

YEMEN TIMES



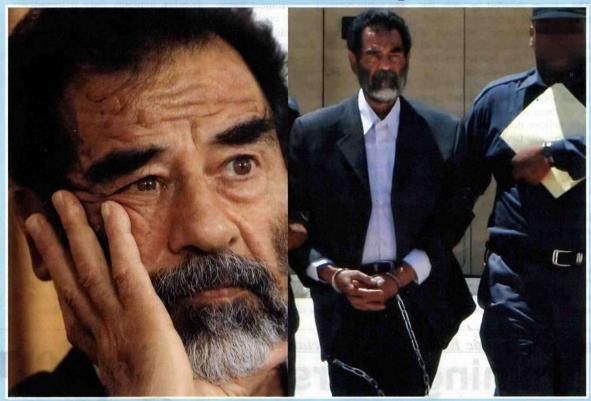
Monday, 5 July 2004 • Issue No. 752 • Price 30 Yemeni Riyals • Founded in 1991 by Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saggaf

Al-Qirbi: Saddam Tribunal should be meant for justice

BY YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr. Abu Bakr al-Qirbi said Yemen hopes that the tribunal of the ousted former Iraqi President Saddam Hussein will be conducted in a legal manner that preserves the rights of the man and will not only be used for propaganda.

Al-Qirbi, who was talking in a press conference along with Oman's foreign minister last Saturday, said that the tribunal of Saddam is an Iraqi affair but "we are concerned that it should be conducted in a legal manner that protects the president's rights." "We hope that the court will abide by the local and international laws and that the trial should be conducted in an environment that will not instigate more differences inside Iraq and a trial which the world will consider just and fair," he said. He stressed the need of the Iraqis is to come together to overcome their problems and differences and that the tribunal should be meant to reach justice rather than to achieve a media propaganda. The minister expected that some leaders will emerge in Iraq and would try to push for more violence to hinder the interim government's efforts for rebuilding Iraq.



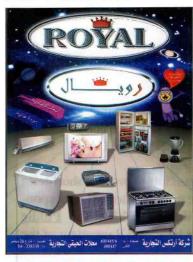
before an Iraqi tribunal in Baghdad July 1. Downcast courthouse in handcuffs and chains. but defiant.

Iraq's deposed dictator Saddam Hussein appears Iraq's deposed dictator Saddam Hussein arriving at the

Sa'ada Military Operations Claim 118 lives and 141 Injuries

MOHAMMED AL-QADHI YEMEN TIMES STAFF

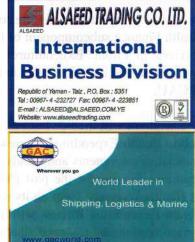
Minister of Interior Dr. Rashad al-Alimi announced that the military operations between government troops and the supporters of the well-known Hussein al-Hawithi have





claimed the lives of 118 and caused 141 injuries. The minister, who was giving a report on the latest development in the confrontations in Sa'ada since June 18 after he was summoned by some MPs, said that number of deaths among al-Hawthi supporters soared to 86 and among the military and security troops to 32. The wounded are 120 among the government forces and 21 among the rebels as described by the authorities. However, MPs said the real figure is believed to be more as the government remains the only source of information for what is happening, it has prevented media reporters to approach the battle-

Continued on Page3





Yemen might be the 1st Arab country to send troops to Iraq

YT AND AGENCIES

After the interim Iraqi government welcomed its initiative to send peacekeeping forces to Iraq under the umbrella of the United Nations or the Arab League, Yemen could be the first Arab country to send troops to Iraq. In fact, Yemen was not alone in its offer, it was also joined by Jordan which offered troops to help stabilize the country, but the Iraqi government refused Jordan's offer.

Iraq declined Jordan's offer to send troops to help stabilize the country on Saturday, but said it would welcome peacekeeping forces from Arab countries that do not share its borders.

"We welcome the support of Arab and Islamic countries...but there are many ways for these counties to stand



with the Iraqi people and offer a helping hand," Foreign Minister Hoshiyar Zebari told a news conference.

But Zebari welcomed the offer by Yemen, which does not share a border with Iraq, to send peacekeeping troops.

