mass of snow and ice sliding down a mountain side.
2. The art and science of flying in aircraft.
3. Statement accepted as true without proof or argument.
4. The imaginary line joining North and South poles on which the earth rotates once in 24 hours.
5. Rod upon which a wheel turns.

Answers to last week's questions:

1. Building or part of a building in which an audience sits: **auditorium**
2. Story of a man's life written by himself: **autobiography**
3. Government by a ruler who has unlimited power: **autocracy**
4. Person's own handwriting, especially his signature: **autograph**
5. An institution which is self-governing: **autonomous**

IV. Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions given in the brackets.

1. He is very fat just like his brother. (Rewrite the sentence using 'as...as')
2. He would like to write a few letters. He needs — writing paper. (Fill in the blanks using some/a.)
3. He was looking for *gold and glory*. (form a question to which the italicized part will be an answer)
4. Fawaz could not come to the meeting yesterday. (Begin the sentence with 'I wish')
5. Our boys can win the match. (Change the sentence into passive)

Answers to last week's questions:

1. It was in 1492 that Columbus discovered America.
2. He gets his sister to make morning tea for him.
3. No sooner did the chief guest arrive than the meeting began.
4. Although we invited him personally, he didn't come.
5. Having finished the homework, she watched the TV.

V. Words of wisdom

'Brevity is the soul of wit'

—Shakespeare

ولاية (wilaya[t]), Hindi 'Bilayat', 'wala', English 'blighty'

KM Tiwary,
Dept of English,
Taiz University

Words are inexorably protean; they take their shapes and senses from wherever history blows them and from whichever lips breathe life into them. They are truly بنت الشفة (the daughters of lips), as the Arabs describe them. They bridge centuries and bind distant countries together, they bring different cultures closer and reveal their commonality. In their wanderings words collect, and reflect, the shared interests, attitudes and experiences of human beings. It should be borne in mind that we are speaking here of natural words from natural languages, and not of invented words of formal languages, like algol, fortran and others. Words like *ohm*, *voltage* and *algorithm*, for example, are sort of inorganic determinate and invariant labels. They are not at issue here; their utility lies in their rigidity.

However, the words mentioned in the title are natural words from natural languages; they are endowed with attributes all such living words are born with. What follows is a synoptic cross-sectional view of their fortuitous alignment through accidents of history.

The first of these words in the title is ولاية (wilaya[t]). It probably came into being first in the Arabic language; probably, because some trace it to the Turkish language, write it as *Vilayat*, and relate it to *vali*. But we on our part do not intend here to enter into a search for the ultimate source of this one word, and will assume that it is an Arabic word in its origin. However, this is what one dictionary writes:

ولاية: sovereign power, sovereignty; rule, government; administrative district headed by a *vali*, *vilayet* (formerly, under the Ottoman Empire), province; state."

The definition of ولاية (wilaya) quoted above shows the formal and semantic similarity between Turkish *Vilayet* and Arabic *wilaya[t]* (ولاية). In particular, it describes 'province' or 'state' as one of their meanings. Let us note further that the meaning of Arabic ولاية (wilayat) as 'state' occurs in the Arabic equivalent of "the United States of America" الولايات المتحدة (Al Wilayat Al-Muttahida). Thus, the equivalence between the two lexemes from the two languages, Turkish and Arabic along the axes of form and sense appears near total. In particular, we assume that the meaning 'state' of Arabic *wilaya* (ولاية) is peculiar to Arabic, and leave the question of its Turkish origin open. This is, the first avatar of *wilaya* (ولاية) as 'State' in Arabic.

The second avatar of *wilaya* (ولاية) took place in India, the home of many avatars across the centuries under the auspices of the Persian language, one of many such avatars. It emerged in India as *bilayat* (noun) from which was formed its adjectival form *bilayati* in a straightforward manner by suffixing -i to it. There is a change in the form, for sure, but it is not drastic; the initial /w/ of Arabic is replaced by /b/. However, its sense underwent a dramatic change; *bilayat* acquired the sense of a foreign country—that is, any foreign country especially a European country, was called *bilayat*. And any goods, objects, garments, practices, habits, persons known to be or felt to be foreign, came to be described as *bilayati* (adjective) meaning 'foreign'.

To be sure, there was at one time a specific Hindi word, 'feringhee' or 'firangi' that was used to refer to a European person. It referred, in particular, to an Indian born Portuguese, at first, and then later it was generalized to refer to any European person. Incidentally, the word 'firangi' is considered to be an oriental adaptation of FRANK with Arabic ethnic suffix [-i]; for example, Arabic *farangi*, Persian *farangi* and

then Hindi *firangi*. However, the range of reference of *firangi* was restricted; it referred to a foreign person only, and not to foreign things, actions ideas and behavior. In contrast *bilayati* in Hindi came to have a larger and wider range of reference. For example, *tomato*, in parts of Hindi speaking regions of India, was and is, even now, called *bilayati baingan* that is, 'foreign aubergine or brinjal'; *soda water* was called *bilayati pani*, that is, 'foreign water'; a three-piece suit was called *bilayati poshak*; and of course 'a foreigner' was *bilayati adami* and his language was *bilayati bhasha*. In short, any non-native material objects artifacts, and behavior or action is/was *bilayati*. That is to say, *bilayati*, in Hindi, means 'foreign, alien'.

Interestingly, I am given to understand on reliable evidence that in colloquial Yemeni Arabic, at least as spoken in Taiz, *bilayati* has this sense of 'foreign, alien' it acquired in India a long time ago.

If it is so, then it is one more case of an Arabic word borrowed back with its sense remodeled elsewhere under foreign influences and pressures.

It should be noted, however, that there is another word used in standard written and spoken Hindi now to refer to a foreign person, thing or ideas. The word is *videshi*; it is formed from a Sanskrit root and affixes, and it is preferred as a translation equivalent of 'foreign' in standard written communications. *Bilayati* meaning 'foreign' will not be deemed appropriate in formal-discourses.

Even so, *bilayat* and *bilayati* are firmly embedded in contemporary colloquial Hindi and they figure conspicuously in popular sayings. One of these popular sayings in which *bilayati*, for instance, appears in direct contrast to *deshi*, is as follows: *deshi muragi, bilayati bol*. The saying can be roughly paraphrased as: "a native hen/rooster behaving (literally talking) like a foreigner". It will be noticed that *deshi* meaning 'native' is sharply opposed to *bilayati* meaning 'foreign'. And the complete saying has a definite, palpable sarcastic edge to it. It is quite frequently used in speech situations in which the speaker seeks to place higher value on what is native as against what is foreign, while taking a swipe at the ridiculous incongruity of a native flaunting alien behavior. Thus, *bilayati* is quite effective in pronouncing disapproval of certain types of behavior felt to be inappropriately alien in the context. But this is only one of its semantic features specific to a particular speech situation. However, *bilayati*, in general, has the sense of 'foreign, non-native' in Hindi. And only when we remind ourselves of its affiliation to Arabic *wilaya* (ولاية) can we see the distance, in sense and shape, that separates the two words.

We shall now turn to another affiliate of *wilaya* (ولاية), namely, *blighty*.

Blighty

Here is how one dictionary defines *blighty*. *Blighty*: (Noun) 1. (a wound forcing a return home to) Britain; (2) leave (slang), used especially by British Soldiers [from Hindi *bilayati*, *wilayati*, forcing country, England from Arabic *wilaya[t]* (ولاية) province, country].

In other words, *blighty* is an English word, a British English word. It derives immediately from Hindi *bilayati* and ultimately from Arabic *wilayat* (ولاية). However, its form, on the face of it, is so radically different from both that it is not easily relatable to either. Its sense is even more so, particularly, in relation to Hindi *bilayati*. Hindi *Bilayat*, it will be remembered, has the sense of a foreign country, and *bilayati* has the more general sense of anything 'foreign'. *Blighty* on the other hand, has the central sense of the home, native home, to which a British soldier, on leave, was bound to go. That is the basic sense of a *blighty leave*; the sharp contrast between

English *blighty* and Hindi *bilayati* is unmistakable. At the moment we are not particularly interested in identifying processes which have brought this contrast of sense about. What we are concerned with is the fact of this particular development of the sense of *blighty*, which testifies to the unpredictable variability of the form and sense of words. The change in the form of it is no less striking and puzzling; it requires some ingenuity to trace its derivation from Arabic *wilaya[t]* (ولاية) via Hindi *bilayati*. But without some awareness of the long lineage of *blighty*, it would not be possible for us to appreciate to the full its characteristic semantic change. Besides, *blighty*, through its brief marginal, slangy existence in the world of words, lights up the perennial barter of words between the nations of the world, and illustrates the strangely fascinating ongoing interplay of senses and shapes between the words from diverse languages and cultures.

The next affiliate of ولاية (wilaya[t]) from my point of view, is Hindi lexical formative -wala.

Arabic وال (wal): Hindi (-wala)

Let us first note a few linguistic peculiarities of this formative. First, it is not a free form; it does not occur by itself as a full word in its own right; it occurs as dependent on another word. For example, -wala can be freely added to all classes of nouns in Hindi. For the sake of brevity and convenience we shall use, whenever possible, English translation equivalents of Hindi nouns in the examples. That is, instead of *kitab-wala*, we shall use English *book-wala*, English 'book' being the translation equivalent of Hindi 'Kitab'. Some words, similar to *book-wala*, illustrating this process of word-formation in Hindi are as follows: *milk-wala*, *house-wala*, *shop-wala*, *motor-wala*, *ticket-wala*, ad infinitum. As noted earlier -wala does not have a dictionary meaning of its own, but when added to a noun, as in the preceding examples, it conveys the sense of "one who has, or owns, or possesses and manages the object denoted by the noun to which it is suffixed". For instance, *kitab-wala* can be paraphrased in English as 'one who has or owns a book', *buif-wala* is suffixed to the plural form of *Kitab*, that is, *Kitabon-wala*, it has the sense of 'one who has owns several books'. Like *Kitab*, *Kitab-wala*, or *Kitabon-wala* is also a noun; but it can function as a modifier to another noun, as for example, *Kitab-wala adami* paraphrasable as 'a man owning, or carrying a book'.

-Wala can be suffixed to not only countable concrete nouns, it can be added to mass nouns as well, as in *milk-wala* or *water-wala*, or *tea-wala*. Its semantic charge and syntactic function remains the same as in the case of concrete countable nouns.

-Wala occurs after names of countries, place-names, and names of regions. For example, it is possible to form nouns like *India-wala*, *Yemen-wala*, *America-wala*, and *Bombay-wala*.

