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Three Killed over Land Dispute in Sana'a City

DEADLY CONFRONTATION

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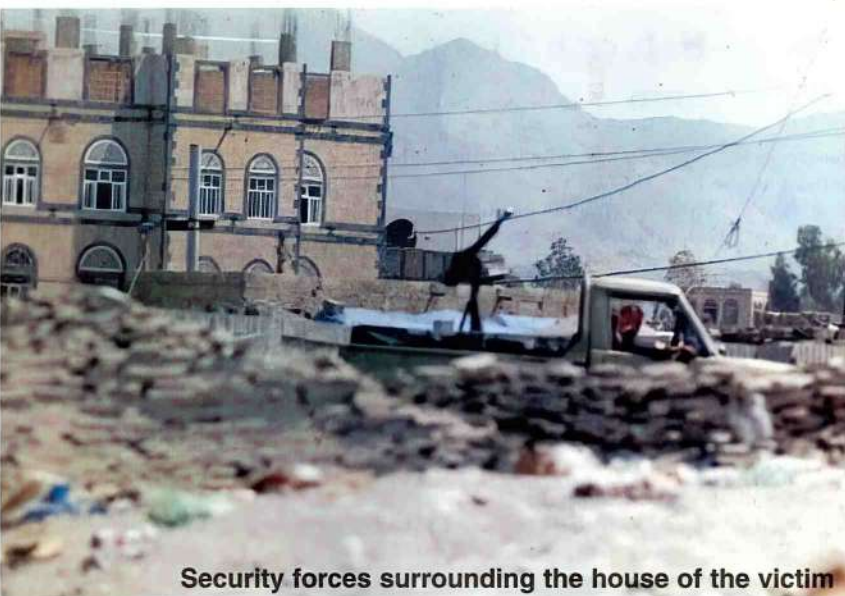
Two policemen were killed last Saturday during an armed confrontation between the security forces. A chase followed in an attempt to arrest armed tribesmen wanted in connection with a murder case. Some policemen were seriously injured during a tense armed clash on Friday and succumbed to the injuries one day later at the hospital. The original conflict started when an armed group of tribesmen threw a hand grenade into the home of Mohammed Al-Shara'abi last Thursday morning and fired machine guns resulting in his death on the spot, and injury of his son. The incident, which took place north-west of Sanaa, near the Al-Asbahi housing complex created panic in the neighborhood, especially as the assaulting group also kicked out the victim's family from the house on the grounds that the family was living, unauthorized, on the tribesmen's land for 20 years. After the incident, other tribesmen from Mareb, led by Sheikh Ghaleb Al-Ajda', confronted the attackers, who are thought to be from Sanhan, and returned the family to their home, and protecting it from any further attempts by the armed group. This escalated into further confrontations between the two groups belonging to the Murad tribe of Khawlan and the Al-Jarda tribe of Sanhan. These confrontations resulted in an exchange of gunfire after the Friday noon prayers. The latest confrontations resulted in the injury of 5 tribesmen from both sides, the closure of Sanaa-Taiz route, and the cutting off of electricity to Al-Asbahi housing complexes. The confrontation could only stop after extensive mediation efforts by Sheikh Ali Maqsa', Sheikh of the tribe of Sanhan between the two sides. The final agreement was to end the conflict and have security forces to protect the family of the victim.

Yemen Times went to cover the story and met with the family members of the victims. They explained that the victim was murdered around 6:00 am on Thursday by a hand grenade. "While we were asleep at around 6:00 am, we were awakened by a huge explosion rocking the whole house, and we could only see fire all over the room where my father was sleeping. The explosion killed our father and injured our brother. We call upon the free press and human rights organizations to unveil this horrible crime and protect us from further assaults," said the oldest daughter of the victim.

New Suspect of USS Cole Urges not to be Behind the Bars

Ahmad Ali Al-Maqaleh, one of the suspects in the USS Cole incident who is still at large, said last Thursday that he was ready to disclose important information about the incident on condition that he should not be arrested and put into prison by intelligence officers. In a letter to the Yemeni Public Opinion, he disclosed his whereabouts in the governorate of Al-Jawf to the north of Sanaa. In addition, he urged not to put him into prison and expressed his willingness to be interrogated anywhere else. He condemned the arrest campaign that Yemeni police are carrying out since the Cole bombing attack, as well as harassing him by cutting his telephone line, closing down his bookshop and subjecting his house to close surveillance. He said also that the police were chasing him in his own village at al-Naderah, Ibb Governorate. He expressed his astonishment at the police efforts to arrest him and put him behind bars without a legal warrant from the prosecution. He pointed out that the police are harassing him for his anti-Jewish stand. This harassment is being propagated by the Americans with the support of their agents in the Arab world under the pretext of countering terrorism.

Reliable security sources told Yemen Times that the suspect fled to Saadah one month ago and then moved to Al-Jawf. He is said to be protected by



Security forces surrounding the house of the victim

Yemen-Gulf Relations to Flourish

Yemen Times learned from reliable sources that the Ba Jammal government had committed itself to towards reconstructing and nourishing Yemen-Gulf relations. The current visit of His Highness Sheikh Ali Al-Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah, son of the Emir of the State of Kuwait, and the Governor of Al-Jahra Governorates to Temen. There is also a high ranking Qatari delegation headed by H.E. Abdullah Ahmed Al-Attiya Minister of Energy which recently arrived on Saturday. These along with the late visits of Saudi delegates are all proof . Yemen and the Gulf countries are slowly recreating their old history of strong bond. Prime Minister Ba Jammal has stated that he intends to increase bilateral cooperation with neighboring countries, including all Gulf countries, and the countries of the horn of Africa. President Saleh's latest visit to Eritrea and the country's continuous efforts to solve the political disputes in Somalia are all indication of Yemen's intention to maintain good relations with all her neighbors. No doubt, the government is pushing hard to regain the trust and economic support of neighboring rich countries to help Yemen in the current program of economic reforms.



tribesmen there. The sources added that the police have been trying to catch him for a month as he is suspected to be an accomplice to the USS Cole bombers who are now in custody. One of his relatives said that Al-Maqaleh ran away to Saadah and then Al-Jawf after receiving information that his name and telephone number were found in the diary of one of the arrested suspects. He added that the security men are trying to arrest him after forcibly sealing his bookshop in Sanaa. The arrest campaign against the suspects of the incident has been intensified in the last few weeks, which indicates that the interrogation will continue for some time. It also indicates that the trial of the suspects will not start as soon as officials at the Ministry of Interior said. It also indicates that some vital clue has been obtained about new suspects involved in the suicide bombing attack that killed 17 American sailors and injured 39 others on October 12, 2000 at Aden Port.

Yemen & Eritrea Sign Agreement on Fishing

In the joint Yemeni-Eritrean communiqué issued during the official visit of President Saleh to Eritrea last week the two presidents reiterated their sincere desire to enhance all fields of cooperation between the two countries. The two sides agreed further improve the demarcation of the remaining sea-borders according to the international arbitration decision on December 17, 1999. They also agreed on the implementation of the traditional fishing system and on the Transportation and Marine Affairs, etc. Fishing in the Red Sea has recently created some tension between the two sides, especially due to forbidding the Yemeni fishermen drying fish in some islands.

Yemeni Protester Killed in Dhale'

Reports said that a Yemeni protester was killed during a peaceful demonstration in Dhale' City while protesting a zoning decision by the government. The victim died immediately after being shot by policemen who also wounded another protester and caused panic among the protesters leading to their dispersal. The protest was against a decision to prevent a Dhale' resident from building an extension on his house, despite having an official permit to do so. According to news agency reports, the refusal of the homeowner to stop building the extension led to the decision to use force by a soldier who shot at the protesting crowd, killing one and injuring another. It was later reported according to official sources that the soldier and his superior officials were arrested and an investigation into the incident was ordered.

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Words of Wisdom

"Living and working in Yemen has become like living/working in jungle, where people have to fend off for themselves. The general absence of good security and judicial services by the state, have unleashed predators who blackmail entrepreneurs and businesses. Thus, the demand for bodyguards, troubleshooters and other similar services has risen sharply"

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

Our Opinion

When an Inefficient Security System Punishes the Free Press

Last Friday, I was shocked to hear about a horrifying terrorist incident, in which an unarmed civilian was bombed inside his own house and in front of his own children. The incident made me stupefied and I asked in anger: What on earth is going on in our country?

Then I decided to send a journalist to cover this horrendous incident, which is yet another consequence of the wide spread of weapons in the country and the inefficiency of the security system. Once our journalist arrived at the scene, he saw many armed vehicles belonging to the security forces. Of course, he wanted to fully cover this incident for Yemen Times, but he was prevented from even taking photos of the building. The security forces told the journalist that any story on this topic could lead to annoyance among the new government, even at the presidential level, so they preferred not to cover it. However, our journalist, prevailed upon them and told them that this would serve to help guide the security forces, let the public learn the truth and make the government aware of what is going on. As the journalist approached the house where the victim was murdered, he was received by the victim's family, who requested him to take photos of the place where the bomb exploded and have interviews with the eyewitnesses to report about this horrible incident to the public. Yemen Times has always been a means for raising awareness of the public regarding instances of the sufferings and human rights abuses of the citizens, so this would be yet another milestone in that direction to unravel the truth. So, without any obstacle, our journalist took photos of the bloody scene of the room in which pieces of the victim's dead body were scattered everywhere. Not only that! But tens of machine-gun bullet holes were evident all over the walls of the house. The scene was frightening and warranted urgent action by the new Minister of Interior. After taking the photos and making the interview, the journalist was about to leave the house for the newspaper, when he was captured by the security forces, who humiliated him, snatched his camera film and cassette, and took him to the Ministry of Interior. Thanks to the sagacity of the minister, he ordered his immediate release, but the camera, film and cassette have not been returned to him to date. What is more outrageous is that the security forces threatened him not to report about the incident! They even had him sign a statement that he will not publish what he saw!

In other words, the security is silencing the press, and forcing the journalists to violate and disregard their noble mission of delivering the truth. Is this the Yemen of tomorrow? Is this the country we long to have? A country where the police ask the journalist not to publish about a tragedy and hide it from the public. Isn't it enough that the official media is not publishing the complete facts? As now, they want us, the so called free independent press, to suppress the truth! What is still more shocking is that the incident is solely a matter between two tribal groups, and has nothing to do with the state, unless the security forces want to say something else!

The issue here is that we are trying to bring the facts about the miseries, sufferings, and violence that are taking place around us in an unbiased, independent manner. Yet, we are facing tremendous pressures and obstacles. Wasn't it the president who said that the freedom of press is what the government is committed to? Wasn't Yemen the host for the 1999 emerging democracies that pledged extensive support for press freedom?

It would have been much wiser for the security forces to let the journalist do his duty properly, and provide him with all assistance needed to make an independent story that would reflect the misery of the public and bring the issue of tribal vengeance to focus. They could have utilized the story in a more positive and constructive way to capture those responsible for the gruesome tragedy and punish them for their horrible act, rather than cover up their unpardonable crimes.

It is a pity to see that the mentality of the security forces has not changed over the years. They still believe that they have the right to throttle the press by confiscating films and cassettes, thinking that this serves the interests of security of the country and people!

The security people cannot hide the fact that with more than 50 million weapons in the hands of the people, the situation in Yemen is truly critical in terms of security. Many foreigners unfortunately think of Yemen as a haven for weapons and weapon dealers. Even though this doesn't imply that Yemen is a haven for terrorists, yet frankly speaking, if security forces continue to prevent the truth from coming out, they are contributing to this common belief. It is about time that the leadership removed those autocratic security officials who think that they have the right to punish the press for what others do. If the president sincerely wants change, this change should not only be in the government alone, but should also involve those security officers making them change their old mentality and thereby salvage the security scenario in Yemen. Those officers have proved again and again that they are inefficient and incapable of accomplishing the task of ensuring stability and security for the country. Isn't it about time to give other brighter officers a chance?

In brief, the latest incident has proved that the security scenario is critical, and it is now the time to act. Action should start by solid steps by the president to investigate the truth in such stories and in the reported oppression of the press by the security forces. We have trust in our president, and know that he will do something about it!

92 Million Dollar loan for the Development of the Sanaa Airport

Yemen is to receive a 91.8 million dollars worth of loans from the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) to be used for development of Sanaa airport.

Yemen's Minister of Planning and Development Ahmed Sofan and chairman of the Kuwait-based fund Abdullatif al-Hamad Wednesday signed an agreement to this effect in Riyadh while attending meetings of the Arab Monetary Fund. According to the agreement the loan will be repaid over 25 years, with a six-year grace period and an annual interest of 3%.

The Al-Hataresh Clashes Claim 2 lives

At least two people were killed and three were injured during the clashes which erupted last Thursday in the Bani Husheish tribe, 50 km to the east of Sana'a. The body of an unidentified person has been recovered from the same area.

Lecture on Independence of Judiciary

Michael E. Hartmann, Judicial System Officer, Regional Coordinator, Bkro region, UNMIBH Judicial System Assessment program, currently visiting Yemen at the invitation of the Ministry of Justice is delivering a lecture on Independence of Judiciary and its Impact on journalism on Thursday, April 26 at the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate.

YCB Blacklist, Companies, Merchants and MPs

The Yemen Central Bank issued a black list of 237 trading companies, officials, businessmen and MPs who failed to repay their outstanding loans to the bank. The list was distributed to the local commercial banks in an attempt to solve the problem of overdue loans. The list included 50 companies from the private sector, 50 merchants, more than 20 officials and MPs, tourist agencies, drug companies, two car companies, two bottled water companies and other companies dealing with computers.

Group of Somali Refugees Repatriated

A press release by Sana'a UN Information Center mentioned that during the month of March 2001, 2750 Somali refugees in the Gahim refugee camp registered for repatriation to Somalia and signed voluntary repatriation forms. The camp is located in the South of Yemen and run by UNHCR. The facilitation of repatriation to Somalia is part of UNHCR's operation in Yemen, and available for all Somali refugees who want to return to their country of origin. Authorities in Mogadishu, through UNHCR Somalia office, cleared the first group of 1,600 repatriates bound for Mogadishu. Accordingly, UNHCR, Yemen arranged for air transport of the first group of repatriates. In order to ensure exact number of repatriates who would leave and to ensure timely completion of pre-departure procedures, refugees were transported by the travel agency and temporarily sheltered in a transit center in Aden. The center is managed by Partners for Development (PAD) an implementing partner for UNHCR. The refugees, who arrived on April 13, 2001, were provided food and other facilities at the transit center.

On the departure day April 16, 2001, at the transit center, some of the refugees agitated creating law and order problems because they didn't want to accept the repatriation grant of US\$ 30 per person for a maximum of 5 family members. The refugees were aware that the sum of US\$ 30 per person for a maximum of 5 family is their entitlement which has not changed from previous operations since June 1999. After several discussions it was settled that this group of camp refugees were not the same as those in urban areas and should therefore receive a repatriation grant of US\$ 50 per person irrespective of the family size. The refugees, however did not accept the decision.

After a number of interventions from government authorities and UNHCR, the refugees finally agreed to leave for the airport. On April 17, 2001 the plane took off for Mogadishu with 117 passengers.

The repatriation operation was monitored from the beginning till departure at the airport by UNHCR International and National Staff Sub-Office Aden in order to ensure its voluntary character.

Workshop on Violence Against Women

Under the auspices of Minister of culture, Mr. Abdulwahhab Al-Rawhani, the Women Affairs Support Center, Civic Democratic Initiatives Support Foundation is organizing a workshop on developing the media awareness in regards with dealing with violence against women. The workshop aims to rise the awareness about women's issues in general, and violence against women in particular in cooperation with OXFAM. The Workshop is scheduled for April 23-25, 2001 at the Ramadah Haddah Hotel.

YJS holds General Assembly on June 20

Yemeni Journalists Syndicate council has decided to hold the General Assembly on June 20 to discuss the activity report and endorse the financial budget of the syndicate. It also proposes amending some regulations of the syndicate bylaws. The council has plans to release "al-Sahafi" meaning the Journalist Magazine by the syndicate. The council has also agreed to the syndicate's requests to give special attention to the journalists' living conditions and jobs. It also has called for steps to be taken by all the party leaders and independent newspaper owners to sign contracts with journalists to protect journalists' rights. It has also urged the Transportation and Tourism Ministries to implement the facilities "50% discount in land and air transportation means as well as, hotels for members of the syndicate as it is the case in other Arab countries and in accordance with the recommendations of the general union of the Arab journalists.

Sheraton Open Tennis Tournament Kicked off

The tournament was launched last Friday 20 April in Sheraton at 11:00 a.m. This tournament has been organized for the fourth time. Participants, numbering about 40, including diplomats, diplomatic corps, UN, club members, Russian Ambassador, employees



Continued from Page 1: Three Killed in Land Dispute in Sanaa City

She added, "We did notify the police and the security forces that our lives were at stake as some groups were still shooting at our home Wednesday night, but the security forces ignored us and did nothing to prevent the incident. The murderers are still at large and we are living in a state of fear, panic, and continuous threats."

While on his way out of the house after having the interviews and taking the photos, unarmed Hassan Al-Zaidi of Yemen Times, the journalist who covered the story, was arrested and taken to the ministry of interior. He was later humiliated and treated as if he were the real murderer, not the tribesmen in the loose. His camera, film, and cassettes were snatched and the forces attempted to have him sign an understanding that he will not publish what he saw at the crime scene, not cover the human tragedy in any way, not even a reference to demands of the victim's family.

Yemen Times has sent a letter condemning these acts to the Yemeni Journalist Syndicate, the Ministry of Interior, the Presidential Office, the Prime Minister, the Ministry of Information, the State Minister for Human

Rights, and several human rights organizations highlighting this gruesome act by the security forces against the journalist. Such tribal and land disputes occur frequently in many parts of Yemen and they take the form of armed confrontation because of the widespread weapons in the country. These confrontations led to tens of deaths during 2001, many of the victims being innocent civilians. The problem is accentuated due to the corrupt judicial system that takes tens of years to decide such disputes. The number of such incidents has risen significantly in Sanaa City, where continuous clashes during day and night spread panic and concern among the residents.

from embassies including the French and British embassies will compete in this tournament. The tournament lasts for two weeks. Glittering prizes are sponsored by Rolex, Jordanian

Airline, the Arab Bank, CCC, P&G and Coca Cola. Participants will play in single, doubles and mixed matches. The tournament will be over on 5 May. There will be a dinner festival in Sheraton Super club to mark conclusion of the event. Prizes will also be presented to the winners.

Women Prisoners' Conditions: Harsh & Distressing

Due to many deep rooted traditional, cultural factors and stock social conventions, in the first place, women prisoners remain ostracized and shunned by the society. The society's attitude is rigid in this regard. The time a woman comes to law enforcing authorities, she is stigmatized by the whole society. The society does not savor the idea that women can take to crimes. The society is still looking at them from the traditional point of view. However, due to the social changes and economic hardships that have befallen all the people of the society, women have started going out looking for jobs to help the men folk meet the difficulties of life. As a result they became more vulnerable to crime.

Yemen Times covered a seminar on "Women's Conditions in Prisons" held in the al-Afif Cultural Corporation last Monday. In the seminar Mrs. Shatha Nasser, lawyer, presented a paper based on a survey conducted in Sana'a Central Prison in this regard. She highlighted the hardships and miserable conditions of women inside the prison due largely to a state of neglect and indifference by the authorities concerned and the rigid attitude of the people. The deliberations of the seminar were enriched by the contributions of prominent personalities who attended the seminar. Full coverage of the hearing issue "Women in Prisons" will be given in the next issue.

Yemen Scores 6 Golds in the Qatar Championship

Coach Mutahhar Nassr Al-Odhri of Al-Wahdah Club won the Best-Coach Cup in the Al-Aqsa International Championship held in Qatar on March 29-30, 2001. Eight Arab countries, namely; Qatar, Lebanon, Jordan, Bahrain, Oman, Palestine and Emirates took part in the 2-day championship. Yemen won 6 gold medals and secured the second place in the championship.



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ANNOUNCEMENT

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James Moran to YT

"The EIB has Included Yemen as a Potential Beneficiary of its Loans for the First time"

Interview by
Mohammed Hatem Al-Qadhi
Yemen Times

James Moran, based in Jordan, and Head of European Delegation to Yemen and Jordan, visited Yemen last week and met with different government officials including the Prime Minister to discuss Yemen's relationship with the European Union (EU) and assess how development and democratization are proceeding. He said that development policy is one of the three principal components of the EU's external action, alongside trade policy and the political dimension. Adding, that considerable advances have been made in constructing a European Common Foreign Policy. He stressed that the EU is now the major global player in the development sphere and its over-arching aim is now to reduce poverty. Mr. Moran pointed out that financial resources from the EU budget made available to Yemen will continue to be at substantial levels. He made it clear that the European Commission (EC) will soon be allocating grants of 10 million Euro to assist Yemen's government and private sector to join the WTO and raise competitiveness.

Yemen Times met Mr. Moran and filed the following interview. Excerpts.

Q: Could you please highlight the goal of your visit this time?

A: I visit Yemen frequently. I try to come every two or three months. The main reason to be here now, is to make contacts with the new government, as well as some of the new and continued ministers to exchange views on the EU relationship with Yemen. It is a very important relation for both sides. Secondly, it is to have some discussions about our future cooperation, because next month we will have the UN Conference in Brussels in which the EU will provide financial assistance to cover the period 2002-2004. So, that is also the focus of the visit to pick up ideas here in Yemen of how development and democratization are proceeding, alongside other related matters.

Q: What are the issues you discussed with the new PM?

A: The new government is still preparing its program and one has to wait a little bit to see what the program includes. However, there are many things we are already doing in Yemen which are in line with the government policy. We put a lot of priority on the link between trade and development in all our relationships with countries. Yemen has expressed its desire to join

the WTO. We are committed to helping Yemen achieve this long and difficult process in working with the WTO. We have to wait for the program and I believe the government remains committed to these goals. We are also very keen to support initiatives in poverty. I spoke with the PM, and other ministers, about ways and means of doing this.

Q: What kind of help is being offered to Yemen to enable it to join the WTO?

A: There is a lot of technical assistance involved in this. The country has to submit a whole series of documents to the WTO. Much legislations has to be made and the laws have to be adapted. Of course, there is also a national debate which must be had. All sectors of the society should be involved in the debate. That is true for all countries that go through this process. Jordan has recently completed accession to the WTO. It is a big priority for both sides as the move goes on in the region. Saudi Arabia is in the middle of the process of attempting to join the WTO. People in Yemen see the need to be in the same club. If not, Yemen could stand to lose in the long run in terms of trade speed, policies and investments. It is now important for local and overseas investors to know that there is the security in membership to the WTO. We will be assisting Yemen in all these things, particularly in the filed of technical and human assistance.

Q: We observed a leap in the EU's aid to Yemen after the unification. Is this stipulated by the sort of the political system in place now? If so, how does the EU see the human rights situation in Yemen?

A: I think there are two things to mention here. First of all, the amount of aid which has been provided since 1990 through the EU and European member states reached 800,000,000 euro. We at the moment have allocated 110 million euro to finance some projects. It is true as you said the amount has been increasing over the last decade. There are two things to mention to what is driving that. The first thing is that Yemen is one of the least developed countries in the world. There is a conference on least developed countries in Brussels next month in which Yemen is going to play an important part. There is a development imperative on the part of industrialized countries in Europe to do what they can to see sustainable efforts are made in the reduc-



tion of poverty in these countries.

Another thing about Yemen is the progress it is making in democratization and modernization. We believe sustainable development is not achievable unless attention is paid to these aspects. Yemen's drive in this direction in the Arabian Peninsula is recognized worldwide. You have had four national elections in the last nine years. We and the donor countries have been assisting to make the electoral system better and other logistical problems you have in this regard. We are impressed by the progress that has been made and the participation of people in this process.

Q: You said you are impressed by what Yemen has done. However, we find the amount of aid to Jordan is bigger than Yemen's. On what basis do you offer aid to countries?

A: I am not going to compare the two countries in terms of democratization. I think it would be wrong to do so. They are Arab countries but they are different with different problems. I must say that Jordan has made enormous strides in terms of modernization and democratization. It has taken good steps towards joining the WTO in terms of legislation, which has been reformed in the last four years to meet the requirements of the WTO. It has also been doing fine with economic reforms. However, we can not talk about Jordan without talking about the situation in the Middle East. We in Europe consider this a top priority for foreign policy. Jordan has been essentially a part of this. Stability in that country is a major preoccupation to us in Europe.

Q: Does this mean Yemen is not still a strong partner of Europe?

A: No it does not. Yemen is a very important partner for the EU. But the terms of our partnership in Yemen are a little bit different from those in the Mediterranean region. Yemen has special considerations for development.

Q: What about the trade exchange

between Yemen and EU?
A: The EU has offered the least developed countries opportunities in this regard. Everything in Europe is open and the challenges are how best Yemen is to take the advantage of these opportunities. The markets here have developed to some extent, but perhaps not to the extent needed to take advantage of the European market in terms of quality and competitiveness of the product. Competitiveness and efficiency are very important and we would like to assist the country, particularly the private sector in this respect.

Q: How about the EU's loans to Yemen?

A: It is important to mention that it is the first time the European Investment Bank (EIB) included Yemen as a potential beneficiary of its loans. This is a good step which was not possible until last year. What is important again is to identify bankable, visible projects that will attract the idea into the country and invest. We and the EC are doing all we can to help Yemen achieve this and that will be the challenge in the next few years.