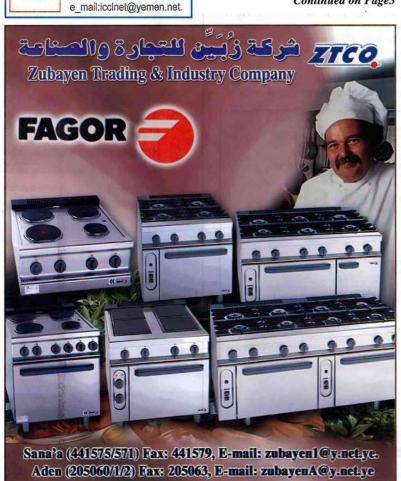
"With regard to Yemen's proposal, we are in principle for the participation of Arab peacekeeping troops from beyond the immediate neighbors,'

Tough conditions

Meanwhile, Yemeni Foreign Minister Abubakr Al-Qirbi reiterated Yemen's willingness to send troops to Iraq provided that there is international legitimacy for such a move. But he said this will only be subject to the end of occupation and return of complete sovereignty to Iraqis. "We can send troops on the condition of issuing a new resolution from the Security Council that is clearer and more specific in this regard." he said in an interview to the BBC.

A senior Yemeni government official reportedly said on Saturday that Yemen's offer to send peacekeeping soldiers to Iraq, saying such a move would only come after U.S.-led coalition forces have left the country.

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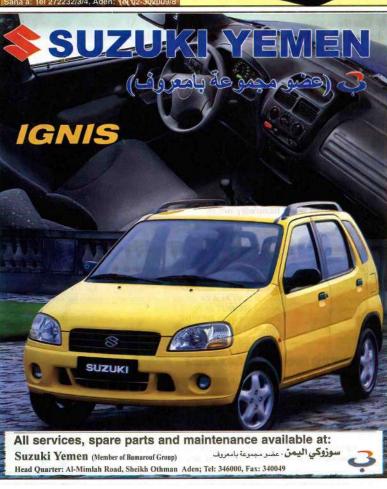


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Yemen and Oman exchange documents on demarcation of marine borders



Saturday, July 3, Sana'a- Dr. Abo Bakr Al-Qirbi, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mr. Yousef Bin Alwe Bin Abdullah, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Oman during a press conference exchanged documents on the demarcation of marine borders between the two countries.

The Omani minister of state, during a press conference held at the



Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Yemen confirmed that Yemeni-Omani relations represent a model of brotherly, strong and distinguished relations due to the strong historical ties between the peoples of Yemen and

The minister stated that during his visit, he would hold talks with other Yemeni officials.

HOOD condemns the resort to the military force in Saddah

HOOD Organization has issued a statement expressing its condemnation and strong denunciation of the use of force by the Yemeni government against the citizens of Haidan Province in Saddah Governorate, resulting in the deaths of more than fifty persons.

HOOD expressed its astonishment at the government's use of heavy arms and warplanes against its citizens, which constitutes a serious and unprecedented event. The organization calls on the security forces to halt military operation and to hold accountable the perpetrators.

The organization confirms in its statement the importance of abiding by the constitution and measures stipulated by laws regarding the allegations made against Al-Hothi and his followers. The security and military authorities have no right to install themselves in the place of the judicial authority and present allegations and claims without legal grounds.

The organization calls on the parliament to form a commission of inquiry to look into the actions of the government which have resulted in the death of many innocent citizens.

Hertz, Emirates give Yemeni travelers miles & more

Dubai, UAE, 1 July, 2004: Skywards members in Yemen can take advantage of 15 per cent discounts available from Hertz Yemen as the car rental company joins forces with Emirates Airline.

Valid during the months of July and August, the promotion also entitles Skywards members renting vehicles from Hertz to 500 Skywards Miles towards free flights as well as free car

In addition, the offer gives Skywards members the chance to win one of two economy class tickets from Sana'a to a destination in Europe or the Middle East and is available from the car rental company's three branches in Sana'a, at Sana'a International

Airport and in Aden. "This promotion represents a wonderful opportunity for Skywards members to get the best vehicles at the best prices," said Badr Abbas, Area Manager, Emirates Airline,

"If you are not a Skywards member, this is a perfect moment for you to join in by simply registering with us when you hire your vehicle at any

"Partnerships like this one are part of our overall marketing strategy, which aims to capitalise on the economic growth that Yemen has been experiencing for some time," said Saleem Sheikh, General Manager of Universal Rent A Car, the Hertz international franchisee in Yemen which is part of Universal Group, one of the major players in Yemen's travel and

Hertz location in Yemen," he said.