In the case of -wala suffixed to proper nouns, as in the examples given above, its sense is slightly different; for instance, *Bombay-wala* conveys the sense of 'one who belongs to, comes from or that which is made in Bombay'. The whole word then can be used to modify another noun; it has adjectival function in a phrase, like *Bombay-wala film*, i.e., 'the film from, or made in Bombay'. In other words, when added to the names of countries and places in general, -wala does not refer to the owner or possessor of the object denoted by the noun-stem, but to the person or object owned or possessed by the denotation of the head noun-stem.

Hindi -wala is added after adjectives, as in the following cases: *bada-wala beta* 'paraphrasable as 'the son who has the property of being elder', *achcha-wala saman* paraphrasable as 'the goods having the property of being good in quality'.

Continued on p. 14



YOUTH FORUM



Don't Threaten

Don't threaten to walk out of my life
Don't threaten to stay out from me
Don't threaten my heart
Which loves you with all sincerity
If you are the sea
I am the clouds
If you can stay away
Then there was no strength in your love.

Nabil Abd. M. Al-Kumaim
Faculty of Languages, Sana'a

The Women's Sport in Yemen
The Women's Sport in Yemen Steps

quickly ahead. This is what we observe from the evaluation of the sport activities. Yet, still there are some fears in the minds of families of the girls who like to participate in the sport, due to the customs, traditions and fear of the society.

It is a fact that women always try to resist all difficulties that they face in order to assure themselves that they can win the different championships just as men. It is commonly observed nowadays that indoor games such as chess and table tennis find favor with Yemeni girls. Now what we need is

the understanding by the families as well as the society that sports, especially outdoor games are forbidden for women. On the other hand, they provide an opportunity for the girl to develop their abilities, groom their personality and make them feel confident in themselves. They should also remember that a healthy mind accompanies a healthy body.

Laila Hamoud Kassim
Level II
Faculty of Arts
Taiz University

Continued from last week:

What they Said About Yemen Times

As Yemen Times celebrated its 10th anniversary last week, several personalities gave statements on this occasion, many of which were published last week. Here we continue with the rest of the comments of the respected guests who attended the celebration and took the time to provide us with their valuable comments.

• Dr. Mohammed Abdulmalek al-Mutwakel said "What the late Dr. Abdulaziz al-Saqqaf achieved is great. He actually founded a media establishment, something most of the newspapers in Yemen have failed to do despite the rich resources available to some of them. Hence, there is no reason it should not live on after his death. In fact, the real test for any establishment is whether it can survive after the death of its founder or not. But it's staff have shown that they are strong enough to stand the test.

We are proud of Yemen Times and view its continuation and progress as a resounding achievement not for Abdulaziz al-Saqqaf alone, but also for the people of the whole country. Yemen Times has always taken commendable and courageous stands which has given it popularity and fame locally, regionally and internationally. How we wish that it could also be published in Arabic, for it is not fair that most Yemenis cannot read it, as many do not know English. We hope that this will be the goal of Yemen Times leadership in the future."

• Dr. Alexander Bohrisch, GTZ, "I think this is a very good opportunity for Yemen Times to present themselves and celebrate after ten years of hard work. I can only say I wish you

good luck for the future.

I read the Yemen Times frequently and it is one of the few newspapers that I read regularly. It is of great benefit to foreigners who do not know the Arabic language."

• Dr. Mohammed al-Maitami, a well-known teacher of economics, said "It is a fact that Yemen Times is the first independent economic newspaper which reflects Yemen to the outside world. I have the privilege of saying that I was a friend of the late Dr. Abdulaziz who was the founder of the greatest newspaper in the whole country. It is through the Yemen Times that he could make his voice heard inside and outside the country. Though he has gone for good, he has left us a strong establishment through which he will live on for ever. I believe that the staff of the newspaper headed by Mr. Walid Abdulaziz al-Saqqaf will always seek to keep Yemen Times as the voice of people, upholding an independent attitude, and as a fair and true voice for all the people of Yemen."

• Mohammed Abbass, British council, said "Honestly speaking, despite the short period I spent in the Yemen Times, three months, I think it is one of the richest and most diverse periods in my life. The moments I spent with Dr. Abdulaziz al-Saqqaf can never be forgotten. I think this impression is held by anyone who was lucky enough to know Dr. Abdulaziz al-Saqqaf closely. He was a very diversified person who knew exactly what he wanted. He had so many dreams and ambitions to improve the backward situation of this country and he suffered because of the defects and malpractices that were found in Yemen."

I feel sad to say that the vacuum that Dr. Abdulaziz al-Saqqaf has left will be hard to be fill. For this reason I do not think anyone can take his place. He was a genuinely great man.

Journalism is a hard career, demanding and challenging. It has its own limitations and when you work as a journalist in Yemen and in a foreign language, you have to run as fast as you can to stay where you are. So I appreciate the job the staff of the Yemen Times are doing. You are doing a great job. Keep it up and do not be daunted by any difficulties that may come along."

• Khalid al-Ansi, lawyer and Editor-in-Chief of 'Human Rights' newspaper said, "Yemen Times faced a challenge after the death of the late Dr. Abdulaziz al-Saqqaf. Many people expected that the newspaper would close down. I had a different view, knowing that it had a strong basis and foundation. Throughout the ten years, Yemen Times has faced different hardships and obstacles and managed to overcome them all, including the censorship of the state."

• Mr. Nabil Saif al-Kumaim, al-Rayah al-Qatariyah correspondent, said "We have plucked ten flowers from the age of the Yemen Times and say 'May God Rest the Soul of Its Founder the late Dr. Abdulaziz al-Saqqaf in Peace'. Yemen Times has been distinguished because of its founder, his creativity, genius, shrewdness and love for his job. YT was the first to produce clear, creditable news and correct information. I hope it will continue to follow the same path following the same policy, as an independent, impartial newspaper."

• Gerd Winkelhane, Resident Representative of DED, said "It is my

pleasure to be here celebrating with you on this occasion. Yemen Times is very interesting and very important in the democratic development in Yemen. I can only wish all success for the next ten years."

• Mohammed Sharaf al-Din, Sana'a University, said "It would be nice if Yemen Times keeps this custom of commemorating its achievements. If not every year, then every other year. Perhaps Yemen Times is not aware of how many people are fond of it. Much of the respect we have goes to its founder, the late Dr. Abdulaziz al-Saqqaf. Although he is dead, people believe that Yemen Times helps to keep his idea's alive."

• Sultan al-Suraimi, a well-known poet said "I actually feel happy to participate in this ceremony. The newspaper has played a double-role in informing people about Yemen and in helping the democratic process take root in the country. Dr. Abdulaziz was one of those who took it upon themselves to lead the changes in the country. What makes me feel good is that the newspaper continued to be published even after death. I hope the newspaper will continue following the same path shown by the late Dr. Abdulaziz al-Saqqaf."

• Abdulmalek al-Ruwaishan, SAM-SUNG public relations manager, said "Yemen Times has managed to achieve a position very much envied by other newspapers. It has a reputation that nobody can deny. This is attributed to its qualified workforce and its unwavering determination to follow in the steps of its founder, the late Dr. Abdulaziz al-Saqqaf."

• Haje'a al-Jahafi, Al-Ra'ay Al-Aam secretary said "Many people thought that Yemen Times would be closed down from the time it started addressing topics of common concern. However, the late Dr. Abdulaziz al-

Saqqaf was determined to make it a resounding success and transform it into a major part of the press establishment and he made it. Now Yemen Times is well known locally, regionally and internationally. Despite the fact that there are some other newspapers in English, Yemen Times remains at the top and number one."

• Aydah Abdul Hamid, Saidati correspondent, said "I believe that Yemen Times has been able during these ten years to put itself on a strong footing as the first English Language newspaper in Yemen. It is the reference of so many people; of tourists, of foreigners and of students in Universities as well. It is an ideal example of the free press which we dream of achieving in our Arab world. I hope Yemen Times will continue to fulfill the same mission during the years to come."

• Mrs. Akram al-Akuri, Saba News Agency editing department, said "The leadership qualities of the late Dr. Abdulaziz al-Saqqaf made it possible for the Yemen Times to make laudable strides. It has been a great and tremendous achievement for the Yemeni press. The government, with all its resources, has not been able to publish an English Language newspaper like the Yemen Times. Hence, it is the bridge that connects Yemen to the outside world and connects the world to Yemen. What makes it distinguished is that it voices the sufferings of the people and objectively discusses all issues freely. It defends freedom of press and human rights. I congratulate the Yemen Times and its staff and I wish it a long and prosperous life."

• Mohammed Ahmad Abdul Kader, Teleyemen Trade Products manager, said "I am very much a supporter of the Yemen Times and I appreciate the determination of its staff to continue following the path of its founder, the late Dr. al-Saqqaf. I still remember when he came to me in August 1996, determined to make the Yemen Times

the first Yemeni newspaper to have an internet web-site. I had some fears that it might stop after his death. However, I am proud to say that it was able to continue, mainly because of its workforce."

• Mrs. Noono Sa'ad Ali, a journalist from Saba News Agency said, "Yemen Times is considered to be number one in addressing prominent political news. Yemen Times is targeted at the cultured and educated readers which has made it gain support and reflect the concerns and worries of the whole people. It is the bridge that connects Yemen to the world and the world to Yemen."

• Qukab al-Wad'ee, Al-Yamaniah Newspaper editing secretary, said "I congratulate Yemen Times on the occasion of its tenth anniversary and do hope that it will continue its progress according to the free press principles of its founder, the late Dr. Abdulaziz al-Saqqaf."

• Hussain al-Wadee, TV producer, said "Yemen Times is a distinguished pillar in the Yemeni press. It has been so courageous in dealing with issues of common concern to all the people. The fact that Yemen Times continues to be published after the loss of its founder Dr. Abdulaziz al-Saqqaf is a sure sign that he has built a strong establishment which we wish the very best."

• Latifa, secondary school graduate, said "Congratulations to the Yemen Times and I wish it the very best and continuous progress."

• Najla'a, secondary school graduate, said "The most outstanding feature distinguishing the Yemen Times from other newspapers is its focus on human rights issues, heritage, and social traditions and conventions. Above all, it is an independent newspaper that works far from tribal, party and doctrinal tendencies. I wish it all the very best."



VACANCIES



The Royal Dutch/Shell Group is one of the largest integrated oil companies in the world. Our involvement extends to most aspects of the oil, gas, power and chemicals industry. We operate in more than 130 countries. In the Republic of Yemen, HASCO and Shell Marketing Y.S.C. is a young and dynamic company engaged in the marketing and selling of high quality automotive and industrial lubricants.