Q: How does the EU look at the ongoing conflict in the Middle East?

A: It is important to understand that Europe and its role in the conflict in the Middle East has been very important in the last few years. We have always been the biggest payer and the Palestinian authority has been a major beneficiary from Europe over the last several years. In fact, the vast majority of external financing to the authority has been Europe. That has been even more the case in the last four months as the tragedy has unfolded in al-Aqsa. We have allocated more than 7 million euros in special grants to the Palestinians during this period. We are

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the only international entity to have done that. We were happy to hear about the Intifada Fund and we are looking to work with it to support the Palestinians. But, this is not enough. The situation in Palestine is bad and getting worse. But it has been made even more complicated by the economic situation.

The other thing I would like to say is that Europe is taking a step forward and is in a strong position so far as aggression is concerned in the Middle East. I want to bring to your attention

the declaration that was made recently by the EU presidency in which we said the Israeli attack on Syrian objectives in Lebanon as a retaliation for the Hizbullah attacks on the Shebaa farms was an excessive and disproportionate reply. It is a tragedy the Palestinian people are suffering and we must find a way out of these problems, and it must be done in a balanced and just way. Europe is playing an important role in pressing the partners and Israelis working with Palestinians to try to do that.

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We also hope that our partner company will contribute in showing the real face of Yemen at the tourism level and will not forget Yemenia publishers of advertisements. I wish Yemenia Magazine, al-Raheb and Dawood Company all the best."

Marketing manager of RD and partner, Mr. Milad Dawood

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Things have made it important for Yemenia Magazine to be published in a vibrant way. Hence, we prepare a press campaign to achieve that objective. We have designed some of advertising boards and distributed them to most of tourist agencies, hotels and important centers in Yemen. We have also distributed some brochures called 'Yemenia Magazine' to most of companies and important sectors. A press conference was also held in collaboration with the Yemenia Company to celebrate signing the contract of publishing the magazine. There is also a press campaign in most of the local newspapers.

We are also going to arrange for an acquaintance party on the occasion of issuing the first issue of the magazine. We are going to invite all advertisers, embassies and trade attachés. The campaign has a strong impact which we will witness through our daily visits to companies, offices and hotels. All of whom have learned about Yemenia Magazine and are awaiting it.

We are making leaps and bounds despite the short period since we have started. The press campaign was launched two weeks ago. However, a big part of the magazine has been already booked by advertisers. It is a remarkable achievement within a short period. This goes to prove the developed awareness of advertisers to the important advertising role the magazine will serve.

Yemenia Magazine & Globalization: Yemenia Magazine should reflect the development Yemen is witnessing. It should also match the development of Yemenia. Hence the laying out of the magazine will be handled by professional experts. Printing will also be in a state-of-the-art printing house so that Yemenia will rise to the level of other magazines distributed to the best airline companies in the world. Hence, we have been very selective in our way of choosing ads and subjects that reflect Yemen's deep-rooted civilization and history.

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The Government & The Islah



By: **Mohammed Assabri**

The last week witnessed two new viewpoints about the attitude of the new government towards the Yemeni Congregation for Reform (Islah Party). "There is no reasonable justification for maintaining two educational systems in Yemen," said President Saleh while presiding over the first meeting of the newly formed government. He assigned the Minister of Education, Dr. Fadhil Abu Ghanem to further explore this point. As for mosque preachers, the Minister of Endowment has to be close to what they preach to the public. It is a difficult task as the new Minister of Endowment's degree (B.A. in Commerce) does not agree with his position as a minister of religious guidance.

President Saleh also spoke about his vision for the coming parliamentary and local elections scheduled for April 2003. He said "The Supreme Election Committee (SEC), which will monitor the election process, will be independent, constituted by the president and no membership will be given to any other parties." This new development was not known in the previous elections where the President always involved the other parties in the SEC. These issues, which were highlighted

by the President in his first meeting with the new government, has triggered a new political thinking. The most important point of which is the position accorded to the Islah party in the policy of the new government. It is, anticipated that the days to come may witness heated political contests and conflicts between the ruling party and the biggest opposition party.

The first view point of some politicians and political leaders is, whatever conflicts and differences occur between the two parties, that the reconciliation channels between them are wider than any possible misunderstanding or problems. This group of intellectuals are basing their opinion on previous experiences during the last decade, in which Islah appeared on many occasions as an ally. Some observers believe that the issue of the scientific institutes controlled by the Islah is no longer of interest to Islah. A good number of the Islah elements also believe that the institutes are no longer controlled by their party, and that many of them have not been able to register their children in any of these institutes, which graduate more than 3000 students every year. One section has the opinion that there are still many open channels of communication between President Saleh and Islah. These channels represent unified positions and a political coalition to some extent. Most important among these channels are Sheikh Al-Ahmar at the top of the

Islah, Mohammed Al-Yadomi and Abdulwahhab Al-Aanisi in the General Secretariat. They point out that whatever resentment Islah shows towards the GPC's policy, it will, in the long run, surrender to what the President wishes.

The counter opinion relies on a number of indicators which prove that there will be fields of conflict between the GPC and Islah. Some of these indicators relate to the violence and confrontations which took place before and during the local council elections on February 20, 2001. The President expressed concern in his speech about Islah's possession of heavy weapons which the latter won during the civil war. He also referred to the issue of terrorism confirming that he would deal with it with an iron hand. Another indicator is the complexity and great human and financial resources Islah enjoys. The number of votes it polled in the last local council elections revealed that its supporters are steadily rising. In the context of continued administrative corruption, increase in the public condemnation of the GPC government and the anti-Islah attitude of the new government, the political conflict and hostility between the GPC and Islah is bound to mount. And it seems likely that the lack of trust will increase in the near future.

The coming elections may be marked by a long, heated conflict. Indicators of this conflict are beginning to appear. February and next August will witness the first debate on the issue concerning the formation of the SEC with qualified and impartial elements. If this is not achieved, boycotting the elections will be the beginning of the political crisis.

What's Happening is not Acceptable



By: **Mohammed Al-Ghubari**,
Correspondent of
the Emirates-based
Al-Bayan

The formation of the new government shows that the economic and financial reforms and fighting corruption was not a priority on the agenda of the government. The increase in the number of Ministries to 35 does not agree with the self-righteous slogan raised by the government. Creating new ministries means making new budgetary provisions and increasing expenditure. In addition, some ministers are not qualified to run their min-

istries because their qualification does not agree with the responsibilities of the ministries. This means that the government will be spend two years attempting to understand the nature of these ministries. I can say that the political crisis which led to the formation of this government can not be relied upon to manage the bad economic, political and social circumstances. However, to be just, one can not help but to appreciate the change in the number of ministers who the people have lost trust and confidence in. We also can not help being optimistic about the capability of the new faces for bringing about some development, at least, to confirm the fact that what is happening can no longer be accepted.

A Continuation of the Iryani's Government

By: **Hamoud Monassar**

In my opinion, the current government is a natural continuation of the previous government of Dr. Al-Iryani, because they share the same ideology of the GPC and its programs.

What people conceived as a radical change was no more than a mild change of old experiences with new faces which are bound by the program of the GPC. It would be encouraging if there is was a strong will and a commitment to accomplish specific goals. But if the government puts its hands

blindly over all issues without focusing on specific priorities, I think history will repeat itself. The only difference will be that the government trees moved from the Autumn of Al-Iryani to the Spring of Bajammal. And someday the spring will reach the deadend marking the fall of the government of Bajammal.



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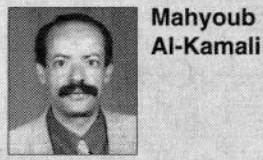


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Investment Promotion, Production, Privatization, Foreign Partnership: Tasks Awaiting Bajammal's Govt.



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Improving the economic situation is one of the most important issues on the agenda of the Bajammal government for the next two years.

Reforming the economic situation of the country has been targeted by the five previous governments, which have been formed since the declaration of unity on May 22, 1990. All have failed to bring about remedies for deficit reduction, inflation, unemployment and for currency devaluation.

First Economic Reform Program

In the first four years of unity (1990-1994) the government outlined the first program for economic and financial reform, aiming at improving the situation and condition of public sectors so as to increase their production and promote exports. The government also issued a law to organize investment and encourage local, as well as foreign, capital to invest in the available fields. Among the things which are kudos for the first government is that it was able to maintain the rial rate against hard currencies at one level, kept subsidies of main foodstuffs, and decrease fees of electricity, telephone, water, oil and gas prices. At the same time it began the formation of the first authority of free zones.

However, the political differences and

conflicts between the ruling parties, the General People's Congress (GPC) and the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) played havoc with the first economic reform program. A partner in leadership, the YSP, found itself without power after the civil war of 1994 was over. As a result, Yemen's external debts increased, deficit of the budget increased and a state of confusion and imbalance dominated the national economy.

Statistically, 1994 witnessed a sharp rise in the level of inflation (71%), and the budget deficit reached 17% of the GDP.

Freeing Trade and Launching the Second Reform Program

After the civil war was over on July 17, 1994 the GPC joined hands with the Yemeni Congregation for Reform Party (Islah) in a bi-coalition that adopted a new financial and economic reform program which aimed at:

- Free trade. This included giving a green light to importing a number of banned products and decrease customs tariffs.

- Apply amendments to the Investment Law and initiate the privatization process for some of the public organizations.

In March 1995 the government kicked off an economic and financial reform program which was supported by the World Bank, World Fund and donors. The program succeeded in decreasing the deficit by 3% of the GDP, inflation by 5% and achieving a 5% development. But with the situation of limited-

income, people economic condition deteriorated owing to the lifting of subsidies and increasing prices of oil, gas, electricity, water, and telephone by 25%-50%. As the government pursued the Reform Program, poverty, unemployment and price increases worsened day after day. In addition, the purchasing power of the national currency weakened during the third government (1997-1998), and the fourth one which continued until the last formation of a new government by Bajammal.

Economic Tasks before Bajammal's Government

Undoubtedly, there are difficult economic tasks before the new government which the previous governments failed to fulfill. Most important among those tasks is the launching of a new dose of economic reforms that were postponed under the directives of the World Fund and World Bank, the main supporters of the Reform Program. Bajammal seemed to have paved the way for the new dose by merging two ministries in one, split some ministries into two and by forming new ones as well.

In the next two years, the government has to increase the private sector's investment. This requires creating a stable economic environment, curbing bureaucracy in the administrative systems and taking procedures to encourage investors to come to Yemen. The coming period also necessitates the completion of the necessary infrastructure for the industrial area and providing a strong administration for the Free Zone in Aden.

Accelerating Privatization

According to the reports of the World Bank, the current government must hasten the privatization process of the remaining 'failed' public organizations within a clear plan that is able to attract foreign capital, and create a new channel for income. Improving the economic performance as well as increasing production of the agricultural and industrial sectors require solutions to the banks' debts in order to be able to give loans to farmers and factory owners.

Foreign Partnership

Yemen's efforts to join the World Trade Organization (WTO) is blocked by reforming the customs tariffs. The new government has to face three premises in negotiations in order to meet the conditions for joining the WTO. These premises are, carrying out multi-side negotiations to discuss the economic and trade systems of Yemen, having bilateral negotiations focusing on concessions in the field of costumes tariffs as well as the commitments to supporting agriculture, and lastly, holding talks on commitments in the trade and service sectors.

It seems that Yemen's foreign trade partnership will be achieved only after solving the economic and financial problems, creating an active customs system, stable economic environment that is able to protect the local production and establishing a stock market in order to help investors invest their securities successfully.

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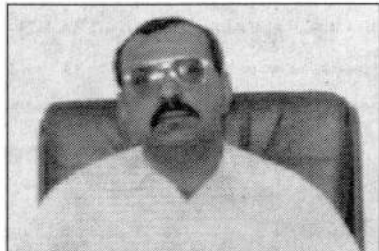
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Rehabilitation of Aden International Airport & CAMA Role

This concise report summary has been prepared to shed light on the efforts of the Civil Aviation and Meteorology Authority (CAMA) and its plans for the general development of Aden International Airport (AIA). In the context of the establishment of the Aden Free Zone and air cargo village, AIA is estimating a potential growth demand which needs to be accommodated. Hence, CAMA is closely monitoring, reviewing and assessing the airport and its operational policy system. Yemen Times Aden Bureau Chief, Radhwan Al-Saqqaf in this report includes an interview with Mohamad Jomai, the General Manager of AIA.

YT: What is the scope of CAMA's Jurisdiction?

A: Civil Aviation and Meteorology Authority (CAMA) is managing approximately twenty-two airports within the country, of which five airports are of international status. Despite the economic recession, and slow recovering rate in some airports, CAMA still recognizes its role towards promoting, development and maintaining efficient safety standards of airports and operational systems. A series of projects have been implemented at various airports among which projects, Aden international Airport Development Project is the most



remarkable.

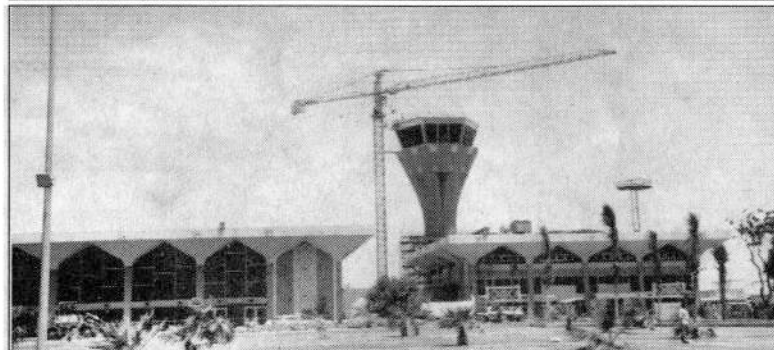
YT: Could you give us a brief profile of the AIA?

A: At the outset Aden International Airport (AIA). The Director General, the Deputy Director, the top management, officers, engineers staff and workers of the AIA present their best and sincere appreciation of the constantly active supporting role played by the Authority of Civil Aviation and Meteorology through improving, strengthening and development of the AIA.

Scope of Construction Works:

In summary the construction works comprise the following components.

- Renovation of the existing Terminal Building which has been the top since 1994.
- Construction of a new Control Tower and ATC Building.
- Provision and installation of aeronautical systems (com-Aids, ILS/DME and enroute DME).
- Construction of a new standby power



station

- Rehabilitation of Runway 08-26

In executing the above construction work, CAMA has signed an international agreement with the following international firms.

- Netherlands Airport Consultants, NACO B.V. for the supervision and consulting duties/works.
- Saudi Binladin Group, SBG, for the construction work.

Aerodrome DATA AIA

- Coordinates ARP: Lat. 12° 49'39"N Long 45° 01' 53"
- Elevation: 12ft/3.65 M above MSL.
- Reference temperature: 36.6 °C.
- Runway 08-26, 3100 X 45 M, 7.5 M paved shoulders.
- SALS on Runway 26.
- VOR / DME located on the northern side of Runway 08-26
- PAPI on Runway 08 and 26.

YT: What is the policy of Civil Aviation and Meteorology Authority towards economic/commercial airport operations systems?

A: We are well aware of the circumstances as well as the economic challenges facing the aviation and airports industries. CAMA is in the process of implementing economic and commercial policy

systems in some of its airports by promoting, attracting and encouraging airlines as well as air freighters and investment firms to grow and open business.

YT: What steps have you taken in this regard?

A: - Establishment of "Investment / Marketing" Department within the organizational system of CAMA.

- Proclamation of "Open Sky" limited for Air Cargo operations which was initially restricted to Aden International Airport and Hodeidah International Airport.
- Cancellation of Royalty charges (\$ 400 per flight) engaged in air cargo operations.

We are looking forward to steadily increasing prospects and enhancements in cooperation/ coordination levels. Meanwhile we shall greatly appreciate your remarks or queries.

Finally, credit for our establishments so far goes to the political leadership represented by the President Ali Abdullah Saleh who accelerated rehabilitation of Aden International Airport and equipped it with the state of the art technology. Efforts of the Minister of Transport are highly appreciated in supervising and monitoring activities. Investors have also played an essential role in this process.



التعاون الدولي للتنمية
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

VACANCY FOR A FEMALE LOCUM DOCTOR

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT (ICD) a British based non governmental organization is looking for an experienced female Gynecologist to work as a locum doctor in its Refugee Health Project in Sana'a.

The Locum Doctors will be required to work replacing ICD Doctors when they are on leave according to the following Schedule.

For two months from 1st May to 30th June 2001
For one month starting the first week of July 2001
For one month in December 2001.

The doctor will be required to provide curative treatment within the center and manage referral systems to other facilities when necessary which will require close liaison with the local health institutions. Candidate should have supervisory experience and a good command of English and Arabic. Somali language would be an advantage.

Application forms are available at ICD office and interested candidates may contact us at:

Tel No. 267 363/6, Fax: 276 576

E-mail icdyem@y.net.ye

Street No. 20 Hay Al Siyasi Villa No.9

Closing date for submission of applications will be on Thursday 26th. April 2001 at 1 pm.

Job Vacancy

The American Embassy announces for a job vacancy "Clinical Nurse Specialist" within the Health Unit.

Workweek schedule: (part time: 5 half days per week, totaling 20 hours per week).

Grade/Salary: The minimum starting annual gross salary for the full-performance level for this position is comparable to American nurse wages.

Who may apply: All qualified professional nurse applicants.

Major Duties:

Under the general supervision of the RMO, performs professional nursing duties required in the Health Unit. In the absence of the Health Unit Physician, takes responsibility in conjunction with half-time Laboratory Technician, for required health needs of the Embassy, related agencies, and authorized patients. Will become permanent staff to work not only summers, but also holidays, and also spend I full day per week (or 2 half days per week) assisting the Health Unit.

Qualification:

Education: applicant must be a graduate of an accredited school of nursing or university and possess a valid registered nursing license or its equivalent.

Prior Work Experience: Three Years experience in nursing, with preference given to those that have experience in out-patient clinical services, emergency clinical services and/or in an intensive care clinical setting.

Language Proficiency: Level III English ability (good working knowledge), IV level Arabic (fluent) with Fluency in the use of professional medical terminology. Ability to work with patients who have medical problems. Ability to use or be trained in use of specialized medical equipment including, but not limited to ECG, spirometer, oxygen, defibrillator, and, knowledge of the local medical community.

How to apply: Interested applicants should complete OF-612 (Application Form for employing Foreign Nationals) or a current C.V. Attached with certificates and recommendation letters, and contact the Embassy Personnel Office, American Embassy, Dhahr Himyar Street, Sana'a no later than April 27, 2001.

YEMEN COMPUTER CO. LTD.

Announces Vacancy of
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS

At its Oracle Programming Development Unit in Sana'a

The applicants should have:

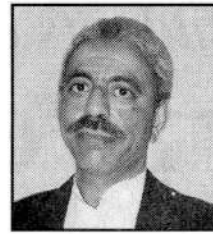
- At least 3 years experience in the same field.
- University Degree in Computer Programming with specialization in oracle.
- Good command over written and spoken English.

Interested candidates may apply within one week to the following address. Full resume and copies of academic and experience certificates are to be attached with the application.

Yemen Computer Co. Ltd.
P.O.Box. 340
4 Mogadishu street, Hadda Road
Sana'a, Yemen
Tel. 01 208811/2/3/4
Fax: 01 209523
E-mail: yccnet@y.net.ye

COMMON SENSE

By: Hassan Al-Haifi



The NGO Law is Finally Issued It Could Have Been Better

The most important element of a democratic society is the role of civil society in the day to day life of people and in the overall development of the society. Moreover, the significance of civil society in checking the exaggerated tendencies of Government to perform oversight to the point of overkill cannot be ignored, given the right legislative framework to be guided by and regulated, and the obvious environment needed for increasing awareness among the general population, which non-governmental organizations should be able to propagate.

On the other hand NGOs can play a significant role in a wide range of sectors, without the obstacles of government bureaucracy and politicized red tape that often stalls government operations.

Civil Society, like most institutional frameworks of modern societies, is relatively embryonic in Yemen, partly because the legislative framework, which regulates the formation of societies, associations and foundations, was not helpful in the development of the appropriate culture mix that would encourage the people to enjoy the right of assembly, which is a basic right of any democratic regime. This is in addition to the poor awareness among the general population on the need to organize themselves in collective functional groups with others that share their goals, desires and objectives and who understanding the value of group interaction. The only legislative framework before the latest Law No. 1 of the Year 2001, concerning Associations and Foundations, was Law No. 11 of 1963, which dealt with a conglomerate of non-government organizations, including labor, sports and other popular associations. It was a classic textbook law that obviously was out of tune with the needs of Yemen and inappropriate for the socio-economic-political mix that Yemen was under then. Since 1990, Yemen embarked on what seemed then to be a promising adaptation of the political structure of the country, with much room for greater community and popular participation

in all aspects of national affairs and greater access to the country's resources. The road to democracy gave people the impression that they can assemble and began to form the badly needed element of civil society that would release much of the burdens that were formerly placed on the Government and its resources and give people a greater say in the matters that were closer to home. In addition, because many enlightened Yemenis saw the significance of civil society in furthering the democratization process, many new NGO's were established or applied for, only to find the existing law hindering the potential that could have been realized in the early period of the transfer to democratization.

By the late 1990s, even the Government realized that it was essential to update the legislative framework for the non-governmental organizations and to segregate different kinds of publicly organized institutions, especially those that seek to translate moral or goodwill intentions of people and to advocate for furtherance of democratic practice. The donors were interested in helping along also, and led by the World Bank sponsored technical assistance to help the Yemenis, in both Government and the existing but weak NGO sector come to a consensus on the appropriate new law to regulate non-governmental organizations by, specifically those that will have a role in enhancing public benefit. This assistance entailed the provision of consultancy service and seminars and countrywide meetings to discuss the proposed drafts that flew up from time to time. Needless to say the assistance was valuable and introduced very important concepts to many whom were involved, but obviously lacked the cultural streamlining on modern civil society. Even the Government produced a draft, although not encompassing all the inputs that were provided by this technical assistance, was definitely a marked improvement over what the Ministry of Legal Affairs was coming out. His Honor Judge Mohammed Shamiry cleverly produced a draft text for an NGO that indeed compromised with the highly

liberal draft of the Consultant and the retarded somewhat complex draft that the Government had been coming out with. But the law that finally came out as Law No. 1 ignored a lot of the positive inputs put in by His Honor Judge Shamiry, which could have created a very vibrant civil society culture had it been allowed to pass through. While Law No. 1 is an improvement over the past drafts given by the Government, it still had many restrictions that work against encouraging the growth of the NGO sector and allowing more people to get involved, by still insisting on the importance of size (minimum membership 41, while the Shamiry draft was closer to home with 7).

It is not sure that the new can help stimulate the growth of the NGO sector and Yemen, especially as there was only lip service given to the role that NGOs can have as advocates of issues that are of concern to the general public and as defenders of freedom and human rights.

On the other hand it is not clear what is in store in the Executive Procedures for the implementation of the Law. But if we can look back at precedence, we can only surmise that the Executive Procedures can be expected to do away with any small tidings that maybe found in the Law as the Government cuts in with various red tape and bureaucratic instruments that almost go against the spirit and vibrancy of the law, as slight as they may seem.

Again, one would have hoped that Judge Shamiry's draft was to be given a chance to show that there are indeed conscientious people who were involved in the metamorphosis of the NGO Law who had the right cultural knack to add a milestone development in the legislative framework that regulates our society.

We hope that the Executive Procedures are not going draw away all hope that the future may find ways to instill some of the culture which Judge Shamiry and others did show during the process, which obviously seemed to have been overlooked by the diehard bureaucrats who still insist that too much leeway for people is bad.

New Government & Unknown Fate

Mohamed Bin Sallam

The cabinet reshuffle carried out lately brought about new faces of mostly middle-aged and senior individuals to the head of the new government's ministries. Even though this is not exactly what has been promised by the president through the media and official newspapers, who said that he would bring about young faces, this move has been seen by many to be some sort of a sincere commitment for change.

It is unwise to prejudice the efficiency of the new government of Abdulqader Bajammal. It is possible, however, to speculate the current circumstances, study the past experiences, and look into the basis of the problem to try to figure out how things would go.

First of all, we need to realize that the new cabinet reshuffle may not have emerged as part of a previously set plan or strategy to meet the demands of the common Yemeni citizen. One reason for that may be because those in charge failed to realize the true sufferings and miseries of the Yemeni citizen. This has been the case during the last 2 decades.

The Yemeni citizen of today has nothing in his mind other than making both ends meet through all possible means for his survival. He further wants that the effects of the different forms of corruption existing in all governmental offices all over the country affect him the least. Again, due to the lack of justice, peace, and equal rights for citizens, and due to the wide gap between the different social classes, the citizen has become unable to assert his rights in any way unless he has enough money to do so. All of these miseries lead to more desperation and suffering among the Yemeni population, particularly the ones below the poverty line. Despite all that, there are still some Yemenis that dream of improvement in their standard of living once a cabinet reshuffle takes place.

However, it is well-known that the latest reshuffle that put Abdulqader Bajammal at the head of the government was no more than a move to absorb public anger and frustration caused by the government of Dr. Al-Iryani, and is by no means a planned reshuffle. The Iryani government came after the resignation of the former premier Dr. Faraj bin Ghanem who realized that the administrative structure of the government was not strong enough to do any good for the nation. He realized also that his developmental projects and plans were faced with tremen-

dous obstacles due to corrupt officers and individuals, who were able to influence governmental decisions in direct and indirect ways. Al-Iryani's government tried to absorb the public anger by giving too many promises that expectedly were not met in any way and hence, his government failed - according to public opinion - to improve the economic and security conditions.