Education reform to fight militants

BY PETER WILLEMS

The Yemeni government announced last Tuesday that it will reform the education system and close unlicensed schools that might incite extremism to help continue its fight against Muslim militants

"The cabinet decided to unify the curriculum of all institutions, including private institutions," Minister of Education Abdusalam Al-Joufi told Yemen Times. "The institutions that are unlicensed will be closed.'

It is estimated that hundreds of religious schools operate in Yemen, and many of them are unlicensed. Some analysts believe that a number of the schools promote fundamentalism.

"Due to links between extremism and militancy and some curricula that promote deviant and alien ideologies...the cabinet ordered the immediate closure of all schools and centers violating the education law," said in a statement from the cabinet.

Closing unregistered schools is in line with Education Law No. 45, which was passed in 1992.

"The plan is to enforce the law passed in 1992," said Al-Joufi. "When schools open in September, those without a license will not be allowed

Al-Joufi added that to enforce the cabinet's decision "we will send inspectors from the Ministry of Education to make sure they follow

The decision by the cabinet came as the battle between government forces and a Shiite rebel group continued in the Saada region. The militant group is led by Hussein Al-Houthi, a Zaidi Shiite cleric known for founding a group, "The Believing Youth," which is accused of carrying out violent protests against the United States and Israel at mosques.

It has been reported that the clash in the north has left over 60 people dead, including over a dozen soldiers.

According to the state news agency Saba, the program will focus on reforming religious education to enhance a moderate interpretation of

"This is within the government's plan to lead the Yemeni society to moderation and against terrorism and extremism," said Judge Hamoud Al-Hitar, Head of The Dialogue Committee, an organization that works with Yemeni detainees suspect-

Roqia Mohammed Saleh, a WEEA

The workshop will discuss the con-

cepts of development and its relation-

ship to woman as well as practical

approaches to female development

and the basis and mechanisms of inte-

grating the gender into the develop-

ment process, drawing on the exam-

ple of the WEEA.

ed of being involved in militant groups. "It is very important to reform the curricula in education at every level because it will help bring Muslims together. Yemen will benefit from the schools after reforming education."

The Yemeni government has been fighting militants since it joined the United States to fight terrorism soon after attacks on US soil on September 11, 2001. It has rounded up hundreds of suspects and captured a number of key members of Al-Qaeda, the international network believed to be behind the September 11 terrorist attacks.

The last major terrorist attack in Yemen was the bombing of the French tanker Limburg in 2002 off the coast near Mukalla. Fifteen people suspected of being involved in the attack on Limburg, plotting to assassinate US Ambassador Edmund Hall and attacks on Yemeni intelligence offices are now on trial in Sana'a.

It was reported in September 26, a state-run newspaper, that two suspects believed to be the masterminds of the bomb attack on the USS Cole in 2000 will go on trial this week. The bombing, which took place in the port of Aden, killed 17 American sailors

Readers' Voice

Yemen Times features "Readers' Voice" a popular way for our readers to interact with us. This is your opportunity to have a say on world and local affairs.

This edition's question:

Did the Yemeni government do well in proposing sending troops to Iraq?

Yes, because it has set clear conditions for that. No, it should have waited for some time.

No, it should never send any troops now or in future.

last edition's question:

How will the Sa'adah confrontations end in your opinion? It will end with the killing or arrest

- of al-Houthi It will end with his surrender to
- authorities. Tribal or religious mediation would end the conflict without arrest of al-Houthi

Go to our website at: yementimes.com/#poll and have your voice heard!

Women's Economic Empowerment Association

Training courses on various issues

BY: FAHMIA AL-FOTIH

Emerging from the goals of the Women's Economic Empowerment Association (WEEA) regarding building the capabilities of the WEEA staff and enhancing the network process between WEEA and other bodies, WEEA is holding a training course on accountancy. The course began on Tuesday 29th June and will finish on Saturday 3rd July.

Ms. Abeer Al-Absi, the WEEA executive manager, is conducting the training course which will focus on the national strategy to alleviate poverty besides delivering the concepts and principles of accountancy and how to prepare loan accounts repayments tables. There are 22 participants.