We currently have 4 exciting new opportunities and invite the following job applications:

Product Manager – Shell Diesel Engine Oils

In this new position, you will be managing all aspects of Marketing related to our Diesel Engine Oil products, including bottom-line responsibilities. You will report directly to our General Manager and work closely with our Sales Executives. This is an exciting new opportunity for a marketing graduate with at least 3 years 'hands-on' marketing/sales experience.

Administration Manager

Reporting to the Finance & Administration Manager, you will manage the complete Administration of the Company, including development and day-to-day management of Personnel, External Affairs and Health-Safety & Environment policies. Preference will be given to a graduate with at least 3 years management experience.

Assistant Operations Manager

This is a new position reporting to the Operations & Industrial Sales Manager. You will assist him in developing and implementing various supply chain initiatives. You also will be responsible for cost efficient and effective supply, stocking and distribution of locally produced and imported lubricants. Preferably, you will be a business graduate with 3 years experience in a supply chain/purchasing function.

Executive Assistant

This also is a new position working for the General Manager. Your tasks will be to assist him with overall planning, preparation of presentations, meetings, travel arrangements and day-to-day issues. Preference will be given to a young and dynamic graduate with 2+ years experience.

For all above positions, we are offering competitive salaries and benefits to the right candidates with appropriate experience and qualifications. Preference will be given to candidates who are fluent both in English and Arabic. All candidates should be computer literate and come from reputable companies. All positions are based at our Head Office in Sana'a.

Are you interested?

Please send us your CV as soon as possible but **before 28 March 2001**. You should clearly mention which of the above positions you are applying for. Please also attach copies of certificates and qualifications plus a recent photograph. Our address:

HASCO & Shell Marketing Y.S.C.
Attention of the Finance & Administration Manager
P.O. Box 19440
Sana'a

MGIES Celebrates 2nd Annual Day Function

The Mahatma Gandhi Indian Embassy School at Crater, Aden celebrated its second annual day function on Friday, 23rd Feb. 2001 between 5.30 PM to 9 PM H.E. Mr.M.S. Suman, Indian Ambassador to Yemen was the Chief Guest, who also Inaugurated a computer classroom in the school premises. Mr. Rashad Hayel Saeed and Mr. Sameer Kassim were the Guests of honor.

The function began with the recital of the Holy Quran by Hayel Rashad Hayel Saeed, a student of class III.

Addressing the gathering H.E. Mr. M.S.Suman expressed deep pride since the school was named after Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of India who is world famous for preaching truthfulness and non-violence.



HE Expressed thanks to all the parents for having faith and confidence on the management and teachers of the school and for all the help and continued support extended. The school during the last three years has developed gradually and has introduced class V, VI, & VII. The chief guest expressed hope that in the next three years, the MGIES will be a full fledged school catering upto class X.

Thereafter, the various colorful cultural events presented by all the 94 children of the school was the main attraction. From the tiny tots of the nursery to the children of class VII presented their respective items with great enthusiasm and zeal.



Glimpses of Yemeni and Indian culture and dances was also incorporated into the evenings programme.

The chief guest distributed certificates of merits to all the teachers and staff for their excellent support to the children in organizing the maiden annual exhibition of the school on Jan. 26, 2001. Mrs. Rashad Hayel Saeed presented certificates to all the children who took part in the annual day celebrations.

The programme ended with the singing of the Yemeni and Indian National anthem.

Mahatma Gandhi Indian Embassy School
Gandhi Memorial Hall, Crater, Aden
Tel. No 257245



Continued from page 8:

Yemen Reports on Human Rights Practices Part II

Another judicial reform program, financed by international assistance, was initiated in January and is to last through March 2002. The program focuses on the Ministries of Justice and of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs and is to provide training in business and commercial law for judges; a diagnostic study of judicial education curriculum; training on drafting of legislation; and a review of the country's commercial laws to identify and fix gaps or inconsistencies. The program is ongoing. The security services continued to arrest and prosecutors charge and try persons alleged to be linked to various shootings, explosions, bombings, and other acts of violence. Citizens and human rights groups alleged that the judiciary did not observe due process standards in these cases.

Eight Britons and two Algerians who were arrested in December 1998 were tried from February to August 1999 in Aden on charges of possessing illegal weapons and explosives and conspiring to commit terrorist acts. The 6-month trial did not meet minimum international standards for due process. Defense lawyers claimed that the prosecution lacked adequate evidence, and that the defendants were tortured, sexually abused, and denied access to their lawyers (see Section 1.c.). In August 1999, the court sentenced the main suspects, the 18-year-old stepson and 17-year-old son of Islamic militant Abu Hamza Al-Masri, to jail terms of 7 and 3 years, respectively.

The Government has accused Al-Masri, head of the London-based organization Supporters of Shari'a, of involvement with the AALA, which has carried out at least one fatal terrorist act in Yemen. Five other defendants received jail terms ranging from 5 to 7 years. The seven defendants appealed the verdict. Two of the Britons received 7-month sentences and were ordered released for time served; another, for reasons of poor health, was ordered released for time served in early summer 1999. Their release was delayed because both the defense and the prosecution appealed the verdicts. The Appeals Court upheld the verdicts, and the three were released. They returned to the United Kingdom in October 1999.

The trial of seven additional AALA members on terrorism charges, which began in October 1999, ended in June. Two were found guilty and given jail sentences; the remaining five were acquitted. Two of the defendants were tried in absentia. Four claimed that the prosecution coerced and tortured them into making self-incriminating statements and confessions (see Section 1.c.). The judge issued a ruling prohibiting the publication of details about the trial.

The Government claims that it does not hold political prisoners. Local opposition politicians and human rights activists generally accept this claim; however, some international human rights groups and members of the opposition-in-exile dispute the claim.

At the end of the 1994 civil war, the President pardoned nearly all who had fought against the central Government, including military personnel and most leaders of the unrecognized DRY. The Government denied amnesty to the 16 most senior leaders of the DRY (one of whom now is presumed dead), who fled abroad. The DRY leaders are subject to arrest if they return. In 1997 and 1998, the so-called "16" were tried in absentia on various charges, including forming a secessionist government, conspiracy, and forming a separate military. All but two were found guilty, and in March 1998, a judge sentenced five of the defendants to death and 3 to 10 years in jail. Six persons received suspended sentences, and two were acquitted. Many opposition figures have urged the President to issue an amnesty for those who received sentences, in the interest of promoting reconciliation between the north and south. The President has stated that it is up to the judicial system to pass judgment. Defense attorneys have appealed to a higher court, but no judgment has yet been rendered.

f. Arbitrary Interference with Privacy, Family, Home or Correspondence

Despite constitutional provisions against government interference with privacy, security forces routinely search homes and private offices, monitor telephones, read personal mail, and otherwise intrude into personal matters for alleged security reasons. Such activities are conducted without legally issued warrants or judicial supervision. Security forces regularly monitor telephone conversations and interfere with the telephone service of government critics and opponents. Security forces sometimes detain relatives suspects (see Section 1.d.). Government informers monitor meetings and assemblies (see Section 2.b.).

The law prohibits arrests or the serving of a subpoena

between the hours of sundown and dawn. However, persons suspected of crimes sometimes are taken from their homes in the middle of the night, without search warrants.

In September forces from the CSO used excessive force when they intervened to settle a land dispute in the village of Qud Qarow in the Buraiah district of Aden governorate. The dispute was between a businessman, who claimed to have purchased land in the adjacent mountains where he had built a quarry, and armed villagers, who claimed that they, not the Government, owned the land and were due compensation. During an initial confrontation, one police officer was killed and eight others wounded; several villagers were wounded, but none were reported killed. The circumstances of the police officer's death were unclear. In response, CSU forces charged the village, reportedly arresting 30 persons, mistreating citizens, looting and destroying houses, and leaving 200 families homeless. Jews traditionally face social (but not legal) restrictions on their residence and their employment (see Section 5).

According to a 1995 Ministry of Interior regulation, no citizen may marry a foreigner without Interior Ministry permission (see Section 5). This regulation does not carry the force of law, and appears to be enforced irregularly. However, some human rights groups have raised concerns about the regulation.

An estimated 16,000 persons use the Internet, and 5,371 persons subscribe to it. The Government does not impose restrictions on Internet use, but most persons find that equipment and subscriptions costs are prohibitively high. Teleyemen, a parastatal company under the Ministry of Telecommunications, is the country's sole Internet service provider. According to Teleyemen (see Section 2.a.), the Government blocks sexually explicit web sites; however, with the exception of mowj.com, which is the web site of the Yemeni National Opposition Front (MOWJ), it does not block politically oriented web sites. For example, Abu Hamza's web page (see Section 1.c.) is not blocked. The Government claims that it does not monitor Internet usage, but some persons suspect their e-mail messages are read by security authorities. There have been no reports that the Government has taken action against Internet users.

Section 2: Respect for Civil Liberties, Including:

a. Freedom of Speech and Press

The Constitution restricts freedom of speech and of the press "within the limits of the law," and the Government influences the media and limits press freedom. Some security officials attempt to influence press coverage by threatening, harassing, and detaining journalists. Although most citizens are uninhibited in their private discussions of domestic and foreign policies, some are cautious in public, fearing harassment for criticism of the Government. The Penal Code criminalizes, with fines and up to 5 years in jail, "the humiliation of the State, the Cabinet, or parliamentary institutions," the publication of "false information" that "threatens public order or the public interest," and "false stories intended to damage Arab and friendly countries or their relations with Yemen."

The relative freedom of the press permitted between unification (1990) and the civil war (1994) has not been reestablished. An atmosphere of government pressure on independent and political party journals continues at a higher level than before the civil war. The international human rights group the Committee to Protect Journalists continued to criticize the Government for restrictions, harassment, and arbitrary detention directed at journalists.

To be continued next week.

Crystals HELP!

This week three cases related to pollution concern me. And to all concerned departments, especially the Environment Health Authority I address this week's column.

Residents of Lesser Aden are observed to suffer from respiration and heart diseases. The reason is obvious and they know it very well. It's because of the neighboring oil refinery located a few blocks from the center of Lesser Aden. To verify what I am saying, one can inquire how many pressure and heart attack cases the refinery hospital receives, especially during summer, i.e., when temperature is high. Hundreds of the residents of Lesser Aden had to be sent abroad for medical treatment since the refinery started its operation decades ago.

Certainly, moving the Refinery from its present location is beyond the resources of the government and is not a solution to think about right now. The solution and prevention, I think, can still be attempted. The solution could be of a technical nature by limiting the hazardous effects of the refinery and spreading awareness among the public so as to take the necessary protective measures.