Hence, we should not be too optimistic about the new government.

One of the reasons is the shortage of time for the new government to improve the standard of living and develop the country. Another reason is that there seems to be no political will to combat the corruption prevalent all over the country.

Corruption inside the government and within every little governmental office is impossible to be rooted out by any government unless there is a basic deep-rooted change in the way the country is being governed. The solution is not in changing governments, but it is in limiting the interference of military officials, tribesmen, and influential people into the government's functioning sabotaging any attempts by any government for a change. The talk about corruption has dominated everything else. It is the cancer that is slowly eating all the country's resources. The citizen who loves his country and works with honesty and dignity can barely survive the harsh economic conditions because of his low salary. Yet he cannot reconcile himself to being corrupt or even seeing his colleagues involving themselves in all sorts of corrupt acts. The Yemeni illiterate community has slowly reached the conclusion that the bandits who commit robberies, take bribes and get involved in corruption are the smartest and the given a lot of who are respect. Hence, those corrupt people freely continue their corruption with no reason to back out.

If there are to be reforms that would in any way get the country out of its current situation, then it should be implemented from top to bottom. I affirm, that any reforms should not include government officials only, but also the ones are at the top. The top should be the model for all other layers to follow because those who are at the top cannot punish the ones beneath them if they themselves are corrupt. However, if the opposite is what is happening, i.e., the ones who are honest are the ones at the bottom while the top brass continue to be corrupt, this will lead to having layers at the bottom become even more corrupt than their masters.

Most of the political individuals and intellectuals have expressed their concern and pessimism about the future, simply because there can be no change in the future because the ones in charge have shown no difference in attitude. The other reason is that there seems to be no change in the way the country is governed while the decision-making hierarchy is still the same. Those individuals confirm that the only objective of the government of Bajammal is seems to be the following:

- 1- Preparing the GPC for the upcoming parliamentary elections in 2003. The local council elections have proven that there is a reason of concern and worry for the GPC in the forthcoming parliamentary elections. This caused the GPC's leadership to take into account all possible precautions to prevent any further decline in the party's popularity to prevent the emergence of rival parties. The Islah's dominance in the local elections councils in many areas has become a source of concern and worry that the party may not indeed be able to compete for power at the parliamentary level.
- 2- The formation of this government came as a direct consequence of the recent regional developments at the international level, among which is the restoration of the Yemeni-Kuwaiti relations before the 1990 Gulf war. Apart from that is the need to further develop bilateral relations and complete the border treaty. To Bajammal, was the signatory to the memorandum of understanding which helped conclude the Jeddah treaty. He was the main player to achieve a peaceful resolution on behalf of Yemen.
- 3- Absorbing the anger and frustration that has been rising lately at all levels.

Finally, we can say that the government of the Economics professor and political expert Dr. Abdulkarim Al-Iryani along with his modernization package had collided with different obstacles. So this leads us to the conclusion that the mission of the new head of government and the graduate of political science Abdulqader Bajammal, who is also the initiator of the privatization program, will indeed face many challenges and obstacles. The strongest and most difficult challenge will again be the authority structure and the weakness of the government's policies and decision-making to get rid of corruption and many other sensitive issues.

Yet, it is only a matter of time and we will all be able to check whether what has been guessed and speculated is true or not.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor,

There are two issues that have been upsetting me for three years. I was a British Citizen living and working in Yemen from 1995 to 1998 with my children. During our stay in Yemen, my son used to attend Masjid Khii in Sana'a on a regular basis. One Friday after the prayer in the summer of 1998 a bomb was planted and set off by (Allah knows who). My son was seriously injured in that bomb blast. He was hit by a piece of metal from the blast, which went into the back of his foot and had to be removed without anesthesia. As they said "we do not know if this metal was poisoned". The majority of people hurt in the blast were British and American Muslim children. What is the message Yemen is sending to the Muslim world?

There was no real media coverage, no international coverage, no visits from officials, but just plain old nothing as though we are nothing because we are Muslims. I returned to London, horrified at what had happened to my son. No apology on the National Television, nothing!

Yet when Muslims bomb a Church, Yemeni representatives are all over our television screens in London apologizing for this. Within hours the people responsible for the act are caught. This is wrong.

How in the history of Islam did the 'kuffar' (disbelievers in Islam) get a higher ranking over Muslims? I am in no way suggesting or implying that the bombing act in Aden was right or good. No, not for one minute, but where is the justice? Both crimes are equal as in that they were bombings. You don't have to denounce the act in words, but you could have shown it in action.

Where was the Yemen Times? I never

saw them, or heard them inquiring about the children who were seriously hurt. I wonder if they were children of 'kuffar', would the newspaper be interested?

We immigrated to Yemen, (many families) because we want to follow the Sunnah of the Prophet Mohammed (peace and blessings be on him). We don't want to live in the countries of 'kuffar' where we were born, but where we are not able to practice Islam properly nor to learn Quran and Arabic in its entirety. This is our right as Muslims who enter into the religion of Islam. Now most of us have gone back to our countries of origin. For example I have returned to London, and my son has now recovered from his trauma of the bomb attack and his foot has healed leaving a scar to remind him of his experience.

The second issue is that many of us, including myself, put so much into the country while we were there. I was an English teacher, and I worked hard with the school system, very hard. This is the thanks we get. Unless Yemen realizes what they are doing, I feel sorry for the next generation. They actually need people like us in the country. They are hurting themselves when they treat us the way they do, because we are forced to leave a place that so badly needs us.

Women who are educated, Muslim and British/American, young and old who be positive role models for the future Yemeni generation of girls. Who will not be influenced by images of successful women? The British Muslim women will learn through observation that you can be anything they want to be without compromising your Islamic values, morals and culture. For example, the older girls would always come up to me and talk with me at school, about their ambi-

tions and stuff. They would always want to be around me. I was more than their teacher.

Many of them asked me to even pierce their noses, because they liked mine. This is just an example of the simple things. I would talk to them about Sahabiah, and how they were among some of the cleverest people, but their Islam was perfect. Instead, Yemen drove out British Muslim teachers away from Yemen, while countries like Saudia and UAE are just waiting to grab them. They spend one year at the most in Yemen and these other Arab countries love to have us, employ us and treat us nicely. They show us a lot of respect. May Yemen learn from their neighboring Arab brothers.

It's a shame because Yemen is a beautiful country. I, like many others left our families behind to live there. But from the time we touched the airport in Sana'a, we are treated very badly until we leave.

The non-Muslim teachers from the same country as us are treated in a discriminatory manner. One teacher was allowed to bring back four computers from Dubai when he went there on summer holiday, but I and many others coming from London were given so much trouble to bring in even one. The only obvious sign we could see for this was that he was a white American 'kuffar' and we were Black British Muslims.

Your fellow Arab countries are flourishing because they have this wealth of British Muslim teachers. Dubai even allows British teachers to buy property there. They know that if a teacher is happy and buys a house then he/she will stay in that country. Therefore the government is assured for many years that they have good staff in their country run the educational system.

Kym Nugent (Khadija)
The United Kingdom

Urgent Issues Before the Information Minister



Jaial al-Sharaabi
Yemen Times

Appointment of Mr. Hussain Daifallah al-Uwadhii as the Information Minister is a great honor for journalism and journalists. It will usher in a new era of getting rid of drawbacks shrouding the media in general.

There are many issues in store for Information Minister al-Uwadhii pertaining to improving the cadre's performance and the official media means available at present.

It is not at all reasonable to have eight radio stations, two TV channels and official media "Thawrah, Jomhoriyah, 14 October, repeat the same old story of news items. Media have to play a more effective role to produce new and live materials. The source should not be manipulated and restricted to one agency which produces shallow, unmeaningful news items.

The Weekly 14 October, the official Newspaper, prints 3000 copies according to the official statistics. However, most of the issues are kept on piles as it is not so much read, especially as statistics indicate that the newspaper is not distributed in Taiz, Hodeidah, Hajah, Sa'adah. Does not this estab-

lishment require re-consideration especially as it has 500 employees working for it. It should be activated to make use of its potential resources.

An option to consider is to change the newspaper to a daily or weekly sports newspaper. The establishment should be utilized to publish an economic and tourist newspaper to propagate tourism and promote investment within the country in general and in the free zone and free market in Aden in particular.

Another important issue is to publish an official newspaper in English, addressing official news items. It is scandalous that after 11 years of freedom of the press and democracy, the official sources lack the means to publish a paper in English. An official newspaper dealing with women's issues is another crucial issue.

The new Minister has to support independent newspapers and encourage their publication if he has to back up freedom of the press. If that is achieved, the Ministry will become a catalyst for change rather than be a source of harassment filing cases against newspapers every now and then. For example, al-Jumhoriyah newspaper can be transformed to a great cultural newspaper, reporting about literary seminars and conferences.

I am sure that Mr. al-Uwadhii will be up to the expectations in his new post. He has been a journalist since his ado-

lescence. His experience was remarkably manifest during his term in office in Saba News Agency. He could make laudable strides in the press work in the agency after years of stagnancy.

A top priority is to be given to the journalists' cadre which has remained a major headache for journalists.

No doubt there are many cases still pending in courts. The Information Ministry played a key role in filing these cases and swayed from its main role as a free journalism supporter.

The profession has to be cleared from all the meddlers and those who are no more active or energetic. New young cadre who possess the faculties to produce strong and healthy journalism are to be introduced so as to help move the wheel of development in the country.

Finally, it would be reasonable to establish a nation-wide general unit for reports. The unit is to produce press reports to local or even foreign media in accordance with the fundamentals of journalism. The unit is also to gather statistics and data on all important issues.

Lots of issues are kept in store for the new Minister al-Uwadhii. No doubt they are complicated and are in need of an agenda of action to install the proper changes. Time is also very short, not more than one year and a half. So will the new Minister be up to our expectations and aspirations? We do hope so.

Universities in Yemen: Too many students and unqualified graduates

Is it Time to Scrap University Education?

Imad Alsaqqaf
& Farooq Al-kamali
Yemen Times
Taiz

With the birth of Sana'a University in 1978, university education began in Yemen. The beginning had been with the three colleges: Education and Shari'a and Law. In 1982, faculties of medical and engineering were added. In the South, university education started with the opening of Aden University in September 1975. Following the Unity, five other universities were opened in Taiz, Hadramout, Ibb, Dhamar and Hodeidah. Five other national and private universities have also sprung up. The setting up of these institutions of higher learning was an inevitable step to absorb the huge numbers of secondary school graduates who have no alternative other than joining a university. For technical and vocational education polytechnics are prevalent in the country. The disproportionate swelling of university students, led to a wrong conceptualization of university education. While students of these institutions were previously seekers of knowledge in all seriousness, the present genera-

tion of students understand university education as a cosmetic luxury. Consequently, education has undergone a deplorable devaluation. This degeneration is the result of the thoughtless policies which do not prepare graduates for labor market requirements. Both sectors, public and private, therefore, find these graduates unsuitable for employment.

Yemeni Universities and the role of enlightenment

Unfortunately universities in Yemen are but concrete jungles; centers of corruption, providing substandard instruction and signing contracts with unqualified instructors. Thirty-nine years have elapsed since the revolution, out of which thirty years have passed since the opening of Sana'a University. But still our universities are teaching theoretical inputs that are far from reality. And while there is development in universities' infrastructure, text-books and teaching methods continue to be traditional and outdated. Most of the teaching staff are expatriates. Thus, in such a deteriorating scenario, can we expect a better future for our students?

Is it realistic to dream of real development and a strong economic boost while our universities remain weak and the graduates they produce are below standard?

Can we adjust ourselves to globaliza-

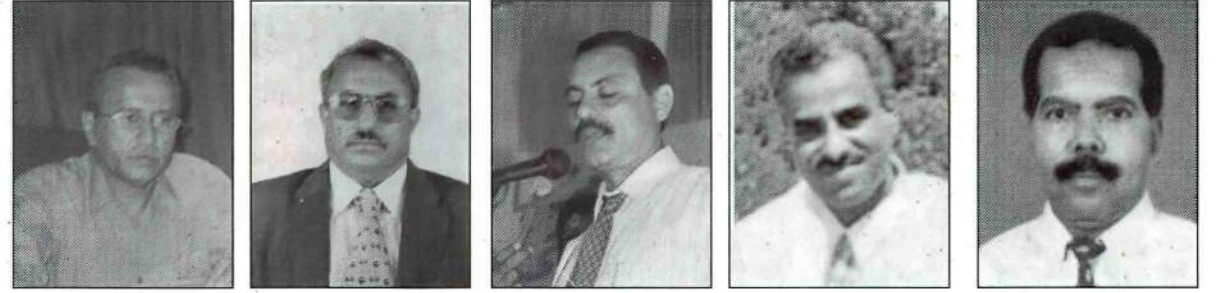
tion and the data-revolution when our universities lack minimal modern technical devices and resources?

Yemen Times, in a bid to assess the current educational ecology in the universities and explore possible ways of their improvement, met a section of university students, rectors and instructors.

Students' perceptions about the Education

Farouk Asami sees the state and private universities as nothing but institutions to fill street with illiterate masses who have certificates but no real education. He adds: "The out-dated syllabus of the universities, primitive methods and lack of concern for scientific and technical education, are some of the major reasons behind the low-standard in our universities." Asami believes: "The recruitment of the professors is based on low-wage and financial considerations, neglecting important factors such as professional qualification, experience and morals - things which lead to a unhealthy academic climate. Instructors blackmail students forcing them to buy the handouts prepared by them and even behave immorally with them."

Fadel Anahari says: "As a university student, I have some points which in my view serve to dilute our educational standards. First the absence of set



text-books offers opportunities for instructors to force the handouts, which is meant to create good returns for both: instructors and the publishers. Second: the absence of extracurricular activities. The fees collected from the students for cultural activities are diverted to cover framed expenses of universities' executives. Third: political-parties' interference is contributing to lower universities' levels. To eradicate these problems, steps such as: signing contracts with real qualified instructors, the immediate implementation of the University Text-Book Project, support for the activities for which fees have been paid by students, banning political disputes on campuses and, positive cooperation from the government leading to higher university - level education should be taken urgently.

The Perspective of the University

Dr. Saleh Ali Basura, Aden University Rector, said: "First, thanks to Yemen Times for their attention to the dilemma facing higher education and trying to find remedies for them. Regarding university education, there is no deterioration, a word which I dislike to use and would rather substitute with "decline"; this word can be used to describe graduates. Lack of specialization in theoretical knowledge or acquired skills during theoretical and practical studies." Mr. Basura added: "decline of theoretical and practical standard is, also, an issue that can't be generalized. There are graduates whose academic levels are equivalent to, or even higher than graduates from advanced foreign universities. These cases are certainly few. But in general, the standards are low and there are many reasons behind this" Dr. Basura listing reasons, said: "First, the numbers of students accepted in university are huge. In comparison, the resources available at the universities are limited in terms of lecture halls, libraries, labs., workshops, and instructors. Such a situation affects the resultant quality of the students' acquisition of knowledge. In the absence of poly-technic institutions, universities have no option than to resort to adhoc means to solve a social commitment, instead of their playing expected roles as institutions for preparing a qualified work-force. Second, most of the universities' requirements have become out-of-date. Workshops, labs and, sometimes, the chemical substances are non-existent. The libraries are poor, information or data nets are limited and expensive. Therefore, higher scientific and technical education has become theoretical. Thus, graduates are ill-equipped with knowledge for skilled work."

Contrary to the previous views, Difa' Saleh Najji, a female student says: "Students are to blame for the present situation. They are not hard workers, neglect research and reading." She adds: "the weak student' casual visit to libraries reflect their callousness to enhance their academic standards."

Tair Qasem Al-Khowbani, however, feels: "Bribery and nepotism prevalent in the university, has resulted in passing careless students, while other hard working and meritorious students obtain grades lower than their level."

Zaher Tawfiq Assakaf, says: "Reasons behind the low standard of university education may be the unclear policies of acceptance of secondary school graduates, the low-level of instructors, weak materials which are incompatible with the actual needs, absence of scientific and academic seminars and scarcity or non-availability of reference materials, as well as a lack of library facilities." Zaher adds: "I would like to emphasize that corruption and bribery has led to weakening of our higher educational institutions."

national colleges. Sixth, the poor living conditions also contribute to students' academic standards. Some parents fail to offer fundamental requirements of their children because of financial reasons. There are students who are unable to pay for the handouts, not to mention references, computer use... etc. Seventh, pressure from official and personal mediations to accept some of the students who had very low grades in their secondary school certificates. Other forms of mediations do work to exert pressure on the colleges to re-enroll failure cases or those terminated."

How to achieve better results?

The above reasons, therefore, partially or generally, lead to the weak and low outputs in higher education. Though the state universities attempt to remedy part of the problems, they are naturally unable to deal with all of the others. It is necessary to present a vision and program to modernize this type of education in which other institutions involved should take part, such as Ministry of Education, Planning, Finance, civil services and the private sector.

Adequate funding constitutes the crux of the problem which would go a long way to solve educational problems. It can provide technical institutes for the society, improve conditions of buildings, labs, workshops, libraries and supply data-net equipment. Finance, too would facilitate the process of instructors' objective evaluations. Offering good payments, making available funds for the needy and meritorious students are some other measures which need to be taken.

Students are to Blame

According to Dr. Abdulla Almujaheed, Rector of Dhamar University, students are the main cause for weakening of the higher education. He says: "University education has recently registered remarkable improvement. Our university, which was opened four years ago, has been able to provide syllabuses, professional and permanent instructors, keeping in view the equation between academic studies and employment market.

"Students are only interested in obtaining certificates, high grades and others seek, through certificates, only better living conditions. However, since students constitute the 'raw-material' of universities they need to be provided with basic amenities. Efforts should be made to improve needy students' living conditions. This can be achieved by arranging specific financial-aids. There are many students who do not attend lectures because they are employed. High percentages among the ones who are enrolled are ignorant; some even wrongly write their names in addition to the absolutely illegible hand-writing. Such students, I believe, ought to attend remedial-training camps. Most of our students come from the countryside and reside in "shops"; and suffer adverse psychological effects that are reflected in their assimilation abilities.

Continued on page 10

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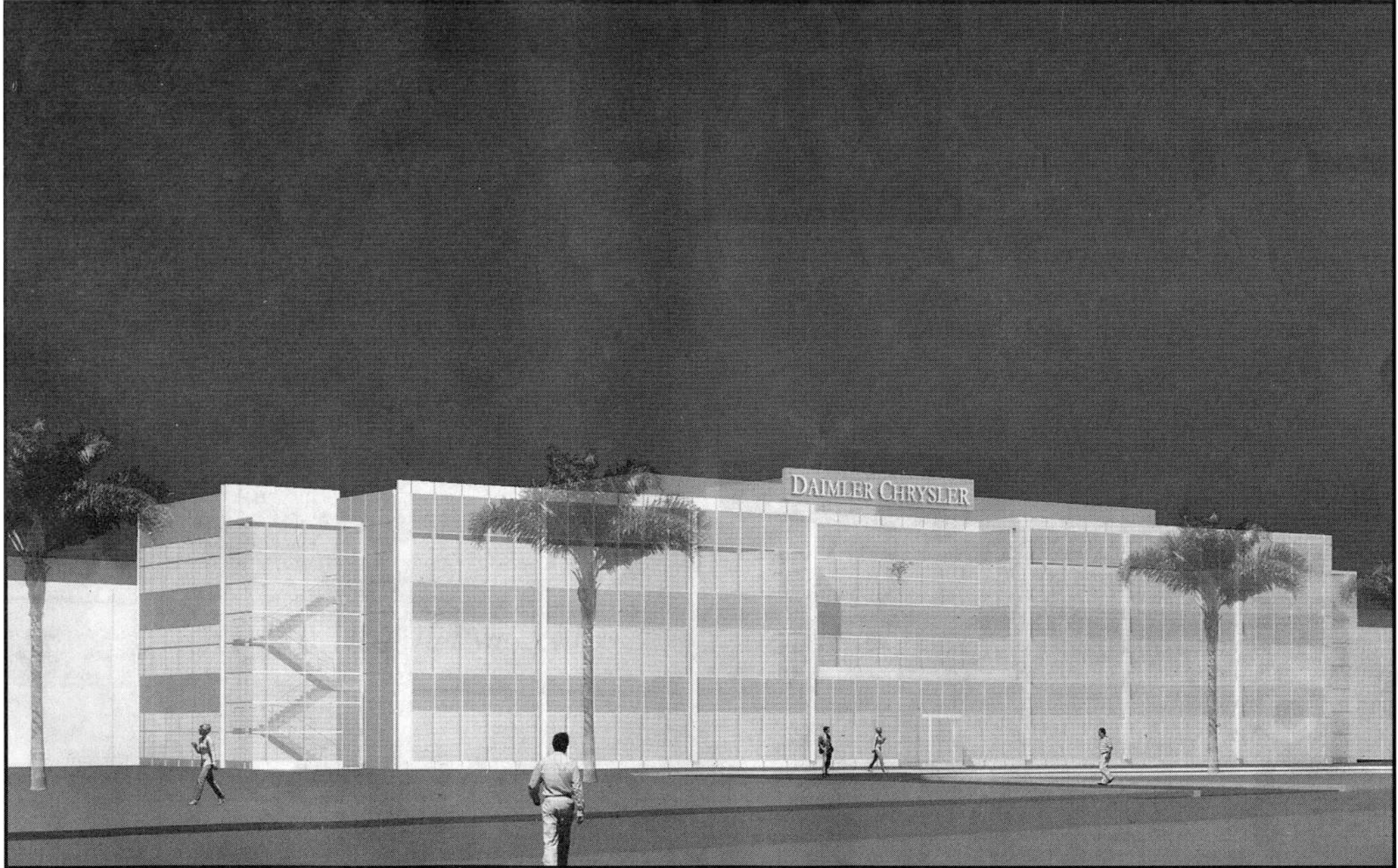
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His Highness Gen. Sheikh Mohammad Opens Multi-million Dollar DaimlerChrysler Jebel Ali Regional Base



- **First DaimlerChrysler Joint Venture in Middle East**
- **Mercedes-Benz and Chrysler parts function centralized**

DUBAI: His Highness General Sheikh Mohammad Bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Crown Prince of Dubai and UAE Defense Minister, April 7, opened DaimlerChrysler's new 26,600 m² regional headquarters and regional logistics center in the Jebel Ali Free Zone, in Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

Built in nine months at a cost of US\$17 million, the new facility is the first of only four joint Mercedes-Benz and Chrysler regional projects worldwide to be operated by an external service provider, Caterpillar Logistics Services International - Dubai.

It includes 3600sq.m of office space for the sales and marketing, after sales and technical support functions for Mercedes-Benz,

smart, Freightliner, Evobus, Chrysler, Dodge and Jeep®, plus a fully-fledged training center for sales, technical and management development.

Following the official opening, HH Sheikh Mohammad toured the new facility accompanied by Sultan Bin Sulayem, Chairman of the Jebel Ali Free Zone and managing Director of the Dubai Ports Authority, Mr. Erich Jonscher, President, Daimler-Chrysler Overseas and Mr. Günter Egle, Senior Vice President Global Service & Parts Mercedes-Benz. Serving the GCC market, Yemen and Pakistan at a later stage, the new parts warehouse will reduce manpower and overheads.

"This project represents a firm

commitment to our Middle East customers, our general distributors and to the region," said Jonscher. DaimlerChrysler chose the Jebel Ali Free Zone for its landmark project following a lengthy study during which other locations in several countries were considered. "In addition to the free zone's modern and efficient infrastructure and fiscal incentives, our decision was influenced by the availability of a sophisticated construction industry capable of delivering world-class projects and of a competitive international workforce. Solid support from the Jebel Ali Free Zone management finally swayed us," added Jonscher.

The new state-of-the-art

DaimlerChrysler warehouse will house 55,500 stock keeping units (sku's) including Mercedes-Benz own label parts and the MOPAR® brand for Chrysler, Dodge and Jeep vehicles.

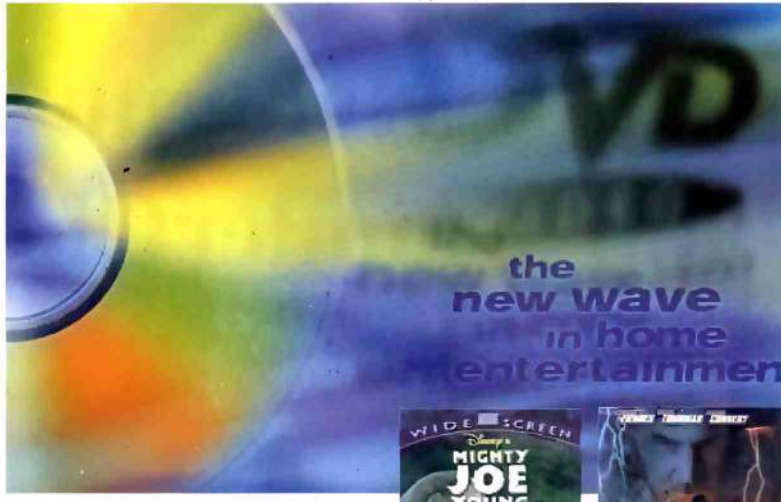
"Our target is to provide faster delivery times and a wider range of authorized parts to our regional distributors," said Egle.