WEEA also will hold a 4-day workshop on "Gender and Development" with 20 participants,

German Cultural Week

Yemen Times has learned that the German embassy in Sana'a is preparing to hold a German cultural week in Taiz in cooperation with Al-Saeed Corporation for Culture and Science.

Sources said that the cultural attaché at the German embassy would organize the first conference for the graduates of German institutes and universities with the participation of graduates from all governorates of the Republic.

The conference would be held in Taiz during 28-29 of September.

It is worth mentioning that Germany present generous support to Yemeni youths within the efforts to reduce poverty and unemployment amongst

Republic of Yemen Ministry of Public Health and Population **Health Reform Support Project (HRSP) Credit Administration Unit (CAU)**

Request for Expressions of Interest **Public Expenditure Review Consultant**

The government of the Republic of Yemen has received a credit from the International Development Association (IDA) towards the cost of its Health Reform Support Project (HRSP), and intends to apply the proceeds of this credit for the procurement of consultancy services for the CAU.

The World Bank financed HRSP (Credit 3625) now invites eligible consultants to provide short-term **consultancy** services towards the Health Finance subcomponent of the project who will be respon sible for providing consultancy services in Public Expenditures Review (PER). The Public Expenditures Review Consultant will report and be accountable to the Head and Rapporteur of the National Health Accounts Team and CAU.

The activities/responsibilities of this consultant will include but will not be limited to:

- Design a framework of the Public Health Expenditure Review which can be used in budgeting process and reviewing financial developments and trends.
- Condut a Public Health Expenditure Review for the past five fiscal years (1999-2003) and train members of the National Health Accounts Team on its methodology.
- Produce a report on Public Health Expenditure Review with policy recommendations to fiscal adjustments, expenditure prioritization and resource allocation and budgeting. The report will include an analysis of financial trends and future expectations.
- Identify, review and analyze exsiting financial date for the past five fiscal years.
- Review previous consultancy service performed in the 1998 Public Health Expenditure Review and accordingly design and updated framework.
- Design a short training module for members of the National Health Accounts Term on the methodology of conducting the review.

Interested consultants must provide information indicating they are qualified to perform the required services and have the relevant experience.

Consultants will be selected in accordance with the procedures set out in the World Bank guidelines; Selection and Employment of Consultants be World Bank Borrowers, January 1997 (Revised September 1997, January 1999, and May 2000).

Expressions of interest must be delivered to the address below by 14th July 2004.

Credit Administration Unit Health Reform Support Project 4th Floor- Ministry of Public Health and Population P.O. Box 1330 - Al-Hasabah - Sana'a - Republic of Yemen Tel:+967(1) 252 224-Fax:+967(1) 251 622, Email:hrsp@y.net.ye

Social Fund, EU and SA celebrate graduation of beauticians

A celebration was held on Thursday July 1 on the occasion of the graduation of the first batch of 13 trainees from the jointly funded project of the Social Fund for Development, the European Union and the Solidarity and Social Care Association.

President of the Association Dr. Ali Mohamed Al-Shaibani thanked the international organization for their contribution and assistance in training the graduating beauticians, who will contribute to easing the poverty of their

Mr. Arjen Sterk, the representative of the European Union expressed his joy to be part of this project and confirmed that the European Union would continue to support more projects that would help alleviate poverty and would create more job opportunities for Yemenis.

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Sunday	Departure from MARMARIS at 18:00 hours for ANTALAYA
Monday	Arrival ANTALAYA 08:00 hours evening departure ANTALAYA at 19:00 hours for BEIRUT
Tuesday	Arrival BEIRUT at 20:00 hours
Wednesday	Departure from BEIRUT 20:00 hours at ALEXSANDRIA
Thursday	Arrival in ALEXSANDRIA at 22:00 hours overnight
Friday	07:00 hours breakfast disembarkation ship. End of cruise program

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Rates are not include: transfer airport hotel airport in Cairo Optional tours in Turkey or Lebanon, any extra on cruise



UNESCO holds consultation Sanaa International School meeting in Sana'a

BY MOHAMED BIN SALLAM YEMEN TIMES STAFF

UNESCO in cooperation with the National Committee on Education, Culture and Science began on Monday June 28 the consultation meeting of the national committee. The meeting was attended by the director general of UNESCO and focused on the preparation of the working program project and the budget for the period 2006-

The aim of the meetings, which will until the 1st July, is to present suggestions and comments regarding the principles and priorities of the budget project and the program in accordance with the nature of the region and its demands, in addition to the discussion of major related issues to Arab countries in the fields of education, culture and science.