Similarly, the area of Gabal Adaboua, in Taiz, is suffering due to smoke and wastes of the factories in the area. There were even residents who claimed that they suffered suffocation. Source of this malaise is a three-storeyed, lavishly built building guarded by armed men equipped with the best machine guns available. The building belongs to a rich man in the gold trade. Interestingly enough, the very same building provides residence for him and for his family. Yet, as if that is not enough, a fourth storey is being built to be a workshop for gold products sold to the country's local gold market!

Finally, I should not forget to point out the recent complaints by the residents of Hadda area in Sanaa regarding the breathing and high blood pressure problems due to a soap factory. The hazardous smoke of exhausted fumes caused by the factory results in spreading pollution-related diseases.

Quick actions is easy to be taken; but are there ears willing to hear the voices?

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جوار مدرسة الزهيري تلفون ٢٦٥٣٨٣ - ٢٤٠٤١٨ - ٧١٠٠٨٤١ سنا'اء الجمهورية اليمنية

Al-Kheir Super Market Inaugurated

الخير سوبر ماركت

زيارة واحدة تكفي لتجعلك زبوناً دائماً

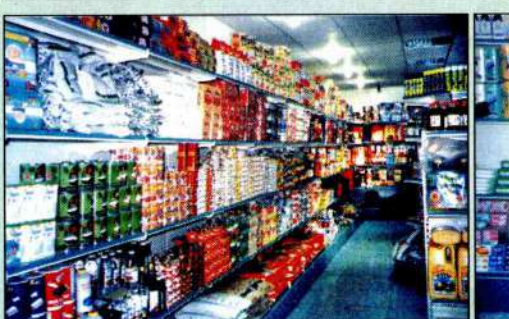
The Al-Kheir Supermarket was inaugurated last Sunday March 4 2001 in Khour Maksar on the Abyan Coast. The supermarket consists of different divisions including foodstuffs, meat, vegetables, cosmetics, home appliances, decorations, antiques, electric equipment, etc. On this occasion, Mr. Ahmad Mohammed Balfaqeh, Businessman and owner of the Al-Khair Supermarket, said that the project was one in a series of other projects to be implemented in

the Free Zone. He added that he was encouraged by the President's invitation to immigrating businessmen to invest in their home land.

"Our supermarket will be ready to deliver all demands to companies, hotels, houses in Aden," he said. "On this occasion I would like to extend my heartfelt congratulations to the leader of Yemen modernization, President Ali Abdullah Saleh," he concluded.



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Press Scanner

Prepared by Mohammed Khidhr

The Yemeni press this week gave extensive space to coverage of the people's joy on the occasion of Eid al-Adha, through publishing many pictorial reportages of the festivities, not forgetting the people who could not enjoy the occasion due to their being in hospital to receive treatment. Some newspapers published reports and interviews with such people trying to ease the bad

feelings brought on by their illness. The front pages of the newspapers also allotted large spaces for publishing the most important local and world news, particularly news about the Palestinian Intifada and the Israeli occupation forces' war against the defenseless Palestinian people. News on the results of local councils elections and the referendum on constitutional amendments has also been given prominence in the local press.

Review of the main news headlines published on front pages of Yemeni newspapers this week.

- Preparations Under way for Shoura Council Elections
- Islah Party Secretary-General Al-Yadoui: Strategic Alliance between GPC & Islah A Joke
- Woman Journalists Society: "We Could Wait 160 Years Before Women Have Equal Opportunities of Expression as those of Men."
- President Ali Abdulla Saleh Receives Written Message from President of Djibouti.
- Receiving a Delegation from French House of Senates, Prime Minister Dr al-Eryani Praises Level of Bilateral Relations, and Confirms France's Role in Supporting Middle East Peace Process
- American Report Criticizes Situation of Press Freedom in Yemen
- President Saleh: Weapons Seized by Islah Party During 1994 War to be Confiscated
- GPC Wins Sweeping Majority in Elections, the President Meets Islah Leaders to Contain Differences
- Chief Editor of 14 October Official Daily Summoned by Political Security Apparatus in Aden
- Arab League Council Begins

- Meetings Monday at Foreign Minister Level.
- Arafat Calls for Sending International Observers to Oversee the Stopping of Israeli Aggression on the Palestinians
- Yemeni Businessmen Delegation to Visit Saudi Arabia Soon
- Israeli Spying Network Captured in Lebanon
- Taliban Insists on Destroying Buddhist Statues in Afghanistan

الثورة Ath-Thawra daily, 11 March.

The daily editorial is devoted to tackling the idea of Arab joint action. The editorial says that Arab joint action has in the past years suffered many setbacks as a result of hesitation, lack of confidence and absence of seriousness when dealing with such a highly sensitive subject. All this has hindered efforts aimed at delivering Arab joint action at times of crisis, and prevented it from taking responsibility for protecting the interests of the nation. Following on from this complicated situation, there springs the importance of the coming Arab Summit meeting in Amman on the 27th of this month, which hopes to lead to the restructuring of Arab joint action in line with a new perspective, accommodating the essential changes which are taking place in the world today. A special emphasis

should be placed on the fact that the forthcoming Amman summit is the first since the approval of the Yemeni initiative for a mechanism for regularly convening Arab summits, particularly as this step represents moves in favor of overcoming the points of weakness and ridding the Arab nation of its previous cracks. Since the regular convening of the Arab summit represents the beginning of the Pan-Arab System recovering its health, it is important to realize that this development is inevitably linked with the reactivation of institutions of Arab joint action, mainly the Arab League, which must be speedily restructured in a manner compatible with the requirements of the coming stage.

The daily editorial maintains that the Arabs are hoping that the Amman summit will come out with results aimed at improving Arab-Arab relations and upgrading Arab joint action so as to achieve positive integration, turn away from the chapter of disputes and find good alternatives for the establishment of an Arab economic grouping supporting the development movement. It is no longer acceptable for the Arab countries to remain scattered groups, at a time when other economic groupings have undertaken various forms of cooperation, integration and interlocking of interests.

An article in this week's Al-Fursan independent weekly, has tackled the subject of local councils elections and the referendum on constitutional amendments that took place last month in Yemen. The article, written by A'del al-A'sem, says fallout from the local elections is continuing. There is a war of fiery statements, many press conferences discussing violations, the winners exchanging congratulations on their success and the losers expressing their disappointment, as well as the mourning of the victims of those events. Amidst all this the question is, who are the losers and who are the beneficiaries? What is the position of the ordinary citizen, who is the first owner of rights in the elections?

In the long run, the author believes, the beneficiary is the homeland and such benefit will not come except after many sessions and sacrifices. But at present the loser is the citizen, whose aspirations were lost and his dreams and hopes destroyed, amidst the many violations and exchanged accusations. He has found himself the biggest victim of the giants' conflict. The writer concludes that the essential and declared aim of holding the local elections is that the people participate in ruling themselves and running their affairs. But the local councils have witnessed severe conflict, mainly between the GPC and the Islah parties, to gain the biggest number of seats in order to secure their control over ruling the people through the people.

الاسم Lutfi Numan wrote an article in al-Isbou weekly on the Islah party's victories in local council elections in the southern and eastern provinces. The Islah party's overrunning of the GPC in elections for local councils in the southern and eastern provinces could change many characteristics of this party. One characteristic it has acquired due to the results, is that it can be considered a national unionist party as it is almost the only party that managed to gain seats on most of the Yemeni local councils. That has happened at a time that the tide of the GPC in the Yemeni political arena is receding, and this of course results in the diminishing size of the opposition. Moreover the nomination of the Islah gives a kind of true balance in the political arena as the influence of the GPC has been there for a long time.

Islah's success is a plus for democracy and adds something useful to political life. The GPC should learn very well from the defeat they have suffered at the popular level, particularly with regard to national unity.

مسابقة «يمن تايمز» الأسبوعية

20,000

ريال

18,000

لك، و

2,000

لمكتبتك

- أجب عن السؤالين في الأسفل وبعي بيانك الشخصية كاملة مع بيانك المكتبة أو الجهة التي اشترت منها النسخة.
- أن كان لديك اشتراك مباشر بالصحيفة، فيمكنك الاكتفاء بتعبئة بيانك الشخصية وستأكد الصحيفة من صحة اشتراكك قبل أن يتم السحب، وإذا لم تكن مشتركاً فيمكنك الاتصال بقسم الاشتراكات لدينا.
- إذا لم تكن مشتركاً، وفزت في المسابقة فسيتصل صاحب (المكتبة، البقالة...) التي اشترت منها النسخة على ١٠٪ من الجائزة (٢٠٠٠ ريال)، وستحصل أنت على ٩٠٪ (١٨٠٠٠ ريال).
- لن تقبل أي استمارات لا تعبئ فيها معلومات المتسابق بخط واضح وعليك أن تكتب الكوبون وترسله إلى عنوان الصحيفة الرئيسي: صنعاء (ص.ب. ٢٥٧٩)، أو أحد فرعي الصحيفة في عدن أو تعز. ويمكنك إرسال الكوبون بنفسك إلى الصندوق البريدي عند بوابة الصحيفة في الفرع الرئيسي.
- ملاحظة: الإجابات التي نصلها بالفاكس غير مقبولة، وكذلك التي نصلها بدون كوبون المسابقة.
- سيتم اختيار الفائز بواسطة القرعة. وحتى يتسنى للقراء من المحافظات الثانية والقرى إرسال الإجابات، فإن باب المشاركة سيظل مفتوحاً لمدة أسبوعين من يوم الإصدار (أي بعد ١٢ يوماً من الإصدار).
- بإمكان الشخص إرسال أكثر من كوبون بإسمه للعدد الواحد ليزيد من احتمال فوزه بالمسابقة.
- سينشر اسم الفائز واسم المكتبة (أو الجهة البائعة) في العدد بعد القادم لاستلام جوائزهما النقدية. نرجوا كتابة رقم عدد الصحيفة على مظهر الرسالة.
- من كان مشتركاً في مكتبة لا يعتبر مشتركاً في الصحيفة.

المسابقة رقم (٥) - العدد (١١) ١٢ مارس ٢٠٠١م

سؤال ١: من المسؤول رفيع المستوى في حزب الإصلاح الذي أعلن عن انتهاء تحالفهم مع المؤتمر؟

الإجابة:

سؤال ٢: أين يقع فندق ماركوتو (Mercure) الذي نشر إعلان عن افتتاحه في هذا العدد؟

الإجابة:

الاسم:

التلفون:

رقم البطاقة:

المدينة/العزلة/المحافظة:

التاريخ:

هل أنت مشترك بالصحيفة؟ (نعم / لا):

وإذا كان الاشتراك لمؤسسة أو وزارة يرجى كتابة إسمها:

بيانات إضافية وضرورية لغير المشتركين في الصحيفة

اسم المكتبة أو الجهة التي اشترت منها النسخة

اسم وتوقيع مسؤول المكتبة:

المدينة/العزلة/المحافظة:

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الإخوة المشاركين .. الكرام كل عام وأنتم بخير..