Caterpillar Logistics Services, a wholly owned subsidiary of Caterpillar Inc., is a world leader in providing fully integrated logistics solutions that incorporate information technology, warehouse management and product support services. It currently operates 44 facilities with more than six million square feet of warehouse space.

The Entertainment Wave of the New Millennium



DVD (or sometimes known as Digital Versatile Disc or Digital Video Disc) is the new digital medium for video, audio, and data. It looks very much like an audio CD disc, about 4 3/4 inches (12.0 cm) in diameter. DVD actually comprises of a number of formats: DVD-Video, DVD-Audio, DVD-ROM, and a number of recordable DVD formats. Since DVD-Video is the most prevalent format, let's limit our discussion to this format for now. (We will save the discussion regarding the other formats for another time.)



The DVD-Video format is doing for movies what the Compact Disc (CD) did for music. The major advantages are:

Pure Digital Format

The video and audio information stored on a DVD-Video are pure digital for a crystal clear picture and CD-quality sound. It is the ideal format for movie viewing and collecting.



Panasonic RV30 DVD/VCD Player

Improved Picture Quality and Color
The DVD format provides up to 480 horizontal lines of resolution. This is a significant improvement over 260 horizontal lines of resolution of standard VHS. The color is brilliant, rich, and saturated, accurately rendering skin tones. With the right equipment and set-up, you can enjoy a picture that approaches the quality of film.

State-of-the-Art Surround Sound

All DVD-Videos include Dolby Digital surround sound, consisting of up to six and seven channels of surround sound (i.e., Dolby Digital 5.1-channel and 6.1-channel surround sound). Additionally, some DVDs contain an additional alternative surround sound format, called DTS Digital Surround. **Multiple Language Dialogues and**



Soundtracks
Many DVD movies are distributed with multiple language options (e.g., English, Spanish, French), each with its own dialogue. With up to eight (8) languages or soundtracks, DVDs offer a unique opportunity to expose children to other languages. Closed captioning and/or subtitles are also supported, with up to 32 separate closed caption and/or subtitle tracks encoded into the DVD disc. This feature is activated by using the DVD disc's menu or the DVD player's menu.

Multiple Angles Option
DVDs can support the director's use of simultaneous multiple camera angles to put a new spin on the plot. Though not many DVD titles offer this option, the "Tomorrow Never Dies: Special Edition" DVD uses the multi-angle feature to cross reference the current scene with associated storyboard designs and layouts.

Parental Control
The DVD format offers parents the ability to lock out viewing of certain materials by their children. Furthermore, different versions of the same movie with different MPAA ratings (e.g., G, PG, PG-13, R) can be stored on the same DVD.

Bonus Materials

Many DVD-Video movie releases come with bonus materials (that are normally not included in the VHS version), such as: "the making-of" features, cast and crew interviews, theatrical trailers, TV spots, director's audio commentary, music videos, cast and crew biographies and filmographies.

Random Access To Scenes
Movies on DVDs are organized into chapters, similar to how songs are on tracks of an audio CD. You can jump to your favorite scenes directly using the "skip chapter" button on the DVD player, entering the chapter number, or using the DVD disc's menu feature. And, there is no more rewinding of videotapes.

Durable Disc Format

The DVD disc format offers durability and longevity similar to that of audio CDs. With proper handling and care, the DVD disc should last a very long time. There is no wear and tear to worry about, since there is no contact between the laser pickup and the DVD disc. There is virtually no deterioration with repeated use, unlike VHS videotapes. With its durability and small size, DVD is a great format to collect movies and other video titles.

Wide Selection of DVD Movies
There are over 10,000 titles available on DVD-Video as of February 2001. Many national and local video rental chains and independents are renting DVDs today. There are even on-line merchants that rent DVDs, such as NetFlix.com. DVDs are here to stay and has become the new medium of choice for home viewing and movie collecting.

DVD-Video Players Are Now Mainstream



The adoption rate for DVD-Video players surpasses that of any consumer electronics device to date and has long since passed the "early adopter" stage. With prices as low as \$120 for a stand-alone DVD-Video player, DVD-Video is now a mainstream format.

DVD Sales Continue to Flourish Worldwide

While many industries are suffering from a downturn in the economy, DVD hardware



Toshiba SD2200 - 3D DVD/VCD Player

and software sales continue to grow at accelerated paces. In the first quarter 2001, an additional 2.4 million DVD-Video players were shipped to retail, bringing the total units shipped in since the format's launch to nearly 16.5 million according to the Consumer Electronics Association (CEA). If growth continues at this pace, 17 million DVD-Video players are anticipated to ship to retailers this year. According to figures compiled by the DVD Entertainment Group (DEG) based on retail and manufacturer data, hardware players sold through to U.S. consumers have reached more than 16 million units.

As for Yemen, there are more than 30 stores selling and renting DVD titles, particularly near Sanaa University and on Haddah Street.

So, Are You Ready For DVD?
Are you ready to enjoy movies in the DVD-Video format? It's really only a question of time... Now is as good a time as any to take the plunge into DVD. If you're ready, we can help you find the right DVD player for your needs and budget. Keep following Yemen Times Technology page for future articles on DVDs and DVD stores in Yemen.
*Sources: TimeforDVD.com & www.dvd-information.com

الإنترنت بالأقمار الصناعية

رائد السقاف
يمن تايمز



اتفاقية تقديم هذه الخدمة مع إحدى الشركات العالمية (التريا).
وتعاني بلادنا من قلة خطوط الهاتف المتوفرة مقارنة بعدد السكان (٢/٣ فقط).
وتعتبر تقنية الأقمار الصناعية لتقديم خدمة الاتصالات من أفضل الوسائل حيث تتميز بتسهيل وتسريع تطبيقات نقل البيانات بالصوت والصورة.
ونجحت هذه الوسيلة في الشرق الأوسط حيث التضاريس الجبلية والوعرة، والمناطق النائية، والمساحات الصحراوية.
ومعروف أن اعتماد التكنولوجيا المرتكزة على النظام المعياري الجديد (دي في دي) لنقل الفيديو الرقمي الذي يتيح نقل بيانات الإنترنت القائمة والبيانات القائمة على نظام ضغط الصور المتحركة (أم بي جي) إلى أجهزة الكمبيوتر المستفيدة والشبكات بسرعة ٦ ميغابت (6MB) في الثانية الواحدة أو أكثر. ومن ناحية التقنية، يتم إرسال البيانات المنقولة إلى محطة أرضية بواسطة وصلة أرضية. بعد ذلك يقوم القمر الصناعي بتحميل البيانات إلى مواقع المستخدمين في أي بقعة في العالم.



للمبتدئين

لماذا لا نستطيع أن نصل إلى بعض المواقع في الإنترنت؟
وماذا نعني بالرسائل الواردة؟
أحياناً لا نستطيع الوصول إلى بعض المواقع في أوقات معينة لأسباب كثيرة ولا تظهر رسالة تبيان السبب. قد تكون للأسباب الآتية:
١- كثرة الزوار في تلك اللحظة.
٢- وقد يكون الموقع في حالة صيانة.
٣- أو لأن الموقع يخضع لتحديث وإضافة معلومات جديدة.
لأن الإنترنت عبارة عن شبكات من أجهزة كمبيوتر متصلة ببعض في كل أنحاء العالم. وعندما نحاول طلب الموقع فإن الطلب يمر بعدة كمبيوترات خادمة ضمن الشبكة حتى تصل إلى الكمبيوتر الأخير أي الجهاز الذي فيه عنوان الموقع المطلوب.
وفي حالات أخرى تظهر رسالة تبيان لك أسباب عدم الوصول ومن هذه الرسائل:
Network connection was refused by the server
ومضمون الرسالة هو أن الكمبيوتر الخادم للموقع لديه عدد محدود من الزوار الذين يستقبلهم في لحظة ما.
The host unavailable
وتعني الرسالة أن الكمبيوتر الخادم متوقف عن العمل أما لصيانة أو أنه خارج الخدمة ولا يمكن الوصول إليه.
Host Unknown
وتعني هذه الرسالة أحد الأمور التالية:
١- الكمبيوتر الخادم غير موجود.
٢- الكمبيوتر الخادم الغي من الإنترنت تماماً.
٣- لأن اشتراك في الخدمة متوقف لعدم دفعك للفاتورة.

استعادة النظام

يمكنك استعادة النظام للترجع عن التغييرات الضارة التي تمت على جهازك واستعادة النظام باستعادة إعداداته وإدائه. ويقوم (استعادة النظام) بإعادة جهازك إلى وقت سابق (يسمى بنقطة الاستعادة) دون تسبب أي فقدان لعملك الحالي، مثل قوائم المستندات المحفوظة والبريد الإلكتروني والمحفوظات المفضلة.
كل ذلك أي تغييرات يجربها (استعادة النظام) يمكن عكسها.
ويقوم جهازك تلقائياً بإنشاء نقاط الاستعادة (تسمى نقاط فحص النظام) إلا أنك يمكنك أيضاً استخدام (استعادة النظام) لإنشاء نقاط استعادة خاصة بك. ويكون ذلك مفيداً إذا كنت على وشك إجراء تغيير جوهري على النظام، مثل تثبيت برنامج جديد أو تغيير التسجيل.
عند حصول أي تلف في جهازك قم باسترجاع نقطة استعادة وذلك بالطريقة التالية:
أولاً، يتم فتح البرنامج بالخطوات التالية:
١- ندخل من "أبدأ" ثم نختار "البرامج" ثم نختار "البرامج الملحقة" يلي ذلك "أدوات النظام".
٢- بعد ظهور عبارة حدد المهمة التي ترغب في أدائها:
اختر استعادة الجهاز إلى وقت سابق. ثم انقر "التالي".
٣- اختيار نقطة استعادة (يعرض تقييم بخط أسود فيه كافة التواريخ التي تتوفر بها نقطة الاستعادة. تعرض القائمة نقاط الاستعادة التي تتوفر في التاريخ المحدد.
ثم حدد التاريخ الذي ترغب أن تكون بداية الاستعادة لجهازك.
٤- اضغط التالي وسوف يظهر لك التاريخ المرغوب وعند موافقتك تكون المهمة قد انتهت بنجاح.
وهذه العملية أي استعادة النظام تسير بخطوات آلية لا تحتاج إلى خبرة ما عليك إلا الاستجابة للخيارات التي تظهر.

DVD ، الجيد الثالث من الأقراص

عرفنا CD وهي الأقراص المدمجة التي وجدت لتكمل الدور التي بدأت به الأقراص المرنة ولعدم قدرة الأقراص المرنة (الديسك) على استيعاب البرامج التي تحتاج إلى سعة كبيرة أصبح وجود الأقراص المدمجة أمر ملح حتى تستوعب البرامج المصورة والكبيرة لذلك انتشرت البرامج المدمجة وقدمت خدمة كبيرة في نشر المعارف بكل أنواعها عبر الكمبيوتر. ولكن عند بدء انتشار الأفلام والبرامج الوثائقية المتحركة التي تعرض لساعات عبر هذه الأقراص بدأت تظهر قصور في الجودة وفي الصوت والصورة ولاستوعب إلا ساعات

أبرز المواقع العربية



www.iss.sthomas.edu/stuguides/arabic
ولعلم فإن موقع (آين) من أبرز المواقع العربية التي تقدم كثير من الخدمات لزوار الموقع منها:
١- يقدم بريد إلكتروني مجاني.
٢- موقع مجاني لهواة تصميم المواقع الشخصية.
٣- يتيح مجال لهواة التعارف والحوار بتقنية عالية كإي موقع عالمي.
٤- ويتيح فرصة البحث عن المعلومات ويقدم الدليل الشامل للوطن العربي.
٥- ويكمل الكثير من المواقع يقدم مساحات، للأخبار، سيارات، إسلاميات، الحياة على الإنترنت، كمبيوتر، ...
لهذا يعتبر من أهم المواقع العربية الشاملة.

نشر الموقع (آين)
www.ayna.com
أسماء المواقع الأكثر إقبالاً من قبل الزوار، وهي:
١- جريدة الرياض
www.aliadh-np.com
٢- الأهرام
www.ahram.org.eg
٣- شبكة علي بابا
www.alibabaa.com/index
٤- الجزيرة
http://al-jazirah.com
٥- استراتيجيات للمذاكرة. موقع تعليمي قيم للطلاب والدارسين.



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(www.maktoob.com)
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قرر موقع البريد الإلكتروني (مكتوب) البدء في تنفيذ مشروع يتيح لمستخدمي الموقع الحصول على بريدهم الإلكتروني عبر الهواتف الجواله

الدعمية بإمكانات التطبيقات اللاسلكية (و.أ.ب).
وأعلن الموقع (أن هذه الخدمة ستكون مجانية لمستخدمي مكتوب ولن يتم تحميلهم أية رسوم تدفع لشبكة الاتصالات المحلية جراء استقبال المستخدمين لرسائلهم). يذكر أن شركة (كوايس) الأمريكية تقدم خدمة مماثلة حيث تتيح لمستخدمي الإنترنت استقبال بريدهم الإلكتروني عبر هواتفهم الجواله من أي مكان. حيث يقوم الموقع بإرسال رسالة خاصة قصيرة بعنوان البريد الإلكتروني الآلة الرد واسم المرسل إلى جوال المشترك عبر شبكات الهواتف الجواله (جي إس إم).

وكانت شركة سعودي سبت- مزودة خدمة إنترنت بالسعودية - قد عقدت شراكة مع موقع كوايس الأمريكي تقوم بموجبه بتسويق خدمات الشركة الأمريكية عبر موقع (الجوال) إلا أن شركة سعودي سبت أغلقت الموقع بعد فترة قصيرة وأشارت إلى أنها ستقوم بتفعيله في وقت لاحق.

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الجمهورية اليمنية
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فاكس ٢٤٠٤١٨
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A New 'NOKIA' Store

Last Thursday, April 19, a new 'NOKIA' store has been inaugurated at the Sanaa Trade Center. The inauguration started with an opening speech by Mr. Yahya Ghamdhan, the chairman of Maximum Telecom, the agent of NOKIA in Yemen and the General Manager of the Ghamdhan Group of Companies. Mr. Ghamdhan explained the special features of NOKIA phones compared to all other GSM brands. He said "We have chosen to represent NOKIA in Yemen because it is the largest mobile phone producing company in the world as it produces roughly 30% of the international market."



have integrated means for Internet technologies, etc."
Mr. Ghamdhan also explained that the most important way to convince the Yemeni customers is through quality and warranty features in Nokia products. NOKIA selling stores are now available in Aden and Sanaa, and it is quite easy for any citizen to buy those products.

The inauguration ceremony ended with a lottery draw to decide the winner of a NOKIA mobile phone. The name of the winner of the draw last Thursday is:
Ali Hussein Sinan
At the end of the ceremony, it was announced that Maximum Telecom is offering yet another NOKIA mobile phone for the competitors who fill the coupon on the last page of this issue.

Win a NOKIA Mobile Phone! Contest on Last Page...

Continued from page 8

Is it Time to Scrap University Education?

Limited Facilities and lack of encouragement for Scientific Research

Dr. Salem Awad Mouda, Deputy President of Hadramout University for Sciences and Technology said: "First, we must not forget how different fields are affected due to our backwardness which our 26th September Revolution had inherited. Happily, Yemen had Sana'a University in the beginning of the seventies. This was followed by wide expansion in higher education during the nineties and after the Unity. There were 15 universities, out of which 7 were sponsored by the State. Groups of graduates were supplied to the job market, while all university requirements were limited. Eventually, negative effects affected the higher education system and some of the graduates were unable to perform satisfactorily in their jobs. Basically, the pre-university level of education with its various dilemmas, resulted in providing weak outputs to higher education. To be fair, we ought to mention how new universities, including Hadramout University for Sciences and Technology, attempt to develop non-stereo-type higher education. These adopted methods, and instructional objectives, satisfy economic and social needs of the society and the employment market. We still look forward to evaluating these strategies."

Dr. Salem added: "Broadly speaking, there are some flaws in the higher education systems, accentuated by the limitation in terms of a lack of trained instructors and improved methodology of teaching. This has crated serious educational handicaps. We ought to point out that the expansion of national universities has effected some of the state universities such as Sana'a and Aden universities. Some of these negative effects relate to obtaining a qualified cadre of teaching staff, up-to-date labs. Libraries .etc. These national institutions were not established in accordance with the required conditions, let alone their low acceptance of grades of col-

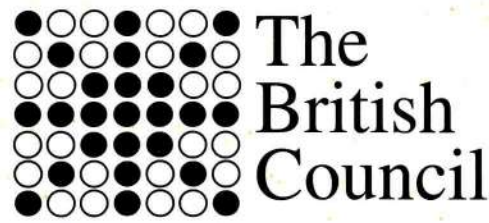
lege entrants."

Dr. Kasim Barih, President of Hodeidah University said: "Lack of proportion between huge numbers of students and limited instructors adversely affects the situation. Moreover, our facilities are limited. Therefore, there is a low-level of achievement among students."

Dr. Barih added: "I don't agree with you that there is a deterioration in higher education. Though the development is limited, higher education progresses. There is an improvement in teaching methods and establishment of laboratories. But to generalize, Yemen's universities still lack better skills in fields of academic development and curriculum planning, where dependence on expatriate instructors' experiences is still observed."

And about how to improve the performance of the higher education sector, Professor Aljoufi commented: "The revised Yemeni university regulations provided for a building to house a special unit for academic development. Moreover, it was stipulated that the Supreme Universities Council would coordinate efforts to maintain the performance standard among the universities as well as identify potential problems."

Dr. Ali Mohamed Almikhlafl, Deputy President for Academic Affairs - Taiz University, said: "Thank you for your concern towards this subject that is of utmost importance and which deserves official and social consideration. I consider the following to be the most potent reasons leading to deterioration of higher education; the pre-university education by unqualified teachers, especially those graduating from Institutes which were previously called Teachers Institutes, as well as the parents and their focused attention on obtaining the certificates, regardless of how these were obtained. Entrance to universities with low-standards is a matter which forces university executives to take the



Please send your CV and covering letter to the following address not later than 30 April 2001.

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Republic of Yemen
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The British Council is the United Kingdom's international organisation for educational and cultural relations.

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realities of the situation into consideration and be reconciled to the steady 'lowering' of the instructional standard. Moreover, the absence of other curricular and extra curricular components such as cultural and sports activities, seminars, and conferences adds to the malady. Instructors find themselves doing jobs similar to intermediate and secondary schools. Students do not attend the libraries; and depend on reading instructors' handouts only. Certainly, instructors have their share of problems. They are to orient and direct their students towards libraries, references and research work. The three parties: university executives, instructors and students seem to be irresponsible. They neglect utilizing the present facilities available to them. Last but not

least, absence of a proper educational planning system is playing havoc with the future careers of our students.

Expenditure Volume

Statistics offered by Dr Ahmed Ali Al-Haj point to an increase in university education expenditure, from around half billion rials in 1960 to nine billion rials in 1998. Nevertheless, investment in university education did not achieve the benefits expected from it because it has qualified a labor force that is not needed by the market nor for development programmes. Thus this has put heavy burdens on development process, causing many obstacles that has weakened the process of development itself. It has also aggravated the crisis of unemployment.

Job Vacancy

Job title: Receptionist
Working hours: 12.00 - 19.00
Saturday - Wednesday

Duties

Answer telephone, issuing library books/videos, receiving fees, word processing, translating, maintaining files, making travel/accommodation arrangements, and co-ordinating the programme of Teacher Training Workshops.

Minimum Requirements:

- Completion of Secondary Education
- University graduate would be preferable
- Computer skills and a working knowledge of Microsoft Word & Excel.
- Very good working knowledge of English and Arabic (written and spoken)
- Work experience preferred
- Must enjoy working with the public

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Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2000 (continued)

f) Government Contributed Funds

The movement in this account comprises:

	2000 YR'000	1999 YR'000
Contribution in kind - plot of land (note 11 - b)	-	752,555
Cash paid by the Ministry of Finance to the Tax Authority (note 15)	-	121,037
Total credited to the Owner's account	-	873,592
Transfer to capital	-	(850,000)
Transfer to general reserve	-	(23,592)
Balance at 31 December	-	-

17 CONTRA ACCOUNTS AND OTHER COMMITMENTS, net

At 31 December, 2000	Gross Commitments YR'000	Covered by margin YR'000	Net commitments YR'000
<i>Commitments on behalf of customers for which there were corresponding liabilities by the customers concerned:</i>			
Documentary letters of credit	1,452,939	629,721	823,218
Letters of guarantees - customers	1,057,719	266,713	791,006
Letters of guarantees - correspondent banks	670,732	-	670,732
Customer acceptances	70,054	-	70,054
Travellers' cheques	99,187	-	99,187
Other contingent liabilities	23,269	-	23,269
Total contra accounts and other commitments	3,373,900	896,434	2,477,466
<i>At 31 December, 1999</i>			
<i>Commitments on behalf of customers for which there were corresponding liabilities by the customers concerned:</i>			
Documentary letters of credit	1,460,697	543,519	917,178
Letters of guarantees - customers	878,193	294,082	584,111
Letters of guarantees - correspondent banks	477,389	-	477,389
Customer acceptances	70,717	-	70,717
Other contingent liabilities	3,074	-	3,074
Total contra accounts and other commitments	2,890,070	837,601	2,052,469

Letters of guarantee included shipping guarantees of YR 102,484 thousand (1999 - YR 71 thousand) issued on behalf of its customers are included in the above amounts. The management is of the opinion that the legal period of validity of the guarantees has elapsed and therefore these will not be called upon.

18 INTEREST ON LOANS AND DUE FROM BANKS

	2000 YR'000	1999 YR'000
<i>Interest on loans and advances to customers</i>		
Interest on loans and advances	132,277	138,299
Interest on other facilities	818	9,362
Total interest on loans and advances to customers	133,095	147,661
<i>Interest on deposits with foreign banks</i>		
Interest on loans	7,239	5,959
Interest on current accounts	48,123	31,676
Interest on deposits	427,272	338,628
Interest on call accounts	24,448	22,539
Investments income (note 9)	939	963
Total interest on deposits with foreign banks	508,021	399,765
<i>Interest on deposits with local banks</i>		
Interest on statutory deposits with the Central Bank of Yemen	306,277	313,116
Total interest on deposits with local banks	814,298	712,881
Total interest on loans and advances and deposits with banks	947,393	860,542

19 INTEREST ON TREASURY BILLS

	2000 YR'000	1999 YR'000
Interest on treasury bills	2,060,360	1,976,095
Total interest on treasury bills	2,060,360	1,976,095

20 COST OF DEPOSITS

	2000 YR'000	1999 YR'000
Interest on savings accounts	973,425	1,069,269
Interest on time deposits	800,602	789,281
Total interest on customers' deposits	1,774,027	1,858,550
Interest on balances due to banks	11,215	8,978
Total cost of deposits	1,785,242	1,867,528

21 COMMISSIONS AND FEE INCOME ON BANKING SERVICES

	2000 YR'000	1999 YR'000
Commissions on documentary letters of credits	20,459	19,339
Commissions on letters of guarantee	26,334	31,416
Commissions on transfer of funds	16,927	15,594
Commissions on acceptances	2,001	1,492
Commissions on cheques	61,897	48,194
Banking services fees	16,081	16,729
Other service fees	15,087	10,287
Total commission and fee income on banking services	158,786	143,051

22 (LOSS) / GAIN ON FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

	2000 YR'000	1999 YR'000
Revaluation differences on foreign currency transactions	(15,919)	1,237
Gain on foreign exchange trading transactions	6,170	-
Net (loss) / gain on foreign exchange transactions	(9,749)	1,237

23 OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	2000 YR'000	1999 YR'000
Management fees	-	12,301
Provision on off-balance sheet items no longer required	13,575	15,824
Sundry income	3,475	9,902
Total other operating income	17,050	38,027

24 GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

	2000 YR'000	1999 YR'000
Salaries, wages and related costs	409,413	442,443
Depreciation of property and equipment (note 11)	28,790	17,211
Rents	22,262	17,887
Water and electricity	13,837	11,853
Repairs and maintenance	12,371	13,261
Telephone, telexes and postage	32,447	27,364
Employee incentive paid	-	6,000
Computer maintenance expenses	12,833	12,961
Training	6,829	6,135
Taxes and fees	410	4,039
Donations	4,233	1,383
Stationery and printing supplies	10,649	10,790
Other general and administration expenses	28,815	30,226
Total general and administration expenses	582,889	601,553

The Number Of Employees 620 Employee As At 31 December 2000 (1999 - 650 Employees)

25 PROVISIONS

	2000 YR'000	1999 YR'000
<i>Loans and advances</i>		
Provision for losses on loans and advances (note 8)	88,122	-
Provision for diminution in value of long term investments (note 9)	2,066	-
Provision for unreconciled outstanding transactions with the Central Bank of Yemen (note 6)	18,115	-
Total provisions	108,303	-

26 ZAKAT

	2000 YR'000	1999 YR'000
Zakat expense for the current year - paid	25,000	22,000

27 EARNINGS PER SHARE

	2000 YR'000	1999 YR'000
Net profit for the year	437,064	473,895
Weighted average of number of shares	1,600,000	750,000
Earnings per share	YR 273	YR 631

28 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

These represent transactions with certain related parties (shareholders, directors and officers of the Bank, their families and companies of which they are principal owners) who were customers of the Bank during the year. The terms of these transactions are approved by the Bank's management. The year end balances included in the financial statements are as follows:

	2000 YR'000	1999 YR'000
Government owned entities	28,603	29,113
Loans and advances to customers, gross	80	59,014
Customer deposit	1,213	1,112
Board members and parties related to them	1,213	1,112
Loans and advances	550	3,017
Customers' deposit	59	52
Interest income for the year	-	-
Interest written off	223	479
Interest expense for the year	-	-
Commitments and contingent liabilities	-	-

29 MATURITIES OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

a) 31 December, 2000

ASSETS	Total YR'000	Less than 3 months YR'000	From 3 6 months YR'000	From 6 months to 1 year YR'000	Over 1 year YR'000
Cash in hand and reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	3,723,336	3,723,336	-	-	-
Due from banks	12,490,492	10,380,804	454,388	1,655,300	-
Treasury bills, net	15,190,739	15,017,668	161,961	11,110	-
Loans and advances to customers, net of provision	1,091,434	96,361	98,955	807,064	89,054
Investments, net of provision	8,264	-	-	-	8,264
TOTAL ASSETS	32,504,265	29,218,169	715,304	2,473,474	97,318
LIABILITIES					
Due to Banks	66,277	66,277	-	-	-
Customers' deposits	30,958,425	27,879,283	607,065	2,472,077	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	31,024,702	27,945,560	607,065	2,472,077	-

b) 31 December, 1999

ASSETS	Total YR'000	Less than 3 months YR'000	From 3 6 months YR'000	From 6 months to 1 year YR'000	Over 1 year YR'000
Cash in hand and reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	5,123,922	5,123,922	-	-	-
Due from banks	9,470,000	9,470,000	-	-	-
Treasury bills	11,824,439	10,516,492	891,789	416,158	-
Loans and advances to customers, net of provision	870,127	-	-	870,127	-
Investments, net of provision	10,355	-	-	-	10,355
TOTAL ASSETS	27,298,843	25,110,414	891,789	1,286,285	10,355
LIABILITIES					
Due to Banks	60,672	60,672	-	-	-
Customers' deposits	26,411,313	22,524,707	730,075	3,000,162	156,369
TOTAL LIABILITIES	26,471,985	22,585,379	730,075	3,000,162	156,369

The above reflects the contractual maturities of assets and liabilities which have been determined on the basis of the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. In one case of assets and liabilities that do not have contractual maturity date, the period in which these are amounted to mature is taken as the expected date of maturity.