The consultation meeting will review special reports about the progress achieved in the field of decentralization by Arab governments, new aspects of the partnership for the development of Africa and Arab-European dialogue and cultural affini-

Minister of Planning and International Cooperation, Mr. Ahmed Sofan, confirmed during his opening statement the importance of presenting support to the national committee in Yemen in order to allow it to play its



View of audience attending UNESCO meeting

role in the development of cultural, education and scientific cooperation between Yemen and the Arab countries and with other peoples of the world. He cited the contribution of civil society organizations to the issue of culture dialogue and the follow-up of reform operations in different fields, pointing out that issue of reforms is of primary

concern to Arab citizens.

Dr. Mohamed Abulbaryy Al-Qadsi, Secretary General of the National Committee, emphasized the importance of reaching a program that aspires to the expectations of the member countries in the organization and embraces the roles of the national committees in serving their countries. He

indicated that the consultation meeting represents a new opportunity to confirm the goals of UNESCO and the importance of supporting UNESCO's clubs in Arab countries as important partners in forming a network to represent their work and the educational, cultural and scientific influence of the national committees.

Continued from page 1

Sa'ada Military Operations Claim 118 lives and 141 Injuries

Al-Alimi indicated that security and military troops were able to arrest 185 rebels while tens of them surrendered themselves under the shelling and pounding of the government troops. He said that the "activities of al-Hawthi started in 1997 through setting up some unlicensed religious centers in Sa'ada, which then spread in other governorates," He added that the man established a secret armed organization which split from al-Haq party given the name of "al-Shabab al-Mum'en". He said that that some militants of the organization receive periodical salaries or monthly salaries ranging between \$50 to \$200 which shows that there are some foreign forces behind it which the minister did not figure out.

He said security forces pounded the man and his supporters after his refusal to accept mediation efforts from President Ali Abdullah Saleh, challenging the legitimacy of the political regime. He also accused the man of attacking military and security posts in Sa'ada, incidents which, according to the minister, increased during last June. He said that he was summoned by the prosecution but refused to attend. He even refused a legal warrant from the prosecution. For this, the authorities resorted to the bombardment to enact law and order.

The minister said government troops found a lot of weapons including R.P.Gs, hand grenades and mines amongst others with al-Hawthi militants

Political analysts believe that these weapons and the fierce resistance of the militants show that the current confrontation was planned and prepared for in advance.

Parliament authorized the Commission of Defense to follow up the developments of the clashes in Sa'ada. However, some MPs expressed doubt about the correctness of the figures given by the minister. MP Ali Abdu Raboo said the figure given by the minister is much less than the real one. On his part, MP Sultan al-Atwani considered the session of the parliament as a theatre meant to mislead the public opinion. Ali Anisi MP said "we are surprised that the man was conducting his activities since 1997 and the problem was not sorted out before now. Rather, it was left uncontrolled and what is happening is the outcome."

Reports coming from the battlefield said that a number of people from the two warring sides were killed and injured yesterday and that the government troops were advancing towards the posts of the fighters. However, military sources said that the troops find it difficult to approach the strongholds of the militants due to the rugged mountainous populated area whose bombardment will claim more lives. Security men were able to arrest some people in the neighboring governorates of Amran and Haja who were trying to move into Sa'ada and support al-Hawthi.

The opposition parties, on their part, denounced the military operations in Sa'ada and the aggressive response of the authorities in their last statement concerning the developments in Sa'ada. In a press statement issued on Thursday, the opposition demanded that law should be applied to calm Sa'ada. They mocked the threat of the authorities to dissolve these parties and the media campaign against them. They stressed again that authorities use the security case and other vital issues for political interests.

The confrontations going on in Sa'ada have showed the danger of the existence of doctrinal schools operating freely without any control all over the country. Political analysts believe that such schools are a real challenge and the authority should address them promptly.