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(نرجوا من الأخ الفائز في مسابقة العدد الماضي (مازن عبد الغني) الحضور لاستلام جائزته)

الإجابات الصحيحة لمسابقة العدد قبل الماضي (٩)

- ١- محافظة مارب ٢- شركة الرحاب للعطور.
- بعد فرز الكوبونات الصحيحة للمشاركين بمسابقة العدد (٩) تم إجراء القرعة وكانت من نصيب الأخ:

رؤوف محمود حسن عباس الهاشمي والمكتبة الفائزة: كشك الفجر الجديد - صنعاء

فالف مبروك للأخ رؤوف وحظاً أوفر لبقية المتسابقين..

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برفافهما (المبرور)

وبهذه المناسبة السعيدة يتقدم الدكتور / عدنان عبد الرحيم والمهندس / عبد الولي عبد الرحيم وجميع الأهالي والأصدقاء بأجمل التهاني والتبريكات للعريس. متمنين لهما حياة زوجية سعيدة. وبالرفاء والبنين..

في جو عائلي بهيج.. ووسط زغاريد الأهالي والأحباء ومع فرحة عيد الأضحى المبارك احتفل الشبان الخلوقة الأستاذان /

شكري عبد الله ، وبشير محمد قائد

برفافهما الميمون ودخولهما القفص الذهبي، متمنين لهما حياة زوجية سعيدة، وبالرفاء والبنين.

المهنون:

لطفي المسني، توفيق عبد الله الملاح، أسامة عبد الرقيب، منير عبد العزيز الأديمي، عدنان عبد الله السقاف، خالد ياسين الأديمي

Continued from page 11:

Arabic ولاية (wilaya[t]), Hindi 'Bilayat', 'wala', English 'blighty'

-Wala occurs after Hindi possessive pronouns and only after possessive pronouns; it cannot be suffixed to subjective case or objective case pronouns. For example, *mera-wala* is a well formed word in Hindi, since *mera* is the possessive form of the first person singular pronoun *main*, but *main-wala* and *mujh-wala* or *mujhko-wala* are not well-formed, because *main* and *mujh* are the subjective case and objective case forms of first person singular *main*. The statement generalizes for other personal pronouns as well; we need not elaborate it here. Let us only observe that it is a fact of some semantic significance. The sense of *mera-wala* is the same as of *mera* alone, like the sense of 'my' or 'mine' in English, but in the case of *mera-wala*, the sense of possession is emphatically asserted. For example, *mera-wala makan* is paraphrasable as 'my own house' perhaps, inalienably my own. In this case *-wala* may be felt as reinforcing the sense of possession encoded in the possessive pronoun anyway.

-Wala can be suffixed to Hindi Verbal nouns and adverbs too. And since every verb in Hindi has a verbal noun corresponding to it, it follows that *-wala* can occur after every verb, just any verb, of Hindi. Here are some examples: *jane-wala*, *rahane-wala*, *sone-wala*, *jagane-wala*, *padhane-wala* *likhne-wala*, add infinitum. A very general and powerful rule is formulable as follows: Hindi verbal noun + *wala* is a well formed grammatical process of word formation. The basic, prototypical sense of *-wala* in these case is the 'person who performs the action, brings about the state denoted by the verb concerned'. -Wala after Verbal Noun has the sense of doer,

agent in general. Notice that the prototypical sense of *-wala* is obvious in these cases too. For example, *jane-wala* can be paraphrased in English as 'a person who performs, the action of going', since *jane-* here has the basic sense of 'going or to go' in English. Similarly, *likhne-wala* can be paraphrased in English as 'a person who writes', the sense of *likhne-* in Hindi being equivalent to 'to write, writing' in English. The formal difference between Hindi *likh-*, *likhna* and *likhne*, all three derived from one and the same verb root, belongs to Hindi grammar we need not go into here. The focus is on *-wala* and what it can be suffixed to.

It can be suffixed to adverbs too. For example, *upar* 'above', *niche* 'below' *bich* 'middle' are Hindi adverbials to which *-wala* can be added finally to form words like *upar-wala* 'whoever and whatever is on top, *nichewala* 'whoever and whatever is down below' and *bichwala* 'whoever and whatever is in the middle.' In fact, *uparwala* is used, figuratively, to refer to God in heaven, heaven conceived to be far above the earth.

Let us recall that we started off our description of *-wala* with the observation that it is a dependent word like *-logy* as in 'technology' and *-graph* as in 'telegraph'. It is a containing form like *-logy* and *-graph* as illustrated in the words given above. It cannot be treated as full fledged inflectional suffix like Hindi plural suffixes, tense suffixes and relative suffixes.

Indeed, it shows all the grammatical characteristics of Hindi nouns; it takes in its own right plural suffix, gender suffix and case suffix. For example,

like other Hindi nouns, *-wala* is masculine in gender; its feminine counterpart is formed by the common feminine suffix *-i* to the stem, i.e. *-wala* giving *-wali*. That is, *kitab-wala* can co-occur as modifier with a male human noun only, like *kitab-wala ladaka* 'a boy having a book'. In order to refer to 'a girl having a book', one will have to say *kitab-wali ladaki*, since *ladaki* in Hindi has the meaning 'girl', a feminine noun in Hindi. Similar to other Hindi nouns ending in *-a*, *wala*, is characterized by two plural forms, namely, the direct plural *-wala*, and the oblique plural form *-walon*. The direct plural forms of nouns are those which are not followed by post-positive particles of Hindi like *-ko*, *-se*, *-par* and others. The oblique plural forms, in contrast, are those which are followed by these post-positive particles. The direct plural forms function as subjects, and the oblique ones function as objects in sentences. Thus, *-wala* is a noun in respect of all the major grammatical categories like number, gender and case associated with nouns of Hindi. And although, it has no distinct dictionary meaning of its own, its semantic valency appears immediately when it is combined with other lexical items.

Specifically, it is claimed here that *-wala* of Hindi is an example of grammaticalization of the concept of 'ownership, possession' triggered by Arabic *vali* and its congeners. In general, it is claimed that Arabic ولاية (wilaya[t]) Hindi *bilayat* and *bilayati*, English *blighty*, and again Hindi *-wala* are variant forms resulting from borrowing, adaptation, and reformation of a single concept and word originating in Arabic.

New AIDS Vaccine Proves Efficient in Monkey Testing

WASHINGTON—A team of researchers have found that a multi-protein AIDS vaccine that combines a DNA "primer" with a modified small-pox virus "booster" can control a highly virulent HIV attack in rhesus macaques.

Although the vaccine didn't prevent infection in the monkeys, it rapidly reduced their viral loads by encouraging a burst of anti-viral T cells, said researchers in Friday's issue of Science magazine.

The vaccine system was designed and tested by scientists at the National Institutes of Health (NIH), Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, and other research organizations.

The premier, or DNA part of the vaccine system, was injected first. It contains genes for three proteins like those found in the AIDS virus and helps stimulate the immune system to attack AIDS virus and keep the monkeys healthy.

The booster, or the smallpox virus part of the vaccine, was injected 24 weeks

later. This part is a safe modified small-pox virus with HIV and SIV genes, and it intensifies the immune system's response against the AIDS virus proteins. SIV is a virus that causes AIDS in monkeys.

Both parts of the vaccine are encoded Gag, Pol and Env proteins, said Dr. Harriet Robinson, professor of Emory University and the leading author of the Science paper. Monkeys received the viral infection through macosal tissue seven months later, said Dr. Bernard Moss, researcher at the NIH and developer of the virus part of the vaccine system. This is similar to how most HIV-1 infections occur.

Moss told Xinhua that they used a total of 28 healthy monkeys in the study, 24 of which were vaccinated and the other four were injected with only placebos.

All the 28 monkeys were exposed to a high dose of the virus and all of them were infected. But in the face of the challenge, the 24 vaccinated monkeys remained healthy, with reduced viral

loads and intact immune responses, while all the other four monkeys injected with a placebo developed AIDS and died within 28 weeks.

Moss said the amount of AIDS virus in inoculated monkeys decreased to almost undetectable levels one week later. He said it took them 13 months to do the vaccine research as a real vaccine has to provide long-term protection. In earlier vaccine studies, the animals were often exposed to virus within weeks of their injections.

The two-step booster vaccine "is among the most exciting concepts that we've seen" in monkey testing, Dr. Peggy Johnston, head of the AIDS vaccine program at the National Institutes of Health, said in Science magazine. Containing infection could be crucial in limiting the transmission of AIDS if such a vaccine is used in humans. Moss said human testing of the AIDS virus would be conducted in 2002, but they have to redesign the present vaccine system since it contains genes of simian AIDS virus. *Xinhua*

Arafat Urges Saddam to Support Intifada Against Israel

BAGHDAD—Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat has urged Iraqi President Saddam Hussein to support the Palestinian intifada (uprising) against Israel, the official Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported Thursday.

In a letter to congratulate the Iraqi president on the occasion of the holy Muslim festival of Eid al-Adha, Arafat asked Iraq to provide necessary support for the Palestinian people "until they can decide their own fate and win independence," the INA said.

The Palestinian people are facing a Zionist (Israeli) aggression and a "savagery and unjust" embargo, Arafat said, adding that his people are determined

to continue their march to independence and liberation from Israeli occupation.

Arafat also wished Saddam good health and an early lifting of the decade-old United Nations sanctions, imposed on Iraq for its invasion of neighboring Kuwait in August 1990. Saddam has shown his vehement support for the Palestinian intifada by dispatching four batches of aid supplies to Jordan, where the supplies were supposed to be transferred to the Palestinian territories.

Moreover, Saddam has pledged 1 billion euros (some 930 million U.S. dollars) to support the Palestinian struggle

against Israel and announced the formation of 21 divisions of a "Jerusalem Liberation Army."

At a meeting of the decision-making Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council on Monday, Saddam called on other Arab leaders to back the Palestinian people as well as their intifada against Israel.

"Arab leaders must be at the forefront of support for the Palestinian people and their intifada," he said.

The violent clashes between the Palestinians and Israeli soldiers since last September have killed more than 400 people, mostly Palestinians, and injured thousands others. *Xinhua*

Arafat Slams Israeli Aggression, Vows to Keep Jerusalem

GAZA—Palestinian National Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat slammed on Saturday Israel's "escalating aggression" of Palestinian territories, reiterating the Palestinian stance to declare an independent state with Jerusalem as its capital.