30 AVERAGE INTEREST RATES ON ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

a) The average interest rates on assets and liabilities applied during the year 2000 were as follows:

Assets	Yemeni Riyal %	US Dollar %	Deutsche Mark %	Sterling Pound %	Other %
Reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	15,33	-	-	-	-
Due from banks:					
Current accounts	-	5,76	4,10	3,74	4,06
Time deposits	-	6,41	4,24	5,95	-
Due to banks:					
Treasury bills	18,21	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
Loans to customers	17,00	8,20	-	-	-
Liabilities					
Time deposits - customers	14,25	4,07	-	4,00	-
Savings	14,25	3,59	-	3,43	-

b) The average interest rates on assets and liabilities applied during the year 1999 were as follows:

Assets	Yemeni Riyal %	US Dollar %	Deutsche Mark %	Sterling Pound %	Other %
Reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	18,0	-	-	-	-
Due from banks:					
Current accounts	-	4,56	2,43	3,55	2,43
Time deposits	-	6,16	-	5,42	-
Due to banks:					
Treasury bills	21,86	-	-	-	-
Loans to customers:	19,5	8,0	N/A	N/A	-
Liabilities					
Time deposits - customers	18,25	3,07	-	3,42	-
Savings	18,25	2,91	-	3,10	-

31 DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

a) The distribution of the assets and liabilities and contingent liabilities and commitments as at 31 December, 2000 were as follows:

	Manufacturing YR'000	Agriculture YR'000	Trade YR'000	Service YR'000	Finance YR'000	Personal YR'000
ASSETS						
Cash on hand and reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	-	-	-	-	3,723,336	-
Due from banks	-	-	-	-	12,490,492	-
Treasury bills	-	-	-	-	15,190,739	-
Loans to customers, net of provision	171,700	10,754	680,175	-	-	228,805
Long term investments	-	-	-	-	-	8,264
Total Assets	171,700	10,754	680,175	-	31,412,831	228,805
LIABILITIES						
Due to Banks	-	-	-	-	66,277	27,438,784
Customers' deposits	418,606	148,310	1,998,193	954,296	236	27,438,784
Total Liabilities	418,606	148,310	1,998,193	954,296	66,513	-
Contra accounts and other commitments	97,848	1,800	1,379,174	472,448	293,889	232,306

b) The distribution of the assets and liabilities and contingent liabilities and commitments as at 31 December, 1999 were as follows:

	Manufacturing YR'000	Agriculture YR'000	Trade YR'000	Service YR'000	Finance YR'000	Personal YR'000
ASSETS						
Cash on hand and reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	-	-	-	-	5,123,922	-
Due from banks	-	-	-	-	9,470,000	-
Treasury bills	-	-	-	-	11,824,439	-
Loans to customers, net of provision	173,967	15,425	282,409	263,937	-	134,389
Long term investments	-	-	-	-	-	10,355
Total Assets	173,967	15,425	282,409	263,937	26,428,716	134,389
LIABILITIES						
Due to Banks						

CANADIAN nexen Vacancies

Canadian Nexen Petroleum Yemen is offering the following job opportunities for Yemeni Nationals

Communication Technicians (2 posts)

Location: Sana'a
working hours: 8:00 – 15:00 hrs Saturday to Wednesday and 8:00 –12:00 hrs on Thursday.
Location: Masila Block Hadramout Govt. Yemen.
Work Schedule: Rotational schedule (28 days on / 28 days off).

Job Duties:

- i. Performs planned maintenance on the Sana'a communications equipment. Includes checking and testing equipment to manufacturers' specifications, using a variety of tools and specialized test equipment to effect required maintenance.
- ii. Assists Communications Supervisor in assigning and scheduling tasks. Responsibilities cover remote sites and microwave/radio relay station. Includes discussing work in hand with supervisor and providing information and advice to his supervisor on allocation of work.
- iii. Maintains necessary records and reports such as service reports, telephone cable records, site logs etc.
- iv. Installs, tests and troubleshoots computer network cabling including hubs, switches and routers.
- v. Installs and maintains UPSs, Power supplies and Battery chargers.
- vi. Provides equipment and user support for video conferencing system.
- vii. Installs, tests and troubleshoots fiber optic cabling.
- viii. Administers and maintains PABX and voice mail Systems including PABX and voice mail programming, user maintenance, MACs for phone sets.
- ix. Provides support for the use of Inmarsat terminals.
- x. Performs other related duties as assigned by Supervisor.

Minimum Requirements:

- i. Bachelor's degree in Telecommunications engineering or related field and 6 years experience working with communications systems.
- ii. Good understanding of communications software and PC based applications.
- iii. Good knowledge of English

Business Practices Advisors (2 posts)

Location: Masila Block Hadramout Govt. Yemen.
Work Schedule: Rotational schedule (28 days on / 28 days off).

Job Duties:

- i. Perform reviews of the procedures and practices with a Financial impact on Yemen Operations.
- ii. Determine if the procedures and practices provide an efficient and effective system of internal control which support cost recovery.
- iii. Recommend changes to the system of internal control so as to make them more efficient and effective.
- iv. Determine if procedures and practices are being followed.
- v. Review the accounting procedures and practices for compliance with GAAP and the PSA and make recommendations for changes as required.
- vi. Develop and document Yemen Policies & Procedures in a shared database.
- vii. Ensure that General Property Assets are managed and controlled to enable regular physical counts and handovers to the Government.
- viii. Provide effective coordination of or support for the following audits: Government Oil Price and Cost Recovery, Joint Venture and Internal.
- ix. Assist Managers in the development of procedures to ensure compliance with Cost Recovery.
- x. Provide training on revised procedures.
- xi. Participate in Special projects as required.

Minimum Requirements

- i. University Degree (B. Comm.) and a recognized accounting designation (CA/CMA/CPA/CGA).
- ii. Minimum 5 years of accounting including at least 2 years in Oil and Gas Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, strong computer skills including proficiency in Microsoft Office Suite, strong background in systems of internal control as well as Oil & Gas policies and procedures, excellent business writing and communication skills, effective planning and problem solving abilities.
- iii.

Completion Supervisor Trainees (2 posts)

Location: Masila Block Operation Hadramout Govt. Yemen.
Work Schedule: Rotational schedule (28 days on / 28 days off).

Job Dutes:

- i. Plans and organizes daily rig activities.
- ii. Ensures that all components such as packers, nipples, ESP, and flow control equipment etc. are properly measured up and run in accordance with the program prepared by Production Engineering.
- iii. Carries out standard well control procedures. Includes keeping himself aware of formation pressures in the area and hydrostatic pressures.
- iv. Completes daily reports of rig activities.
- v. Carries out other similar or related duties such as ensuring that Services are efficiently planned and managed and follows specified procedures in case of unusual occurrences.

Minimum Requirements:

- i. Completion of grade 12 education, post secondary degree is preferable
- ii. 10 years' Oilfield experience including well servicing or drilling.
- iii. Computer skills including Word and Excel.
- iv. Very good knowledge of English.

Drilling Operations Analyst (2 posts)

Location: Masila Block Operation Hadramout Govt. Yemen.
Work Schedule: Rotational schedule (28 days on / 28 days off).

Work performed:

- i. Cost Accounting – Verify invoice coding and AFE charge allocation; reconcile booked costs to actual Operations costs; prepare supplemental AFE's and AFE closure requests; provide accrual information to accounting; reply to audit queries; follow-up on vendor invoice problems
- ii. Reporting – review and amend daily activity and cost reports; prepare weekly and monthly statistical report; prepare charge allocation reports; assist in stewardship presentations.
- iii. Materials Analysis – reconciles operation's material usage reports to materials/accounting records; conduct periodic physical checks of CENDEC inventory records; prepare summary reports to analyze inventory levels; monitor counts of critical items inventory.
- iv. Contracts Analysis – maintain up to date contract files; spot check invoices to contracts; provide analysis to contracting and purchasing process.

Qualification Required:

- i. Post secondary degree in accounting, business, or engineering.
- ii. 2 Years experience in accounting or Production with exposure to drilling Operations.
- iii. Strong computer skills with good working knowledge of MS office Word, Excel and Outlook.
- iv. Fluent in written and spoken English.

If you have the above requirements, please send your CV to the following address not later than **May 4, 2001**

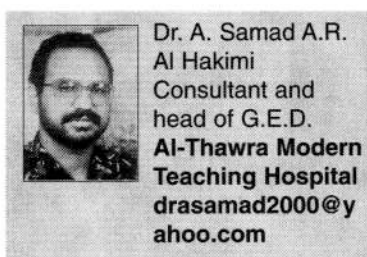
Canadian Nexen petroleum Yemen
 Human Resources
 P. O. Box 15137
 Sana'a, Republic of Yemen
 Fax No. **01-269899**
 Attention: Senior Supervisor, Human Resources

Please note the following in your CV

- The position you are applying for.
- A direct telephone number where you can be reached.

Note: Please don't call us, we will phone you if you are chosen for the test & interview.

Emergency Systems in Yemeni Hospitals



Dr. A. Samad A.R. Al Hakimi
Consultant and head of G.E.D.
Al-Thawra Modern Teaching Hospital
drasamad2000@yahoo.com

Information on the main causes of ill health and death in a nation is very important for planning, monitoring and evaluation of health services. Routine data collection through vital registration systems, hospital and other health care delivery system, disease notification systems and epidemiological surveys are the conventional sources of data for health care. There has been a tremendous improvement in the provision of health services in the last decade. Records of admission into health care facilities remain one valuable source of data on ill health available to developing countries. Al-Thawra GMH, Sana'a is the tertiary hospital of Sana'a as well of Yemen. It is the first teaching hospital. It was constructed in 1964. It has 532 beds and is a well equipped center. Most of the staff of consultants are members of the Faculty of Medicine of Sana'a University. It includes all departments and well-equipped medical and surgical intensive care units. All surgical operations are carried out in it. In the last two years two cases of kidney transplantation were carried out here successfully. This year, the cardiac surgical center will start working. There is a busy outpatient department with specialized referral clinics and 24 hours emergency services. There are 128 medical beds (80 male). In order to provide information and awareness, a study was prepared to determine the load difference between 1998 and 1999 of cases visiting GED and the pattern of admission to the hospital, to identify and present the size of the problem and inform about the load difference yearly to the authorities.

Emergency Department Admission Study:

This study is aimed at determining the load on General Emergency Department (GED), pattern of admission into Al-Thawra General Modern Hospital (GMH) in 1998 and 1999. Through a retrospective study of medical records of Al-Thawra GMH for the two years 1998 and 1999, it was found out that 58,570 patients sought medical advice at the GED of Al-Thawra GMH in 1998. Of them 24,420 patients (45%) were admitted to different departments. While 65,235 patients sought medical advice from GED in 1999, of 14,510 cases (22%) were admitted into the hospital. The average number of admission in 1998 was 67.8 patients per day. While the average admission in 1999 were 40.3 patients per day. Admission into obstetric ward topped the list (45%) because of a high rate of normal delivery as the leading cause of admission into this ward. Admission to medical ward was the second (14%) with acute MI and CVA as the most common cause of admission to the same ward. Admission to surgical ward was the third (10%) with acute abdominal complaints as the leading cause of admission. The rate of admission to the above department respectively was 4.5: 1.4: 1. Table (1) demonstrates that total num-

ber of cases who visited the GED of Al-Thawra GMH Sana'a increased in 1999 with an increase of 6,665 patients (0.089%). Table (1) also demonstrates that the total admission in 1998 was 24,420 (45%) compared with that of 1999 where the total admission was 14,510 patients (22%). Table (2) demonstrates the pattern and frequency of admission to different departments in both years, 1998 and 1999, with obstetric cases as the most frequent ones (45%). These reflect the same pattern of admission as in 1999. Table (3) shows the load difference of cases visiting GED with medical causes versus those with surgical causes in the two consecutive years 1998 and 1999, with a load difference of 306 (0.05%) of medical causes, and 1,100 of surgical causes (11%). (90%) of them were admitted to the medical ward in 1998, while only (37%) of cases were admitted in 1999 to the same department. (83%) of cases were admitted to the surgical ward in 1998, while only (49%) of cases were admitted to the same ward in 1999. This difference in admission in both years may be because admission in 1998 was free. Table (5) demonstrates that the load difference in GED of patients presented with renal failure increased by 294 patients (4.2%) in 1999 while the load difference of those admitted to the renal dialyses unit in both dropped by 396.4 patients in 1999. This discrepancy between increasing the load in GED and decreasing the load of admission may be due to the introduction of a fee system which was started in 1999. Table (6) shows that the load of criminal cases dropped by 589 patients (1.1%) in 1999.

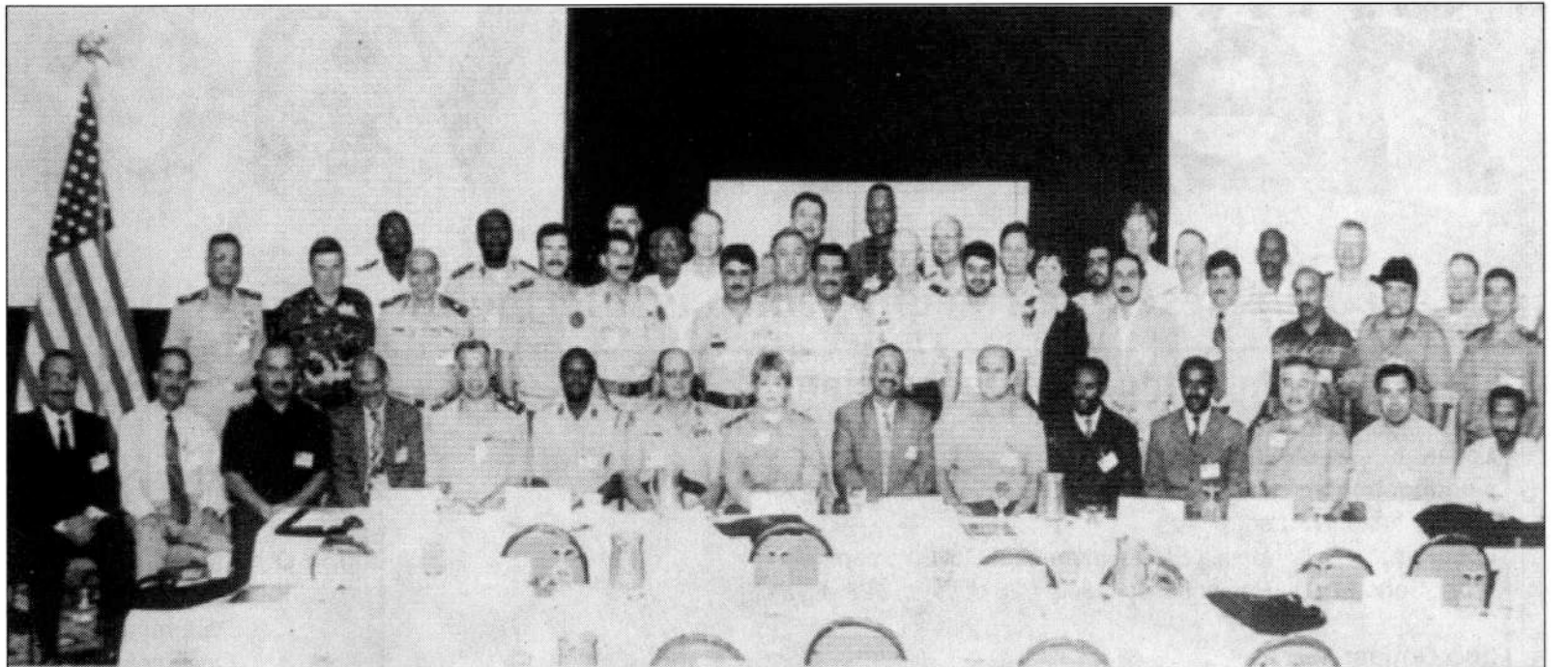
Conclusion:

There was a heavy load on GED of Al-Thawra GMH in 1998 and 1999 with a variety of diseases, but with decrease in admission services. So, re-evaluation and planning of health services of Sana'a and Yemen is inevitable.

Situation in Yemen as reported by Canadian Delegation and WB:

The Canadian Medical Delegation visited Yemen, during Oct. 18 - Nov. 6, 2000. That was the 10th of a series of visits by Canadian physicians to Yemen. The protocol of these visits is that they occur on invitation from Yemen, and the purpose is to encourage friendly contacts between Canadian and Yemeni physicians and to support the development of health care in Yemen as occasions arise for the Delegation and its members. In their commentary on Hospitals Visited by the Delegation, they said: "We visited many hospitals in areas of Sana'a, Taiz, Al Mukalla and Seyun. Many of these hospitals we had previously visited in 1999, and we observed progress in a number of areas in some of them. The Emergency Department in Al Thawra Hospital in Sana'a is being enlarged. The Director, Dr. Hakimi, has taken time for personal continuing medical education. He has introduced a system of charting in the emergency department from which he is able to generate statistics concerning the activities of the department.

He continues to work in educating the staff in the management of emergency situations. He is beginning to be able to demonstrate trends concerning the situations involving the department. Although he is kept very busy in the Department, in our view, he might become a national resource person for Emergency Physician training and programs for advice as regards some managerial issues in other parts of Yemen."



Delegates of the United States Central Command Central Region Medical Symposium 7-9 August 2000

The World Bank report by Wilma Mac Pherson in January 2000 stated the following improvements:

- New GED with integral ICU
 - Resuscitation area identified and training program for Advanced CPR and CPR now in place
 - New casualty records, doctor coding and diagnostic coding begun
 - Comparative statistics maintained on Power Point
 - Greater degree of privacy for patient.
 - Imaging facilities continue to improve
 - There are more Yemeni doctors of high caliber and fewer Russian and other East European doctors in charge of care. This is great improvement.
 - There appears to be a greater involvement of nurses in direct patient care.
- AL-THAWRA TEACHING HOSPITAL Sana'a, Republic of Yemen

RECOMMENDATIONS

- All hospitals and doctors referring cases to the GED should notify the GED in ADVANCE of the impending referral to ensure proper care.
- The Al Thawra GED should be utilized as a center for advanced emergency care, not as a primary care clinic.
- A hospital council should be established to organize and monitor the work of emergency ward.
- Serious thought should be given to constructing a network of local centers and regional hospitals specializing in Car Accident & Trauma.
- Strong efforts be made to improve the financial status & morale of the medical staff.
- The GED staff should consist of an independent team of specialized physicians trained in emergency medicine, including BLS and ACLS.

Comparison with the United States:

It would be of help to study the classification of physical status adopted by American Society of Anesthesiologists, so as to create a comparison between the situation here and that in the United States as an example of high quality health care.

- Class1-A normal healthy individual
 - Class2- A patient with a mild systemic disease
 - Class3- A patient with a severe systemic disease that limits activity but is not incapacitating
 - Class4-A patient with an incapacitating systemic disease that is a constant threat to life
 - Class5- A moribund patient who is not expected to survive 24 hrs with or without surgery
- In February issue 98, Dr. Al Munibary, Present Minister of health, hoped that the Emergency Unit in Al Thawra Hospital has improved to what it has today. Now, next step is to seek further improvement in order to keep pace with the progress happening in this respect in the rest of the world.

TABLE 1:
Load on GED Vs admission to the wards in 1998 and 1999.

Department	1998		1999	
	No.	%	No.	%
Gyn.&Obst.	10989.0	45	6529.5	45
Medicine	3418.8	14	1886.3	13
Surgery	2442.0	10	1451.0	10
Neurosurgical	1465.0	6	870.6	6
Pediatric	1221.0	5	725.5	5
Renal	976.8	4	580.4	4
ENT	976.8	4	435.3	3
Orthopedic	976.8	4	580.4	4
Ophthalmologic	732.6	3	435.3	3
Urology	732.6	3	435.3	3
Maxillofacial	244.2	1	290.2	2
Psychiatry	244.2	1	290.2	2
TOTAL	24420.0	100	14510.0	100

TABLE 2:
Total admission Vs the year in each department in 1998 and 1999

Year	Number of patients visiting GED	Number of patients admitted to the ward	%
1998	58570	24420	45
1999	65235	14510	22
DIFFERENCE	6665	9910	59

TABLE 3:
Comparison between number of medical & surgical cases admitted to GED

	1998	1999
General medicine	4820	5126
General surgery	2928	4028

TABLE 4:
Number of patients admitted to medical department commonly

Disease	1998	%	1999	%
Acute MI	300	6.1	376	6.9
C.V.A.	280	5.7	392	7.2

TABLE 5:
Number of cases visiting GED with renal failure VS the admitted ones

	1998	1999
Cases visiting GED	1232	1526
Cases admitted to the ward	976.8	580.4

TABLE 6:
Number of criminal cases presented to GED

1998	1999
5760	5176

Emergency Medical Services

(American public law(93-154)1973
THIS LAW IDENTIFIED 15 ELEMENTS OF AN EMS SYSTEM:

- 1-PERSONNEL.
- 2-TRAINING
- 3-COMMUNICATION.
- 4-TRANSPORTATION.
- 5-FACILITIES.
- 6-CRITICAL CARE UNITS.
- 7-PUBLIC SAFETY AGENCIES.
- 8-CONSUMER PARTICIPATION.

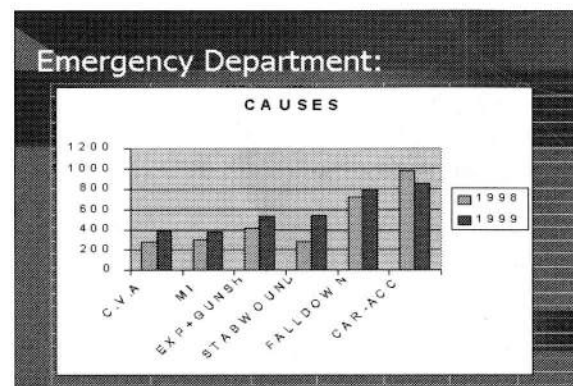
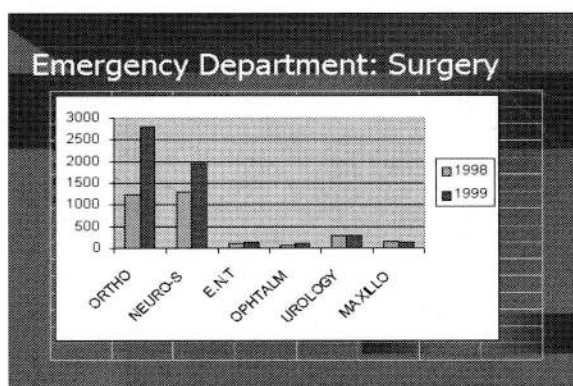
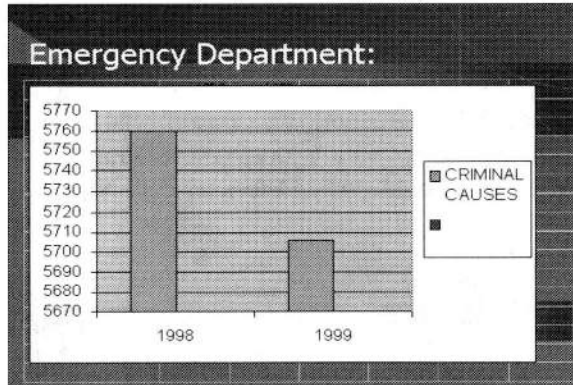
- 9-ACCESS TO CARE.
- 10-TRANSFER OF CARE.
- 11-STANDARDIZATION OF PATIENTS' RECORDS.
- 12-PUBLIC INFORMATION & EDUCATION.
- 13-INDEPENDENT REVIEW & EVALUATION
- 14-DISASTER LINKAGE
- 15-MUTUAL AID AGREEMENTS.