Yemen might be the 1st Arab country to send troops to Iraq

an international peacekeeping force .. after the coalition troops withdraw and Iraq regains its full sovereignty, and if the brothers in Iraq ask us to, the unnamed official told the Saba

About 160,000 foreign troops, mostly American, have stayed on

"Yemen is willing to participate in after Monday's handover of sovereignty to the new interim government

The foreign troops operate under a U.N. Security Council resolution that gives them responsibility for security. Though deployed under a U.N. mandate, they operate as a coalition led by U.S. commanders.

German Cultural Attaché Visits **Youth Center**

TAIZ BUREAU

As part of the support of the German embassy for non-governmental organizations in Yemen the German cultural attaché, Dr. Tobias Tonkel, paid a visit on Tuesday to the National Youths Cultural Center in Taiz during which he met with Mr. Abdulla Sallam, the director, who informed the German attaché of the activities of the center and services provided for unemployed youths to allow them to integrate into society through various forms of training in handicrafts and different occupations.

The German attaché expressed his joy at what he had noticed of the good efforts being exerted at the center. He also visited the development center affiliated with the youth center, which was funded by the Japanese embassy and recently inaugurated by the ambassador of Japan.

A delegation from German GTZ headed by the chairman of the development of the private sector program paid a fact-finding visit to the project, focusing on programs the center is implementing for Yemeni youths of both gen-

Inauguration of Aden International Exhibition and Carnival

Aden Bureau

Mr. Abdulkareem Shaif, Secretary General of the Local Council, inaugurated on Monday June 28 the Aden Summer Exhibition and Carnival being held at Exhibition Hall in Al-Moalla. About 40 local and international companies with a variety of products including electronics, electric appliances and other consumers' goods will attend.

The secretary general said that this exhibition would contribute in creating a positive atmosphere among participating companies and with others. He confirmed that Aden Governorate would support and provide full facilities to all companies and investors.

It is worth mentioning that this exhibition is organized by the Al-Sallam Social and Development Charitable Corporation.

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France most supportive for girls education

Minister of Education Dr. Abdyulsallam Al-Joufi, in a statement to the press at the end of last week, said that France was considered the most supportive country to Yemen in many vital service fields,

especially in the field of educating

He confirmed that half a million Euros were allocated recently to support education projects headed by projects to educate girls.

Yemen Times regrets the mistakes that appeared in the article covering the orkshop on violence against children, published on the community page in ssue 749.

1- The correct name of the organization should be "Save the Children

2-Ms. Aisha Saeed's post is: Senior Programme Officer at Save the Children Sweden, Aden Office.

Once again we are sorry to the organization and our readers.

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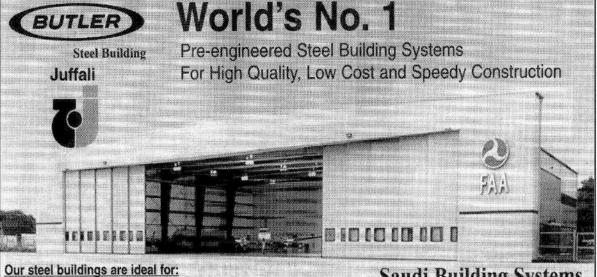
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Parliament postpones Value-**Added Tax**

Parliament, during its deliberations on Monday June 28, approved postponing Article 70 of Law No. 19, 2001, regarding value added tax. The value added tax will now become effective on July 1, 2005.

The delay is intended to give the deputies more time to examine the law and the complicated administrative procedures associated with it that require more preparations.