Addressing the first session of the 88-member Palestine Legislative Council since the outbreak of Palestinian uprising against Israeli occupation five months ago, Arafat said seeking "a just and comprehensive peace" is still a "strategic option" for the Palestinians, adding that "we want a just peace, a peace of the brave, based on United

Nations resolutions," which will ensure security and stability for the region.

He also urged new Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon to resume peace talks from the point they had reached on the basis of existing and binding agreements and understandings, saying that the Israeli government should put an end to the "starvation and repression" of the Palestinian people, reaffirming the right of Palestinian refugees to return to their homes.

According to Palestinian sources, contacts for a Arafat-Sharon meeting were under discussions, and such a meeting

may occur before Sharon leaves for Washington on March 20 for talks with U.S. President George W. Bush.

Arafat also called for the international community, including the U.S., Russia, the European Union (EU), Arab nations, China and Japan, to offer help in moving forward the peace talks. Calling on the Israeli government to lift the closure of the Palestinian territories, he said that the Israelis must stop the siege and stop exceptional measures and military escalation. A total of 66 council members attended the Saturday session. *Xinhua*

Israeli Gunfire Kills a Palestinian in Gaza

GAZA—A Palestinian was killed by the Israeli army in the Gaza Strip overnight, a Palestinian security source said on Saturday.

The killing of the unidentified man occurred at the Karni crossing point between the Gaza Strip and Israel. The Israeli army earlier reported that there was an exchange of fire between its troops and Palestinian gunmen near the Jewish settlement of Netzarim in Gaza. More than 400 people, mostly Palestinians, have been killed since bloody clashes between Palestinians and Israeli troops broke out late September. *Xinhua*

Russia to Insure Mir Destruction for 200 Million U.S. Dollars

MOSCOW—Russia will insure the destruction of the discarded space station Mir for 200 million U.S. dollars, an anonymous official from the Russian Aerospace Agency said on Saturday. The insurance agreement is expected to be concluded very soon, the official confirmed.

Mir will be insured against one kind of risk — responsibility to third persons. If damage is inflicted on populated territories by debris from the station, compensation will be paid by insurance companies, he said.

"Now we are holding intensive talks on this issue with Russian companies Megaruss, Avikos and Industrial Insurance Company. They are very famous and reliable Russian insurers, with which we maintain good relations. The deal will be sealed soon," he said. Earlier, Yuri Koptev, head of the Russian Rosaviakosmos space and aviation authority, said Russia would insure the old space station against damages the fragments of the 137-ton space station might cause to the territory of any country.

The launch of a heavy Russian Proton rocket usually carries third party insurance of about 300 million dollars, and the maximum capacity of the world market for space insurance stands at 500 to 700 million dollars.

The insurance premium for the Mir will be less than one percent, or no more than 1.5 million U.S. dollars, as

Mir's owner Rosaviakosmos is facing difficulties with budget funding, the source said. Without insurance, it is Rosaviakosmos that will have to pay damages if Mir's fragments crash in Russia, if other countries suffer damage, the money is to be taken from the state budget as long as Russia observes the international convention of 1972 providing for compensating losses suffered through spacecraft, the official said.

All commercial launches of Russian rockets have so far been subject to compulsory insurance. Russia lost 122 million dollars in 1996 since it had not insured the Mars-96 inter-planetary station, which did not reach the "red planet", and foreign parties involved in the project sustained a 180-million-dollar loss as a result.

Space insurance coverage started to be adopted in Russia in 1997, when Proton rockets failed to carry the Chinese Asiasat satellite into orbit, and Zenith-2 could not launch 12 U.S. Globalstar satellites.

Russia's cargo block Zarya, the first part of the International Space Station, was insured three days before it was successfully launched on November 20, 1998. The insurance money was eventually recouped on December 27 last year, when the Russian Tsiklon rocket crashed carrying Russian defense satellites worth 2.5 million dollars in insurance. *Xinhua*

Security Council Urges Full

Implementation of Resolution on Women

UNITED NATIONS—The President of the United Nations Security Council Vladymyr Yelchenko stressed on Thursday the need for early and full implementation of a council resolution on women and peace and security, by all relevant actors.

In a statement issued to mark the first Millennium International Women's Day, Yelchenko said members of the Security Council urge all relevant U.N. agencies and bodies to take into account the resolution in their respective areas of work.

The Security Council adopted the resolution on October 31 last year, which recognizes that an understanding of the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, effective institutional arrangements to guarantee their protection and full participation in the peace process can significantly contribute to the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security.

Yelchenko said members of the Security Council reiterate, in particular, a call on U.N. member states to ensure increased representation of women in decision making for the pre-

vention, management and resolution of conflicts and a call on all parties to armed conflict to take specific measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence in situations of armed conflict.

Meanwhile, U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan, in a message to mark International Women's Day, noted that even though much progress has been achieved in the advancement of women, "this day also reminds us that for the majority of women all over the world, daily life remains a difficult and sometimes dangerous struggle."

Thoraya Ahmed Obaid, executive director of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), in a statement to mark International Women's Day, hailed the efforts of the international community to enhance the status of women, and welcomed its growing attention to issues related to women and war.

The theme of this year's celebration of International Women's Day in the United Nations is "Women and Peace: Women Managing Conflict". *Xinhua*

U.N. Expert Team Delays Visit to Iraq

UNITED NATIONS—A U.N. team of oil experts has again postponed its visit to Iraq for a week, the U.N. spokesman's office said on Friday.

The spokesman's office said the six-member team, which had been scheduled to go to Iraq on March 12, will now start its visit on March 18 because Iraqi Oil Minister Amir Mohammad Rasheed will be attending a meeting of OPEC on March 16 in Vienna.

The office said the team will examine ways to implement the provision of

cash for the Iraqi oil industry as called for in U.N. resolution 1330 of 2000.

The United Nations Security Council adopted resolution 1330 in early December, and this requested the U.N. secretary-general to make the necessary arrangement to make available funds of up to 525 million U.S. dollars to be used for the cost of installation and maintenance of equipment and spare parts in Iraq's oil industry.

Xinhua

Egypt, Bahrain Voice Support for Palestinian Uprising Against Israel

CAIRO—Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak met with visiting Bahraini Emir Sheikh Hamad Bin Isa al-Khalifa on Saturday in the Red Sea resort of Sharm el Sheikh for the second time in four days.

Mubarak and Sheikh Hamad reaffirmed their support for the Palestinian Intifada (uprising) against Israeli occupation of Palestinian territories, Egypt's state-run Middle East News Agency reported.

The Palestinian uprising was sparked on September 28 due to Israeli violation of Islamic holy sites in Jerusalem. The more than five months of clashes between Israeli troops and the Palestinians have left over 420 people dead, most of them Palestinians, and thousands of others injured.

During their first meeting in the resort on Wednesday, Mubarak and Sheikh Hamad discussed preparations for the next Arab summit slated for March 27-28 in Amman, Jordan.

They have also reviewed the latest developments in the Middle East peace process and the situation in the Arab world.

Sheikh Hamad started his four-day visit to Egypt on Wednesday. *Xinhua*

One Killed, 14 Injured in Kashmir Blast

NEW DELHI—One person was killed and 14 others were injured in a grenade explosion triggered by militants at a busy bus stand in Srinagar, regional capital of India-controlled Kashmir, on Saturday, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported.

The grenade was aimed at a security picket in the Batmaloo area at around 2:25 p.m. Saturday, but missed the target and exploded on the road, the PTI quoted local official sources as saying. All the victims of the blast were pedestrians, including three women, the sources added. *Xinhua*

Pakistani Jet Lands in Britain After Bomb Threat

LONDON—British police are conducting a detailed search of a Pakistani Boeing 747 airliner at Manchester Airport after the jet landed there following a bomb scare Saturday.

More than 400 people were evacuated from the aircraft and an exclusion zone was set up around it, a BBC report said.

Police were called to the site as the Boeing 747, carrying 462 passengers from Karachi, Pakistan, landed at Manchester this morning. Airline officials had received telephone threats earlier warning of a suspicious package aboard the jet.

"A plane landed at Manchester airport at nine o'clock this morning (0900 GMT). All passengers were evacuated safely and we are currently assessing the situation," a police spokeswoman said.

She declined however to release any further details and would not reveal the flight's destination. *Xinhua*



"Watch Your Step"

Washington—Advocates for the International Campaign to Ban Landmines pile up a pyramid of shoes symbolizing landmine victims on Capitol Hill in Washington D.C. Thursday March 8, 2001. The movement is expected to raise public consciousness of the damage caused by landmines.

Xinhua Photo by Wang Yan (GN)

Qatar Rejects Powell's Statements on Moving U.S. Israeli Embassy to Jerusalem

KUWAIT CITY—On Friday, Qatar voiced objections to U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell's statement on moving the U.S. Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

Qatar was astonished by the statement made by Powell at a hearing before the International Relations Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives on Wednesday, according to a Qatari official statement quoted by the Kuwaiti News Agency.

Qatar totally rejects Powell's statement and the resolutions issued by the U.S. Congress which recognizes Jerusalem as Israel's capital, the statement said. It added that the statement violated rel-

evant U.N. resolutions and constituted a negative factor for the Middle East peace process in which the U.S. is a co-sponsor.

Qatar has confidence in the "wisdom of the U.S. administration of George W. Bush in dealing with this sensitive issue," the statement noted.

Arab countries, including Qatar, regard Jerusalem, which was seized by Israel in the 1967 Middle East war, as the capital of a future Palestinian state.

The fate of Jerusalem, border, security and Palestinian refugees are the toughest issues waiting to be solved in the decades-old Israeli-Palestinian conflict. *Xinhua*

البقاء لله

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

«وَمِنَ الصَّابِرِينَ الَّذِينَ إِذَا أَصَابَهُمْ مُصِيبَةٌ قَالُوا: إِنَّا لِلَّهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ»

بقلوب مؤمنة بقضاء الله وقدره نتقدم بأحر التعازي القلبية وعظيم المواساة إلى

الأستاذ / علي محمد السحيقي

المدير التنفيذي لشركة كنديان نكسن، في وفاة المغفور لها بإذن الله تعالى "والدته".

والتي وافاتها المنية فجر يوم الجمعة الموافق 9 مارس 2001م في مدينة صنعاء.

نتمنى من الله العلي القدير أن يسكن الفقيدة فسيح جناته ويلهم أهلها وذويها الصبر والسلوان

«إِنَّا لِلَّهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ»

(العزرة)

الأستاذ / وليد عبد العزيز السقاف - رئيس تحرير صحيفة «يمن تايمز»، وأ أسرة «يمن تايمز».