(EMERGENCY MEDICINE (A Comprehensive study guide) fifth edition-1999 TUDITH E TINTINALLI ,GABER KELEN (SECTION ONE PREHOSPITAL CARE)

Yemeni Ophthalmologists Attend the 6th PAACO Meeting in Beirut

Twelve Yemeni eye doctors attended the 6th Pan Arab-African Conference in Ophthalmology held in Beirut 1-5 April, 2001. During the five days, Arab and African Eye doctors discussed new management trends in all fields of Ophthalmology. Also new technology in treating different eye diseases were demonstrated to the participating doctors. Wet labs were used to teach eye doctors in using the most recent technology in removing cataract through ultrasonography and Excimer Laser machines to get rid of glasses by correcting short-sighted and long-sighted patients. Six Yemeni Ophthalmologists presented papers in different aspects of eye diseases. Dr. Mahfouth Bamashmus from Ibn Al-Haitham Clinic, University of Science and Technology, presented a paper on management of squints. Dr. Ahmed Al-Shabooti, head of Ophthalmology

department in Al-Thawra Hospital in Sana'a in collaboration with Dr. Muna Al-Rae, Dr. Faiza Al-Maktari and Dr. Samia Nasher from Al-Thawra Hospital presented three papers on different eye diseases common in Yemen. Dr. Mohammed Al-Absi from Al-Kuwait Hospital presented his experience in radiological findings in different eye diseases. Dr. Aziz Shaker from Sana'a University presented a paper on Keratoconus. Those who attended the conference including Dr. Fazal Jabali and Dr. Ali Alawi from Taiz; Dr. Shaheda Scherer and Dr. Faiza Al-Junaid from Aden; Dr. Yasin Shawkat and Dr. Abdullah Al-Nakeeb from Hodeidah. Most Arab and African doctors were impressed by the contributions of Yemeni Ophthalmologists to make the event a successful one. The next PAACO meeting will be held in Tunisia in two years' time.



Yemen Gulf Bank Inaugurated



H.E. Mr. Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi, Vice President of the Republic inaugurated last Wednesday, April 18, 2001, the Yemen Gulf Bank opening doors for the bank to deal with the public with the most modern banking technologies.

In the inauguration ceremony attended by a good number of officials, diplomats, businessmen and media personalities, H.E. Mansour Hadi made a tour of the different sections of the Bank and was briefed on the function of each one, as well as the kinds of services the Bank will be providing for its clients by Mr. Mohammed Hassan Al-Zubeiry, the Bank Head of Board of Directors.

“The establishment of the Yemen Gulf Bank followed great efforts and continuous meetings with the Gulf businessmen, especially those in Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar and Bahrain to convince them of investing in Yemen,” said Head of Board of Directors, Mr. Al-Zubeiry.

He added that the total capital of the Bank is 1,250,000,000 rials out of which 25% is a Gulf contribution.

The Yemen Gulf Bank has been provided with the most up-to-the-minute computers, telephone banking services through which a client can transfer any amount to any other account through a telephone call, etc. The bank also provides clients with personal safes for those who want to keep valuable possessions or documents.

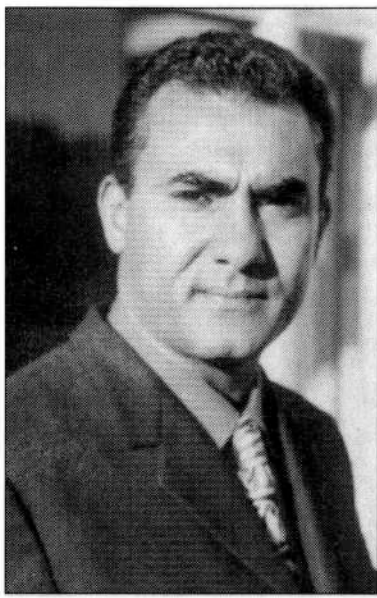
Highlighting the Bank's future plans, Mr. Zubeiry said 6 branches would be opened in the major Yemeni cities plus one in Saudi Arabia and another one in Oman.



Abdulbaqi Shamsan to YT:

“Art has always served as a complement to my academic career”

Abdulbaqi Shamsan is a Yemeni intellectual and author currently doing his Ph.D. in Tunisia. As a Taiz-born Yemeni, he has been a source of pride for the whole country for his contribution to social sciences and arts. He also gained respect of the various academic sectors in Tunisia within his 12-year stay in its capital, Tunis. His Ph.D. topic is “The political party and tribe in Yemen”, which is being supervised by Dr. Al-Tahir Labib. He expressed candidly his bond with his home country and determination to accomplish something useful for it.



Yemenis were once famous for in order to build the modern Yemen that we all long to have.

Despite his study at the Human and Social Sciences Department of University of Tunisia, he has also excelled in literature, theater and the arts. His main contributions to the Arab literature include his novels and short stories, of which Al-Quds, Al-Zaman, Al-Finiq, Al-Sahafa are only a few. His theatrical works are of great value in Tunisia and in the Arab world. He is the founder of Hiyam Watar Theater and art works.

Abdulbaqi Shamsan has won several awards in both social science and theater, the most prominent being the third Arab award at the Social Scientist Forum in Tunis in 1999. He has also participated in several seminars and conferences in many Arab countries. He has a rich experience in the field of sports as he was a trainer in boxing at the Taliah Club of Taiz. He left Yemen to study in Tunisia in 1989, and since then, he has been living there and has become a prominent figure in the Republic of Tunisia.

During his last visit to his home country, Yemen Times had the opportunity of meeting Abdulbaqi Shamsan.

Excerpts:

Q: First of all, how does it feel to come back to Yemen after 12 years now, and how different is the country now compared to the country then?

A: The period during which I was away from my homeland has witnessed several political, social, cultural, and economic developments. The two main events of this period were the 1994 civil war and the 1990 Gulf war. Both these events had quite a strong negative impact on the country. For that matter it would have been equally devastating for any country in the world, let alone for a country with so many complex ideological, cultural, economic, and political structures. The country's move in the last 12 years towards modernization has been hindered by the events and the failure in implementing the appropriate mechanisms to adapt itself to the new digital era. I personally feel that this failure has led to frustration among the public due to the deterioration in their economic conditions. I realize that the middle classes are beginning to disappear and most of the citizens are now joining the lower class of the population. The middle and low classes are the ones who have suffered most from the economic deterioration during the last decade. The concern of the few middle class families continues every day because they find no other way to go except down the drain. This is true even after finding alternative ways for making a living, which has become essential for survival. It is obvious that economic devastation is the main cause that blocks the development and prosperity of the country.

From what I see, there needs to be sincere efforts to arouse the optimism that

Q: How do you visualize the future of Yemen in view of the past events and experiences, especially when as you said, the economic hardships continue?

A: Being aware of the fact that the Yemeni unification comes at a time of national, regional, and global change, the Yemeni leadership should find enough time to build the modern country ensuring the following:

- 1- A full understanding of the complex realities in the country in social, political, cultural, and economic terms.
- 2- Removal of all obstacles for building a modern country on an appropriate basis. For this an infrastructure capable of pushing Yemen's development on all levels should be built. The many events that happened during the first few years after unity have hindered the attempts for development, and the shortage in time also have so far made it even more difficult. The country has faced tremendous difficulties and challenges during the last decade. The leadership has naturally been struggling to calm things and bring them under control. This has given them little time to work for overall development. It becomes clear when we realize that social and cultural development is in itself a long-term process that requires patience and stability, especially for a country like Yemen where conservative norms prevail. Time and hard work, in my view, are the key to a better future. We need more time to build a modern country socially, economically, politically, and culturally. If we start the process of reforms and continue with them until the end, we will be able to modernize Yemen and bring it out of its isolation.

Q: Could you now talk about yourself? What is the nature of your MA studies in Tunisia, and how are they related to Yemen?

A: My MA research is about the nature of political speech in Yemen. This entails analysis of the approach of different political parties while presenting their agenda during the 1993 parliamentary elections. When I decided to take this as the subject of my research, I was apprehensive about not reaching an objective conclusion as there was little material on this subject, the 1993 elections being the first elections to be held in Yemen. I, however, along with my supervising instructor, Dr. Al-Tahir Labeeb, was determined to pursue this research, and I am glad we did so.

I had to analyze the contents of different speeches from a modern manner. I analyzed the different viewpoints and social standings of the different Yemeni political parties in a situation of competition and conflict to reach a decisive conclusion. My study proves

that political parties marketed their speeches based on the social awareness of the public by bringing about common understandings and ideas among them. Eventually I was able to recreate a complete historical background about the political and social movements and used it later for further studies related to the Yemeni political parties' experience.

Q: What about your Ph.D degree?

A: My Ph.D degree is a continuation of the MA studies I carried out. It is titled, “Political Parties and Tribes in Yemen: A contribution in the study of the sociopolitical relationship of the Yemeni society.” The study deals with the relationship between the authorities and the tribal sheikhs; a relationship based on blood, alliances, and the ruling party's power based on the popularity and demand by the citizens. In other words, tribes as a social, cultural, and historic entity do have a significant effect on the authorities represented by the ruling party and the leadership of the country. As we know, political parties evolve according to the social and political environment they are in. Hence, it is obvious that political parties would in some way have a relationship with the society, which is constituted mainly of tribal values. The research also focuses on the specifications and features of Yemeni political parties and how they operate in the complex Yemeni tribal society.

Q: Coming to the other side of your career: art, how do you assess the Yemeni Theater compared to the Tunisian Theater to which you have contributed a lot? Do you have plans to contribute to the Yemeni theater as well?

A: Unfortunately, I cannot talk much about the Yemeni theater due to the fact that I was not involved with it a lot, and because the Yemeni theater is still lagging behind most of the theaters in the Arab world. But regarding the Tunisian Theater, it is among the pioneering theaters on the Arab and African levels. My contribution to the theater is concentrated in my theater group called “Hiyam Watar”, which I founded along with a number of inventive Tunisian authors a few years ago. Several individuals have participated in my group's activities including people from Congo, the Netherlands, Tunis, and from multi-cultural individuals. We have taken into consideration the inclusion of actors and writers from multi-cultural backgrounds to increase diversity, innovation and creativity. Many of our works focus on humane experiences and realities. The theater acts include poetry, pantomime, singing, short story telling, choreography, light shows, and plastic arts.

Our works include some sort of limited insurrection over the established classic theater so as to add to the excitement and interaction of the spectators. Its aim is also to break the boundaries that have been constraining the freedom of creativity and encourage the viewer to live the moments of insurrection consciously and unconsciously in all possible ways.

My experience in this art is still experimental, but has indeed received good response from the university academic sectors and intellectuals in Tunisia. However, until today, I have not reached my intended goal due to the financial difficulties and academic obligations. But once the experience is mature enough, and once the circumstances are permitting, I believe I will be able to do a lot for my homeland by introducing this art to Yemen where I will be staying permanently.

Q: What are the short stories you have written related to Yemen?

A: I have written many stories related to Yemen, some of which I introduced through my group “Hiyam Watar”. Being an author and director of theatrical acts, I did choose a number of stories about Yemen to be broadcast on the national radio. The stories have been introduced to the Tunisian listeners and critics, who critically evaluated my stories which resulted in rich interaction.

Q: Have you presented your works

on Yemeni or Tunisian radio or Television?

A: As for Yemen, I have not presented any of my works for broadcasting yet because I did not have enough time in Yemen to do so. However, I did have some of my works broadcast on Tunisian radio. Unfortunately, I still do not have a complete dramatic work to be presented to the television. I do have a play that I have written, but couldn't complete due to my academic obligations, but I hope I will be able to complete and present it soon.

Q: Any further comments?

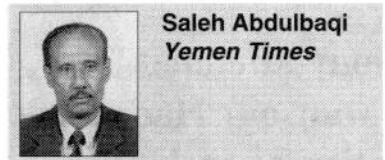
A: I would like to explain that the relationship between academic work and creative work in the form of writing stories or in other theatrical arts is strong as they both complement each other and give a sense of confidence and accomplishment. One should not favor one side over the other because I have realized, from my own experience, that it keeps me balanced and open-minded. I do not deny that I sometimes relegate some of the academic pressure to the theater and writing of stories, yet the extra artistic activities give me the freedom and space to be more creative in many ways, and it provides me with the opportunity to explore new dimensions and accomplish more.

It is worth mentioning however, that the sociological scripts sometimes reflect a sense of creativity when it results in ideas that come out of the drawn lines to the main focus.

But the theatrical and more interactive experience in arts is something else. I feel that it comes out of my own desire for creating a balance. It is the balance between my theatrical work and my academic studies that provides me with confidence and soundness. Art has always served as a complement to my academic career.

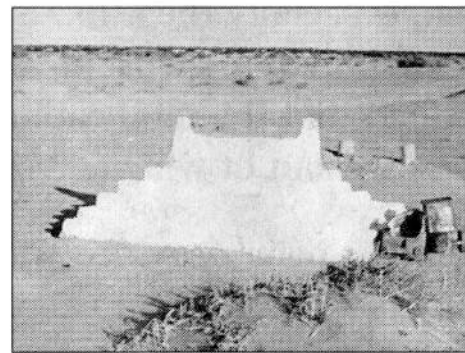


New Historical Sites Come to Light in Abyan

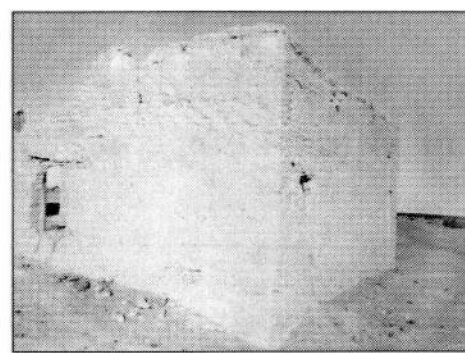


Saleh Abdulbaqi
Yemen Times

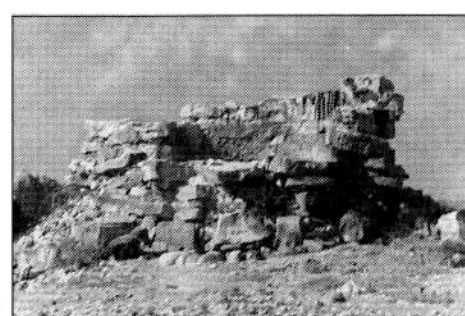
Antiquities are treasures that are a remainder of the cultural heritage of a country. In Yemen, the excavating of historic sites and the antiquities are glittering evidence of the unique civilizations



Al-Asalah Cemetery - The old capital of Abyan



Remnants of Al-Asalah mosque

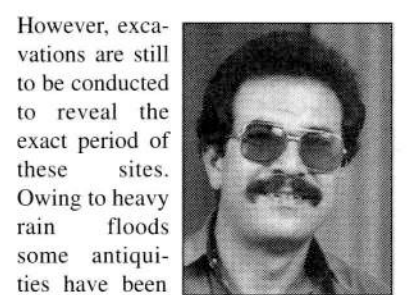


An old well

that Yemen witnessed once upon a time.

The Antiquities Office in Abyan was revamped in 1994 to replace a weak administration which was established in 1982. The office included two rooms and a hall and had four employees. It preserved a number of antiquities that were excavated by Russian, French and Iraqi archaeologists. These were stolen during the Civil War of 1994. Later on an ad hoc committee was formed to investigate into the disappearance of the invaluable cultural treasures. The committee included Salem Mohammed Al-Aameri, present head of the office, and Dr. Ahmad Ba Taba who was its head at that time. The committee also included an American expert and other specialists from the Aden Authority. “We got back some of the stolen antiquities and returned them to the Abyan Office while some others were taken to Sana'a,” said Al-Aameri. Today, in coordination with the Antiquities Public Authority in Sana'a, the office has recently completed the building of the National Museum of Antiquities in the city which is scheduled to be officially inaugurated in the following months.

It is a testimony to the efforts of the office that the people here have started to realize the tremendous importance of antiquities. All known historic sites have been listed and protected, awaiting excavations. During the surveys last year, a number of new sites were discovered in Zonjobar. The five-year plan prepared by the office include fencing the new as well as the old sites within its resources to block the way of urbanization on such sites. Some of these sites like Khanfar, Attaryah, etc., date back to the pre-Islamic era.



Mr. Al-Aameri

However, excavations are still to be conducted to reveal the exact period of these sites. Owing to heavy rain floods some antiquities have been found in Shaqara and al-Qarow. These include amphoras, vases and women's cosmetic tools. The two sites have been fenced and protected from floods while surveys are still carried out in these and other sites in Khanfar and Jear. It is to be mentioned here that all these surveys began in 2000 in Shaqara in cooperation with a geophysical team with up-to-the-minute technology. In Shaqara the team came across an old cemetery and different pieces of antiquities including porcelain, daggers, and jewelry dating back to the pre-Islamic period. It is believed that these tools and instruments found in the cemetery used to be buried along with the dead bodies owing to the belief that they will be needed in resurrection. Excavations in a district called al-Hasalah, the first capital of Abyan also revealed coins that go back to the period of the Solahids. The name of Al-Hasalah has so often been associated with Qana, the city seaport.

Encouraged by the support of the government, the office will resume excavations in other parts of the governorate. It is believed that many more treasures are still buried under the soil of this brown land. We also hope that archaeological experts will treat this city on par with other historic ones in the country to unveil the ancient civilization of the ancient Yemenis.



An ancient coin found in Sarar

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NOT A GOV'T AGENCY

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Dr. Ramakanta Sahu
Associate Professor
College of Education, Mahweet

I. What to say

Holidays

Mohammad Agabi: Hi Faiz. You're busy packing. Are you travelling?

Faiz: Yes, my dear. I'm going on holidays.

Mohammed Agabi: That's why you look so jubilant. Holidaying mood?

Faiz: Yes. I'm always so excited about going on a trip. I love dreaming about it quite ahead of the actual trip. You know "To travel hopefully is better than to arrive."

Mohammed Agabi: That's very true. We live imagining about good things more than actually experiencing them. Well, do you go on holidays often?

Faiz: Travelling to new places, and getting novel experiences is, what you may call, my passion.

Mohammed Agabi: Tell me a little more about your holidays.

Faiz: I go on two types of holidays. One is sightseeing holidays and the second, free time holidays. Sightseeing holidays are usually during the winter. I make up my mind about a destination that has something unique to offer in terms of fabulous cultural heritage or excellent facilities for adventure sports. Free time holidays are usually shorter. Whenever I get free time I plan a short trip to a nearby place, especially seaside places. Besides, every summer I go to Saudi Arabia to visit my parents.

Mohammed Agabi: So you are a regular traveller. Lucky you! Like Ulysses you seem to have an insatiable thirst for wandering.

Faiz: As I told you, travelling is my passion. The more I see, the more I love to see.

Mohammed Agabi: I guess it would be quite an expensive affair. How do you afford all this?

Faiz: Travel, certainly, costs a lot of money. But I regularly save for the trip. My parents also encourage me for travel and give money to meet my expenses.

Mohammed Agabi: Do you take a lot of luggage?

Faiz: No. I travel light. I usually take light luggage.

Mohammed Agabi: Surely you must be taking a camera.

Faiz: That's right. I have a good digital camera. I always take a lot of photos. Would you like to see some of the photographs I have taken?

Mohammed Agabi: I'd love to. Do you buy some traditional artifacts?

Faiz: Yes. I buy souvenirs to have good memories of my holidays. Here are a few. This one is for you. It is a model of Tajmahal from India.

Mohammed Agabi: O thank you so much. It's fantastic. Well, let me take leave of you wishing you good luck. Have a wonderful trip.

Faiz: Thanks.

II. How to say it correctly

Correct errors, if any, in the following sentences.

1. I stroke him on the head.

2. One must serve one's country.
3. He should not hurry; there is plenty of time.
4. The patient's condition is serious; you should consult a good doctor.
5. When I was young, I had worked for twelve hours.

Answers to last week's questions

1. He **laid** the book on the table.
2. The soldier **lay** dead on the battle ground.
3. He has **lain** awake in bed for an hour.
4. Has the bell **rung**?
5. I **rang** him on telephone.

III. How to express it in one word

1. Science of life and living things.
2. Cut or divide into two parts.
3. Large fire made out of doors to celebrate some event.
4. A person who is very fond of reading books.
5. Science of the structure of plants.

Answers to last week's questions

1. Agreement made between two sides: **bilateral**
2. Speaking two languages: **bilingual**
3. Instrument with lenses, making distant objects seem nearer: **binocular**
4. Chemistry of living matter: **biochemistry**
5. Person's life history written by another: **biography**

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

1. His brother has been convicted ——— theft (fill in the blank with appropriate preposition.)
2. If he (work) hard, he will do well in life. (Put the verb in bracket into the correct tense form)
3. I couldn't *understand* what he was saying. (Use a phrasal verb in place of the word in italic)
4. Please remind me ——— the letter tomorrow. (Fill in the blank with sending/send/to send)
5. The boys will start a new project soon. (Rewrite the sentence by using 'be going to'.)

Answer to last week's questions

1. This computer is **no less** valuable **than** the one in the other room.
2. In our childhood we **used to** visit the zoo every Sunday.
3. The patient was asked to take exercise everyday (by the doctor).
4. You should not be agitated without **provocation**.
5. A cyclone has destroyed all these houses.

V. Words of wisdom

"They can because they think they can."

—Virgil

الشمعة تحرق نفسها كي تضيء للآخرين
"A candle lights others and consumes itself"

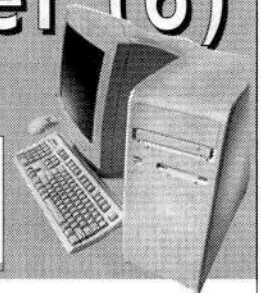
—Translated by: Abdulmir Ali

Let's Learn Computer (6)



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Memory - ROM

The next type of memory we are going to talk about is Read Only Memory or ROM for short. It is so called because of the fact that nothing can be written into this memory, but the content can be retrieved as many times as required. What is it required for then? To understand that, let us see what happens when we switch on the computer. When we switch on the computer, it performs some pre-defined tasks without any user intervention. This task carried out by the computer at the very beginning is known as POST (Power On Self Test). Then it boots (This booting part we will discuss later). Only after this booting process is over that we can start working with the computer. And it is understood that the computer always needs some instruction to do anything. So when it does something at the beginning (i.e. POST) without any user intervention, it must be getting required instruction from some source. And that source is nothing but ROM. The computer follows the instruction available in the ROM and accordingly performs the task (i.e. POST). Actually during this POST, computer tests some of its components. What components are subjected to this test depends on the instruction available on the ROM. But basically it tests the RAM, the keyboard, and the disk drives (will talk about that later).

Instructions are written in to ROM at the time of manufacturing which cannot be removed or erased afterwards. But that drawback has currently been removed. Now ROMs are available which can be written many times. Also blank ROMs are available, which you can write in to, as per your requirement. So now it looks like ROM is similar to RAM because of the fact that like RAM, in ROM also we can store and retrieve the data. Though it is possible to write in to ROM, yet it is not as easy as in the case of RAM. To write or store something in RAM, we use conventional input devices like Keyboard etc. But in case of ROM, the mechanism is completely different. We have to have some special arrangements for that. Also it is different from RAM in the sense that the data stored in the ROM is not volatile as in the case of RAM.

Types of ROM

Depending on various factors, there are various basic types of ROM. The factors, which classify the ROMs, are like

whether the data can be written in to ROM after its manufacture, how it can be written and so on.

Types of ROM available are

ROM, PROM, EPROM, EEPROM

ROM - This type of ROM, does not allow its content to be modified. If there is any wrong data or instruction in this type ROM, then you have got only one option - you have to throw it away.

PROM - (Programmable Read-Only Memory)

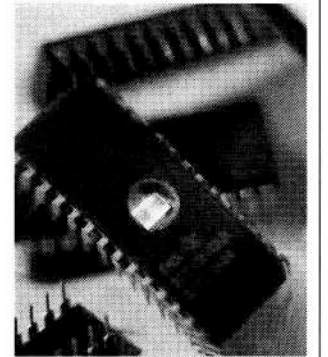
This is blank ROM, which you can use to put your own data as per the requirement. But once something is written, the same cannot be removed or modified. The process, which is followed, to write in to this type of ROM is known as burning the PROM.

EPROM - (Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory)

The EPROM removes the disadvantage of PROM, of not being modifiable. As the name suggests, the content of this type of ROM can be removed and fresh input can be stored. For this purpose, a special tool capable of emitting Ultra Violet rays of certain frequency is used. But it is not possible to modify a portion of the content of the memory. If some change needs to be made, then the entire content of the memory removed and needs to be rewritten all over again. To get rid of this drawback, what came next is EEPROM.