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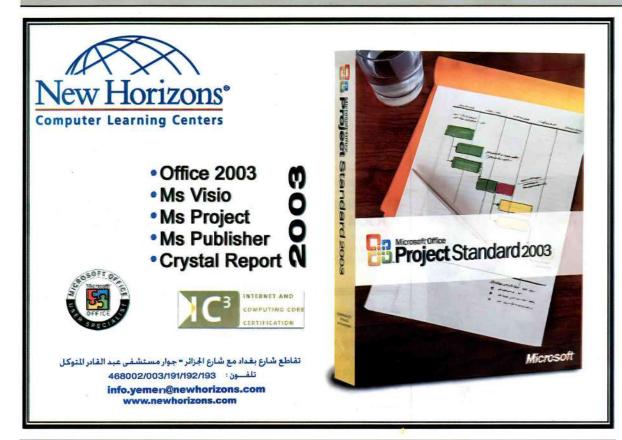
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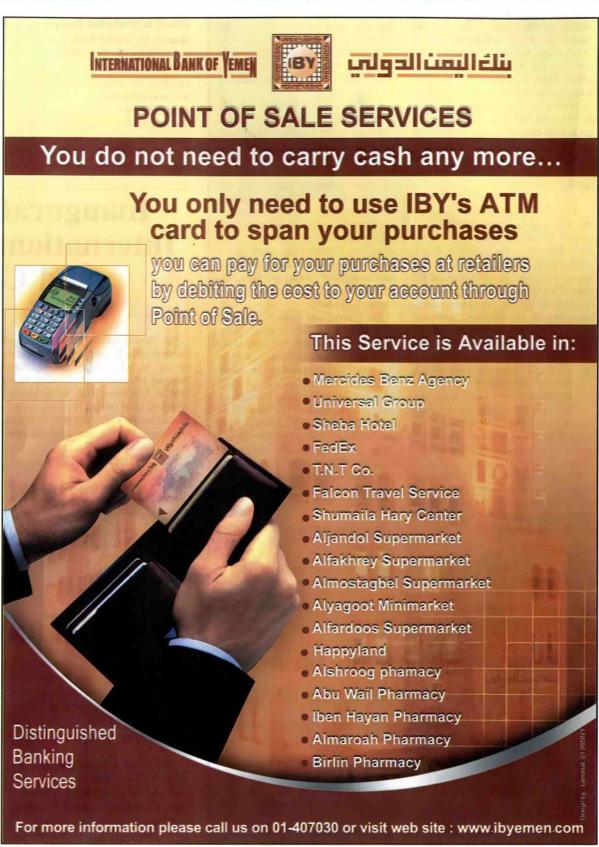












5 July, 2004

Finger-jabbing Saddam defies Iraqi tribunal

Downcast but defiant, Iraq's former dictator Saddam Hussein appeared before an Iraqi judge on Thursday, questioning his authority and saying the "real criminal" was U.S. President George W. Bush.

Saddam, led to the U.S.-guarded courtroom in handcuffs and chains, was read seven charges that may lead to formal indictment for war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide.

"I am Saddam Hussein, president of Iraq," he repeated, before grilling the unnamed young judge about his authority.

Video footage of the 67-year-old Saddam, his face worn and deeply lined with heavy bags under the eyes, was broadcast around the world soon after his 30-minute court appearance.

He was wearing a dark grey pinstriped jacket and a white formal shirt, and had a trimmed, mostly grey beard. It was the first public view of Saddam since he appeared wildly unkempt in photographs and videotape shot after his capture in December.

Saddam refused to recognise that he was guilty of a crime in invading Kuwait in

SADDAM REMAINS DEFIANT ...

THE DEFENDANT

WILL RISE ...

1990, jabbing his finger towards the judge owners and ... joins Afghanistan as and saying: "I'm surprised you're charging me with that as an Iraqi, when everyone knows that Kuwait is part of Iraq.'

The judge told him these were legal procedures, but Saddam interrupted him: "Law, what law?" he asked.

"You are putting Saddam on trial when the Kuwaitis said they could buy Iraqi women for 10 dinars on the street. The Iraqi soldiers went to defend the honour of Iraq, so what right do these dogs have?" he said, drawing a reprimand from the judge.

"This is all a theatre," Saddam said with a half-smile. "The real criminal is Bush."

Saddam faced the court three days after the United States handed formal sovereignty to an interim Iraqi government, 15 months after the U.S.-led invasion of the

In New Orleans, U.S. Vice President Dick Cheney said the world and America were safer because the Bush administration's war on terrorism had brought "decisive and relentless action against extrem-

Iraq "has been returned to its rightful

nation transformed from a state sponsor of terror to an ally in the war on terror," Cheney said in a speech meant to rebuild support for Bush lost amid the growth of violence and instability in post-invasion

Cheney repeated his position that Saddam's regime had "long-established ties with al Qaeda", though an independent U.S. investigation has said it found no evidence of collaboration between the two.

Chains and handcuffs

Saddam arrived in a U.S. helicopter at a military base and was then driven in an armoured bus to the makeshift courtroom in one of his former palaces near Baghdad international airport.