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Monday	IY 748	Sanaa/Paris	1100	1725
Tuesday	IY 740	Sanaa/Rome/Frankfurt	0001	0750
Wednesday	IY 742	Sanaa/London	1230	1930
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Friday	IY 748	Sanaa/Paris	1100	1725

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Children and Eid in Aden Snatching Joy in a Deprived City

After tremendous pressure and hard work during the last month of February, my family and I decided that we ought to escape Sanaa and spend the Eid Al-Adha vacation in Aden. On my way to Aden, specifically on the Dhamar-Aden interstate, I realized that thousands if not tens of thousands of families were also heading to Aden for the Eid vacation. The roads were as crowded as if people were escaping a hurricane or an earthquake. All were in a rush, all wanted to escape the stress of the capital. From the moment I drove onto Aden's boulevards, I felt some sort of change in the atmosphere. There was more oxygen to breathe. The height of Sanaa makes it a nightmare for those who suffer breathing problems, while Aden is their haven. The fresh breeze of the sea is yet another advantage. It was also evident that Aden was mostly cleaner and neater than Sanaa. It is good to have cities compete with each other at the level of tourist attractions and city tidiness. Every coming Eid season, the number of Yemenis visiting Aden increases significantly. Fortunately enough, both Eids of this



Girls of Aden, enjoying their eid

year were in Aden's coolest seasons. It would have been impossible for these people to withstand the burning sun of Aden in the summer. The city seemed to be filled with families, especially from northern governorates such as Sanaa, Hodeidah, Ibb, and even Taiz. It was a joyful time for all of us. After the first two days, I realized that despite the Aden Free Zone and all the promises to make Aden the economic gateway of Yemen, it is still a deprived city. It is deprived of basic entertainment facilities for the next generations, for our children. There are no public parks or amusement parks the size of those in Sanaa. The joy of staying in

luxurious hotels and eating the best food is not an option for most of the children in Aden. A city the size of Aden should definitely have more than that. There must be amusement parks with affordable prices for the average family. There should be open spaces

riding camel wagons, i.e., small wagons pulled by camels that could carry around 20 or more kids. The look on the faces of the children reflected happiness and joy. They may not know much of what other children in richer countries are doing. They may not know that there are children riding the most technologically advanced roller coasters just near by in one of the Gulf States. They may not know what a cinema club is all about, as there are none for them to go to. They may have also not realized that there are thousands of children enjoying all sorts of amusement games in parks all over the world. Their world of joy in Eid is no more than a camel and a wagon. Yet, that was enough to bring them great satisfaction.

As a person who had traveled to tens of



Manually operated Ferris Wheels in Sheikh Othman

with green grass for the children to enjoy playing on. Unfortunately, none of these kids is in existence. But that was not enough to put an end to their joy and laughter. The limited resources of the families and their desire to entertain their little members made them invent ways of enjoyment their own way. While I was driving through 'Souq Attawil' in the center of Crater in Aden, I saw tens of children

countries all over the world, I sometimes sympathize with the struggle of these kids to stay happy despite the lack of any amusement or entertainment parks. But I also ask myself, how difficult is it to have an amusement park for these children in cities, including Aden? Even though I feel happy when I look at the laughter on the faces of the children riding these basic and simple carts, I still cannot refrain from thinking of the miseries they face.

The camel wagons were not the only surprise. In the old part of Sheikh Othman in northern Aden, I saw more than 3 wooden and Aluminum hand-made Ferris wheels that were capable of carrying several children, turned by some men, who do this for a symbolic payment so that the children can enjoy their eid as much as possible.

I realized that these efforts reflect a sense of responsibility on the part of the people of Aden in working to provide a happy environment for the children. They were able to do what the government couldn't, i.e., they were able to provide happiness at an affordable price with handmade equipment and tools that cost less, but still bring joy to the kids.

My 4-day stay in Aden was enjoyable, but I couldn't hold myself back from writing this article in response to what I saw immediately after I arrived back to Sanaa. I have seen in this eid what will stay in my memories for years to come. I have seen children snatch joy in a deprived city.

Walid Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

Camel wagons at 'Souq attawil' in Aden



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Sheraton Manages Gold Mohur

The Gold Mohur Hotel, one of the few outstanding 5-star hotels in Yemen has recently signed an agreement with the International Sheraton Hotels to manage the hotel. In a statement to the Yemen Times, Mr. Mark Aql, general manager of the Gold Mohur Hotel, said that the agreement was signed on February 14 2001 in Cairo between Mr. Sami Al-Zughbi, President of the Sheraton Group of Hotels and Dr. Abdullah Al-Kutheiry, Head of the Board of Directors at the Al-Kutheiry Group for Investment, owner of the Gold Mohur Hotel. This move will help promote tourism and economy in Aden, added Aql.



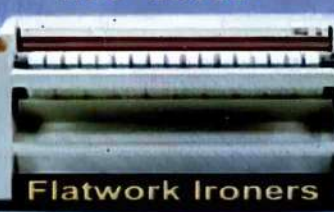
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		٢٢٥٠٩/٢٢٥٦٩

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العدد (١١)
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 ١٢ مارس ٢٠٠١

إعلانات شخصية مجانية مبوبة

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مركز المعلومات والكمبيوتر
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 الفرع الجديد: شارع الصفاء جوار البنك العربي، تلفاكس: ٢٦٢٤٥٠

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صنعاء شارع الستين الجنوبي عطفان، مقابل قصر الاتان، جوار حريه الامم، تنافسك (١٧١٧)
 Sana'a-Al-Sateen Str., Attan, Near Al-Ayaam News paper, Telfax: 417137

كمال وكامل
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وأرقى أنواع الشكولاتة
علي محمد الخرفي
صنعاء - شارع هائل مقابل مركز الياباني ت: ٢٠٩٥٨٩

اعلانات تعز

جديدة، اسرعة تقيون واعية من
 ■ **البحر الحلي** : ٢١٥٠٠٠ - مصر.
 ■ **للبيع** : سيارة كرسيدا موديل ٨٠،
 بحالة جيدة، من القهاري، بواسطة
 الجدة : ١١٦١٣٠
 ■ **للبيع/التأجير** : سيارة بيضاء اللون،
 موديل ١٩٤ G.X. land Cruiser
 ٣٨٠٠٠ مبلع ٣٠.٠٠٠ دولار.
 كم على : ٢٦٩-٤٢.

■ **مطلوب:** موظفة للعمل في مركز العربي للتواصل، وأن يكون قد سبق لها العمل في هذا المجال. ساسي عبده محمد العربي، موليوان. امام فرقة شعفاء، ت: ٢٠٢٣٢٤.

■ **باحثون عن وظيفة:**

■ **خالد محمد علي:** دبلوم محاسبة من المعهد العالي يرغب في العمل في أي مكان. ٢٠١٧٥٦٦.

■ **عبد الغني شاهر:** خبرة طويلة في مجال التسويق. عمل في عدة شركات. يرغب في العمل لدى أي مؤسسة - ت: ٢٣٥٦٤٠.

■ **سماح عبد الرحمن:** دبلوم تجارة (إدارة أعمال) دورات متكاملة في الكمبيوتر شهادة الترخيص العالمية السكترتارية ثلاث سنوات، اثنته، في مجال (عربي/انجليزي)، مستوى متوسط في اللغة الانجليزية - ت: ٢٠٢٦٠٠.

■ **سيارات**

■ **مطلوب:** مكتبة لتفزيون احضر مكتب نظيفة بسعر اثناس عشر الف ريال. ت: ٢٢١٢٩١.

■ **عصارات**

■ **للبيع:** عبارة تجارية وسكنية تقع في شارع جمال جوار مبني الطيران، تتكون من دورين دور ارضي ثلاثة تاكلين + شقتين. ت: ٢٣٣٢٤٢.

■ **للإيجار:** ١ محلات كبيرة تصلح ان تكون مخازن أو معمل الحصب - مداخل مبنية، الفرع الاول، ص: ٢٥١١٨١.

■ **إعلانات تجارية**

عارة دورين مكونة من سبع شقق
سبعاً : ٢٤ غرفة وسبع خطوط تلفون
ليها : ١,٥٠٠ دولار الموقع، شارع
زيريبي، محمد الكيمب، ت : ٢٤١٩٨٩

شقة دور ثاني ٣ غرف و حمامين
مكون كل بابجار ٢٠,٠٠٠ دولار قريبة
من شارع مجاهد، عبد الغني صبر، ت :
٢٤١٩٨٩

عارة ١٤ شقة مع جميع المرافق
تتكون كل شقة من ٤ غرف و حمامين
صالتين مع حوش كبير ،بابجار شهري
٢٥,٠٠٠ دولار الموقع، جوار شارع
زيريبي، ت : ٢٤,٦٥٦

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وحمامين ومطبخ وخط تلفون، جولة
بنده الدائري، محمد الكيمب، ت :
٢٤١٩٨٩

فيللا مفروشة دورين مع حوش
موقع، الجوار الكبير الدولي، بابجار
١٢٠٠ دولار، محمد الرمي بيجر،
ت : ٥٨٥٠٧

حديقة فتيحة مائة وثلاثة، جدا، بك

بسر هاف مون لجميع الالبسة النسائية
وجميع فساتين الأطفال والأفراح والسهرات
بمختلف المقاسات اذ يعان الجمهور الكريم
عن افتتاح مقهى القصيد الكائن في شارع ٣٦
بستيمير هاف محلات الحفلي التجارية
ثم افتتاح توب سوفت للعلابة والاعلان
والموسيقى، تفرح - شارع مستشفى الثورة -
امام الاحوال الشخصية.

بيع سيارات



اجمل التهامي القلبية
تهديها للشباب
الخلق العزيز/
**كتاب عبد الله
المهدي**
بمناشبة زفافه الجمون.
فائف مبروك وعقبى لبكاري.
المنشؤون:
نصري ايوبي الشكاف، وجميع الزملاء
وموظفو الشركة العربية للتأمين

■ البيعة: قطع منزلية من شركة
 السماعة. ماجد حسن العباس. ت:
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 ■ البيعة: كتب وغرفة نوم جديدة. سمير
 سيف الزكري. ت: ٢٠٠٩٨٦.
 ■ البيعة: تلفون نقال SENAO موديل
 SN-268 مسافة ٨كم. بحالة ممتازة،
 وجميعه توابع. وليد ابراهيم جعفر. ت:
 ٥٨١٤٥١٤-٢٠٥٤٩٤.