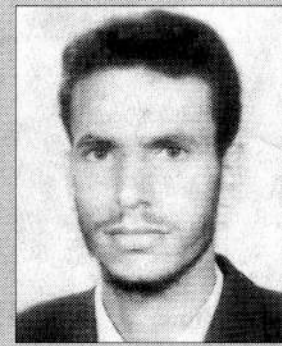
EEPROM - (Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory)

To remove the content, you need not have a tool like the one required in case of EPROM. The content can be modified electrically. And the entire content need not have to be removed to change a specific portion of it.



RESEARCH ABSTRACT (1)

Name: **Mohammed Nasser Jashan**
College: **Faculty of Education, Mahweet**
Discipline: **Psychology**
Degree awarded: **M. A.**
Degree awarding institute: **Al-Jazera University**
Title: **Attitudes of the Secondary School Students in Yemen towards the English Language**



with its final formula consisting of (30) items. The Alfabrunbakh method was applied to ensure a kind of the inner uniformity and it was found that the stability coefficient was 0.72, which is considered acceptable.

To ascertain the instrument's credibility, it was showed to a number of experts to find out whether the standard is valid to measure the attitudes of the secondary schools students towards the English language. Based on the experts' advice, it was modified which enhanced the level of the credibility of most of these statements, making these more applicable.

The following statistical procedures were adopted for analysis of the data.

1. The arithmetic means and the standard deviations.
2. Correlation coefficient between the students' grades in the various differences.
3. Test to ascertain the differences in significance.

Some of the significant findings include the following:

1. The secondary schools students have a positive attitude towards English.
2. A significant statistical relation was found between the students' attitudes towards English and their level of achievement.
3. There was no significant statistical relation between the differences in the secondary school student's attitudes in terms of gender (male/female).
4. There were significant statistical differences between the attitudes of the secondary schools students in terms of the specialization subjects (literary - scientific). More subjects expressed their preference in favor of literary specialization.

Teaching aims at helping students to acquire knowledge and information and to make them familiar with their principles and social ethics associated with teaching.

With that end in view the present study sought to identify:

1. The nature of the secondary stage student's attitudes towards English;
2. The relation between the attitudes of the secondary school students and their academic achievement;
3. The attitudes of the secondary school students to specialization subjects (scientific/literary)
4. Variation, if any, in the attitudes of the secondary school students in terms of gender (male/female).

The researcher took the following steps:

- 1st Review of the theoretical frame of the study of previous researches related to the field of the current research.
- 2nd Preparation of a suitable test instrument to measure individuals' attitudes towards the English language, specifying their dimensions.
- 3rd Application of the research instrument.
- 4th Review of the results and

discussion.

The research sample included the students of second and third secondary scientific and literary classes in the institutes and schools of Mahweet Governorate. The sample selected randomly consisted of 300 students, male and female. To measure the students' attitudes towards the English language, the following steps were adopted:

1. Fact-finding field study.
2. Preparation of the initial standard.
3. Validation by experts and estimation of its stability.
4. Calculation of the standards of stability and credibility.
5. Preparation of the final standard.

To estimate the standard stability the researcher demonstrated the instrument on a trial sample consisting of 30 male and female students. Then the researcher repeated application of the instrument was repeated on the same sample after one and half months. This procedure was followed by the calculation of the correlation coefficient between the two applications grades. This was found to be (0.80). To remove possibility of any anomaly, the standard stability was calculated

YOUTH FORUM

Our days.... twice

Our life...
Days pass and do never come back again
We are left to wonder
How a million wishes come in one moment
How we receive them hopefully?
How we live the moments
How we part with them
And how we rise gain
What the moments leave for us
Smile, tear or nothing.

Feelings of
Fear, doubt and hesitation,
About that day,
May be it will come or it will not,
The sun rises with our heartbeats,
And we do not know what it hides,
We again part with it
Either with joy or remorse

The same faces that we see
The same things that we know
And hours that we count.

Meeting and parting
Roses wither and others open
And this is our life
We accept.

Our days repeat and we!
We have to live with except them
Huda Ahmad Al-Hamadi
Sana'a University

An oblivious person

An oblivious person in the holy Quran is described as follows: The person who doesn't obey the order of Allah so that Allah closes his ears and his heart and covers his eyes from saying or knowing the right way. Allah makes him like an animal or duller than an animal. So he can see by his external physical eyes. He can't see by his heart's eyes and he can listen but he can't know the right thing. This means he is in darkness and has never gone out of it. Because Allah is angry with him and covers from him His light and makes him live this life like an animal who doesn't know anything. So we should pray to Allah not to be like this oblivious person and obey this orders.

Hayam Omar
College of Education, Mahweet

Armadillo and the Gull

This is the story about the armadillo and the gull and it goes something like this there is no rhyme or reason it just has a really strange twist

You see the armadillo was strong and set in his ways
He protected himself within his shell
He was grounded,
industrious, and strategic

Now the gull was always lost in flight
She hid in the clouds
She was a dreamer, carefree,
and hopeful

Till one day
when the lightning struck
and caught his armor
exposing him to an
unknown dimension

Till one day
When the lightning struck
and caught her wing
diving her down to an
unknown reality

Their worlds
collided and shook apart
He took his armor and gathered the rain
She took her wing and
protected him from the wind

For a moment they were one
Never to be who they were before

That is the story of the armadillo and the gull
Two different things changed
by the differences they had
come to know
what the future was ... no one will
ever know

Adil Ahmad Awdah

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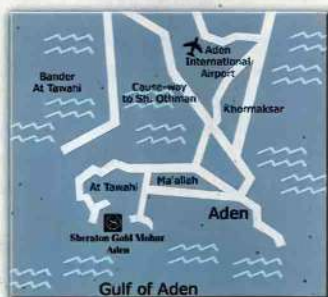


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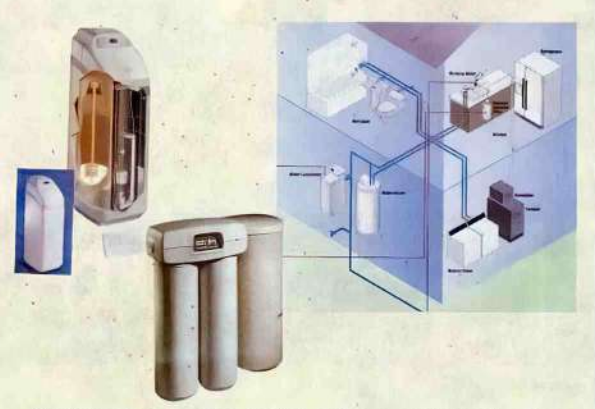
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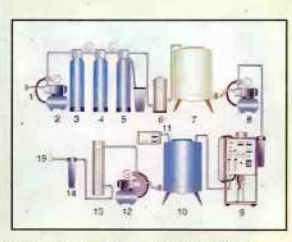
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The National Cigarette & Match Industries Ltd. Aden Celebrates 30 years since establishment and honors its distinguished Cadre



Sheikh Bathwab along with guests of the festival in a memorial photo



Mr. Abdulsalam Bathwab along with guests of the festival in a memorial photo



On the occasion of passing 30 years since the establishment of the National Cigarette & Match Industries Ltd. Aden, the company held a welcoming and lunch ceremony last Thursday 19.4.2001. The festival coincides with the unity anniversary of 22 May. The festival is an annual habit to honor distinguished and active members of its agents and customers in the governorates of the Republic, besides honoring some of its distinguished cadre.

In the presence of Sheikh Saleh Bathwab, executive board chairman, 12 active agents and customers were honored. The festival was attended by top political and social figures, businessmen and media people. Sheikh Saleh Bathwab delivered a speech thanking the turnouts for attending the festival. He said "The importance of this festival lies in two reasons; the first is the elapsing of 30 years since the establishment of the company which launched manufacturing matches and then cigarettes in Yemen. Now the company is establishing its most modern investment project which is a new factory for tobaccos. The second reason is to honor the people working with the company, agents, managers, sales managers, distributors, which the company highly think of."

He highlighted that the festival is a good opportunity for all to exchange views, opinions and experiments and introduce com-



Sheikh Saleh Salim Bathwab,

ments so as to promote and develop level of performance and quality of the company. He observed that the company has made 5% increase more than what is expected in 2000. Sales in 2000 have made 3,9% increase in comparison to that of 1999. He viewed that honoring ceremony is a way to express appreciation of the company to their commendable efforts to increase the sales.

After delivering his speech Sheikh Saleh Bathwab honored agents, branches managers of the company. He handed them certificates and valuable prizes.

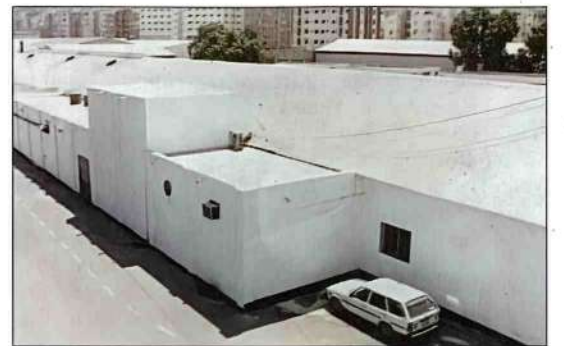
All praised the position the company has achieved and expressed their thanks for sheikh Saleh Salem for all his attention and support to the company agents.



Employees in a department of cigarettes company



Employees in a department of cigarettes company



Site of the new tobacco factory



A sample of the distributed certificates



Equipments and machines of the new tobacco factory

Sheikh Saleh Bathwab while handing the honorary certificates

30 Years of Progress & Development

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of

THE NATIONAL CIGARETTES & MATCHES INDUSTRY

DGs and the staff of the headquarters as well as of the company branches present their heartfelt felicitation and congratulations to

Sheikh Saleh Salim Bathwab,
Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors
Many Happy Returns



٣٠ عاماً من التطور والنمو

بمناسبة مرور ٣٠ عاماً على إنشاء شركة

صناعة السجائر والكبريت الوطنية المحدودة

بمقر كافة موظفي ومجال ومراكز جميع وفروع الشركة

بأمر النهائي والرئيس التنفيذي إلى

الشيخ صالح سالم باقور

رئيس مجلس الإدارة (التنفيذي)
فألف مبروك ومزيداً من التقدم والإزدهار



Press Scanner

Prepared by Mohammed Khidhr

The appointment of new governors for some Yemeni governorates, the recent visit of president Ali Abdullah Saleh to Eritrea with its results and the developments on the Palestinian territories are the major news headlines that front-paged almost all Yemeni newspapers this week. There are also many main headlines on various local events and incidents.

Review of the main headlines published on front pages of this week's newspapers.

- President Saleh Visits the U.S. in the Next Two Months
- Joint Communiqué Following President Saleh's Visit to Eritrea
- President Saleh: Our Talks More than Successful, Bilateral Relations to Witness Steady Development
- Yemen-Saudi Borders Committee Holds Meeting on May 14
- Yemen to Take Part in UN Peace Keeping Forces
- In a Telephone Conversation, The President Discusses with Saudi Crown Prince Bilateral Relations and Regional, Arab, International Developments
- Cabinet Reshuffle in Iraq
- Qatar's Energy & Industry Minister Visits Sanaa
- Zionist Occupation Forces Use Tanks to Kill the Palestinians
- Government Changes Continue, Changes in Diplomatic Posts Soon
- Extensive Authorization for American Investigators in Aden
- A new Yemeni Arms Deal With Russia
- Fears from a Killing Dose, Merchants Prepared for Raising Prices
- Popular Dissatisfaction towards Appointments of Governorates
- Expired Flour in Sanaa Markets
- Burglary Gang in Sanaa Arrested, 3 Military men Among Gangsters
- Gas Trailer Seized on Sanaa-Ma'rab Road
- Abu Hadra Storms Al-A'roush Station, Stops Oil Pumping from Mareb Oil fields for Hours.

preparation for the change and comprehensive reform. The writer maintains that they are big and complicated tasks requiring the joining of all efforts in a manner leading to overcoming all obstacles and complications, and consequently achieving the tasks pinpointed in the president's and the prime minister's addresses at the first meeting of the new government.

Any government formation, however efficient and serious its members are, could not realize a comprehensive change and reform, but could enrich factors and constituents preparing for change if supported with strong political will and a joining of all national efforts.

Al-Wahdawi weekly, organ of the People's Nasserite Unionist Party, April 17, 2001.

An article by Mohammed Al-Saraji says no one denies that the new government is facing many difficult tasks. The government is then concerned with strengthening the state through paying respect to the constitution, and implementation of the laws regulating the interaction of all political, economic and social activities.

On the political side the government will remain to be committed to operating democratically and to popular participation, taking into account that such orientation has developed into social visions embodied by the constitution and regulated by the laws issued by the state.

As the new government is concerned with implementing the policies of financial and administrative reform, it has to follow within the rules and bases aimed for realizing such a task. The financial and administrative reforms could not be realized unless subjugated to the best choice of the human element. This is an aim that could be attained by adoption of a system based on eligibility.

An-Nass weekly, April 16, 2001.

Mr Abdulwahab Al-Muaied published an article on what is rumored to be plans for new measures aimed at introducing a new batch of "doses" related to raising prices of certain commodities such as diesel (the most vital one).

The article lists a number of remarks in this respect. The first one says that today's condition of the people would not tolerate any increase on prices of any commodity. The people, without exception, are of the hope that the government will take decisions and measures to improve the living condition, not

to complicate it. The third remark is that lifting subsidies or raising prices are not among the urgent priorities of the government. Its first priorities concentrate on reforming the state apparatus and ridding it of corruption. The diesel fuel is very essential for agricultural development and an increase in agricultural production. A final remark says that there are previous decisions on cutting government spending and pursuing an austerity policy that has not been implemented yet.

As-Sahwa weekly, April 19, 2001.

Mr. Ali Al-Wasei has written an article saying that the term ternary has been repeated by speakers and writers to mean poverty, ignorance and disease. In the post-revolution era in Yemen another term substituted the former, it is the ternary of a) privatization, b) doses and c) unifying education.

The writer goes on to say that regarding privatization "We in this country come to know many things which are taking place in the world, and we adopt them reversely. In other countries the process of privatization has been subject to certain controls in a way which all people could benefit from, not only one person or some individuals, and they have not privatized anything but the administratively unproductive institutions. As for us, we have applied privatization to successful installations yielding huge profits and sustaining thousands of families. It seems that the outward image of the regime is for serving the people, but in fact appears to be serving the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

Whenever the people wanted to express their agony and misery versus the "doses" they are suppressed. It has been repeatedly said that the middle class has disappeared and only two classes have remained; one at the top of the pyramid enjoying all privileges and a trodden one suffering from the pains of life.

One wonders about what is meant by unifying education, the writer says. The educational process is rather unified and has never been binary, unless he meant about lessons teaching the Qura'an or the Islamic Education given to students; a matter that does not constitute a defect to be ridden of.

Al-Balagh weekly, April 17, 2001.

In an article by Najmudin Al-Rifaie, he says that talking about change and fighting corruption needs much seriousness, work and aptitude.

Though the recent changes in the government resulted in appointing certain personalities, recognized by capabilities as replacing those old leaders, the success of these new faces, and success of the change process, is dependent on the extent of the authority granted to them, and the seriousness accompanying the process of change and fighting corruption.

It is of particular importance to take into consideration that most of the corruption takes refuge behind their influence and they are ready to sacrifice anything for the sake of their existence, and blocking any way to reach them.

Ash-Shumo weekly, April 21, 2001.

The newspaper's editorial says the close interconnection between the foreign and the internal policies of any country necessitates an accurate balance between them to guarantee their success. Although a few weeks have elapsed since the formation of the new government, it appears that there is a domination of the foreign policy. Though it is a normal and positive thing, it is feared that it would not go in a parallel line with internal policies. It is well-known that failure of the former government was in uprooting corruption and was perhaps the major cause behind a formation of a new government. It is this issue in which we pin our hopes for significant priority, taking into consideration that with its continuation all projects would not pour into the channel of development. The matter would be more complicated if it were true that the new government is determined to effect additional killing doses through raising prices of oil and its products. This measure could be a coup de grace for the majority of the people groaning from their everyday suffering.

مسابقة يمن تايمز الأسبوعية

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2,000 ريال
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جائزة
المسابقة

20,000

- قص الكوبون وأرسله إلى عنوان الصحيفة الرئيسي: صنعاء (ص.ب. ٢٥٧٩). ويمكنك إيصال الكوبون بنفسك إلى الصندوق البريدي عند بوابة الصحيفة، أو أحد فرعي الصحيفة في عدن أو تعز. (لا داعي لأن يكون الكوبون داخل ظرف إذا أوصلته إلى بريد الصحيفة)
- الإجابات التي تصلنا بالفاكس غير مقبولة، وكذلك التي تصلنا بدون كوبون المسابقة.
- سيظل باب المشاركة سيظل مفتوحاً لمدة أسبوعين من يوم الإصدار (أي بعد ١٢ يوماً من الإصدار) حتى يتسنى للقراء من المحافظات الثانية والقرى إرسال إجابات.
- بإمكانك إرسال أكثر من كوبون بإسنادك للعدد الواحد لتزيد من احتمال فوزك بالمسابقة ولا يجب أن تكون كل واحدة في ظرف منفرد.
- سينشر اسم الفائز واسم المكتبة الفائزة في العدد بعد القادم.
- نرجوا كتابة رقم عدد الصحيفة على منظوف الرسالة.

ملاحظات:

بعد فرز الكوبونات الصحيحة للمشاركين بمسابقة العدد (١٥) تم إجراء القرعة وكانت من نصيب الآخ:

عمر عبدالعزیز سعيد الشيباني - صنعاء
المكتبة الفائزة: مكتبة ابو عبدالله، عبدالله القحمة
صنعاء - ش. الدائري الشرقي

الإجابات الصحيحة لمسابقة العدد قبل الماضي (١٥)

١- اسم الملائك المكسيكي الذي هزم الملائك اليمني نسيم حامد هو: (Maido Batista) ماركو باريرا
٢- أسماء الشركات المشاركة في معرض Dicom 2001 الذي تنظمه شركة ابولو للمعارض هي:
NOKIA, ALCATEL, PANASONIC, SANYO, CANON, SABA-FON & its agents, SPACETEL & its agents, Mitsubishi Electronics, NET Technology, APTECH, Ericsson, ACER, ORACLE, HP, SMARTECH, SAM Electronics, Other companies & trade centers
وقد كان المطلوب أربع شركات فقط

المسابقة رقم (١١) - العدد (١٧) ٢٣ أبريل ٢٠٠١

سؤال ١: D.V.D اختصار لإحدى التقنيات الحديثة في مجال الحاسب الإلكتروني، اذكر معنى هذا الاختصار؟ (اطلع على صفحة التكنولوجيا)

الإجابة:

سؤال ٢: ما هي الجائزة الأولى للسحب الكبير لسوبر ستور شميلة هاري؟

الإجابة:

الاسم: _____ (مكان تواجدك): _____

المدينة (مكان تواجدك): _____ هل أنت مشترك في الصحيفة؟ _____

وإذا كان الاشتراك لمؤسسة أو وزارة يرجى كتابة اسمها: _____

بيانات إضافية وضرورية لغير المشتركين في الصحيفة

اسم المكتبة أو الجهة التي اشترت منها النسخة: _____

اسم وتوقيع مسؤول المكتبة: _____

Yemen Computer Company Ltd, Leader in Technologies

Yemen Computer Company Ltd has participated in the JITCOM Technology Exhibition held at the Apollo Exhibition Center, EXPO in Sana'a, 8-13 April 2001. A number of major Yemeni and foreign companies participated in the exhibition. The YCC's pavilion at the exhibition witnessed a huge attendance due to the distinguished services the company offers in the field of information technology.

Yemen Times, Aden branch, has seized this opportunity to interview Mr. Abdul Malik Zabara, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Yemen Computer Company Ltd.

Mr. Zabara said the JITCOM Exhibition 2001 scored a great success and many local and foreign companies had taken part in it. We actively took part in the exhibition where more than 30 companies specialized in the computer and communication field participated.

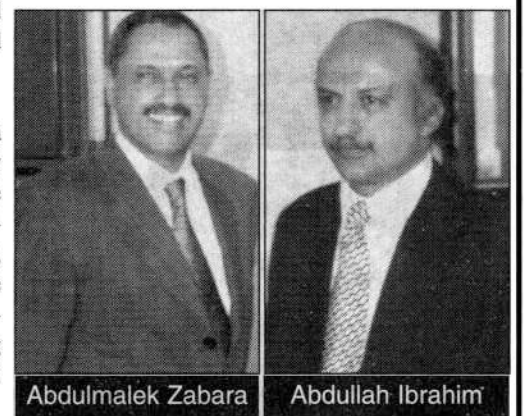
Yemen Computer Company Ltd. is one of the first companies to introduce information technology in Yemen, beginning in 1977. The company offers after-sale services as authorized agents for 10 major world companies manufacturing computers (IBM, SUN) as well as companies manufacturing equipment and systems directly related to computers, information technology,

programming fields and also in maintenance and training.

Mr. Zabara added that a branch for the company was opened in Aden, the economic and commercial capital, on March 27, 2001 to offer the same services; after-sale, programming, and training on computers in all fields.

By opening this branch, it has joined the company's branches existing in eight Yemeni governorates, pointing out that the company's pavilion in the exhibition has received admiration and favorable opinion of all visitors.

Yemen Times has also met the Company's deputy Director-General Abdulla Ibrahim. He said it was normal to see his attendance at the company's pavilion at the JITCOM exhibition. This can be attributed to the company's good reputation acquired through the services it offers in the field of information



Abdulmalek Zabara

Abdullah Ibrahim

technology, whether pertaining to computer, programming and maintenance, and training by highly qualified teachers. He pointed out that up to now, more than 20,000 trainees have graduated from the company. Mr. Abdulla Ibrahim maintained that the company employed qualified engineers possessing high degrees of computer expertise. The company also conducts training courses for beginners and grants an intermediate diploma as well as a 2-year course for secondary-school graduates. He also indicated that the company had offered technology services to major companies, ministries and institutions in Yemen.

It is worth mentioning that Yemen Compute Company Ltd. has won the International Award for 2000 for achieving the fourth place in sales of Arabic IBM compatible PC's.



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Minimum requirements:

- MSe. /BSe. degree in Accounting / Commerce
- Ten years experience in Financial Management/ Accounting with trading companies.
- English language fluency both written and spoken
- Strong computer skills particularly accounting software.

Accountant (Two posts)

Minimum requirements:

- MSe. / BSe. degree in Accounting/ Commerce.
- Five years experience in accounting with trading companies
- English language fluency both written and spoken .
- Strong computer skills particularly accounting software.

Interested persons may send their applications to following address:

Attn: General Manger
P.O. Box: 5202
Ma'alla, Aden
Fax: 247163

UAE Decides to Confiscate Tankers Smuggling Iraqi Oil

ABU DHABI_ The United Arab Emirates (UAE) Saturday announced that it will ban any tankers smuggling Iraqi oil from sailing into its territorial waters and will impose severe penalties on the violators, the official WAM news agency reported.

The remarks were made by UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Sheikh Hamdan Bin Zayed Al Nahyan at a meeting of a ministerial committee set up on Saturday to follow up vessels violating the decade-old international embargo against Iraq and smuggling oil across the Persian Gulf.

Nahyan affirmed his country's keen desire to continue applying tough measures against vessels violating the embargo and smuggling Iraqi oil, the news agency said.

The penalties will include confiscating

tankers and their shipments, and punishing owners of the vessels, no matter if they belong to local companies or branches of foreign ones.

The meeting also discussed the efforts made by the UAE authorities concerned with fighting pollution and containing the environmental damage, caused by the leak of more than 300 tons of oil from the doomed Iraqi tanker "Zainab", which carried 1,300 tons of fuel oil and sank off the coast of Dubai last Saturday.

Also reviewed at the meeting was the latest case of a Honduras-flagged oil tanker "Diamond", which was intercepted in the UAE offshore areas by U.S.-Britain-run naval forces from the U.N. Sanctions Committee, and was towed to the UAE port of Zayed last Thursday. —Xinhua

Economic Cooperation, Sanctions Issue Top Ramadan's Moscow Trip

MOSCOW_ Iraqi Vice President Taha Ramadan paid a historic visit to Russia from Tuesday to Saturday, during which he discussed with Russian leaders bilateral economic cooperation and the issues related to ending the 10-year U.N. sanctions upon Baghdad.

Ramadan is the highest-ranking Iraqi official to visit the country's most important ally since the 1991 Gulf War. His trip is amid recent United States proposals to restructure the sanctions regime as well as Russia's call for Iraq to allow the return of United Nations arms inspectors.

During his stay in Moscow, Ramadan urged Russia to confirm its support for lifting the sanctions, and boost bilateral cooperation, especially in the oil sector.

At his meeting with Ramadan in the Kremlin on Wednesday, Russian President Vladimir Putin said Moscow

stands for canceling the decade-old U.N. sanctions against Iraq at an early date alongside with Baghdad's observing relevant U.N. Security Council resolutions.

The president said Russia will make active efforts to favor the removing of the sanctions, but also called for Iraq to allow the return of U.N. arms inspectors.

During the 90-minute talks, Putin and Ramadan mainly discussed the ways to settle the Iraqi problem by political and diplomatic methods and to develop the economic cooperation between the two countries.

The two leaders pledged to restore the close and top-level cooperation between the two countries, agreed to strengthen their cooperation in the energy sector and to resume the Soviet-era economic cooperation projects, especially the construction of a series

of industrial infrastructures.

Putin and Ramadan also agreed that the two states will hold talks at expert level to determine the exact amount of Iraq debts to Russia and the payment methods.

On the same day, Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov said at his talks with Ramadan that Russia stands by its commitment to an early and equitable solution of the Iraqi problem by political and diplomatic means.

In this way, the U.N. Security Council resolutions on Iraq will be implemented and international sanctions against the Gulf country will be lifted, Ivanov said.

They discussed urgent issues in bilateral ties and humanitarian operation, vowing to build a solid foundation for Russian-Iraqi relations in the trade and economic field.

Ramadan also met with Russian Prime

Minister Mikhail Kasyanov and both stressed the importance for the two countries to conclude long-term accords on cooperation in various fields. Kasyanov said Russia wants closer ties with Iraq, first in the economic field. "Moscow will attentively consider all proposals of Baghdad to activate the dialogue," he said.

During the visit, the two sides signed a package of accords on trade and economic cooperation, including an inter-governmental cooperation agreement on Russian supplies of equipment for the Iraqi oil and gas industry and the joint implementation of geological work in Iraq.

At the end of his visit, Ramadan told reporters that he was satisfied with his talks with Russian leaders and he was especially impressed by his conversation with Putin. —Xinhua

UAE Police Destroys Foreign Hacker Site

ABU DHABI—The United Arab Emirates (UAE) police announced Saturday that it has destroyed a foreign hacker's website for harassing women of the Emirate, reported the official WAM news agency.

The Dubai police said in a statement that the site belonged to a notorious hacker but didn't mention the name of the hacker.

The hacker has been accused of entering a number of the UAE women's e-mail accounts, stealing their photos and getting them published on the

internet.

Dhahi Khalfan Tamim, Dubai police chief, said that although the hacker was supposedly outside the Gulf country, the police still could destroy the site with the help of the Emirate's sole internet services provider Etisalaat.

Regarding emerging cyber crimes, the police chief said that a draft of federal law on combating hackers and other cyberspace crimes has been finalized and will soon be issued and implemented within the second half of 2001. —Xinhua

Summit of Americas Successful, Canadian PM Says

QUEBEC CITY_ Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chretien said Saturday that the on-going Summit of the Americas is a "great success," with leaders of 34 American countries agreeing on a "democratic clause" as a central condition for participation in a proposed hemispheric trade pact.

The democratic clause will be adopted by the Quebec declaration to be issued at the end of the three-day summit Sunday, the prime minister told a press conference.

The clause covers all the process of the summit and governs the important issues such as the proposed Free Trade Areas of the Americas (FTAA), he said.

As a result of the "good discussions," the Inter-American Development Bank will be authorized to apply the democratic clause, the prime minister added. Chretien also said he didn't find fundamental difference between the United States and Brazil in terms of either the democratic clause or the talks of FTAA.

Brazil, the largest economy in South America, demands that the United States, whose economic output accounts for more than 70 percent of the entire western hemisphere, reduce barriers to agricultural goods and cut

export subsidies.

In reply to such questions, Chretien admitted further talks are still necessary towards the establishment of FTAA, which he said is in no need of a "referendum." There was no referendum when the North American Free-Trade Agreement (NAFTA) was reached in the 1990s, the prime minister explained.

However, he ruled out the possibility of a common currency for FTAA, saying he himself is strongly opposed to the idea.

Chretien praised police for ensuring security and said he viewed Saturday's great march of the parallel People's Summit of the Americas as "peaceful." Only a small number of people took violent actions, he said.

Police were clashing for the second day with anti-globalization protesters, who are trying to break the metal fence and enter the convention zone. More arrests have been made and more tear gas bombs have been shot.

Protesters were seen throwing sticks and rocks at the riot police. Part of the fence circling the convention zone has been pulled down by angry protesters, most of them young students. —Xinhua

AL Condemns Israel's Airstrikes Against Syrian Targets in Lebanon

CAIRO—The Arab League (AL) Saturday condemned Israel for violating Lebanese sovereignty and launching airstrikes on Syrian military positions in Lebanon, warning the Israeli government of "grave consequences" by the use of force.

In a statement issued after the one-day special session of the AL Council, the Cairo-based pan-Arab forum termed the Israeli attacks as a "clear-cut provocation" that has jeopardized stability and security in the entire region, Egypt's Middle East News Agency reported.

The special meeting was held at the request of Syria and Lebanon in a bid to define Arab political stance and steps to counter Israel's aggressive policy.

The AL warned in the statement that the Israeli attacks will make the Arab countries "more determined" to defend their rights.

Israeli warplanes last Monday launched airstrikes on a Syrian radar base in eastern Lebanon in response to the killing of an Israeli soldier in the weekend attack by the Lebanese resist-

ance group Hezbollah, or Party of God, in the disputed Shebaa Farms on the Israeli-Lebanese-Syrian border.

It voiced its support for Lebanese resistance against Israeli occupation until Israeli troops withdraw from all Lebanese territories, including the Shebaa Farms area, which was captured by the Israeli army in the 1967 Mideast war.

Lebanon and Syria insist that the 200-square-kilometer Farms area belong to Lebanon. But the United Nations and Israel regard it Syria's land and its fate should be resolved in the Syrian-Israeli peace talks.

The AL also called on the U.S. and Russia, co-sponsors of the Mideast peace process kicking off during the 1991 Madrid peace conference, to activate their roles to salvage the deadlocked peace process due to Israeli aggressive actions.

The peace process has been stalled since the eruption of Palestinian Intifada (Uprising) against Israeli occupation last September, triggered by the Israeli violation of an Islamic holy site in East Jerusalem. Enditem —Xinhua



The Republic of Yemen University of Aden

Announcement of the Opening of Candidature for
the University of Aden Award for the Promotion of Scientific Research

For the implementation of the university objectives to promote Scientific Research directed towards the service of the overall development problems and the advancement of culture and science, the University of Aden has the pleasure to announce:

“The University of Aden Award for the Promotion of Scientific Research, the Second Round for the year 2001.”

On the basis the directive issued by the University President No. 191 for the year 1999, which the university provides for the annual awards in the following fields:

1. Engineering Science
2. Basic Sciences "Pure Sciences"
3. Agricultural Sciences
4. Medical and Health Sciences
5. Economic Sciences
6. Law Sciences
7. Social and Human Sciences
8. The best book edited during 2000/2001 in Social and Human Sciences
9. The best book edited during 2000/2001 in Natural and Applied Sciences

Consequently, the University of Aden has the pleasure to welcome the candidature for the awards listed above starting from the 1st of March 2001 to the 30th of June 2001.

Specification of the Scientific Material

The Scientific Material presented to obtain award must be: an original distinguished research work,

constituting a new contribution in the field of Specialization, related to the Yemeni environment and Yemeni Society and the development issues and not forming part of MSc or PHD theses research work which has already been submitted for scientific promotion.

Conditions of Candidature

1. A candidate is required to be a member of the teaching staff of University of Aden, of any other Yemeni university or of another working in scientific research in Yemen Centers of research.
2. The applications of candidature for the award shall be submitted personally by researchers to the Secretary of the award in the General Directorate of Scientific Research in University of Aden by completing the prescribed form clearly and precisely.
3. Five copies of the scientific material of the candidate and five copies of the other documents mentioned in the Application Form shall be submitted to the secretary of the Award in the General Directorate of Scientific Research not later than the 30 the April 2001.
4. The candidate shall delineate definitely the

scientific field of the award for which he has applied.

5. If the submitted scientific material was contributed by the candidate and other co-candidates, the submitter shall present what proves their approval for the application for the award.
6. A candidate submitting for this award should not submit the same scientific material which has already been submitted for an award in any other previous or current institution.
7. The submitted scientific material to the present award shall not be returned to the candidate in case of admission or otherwise.

Arbitration

1. The arbitration shall be undertaken by specialized committee of qualified and experienced professors competent and for recognized for their fair objectivity in evaluation and arbitration.
2. On the basis of recommendations of the subcommittees, the main jury has sole right to decide on conferring the award to individual winners, equally to co-partners or concealing it in any field of specialization.

3. Decisions of the Main Jury are definitive and final shall not eligible for contestation.

The Winners and Distribution of Award

1. The results and names of winners will be announced in the second half of the August month of the same year of submission to the award.
2. The ceremony of the awards distribution will be announced in the various mass available.
3. The awards will be conferred upon the winners in a special ceremony held on the 10th of September the Foundation Day of Aden university.
4. Winners will enjoy a financial remuneration, in addition to the award medal and a certificate to the effect.

All correspondences are welcomed to:
The Secretary of the Award - General Directorate of Scientific Research,
The University of Aden Award for the Promotion of Scientific Research,
University of Aden
PO Box 5312, Khormakser,
Tel. 234420-234428, Fax: 234426-234430

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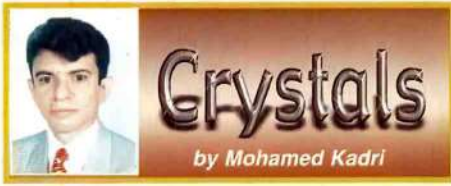
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Crystals
by Mohamed Kadri

The New Cabinet: Optimism and Hope

About the formation of the new Cabinet, I had to be patient before writing on it. I have been following events, observing the birth symptoms. I find myself desiring to express some of my ideas which, in principle, makes me satisfied, with the magnitude of change which Yemen is likely to observe.

I do not know all the ministers to pass an opinion. But those with whom I had very close contact. I can draw lines. And to start with, Mr. Bajammal, the Prime Minister, makes me feel that his Cabinet will be active, hard-working and serious. The man has a type of personality who proves himself. He is a strong decision-maker, and will justify his post. As he did with the Yemeni Free Zones Authority, he does his best to create some thing of nothing!

Regarding Dr. Abubaker Alkirbi, he is in the right place. I recall how during only one year, as Minister of Education, he achieved substantial progress in the educational system. He is diplomatic, very polite, well educated, civilized and has an international outlook. No doubt, Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been enriched by a man who fits his chair.

Dr. Wahiba comes as the first female minister in Yemen. Those who know her well can't deny that this woman is strong and represents 'the iron-woman of Yemen'. She is a serious, systematic and a firm decision-maker. Human rights are of her prime concerns. At least, she can consolidate the human rights movement, that can stir affairs towards and bitter situations.

Both Mr. Alawi Asalami and Abdulmalek Al-Iryani, are men of responsibility and deserve our confidence. Mr. Hussein Alawadi has proved himself, during his association with Saba News Agency, as a successful information personality and I bet he will do so as a minister. The public opinion, in general, is that the other ministers are educated and are expected to be up to our expectations. Shall we wait to compare our expectations with our new minister achievement?

YEMEN-ARTS Project

Al-Yemen, meaning "the right" and also known as the joyful Arabia, is the most fertile region of the Arabian Peninsula. The country includes a variation of landscapes, whether it be the coastal areas of Tihama, the higher regions of Yemen which are famous for its terrace agriculture which encompasses its mountains from the highest peak, (Jebel Nabi Shuab, 3 760) or the southern regions of Taiz. For centuries the Yemenis have calculated the exact needs of construction permitting the right retention of water for the irrigation of these terraces. Till today the knowledge and skill of such an antique agriculture is still retained. Yemen is also famous for its architecture which ranges from the lava black stones to a variety of colorful stones and granite covering tones of red, ochre, green and gray to its famous mud constructions found in the regions of Damahr, Sada, Seiyoun and Shibam (Hadramawt). It is said that Yemen is marked by a variety of architectural patterns found nowhere else throughout the Arabian Peninsula. It is thought that the Yemeni's art of construction permitted the local people to defend themselves against foreign attacks, such as that of the Turkish Ottoman empire. Yemen Arts is an initiative put forward by "http://www.dia.org.ye" DIA - a French NGO. This initiative has been taken after extensive participations in youth activities and programs that DIA has been implementing in Yemen. This project has an important role in presenting the Yemeni Culture and Heritage to the world. The Project will gather all Yemeni artists working in different art forms, from urban and rural areas, thus giving all men and women artists an equal opportunity in present their works. It will also be an extensive presentation of major cities and architectural forms in Yemen. This project, which is a DIA initiative, (DIA has been extensively participating and organizing various youth activities and programs in Yemen since 1999) has an important role in presenting the Yemeni Culture and Heritage to the world. The project proposes the gathering of data for one year on all available artists (for those who are willing to participate) and various art forms, ranging from traditional art and craft to contemporary arts in Yemen. It will include information on major cities, (photographs, videos, texts, maps, etc.) from customs to traditional colorful costumes. The project will have an extensive architectural and archeological database where differences in architecture throughout Yemen will be clearly presented. It will give all men and women artists an equal opportunity in presenting their work, and at the same time bring the Yemeni artists closer to each other, facilitating the exchange of experi-



ences and ideas. The artists will feel part of the project as they actively participate (helping to gather information about their place of living, both in urban and rural areas, on the specificity of their region, etc) in building YemenArts.org.ye

What surprised us is the big enthusiasm among the artists for this project, as we regularly get new artists from around the country asking to participate in 'YemenArts'. That is a major reason why we started implementing this project, although, we are searching for sponsors. We hope they will mainly be Yemeni companies that can realize the potentials and the global impact of such a project. It also has great importance in promoting modern communication technologies in Yemen.

The huge data of gathered information, related to various forms, will be presented in an attractive format and be published on the Internet. A more sophisticated version, in the project's second stage, (after the first year) will be designed on 1-2 CD's. The complete data will be distributed to ministries, , embassies, bookstores world wide, major hotels, travel agencies etc.

The world had, from the 11th century, till today, a different vision of the Arab world, mostly associated with negative connotations. As Yemen is desperately trying to catch up with more technology advanced countries, this project has an important role in establishing a bridge between the Yemeni-Arabic culture and a wider audience worldwide. As a prelude to the project, we organized in DIA's office in Sana'a, a live connection on the Internet for two hours between Artists in Marseille (France) and Sana'a on the topic of contemporary art. Artists were able to view each other's works, while comments and questions came from both sides. For most Yemeni artists present, it was a first time experience of a live connection and it was an opportunity for them to explore the French society and culture. In future we are planning to organize similar events of live connections between Sana'a and Taiz. We are also organizing exhibitions and various workshops, all with the intention of helping Yemeni Artists bring forward their work and presenting our rich heritage.

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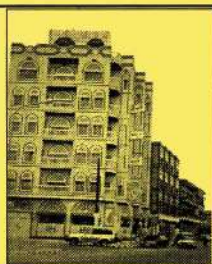
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Hani Mahfood al-Doba' ai: B.A. English, computer skills+interpreter + travel and tourism exper. + 2 years in Aden container terminal + one year with the U.S.A. embassy in demining program, working with spactel Yemen currently, desire to work from 18:30 up to 2:00.
Executive assistant/secretary seeding part-time job on evening shift (1700-2000 hrs) P.O.Box: 8225. Tel: 206813/230107.
Two years as teacher of English, 21 years, Experience in tourism aspects, can use computer. Tel: 248710.
Hadeel A. Wishing to find a job related to my qualification, Pharmacist, Master of science in Bio-Chemical Pharmacy. hadeel4@yahoo.com
Olga Planichenko/Russian. Russian Humanitarian University Degree, Master of Business Administration. English. Windows 98, MS Office, Adobe PhotoShop

5.5, Internet, 10 years experience. Contact: Planichenko@yahoo.com P.O.Box 16403, Sana'a
Anwar M. Ahmad. A very well qualified senior public Health Inspector also able to work as a field worker, also teach English History up to (o) level. contact:Tel.: 02-256548, Aden.
Yemeni Housemaid Previous Experience seeks work wit foreign family Tel.: 207174 (Sana'a).
Wajdi Abdullwali Kaid. B.Sc. degree in Electrical Engineering with msaor in computer & control. Good acknowledge in computer & English language wish to work in after noon. Tel: 244374.
Moh'd A. Qawi: Diploma in English has desire to work for any organization or company any where in Hadramaut Al-Mahara or Socotra Island. Tel: 02-348478 P.O.Box: Aden 2154 Email: mohdaqawi@yahoo.com

bathroom, carpark, telephone, price Y.R. 1.500.000 located in front of Sana'a Airport, the house is fully repaired. Ali Ahmad. Tel: 01-344 350.
For Sale: Villa, consists of 2 stories + Basement + full furniture + Tanks provision. Politic Zone Mohammed Ahmed, Pager: 5856702-99.
Two flats each consist of four bedrooms + 2 bathrooms + kitchen and two small halls, Tel: 240675 Sana'a, contact Abdullah.

plus, interface Epp resolution control g600 dpi x 19200 dpi. Email: hadeel4@yahoo.com
For sale: Satellite receiver amstar LT-750 Plus, Feed horn with tow Inbs h/v, magicswitch and and dish 7.6. Ali H. Al-Kulaiby, Tel. 268991.
For sale: Rotating Orbitrun dish Ten feet with orbitrun receiver for sale at 500 Dollars or Nearest offer.

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مع نصائح...
الإيابة لبيع العطور والفصل امام جامع الجامعة الجديدة، ص.ب. 21314 فاكس: 28816 الفرع شارع نجر، جيلة نجر، ص.ب. 247263

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Fore Sale: Agoreign company likes to sale a car in good condition Toyok land cruiser 93, for information. Tel: 267490
Wanted to buy 4WD, diesel car or felugot or Cressida for the price of 500.000 Y.R. It should be model 90 and over. Ali Ahmed Tel: 344350.
For Sale: toyota-corolla, mod 1988GTS, red, 2 doors, blue plates, AC, cruise-control, sun-roof, electric windows, 800.000 Y.R. very good condition. Tel: 79086014-208111
For Sale: Ford-Taurus, model 91, dark grey, Price \$ 4500 with customs. Mr. Adel Abdulhamid, Pager: 5814777.
For Sale or Rent: Ford 4x4 Mafrek Red, model 96, 56.000 KM, Diesel Turbo, Air condition, Air Bag and tow door. Contact: Pager No.: 5817114

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For sale: scanner caniscan 5c

Computer
Needed: computer pantium 2 Tel. 280379. Hany Aniss Sagder.
Needed: computer laptop. Price \$ 400. Salem. contact: Tel: 243104.
For sale: apple macintosh colour classic Tel: 260447.
For sale: Toshiba laptop computer (T-1800) cpo 386 DX, 639 K, RAM, effected H.D.C needs replacement. Call Shiekh Najji at: 02-343226.
For sale: computer pantium I + pantium II. Call: 268815.

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HOSPITALS
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AIPLINES
Emirates 244444
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BANKS
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Int'l Bank of Yemen 272920/3
YBRD 271623/4
BRANCH OF FOREIGN BANKS: Arab Bank Ltd. 276592/3
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EuropcarDowntown Station HQ: 270751 Airport Station: 344495
Hertz Rent a Car Sana'a 01-268748 Aden 02-245625

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252701/7
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Ministry of Communication 3251101/2/3
Radio Station 282061
Tourism 254032
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بيجر: ٥٨٢٠٠٠٠، بريقر: ٥٨٢٠٠٠٠، برقية: ٧٩٠٠٠٠٠، ص.ب: ٨١٣٠
cnp@y.net.ye البريد الإلكتروني

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Sana'a, Saif Ben Thezn St. Tel. 273338 Fax: 275418 P.O.Box. 775
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اعلانات تعز

أعمال تجارية

محمد سعيد قائد: خريج علم نفس ٩٩/٩٨
كلية التربية، يرغب في العمل في أي شركة ت
٢٥٢٠٨٥
محمد أحمد مقل: خريج ثانوية عامة ليس
له أي خبرة يرغب في العمل في أي شركة
٢٢١٢٩١
مسير هزاع عبده: خيرة في مجال الملابس
يرغب في العمل في أي عمل الملابس، تعز.
شارع التحرير، جوار سينما سنيا.
إبراهيم أحمد فارغ سعيد: حاصل على
التأهيلية العامة - دورة في مجال الحماية
الأمنية ٢٤١٢٠٢
للإيجار: قلة مع الحوش في المرور مكتونة
من دورين بإيجار خمسة وعشرين ألف ريال.
ت: ٢٤٢٩١٨

سيارات

للبيع: سيارة كراون ٦ سلندر بترول
متوسطة بسعر مناسب تلفون: ٢٥٧٠٢٨
للبيع: سيارة مازدا موديل ٨٣، لون غامق،
بسرعة ٢٨٠٠٠٠ ريال يعني صفق الحارثي
ت: ٢٨٢٩١٦

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مطلوب: مهندس في مجال الكمبيوتر، على ان
يكون في إحدى المقاطعات التالية: الجامعة الجديدة، الراجة،
شارع الرباط الدائري، أو حدة أم محمد. ت: ٢٢٥٢٠٧
الإتصال صباحا
غيره تليفون: ٧٩٤٢٨٢ ص.ب: ٥٧٧٧
رغبة في العمل في مجال الكمبيوتر، على ان
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شارع الرباط الدائري، أو حدة أم محمد. ت: ٢٢٥٢٠٧
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ش. هائل أمام صيدلية الريان، ت: ٢١٣٧١١ فاكس: ٦٠١٠٠١
البريد الإلكتروني: alfarouk26@hotmail.com

أبحاث عن وظيفة

محمد سعيد قائد: خريج علم نفس ٩٩/٩٨
كلية التربية، يرغب في العمل في أي شركة ت
٢٥٢٠٨٥
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التأهيلية العامة - دورة في مجال الحماية
الأمنية ٢٤١٢٠٢
للإيجار: قلة مع الحوش في المرور مكتونة
من دورين بإيجار خمسة وعشرين ألف ريال.
ت: ٢٤٢٩١٨

سيارات

للبيع: سيارة كراون ٦ سلندر بترول
متوسطة بسعر مناسب تلفون: ٢٥٧٠٢٨
للبيع: سيارة مازدا موديل ٨٣، لون غامق،
بسرعة ٢٨٠٠٠٠ ريال يعني صفق الحارثي
ت: ٢٨٢٩١٦

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الى نت تكنولوجيا صنعاء، فاكس: ٢٦٠٦٠٥

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شارع الرباط الدائري، أو حدة أم محمد. ت: ٢٢٥٢٠٧
الإتصال صباحا
غيره تليفون: ٧٩٤٢٨٢ ص.ب: ٥٧٧٧
رغبة في العمل في مجال الكمبيوتر، على ان
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شارع الرباط الدائري، أو حدة أم محمد. ت: ٢٢٥٢٠٧
الإتصال صباحا
غيره تليفون: ٧٩٤٢٨٢ ص.ب: ٥٧٧٧

وظائف شاخرة

يعمل المعهد البريطاني لغات عن حاجته في مدرسين
لغة الانجليزية والكمبيوتر، على ان تتوفر في المتقدمين
خبرة كافية تقاطع شارع حدة مع الدائري، ت: ٢٢٩٠٠١
ويعمل معهد مدينة العين عن حاجته في مترجمين، على
ان تكون لديهم خبرة في خدمات المطاعم، و لغة الانجليزية
ت: ٢٢٧٧١١
تعلن شركة الراجحة للسفر والسياحة عن حاجته
في موظف تذاكر وحجز لديها خبرة لا تقل عن سنتين في
إحدى اللغتين: الفرنسية، العربية، الانجليزية، أو
الروسية، ت: ٢٢٧٧١١
تعلن شركة الراجحة للسفر والسياحة عن حاجته
في مترجمين، على ان تكون لديهم خبرة في خدمات المطاعم،
و لغة الانجليزية، ت: ٢٢٧٧١١
تعلن شركة الراجحة للسفر والسياحة عن حاجته
في مترجمين، على ان تكون لديهم خبرة في خدمات المطاعم،
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يكون في إحدى المقاطعات التالية: الجامعة الجديدة، الراجة،
شارع الرباط الدائري، أو حدة أم محمد. ت: ٢٢٥٢٠٧
الإتصال صباحا
غيره تليفون: ٧٩٤٢٨٢ ص.ب: ٥٧٧٧
رغبة في العمل في مجال الكمبيوتر، على ان
يكون في إحدى المقاطعات التالية: الجامعة الجديدة، الراجة،
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كلية التربية، يرغب في العمل في أي شركة ت
٢٥٢٠٨٥
محمد أحمد مقل: خريج ثانوية عامة ليس
له أي خبرة يرغب في العمل في أي شركة
٢٢١٢٩١
مسير هزاع عبده: خيرة في مجال الملابس
يرغب في العمل في أي عمل الملابس، تعز.
شارع التحرير، جوار سينما سنيا.
إبراهيم أحمد فارغ سعيد: حاصل على
التأهيلية العامة - دورة في مجال الحماية
الأمنية ٢٤١٢٠٢
للإيجار: قلة مع الحوش في المرور مكتونة
من دورين بإيجار خمسة وعشرين ألف ريال.
ت: ٢٤٢٩١٨

سيارات

للبيع: سيارة كراون ٦ سلندر بترول
متوسطة بسعر مناسب تلفون: ٢٥٧٠٢٨
للبيع: سيارة مازدا موديل ٨٣، لون غامق،
بسرعة ٢٨٠٠٠٠ ريال يعني صفق الحارثي
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الرائد في عالم المأكولات اليمنية والشرقية بالإضافة إلى المأكولات الغربية. ت: 267467، فاكس: 260828

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