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■ فوج موديل ٨٧، حسان حاسم
 ٢٠٠٩.٩٨٥.

■ عريزي،
 ■ سيارة كايروس امريكية، موديل ٨٦،
 ٢٤.٩٦٦.

■ سيارة هاليوكس غمارة واحدة،
 ٨٢، بقية ثمانمائة ألف
 ريال، او تبديلها بباص متوسط ١٦
 اكب. احمد عبد العزيز السوروي، ت:
 ١٢٢٢/٠.

■ سيارة كرسيدا موديل ٨٧ بسعر
 مناسب، ت: ٢٠٢١٩، محمد غليس.
 ■ للبيع، سيارة موديل ٩٠، غمارتين

وظائف شاعرة

- مطلوب سكرتيرة تجيد اللغة الانجليزية، خبرة ثلاث سنوات : ت. ٢٦.٥٩٢.
- يعلن صالون المستقبل عن حاجته الى حلاقين، فيسطرط ان تكون له خبرة سابقة في اوبى طيف جوار وزارة المالية.
- تعلن شركة وظيفية عن حاجتها الى:

باحثون عن وظيفة

- د. نبيل الجندب: بك طب عام وجراحة يربغ في وظيفة في اي مستشفى خاصة ويراتب محترم: ٠٤ - ٣٥.١٦١.
- عباس علي: بكالوريوس محاسبة + ديبلوم سكرتارية يربغ في العمل لدى أي شركة او مكتب : ٢٣٧٣٢٢.
- عادل علي احمد: جيد في اللغة لاداءة عمل في

المراحل، وخبرة في الأعمال الإدارية.
ت: ٢١٨٣٤٢٤. صنعاء.

- علي احمد محسن الملحاني: بكالوريوس ودبلوم انجليزي بتقدير جيد جداً، اجادة عمل مدير تسويق مبيعات ومبيعات بمبيعات شركة عالمية، مع اجادة تامة للإنجليزية والترجمة ومهارات الكمبيوتر. يربغ في العمل لدى شركة مكاتبه: ٢٢٥.١٢٥.
- نعمان قاسم سيف: ثالثة جامعة علوم

منزل من دورين مسلح منطقة القادسية (الأصبحي) بسعر خمسة مليون ريال. ت: ٢٤٩٧٢٧ فاكس: ٢٤١٦١١.

■ منزل من ثلاث غرف وحمام ومطبخ وحوش وتلفون مساحته اثنتين. يقع امام صالة مطار صنعاء الدولي، السعر: مليون ونصف مليون ريال قابلة للتفاوض. على احد: ت. ٢٤١٤٣٠.

■ دور حجر بسبه لمن اشترعين

[illegible]

على أن تكون الشروط كالتالي: **الأول/** يجيد اللغة الإنجليزية والتمثل على الكمبيوتر، وخبرة سابقة في مجال أعمال السكرتارية، **الثاني/** يجيد اللغة الانجليزية بخبرة في مجال المبيعات، للاستفسار: صنعاء شارع مجاهد - جوار سوبر ماركات الباشا تلفاكس: ٢٦٥٢٧٢ - ٢٦٥٢٧٢ (البريد الإلكتروني: arab@arab.net)

■ شركة رائدة في مجال المقاولات والتجارة تعلن عن حاجتها الى موظف في المراسلات التجارية والعلاقات الخارجية: على ان تتوفر في المتقدم الشروط التالية: ان يكون حاصلًا على شهادة جامعية في هذا المجال، ان يكون لديه خبرة لا تقل عن ثمان سنوات، ان يجيد اللغة الانجليزية، واستخدام الحاسب الالى والانترنت، ان يكون مشهودا له بالأمانة والزاهة يرجى ارسال السيرة الذاتية مع رقم التلفون: ٥٨٥٢١٩

■ تعلن معاول انتاج الاحذية بالاشتراك مع معاولات اخرى

الطبعة (عربي/انجليزي): يرغب في العمل كمستخدم كمبيوتر. يجيز: ٥٨٩٣٢٦٤ ص: ٧٥٠

■ لدية الجبار سحران سعيد: بكالوريوس محاسبة بتقدير عام جيد، جداً، خبرة ٣ سنوات، دبلوم محاسبة كمبيوتر، يرغب في العمل لدى اي شركة فترتي: ٢٥٥٩٠-صنعاء

■ سليم عبد الحفيظ ابراهيم العيسى: دبلوم الكروتينات، يرغب في العمل في مجال الاكروتينات في اي مكان. ت: ٢٤٤٤٥٦

■ نصار عبده المحفدي: كلية اللغات، خيرة جيدة في البروتين، طالبي جامعي، دوات كمبيوتر، دورات في قطع الذاكرات. ت: ١١١١١٦

■ سعيدة عبد الغني غالب الصبري: شهادة ثانوية انبي، ارغب في العمل لدى اي شركة او مصنع. ت: ٦٠٦٦٩

■ نبيل عبد الله محمد الكميت: لغة انجليزية ٢١ سنة، لغة انجليزية لغة فرنسية، خبرة في مجال السياحة

■ عبد ربه البردوني: طالبي جامعي، خيرة جيدة في البروتين تصميم مطابع، برود الكروتين، دورات كمبيوتر طباعة تصميم... الخ. مراسلات تجارية باللغة الانجليزية. يجيز: ٥٨٤٧١٧، برود الكروتين: A.ALBARADONY@HOTMAIL.COM

■ مدرس خصوصي للمواد التالية: رياضيات، انكليزي، فيزياء، كيمياء، فيزياء: ٥٨٧٠٠٣، الزمن ٢٠٠٠ الاتصال بـ: (الطابعات) - الخمس - (الجمعة)

■ منزل من دور او دورين حجر او مسلح

انتاج، مدير، فير، خبرة لا تقل عن سبع سنوات في مجال البلاستيك، ت: ٢٠١٥٧٥، ص: ١٨٣٢١.

تعلن صفيقة آدم وخواه عن حاجتها لكل من مندوبي إعلانات - مندوبي إعلانات وتسويق - محترفين اقتصاديين على أن تكون لديهم خبرة كافية في هذا المجال. تليفاكس: ٢٤٤٨٤١.

المطلوب: سكرتيرة جيد اللغة الإنجليزية، كتابة ونطق، تحدد استخدام

عبد الله عبد الحسن صمعة
بكالوريوس علوم حاسبات - العراق
دورات في صيانة الحاسبات، دورتي فيجوال بيسك، دورة في الشبكات
Date ٢٠٠٨
Oracle8
Base Developer . كحلان-عقار
٢٧٠٩٧٥
حجة ت. الرقيب مركز احمد الصلوي
دبلوم ثلاث سنوات في انتاج
النظ، دبلوم كيمياء-دورة أربع سنوات
في مجال الأغذية - فرع اللحوم -

المناطق التالية: الجامعة الجديدة، الزراعة، شارع الرباط الدائري، أو حدة أم محمد ت: ٢٠١٧٥٧، الاتصال صباحا.

أرضية حرة في القطع - عن لمساحة بيت وحوش على شارع واسع. بمبلغ ٢٠٠٠٠٠٠ ريال. حسين ت: ٢٠١٧٥٢٢٣، ص: ١٤١٣٢٢٣. الرجاء الاتصال من ٨-٣ عصر فقط.

الكمبيوتر طاعة (عربي/إنجليزي) وأقل مؤهل علمي ثانوية عامة. ناجي بحان ت: ٦٦٩٧٩٢

■ تعلق تكنولوجيا الاتصالات عن حاجتها إلى مبرمجين وتسويق مبيعات - شهادة جامعية نفس التخصص خبرة لا تقل عن ٣ سنوات - التعامل مع الكمبيوتر - إجادة تامة للغة الإنجليزية - راتب مغر حوافز: ٤,١٨٣٠٠٠، المدينة السكنية - حدة - شارع رقم (٥)

■ نعلن شركة رائدة في مجال الأمن والسلم عن حاجتها لسكرتيرة لديها بدم سرकारी، وتبديد اللغة الإنجليزية

■ صيدلاني: ماجستير في العلوم الصيدلانية، تخصص صيدلة بيوكيميائية، بكالوريوس في العلوم تخصص تحليل أدوية، إكسابات في العربية، الصينية، الإنجليزية، هديل عبد الملك

■ فقرة قصيرة عنك، عزيزي ص. خ. ط. عبد الرحمن اسماعيل المتوكل: خراج بك. زراعة تخصص اقتصاد زراعي، خبرة في التسويق الإلكتروني ت: ٩٨٣٦٤٠٠، البريد: ٩٨٣٦٤٠٠، الرمزي ٩٨٣٦٤٠٠

■ فؤاد سليمان حميد: ثانوية عامة، ت: ٢٤٣٨٤٠٠

■ داود عبد طاهر قطان: بدم من المعهد الصحي، ت: ٢١٨٩٣٣

■ عبد الرحيم حميد علي شيسان: بدم بعد الثانوية ت: ٢١٨٩٣٣

■ عبد الله سالم الفضلي: مستشار دراسات اقتصادية، مدير مشاريع، مدير مبيعات ومشروعات، قائد فريق تنمية مجتمع، مستقر تنمية مجتمع، مترجم عن المنصورة، بلوك ٥٠ عمارة (شقة ١٢) هاتف: ٢٤٣٨٤٠٠

■ مطلوب: فتحتين أو أكثر يفضل مع بدم أو دور ثاني صالح للعرض في شارع الخرطوم أو شارع حدة، ت: ٢٤٥٠٠٦

■ مطلوب: منزل من دورين مكون من عشر غرف في شارع السنين أو شارع بغداد مع حوش وتلفون، بإيجار ٣٥,٠٠٠ ريال، اهدم عبد الله العبداني، ت: ٢٤٣٧٨٨٠، العمل: ٢٤٣٠٠٤

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ACROSS:
7- Type of celery (8)
8- Medicinal substance (4)
9- Dull-witted (6)
10- Wald for pleasure (6)
11- Sweep smoothly along (4)
12- Gives, awards (8)
15- Capital of the United Arab Emirates (3, 5)
19- Measure of land (4)
21- Olga..., Soviet gymnast (6)
23- Threefold (6)
24- Greek spirit (4)
25- Cheers (8)

DOWN:
1- Small desert rodent (6)
2- Subtracted (8)
3- Road accident (4,2)
4- In short supply (6)
5- Dutch cheese (4)
6- Ruud..., football manager (6)
13- Chest bone (3)
14- Evita? (3,5)
16- Stout shoe (6)
17- Criticise (6)
18- Propose (6)
20- Alleviation (6)
22- Forehead (4)

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Aden 243490-242476
Taiz 224391
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