Two burly Iraqi guards escorted him into the courthouse where his chains were removed. His handcuffs were taken off inside the courtroom itself, where he sat

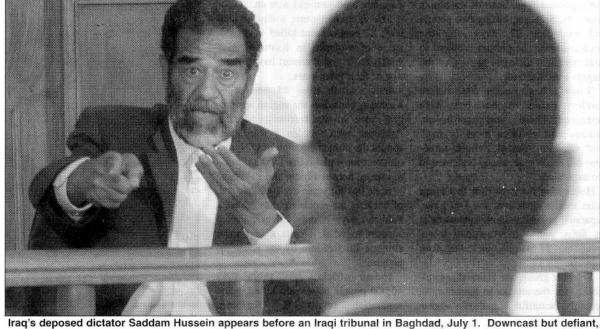
The arraignment was the first step towards a trial which could help Iraq come to terms with 35 years of Baath party brutality, though it may not start for many

Apart from the 1990 invasion of Kuwait, the preliminary charges against Saddam referred to the suppression of Kurdish and Shi'ite revolts after the 1991 Gulf War, poison gas attacks and other massacres of Kurds, the killing of religious leaders in 1974 and the killing of political figures over three decades.

Hearing the charge that he ordered the gassing of thousands of Kurds in an attack at Halabja in 1988, Saddam shrugged it off, saying he had heard of the incident through the media.

The proceedings took place at Camp Victory, a U.S. base near the main airport, where the U.S. military is thought to have held the former president in solitary confinement at a high-security detention centre known as Camp Cropper.

Similar hearings were held later for 11 of his former aides, including former



Iraq's former dictator Saddam Hussein appeared before an Iraqi judge on Thursday, questioning his authority and saying the "real criminal" was U.S. President George W. Bush. REUTERS

Deputy Prime Minister Tareq Aziz, Saddam's half-brothers and Hassan Ali al-Maiid, known as "Chemical Ali" for his alleged role in using poison gas on Kurds

Some appeared with eyes glistening, others were polite, while others looked angry. All appeared shrunken by their imprisonment, according a reporter allowed into the courtroom.

The U.S. military handed the 12 men over to Iraqi legal custody on Wednesday, but will continue to guard them.

Challenging authority

Without a lawyer to represent him, Saddam refused to sign a statement acknowledging he had been charged and read his rights.

One foreign lawyer hired by Saddam's wife to represent him said the absence of a

defence attorney breached Saddam's

Told by the judge that counsel would be provided later if he could not pay for his own, Saddam offered a sardonic reply: "Everyone says, the Americans say, I have millions of dollars stashed away in Geneva. Why shouldn't I afford a lawyer?"

Other foreign lawyers said Saddam could not get a fair trial in Iraq. One said he should face an international tribunal.

Many Iraqis want him executed, though some say that is too merciful: "They should put Saddam in a cage and send him around the world in a travelling zoo," said shopkeeper Samir Majid.

Iraqi Deputy Foreign Minister Hamid al-Bayati said "the regime that committed the most terrible crimes in the world" was now on trial. "I think the Iraqi people will be satisfied with the death penalty and no

less than that," he said.

Kuwait reiterated its call for Saddam to be executed: "Saddam's remarks today are the biggest evidence of megalomania," Information Minister Mohammad Abulhasan said.

Iraq's interim government is considering restoring the death penalty, suspended during the U.S.-British occupation.

Prime Minister Iyad Allawi wants to show Iraqis the occupation is really over, despite the presence of U.S.-led foreign troops, and to prove it can curb violence.

The multinational force in Iraq is now commanded by U.S. General George Casey, who took over from Lieutenant General Ricardo Sanchez on Thursday, a U.S. military spokesman said.

A U.S. Marine was killed west of Baghdad, the military said, bringing the American combat death toll to at least 633.

Kurd poison gas victims demand death for Saddam

Kamil Qadir, lungs wrecked by a poison gas attack on Halabja 16 years ago, sat glued to his television to watch Iraq's Saddam Hussein in the dock for that and other atrocities committed during 35 years of Baathist rule. Qadir was 15 when chemical bombs landed on this Kurdish town near the Iranian border in 1988, wiping out his entire family and leaving him with severe burns and respiratory prob-

On daily medication, he still suffers flashbacks from the attack which killed more than 5,000 people.

He smiled wryly when an Arab news channel showed people in Saddam's hometown of Tikrit challenging the legitimacy of the tribunal that outlined charges against the ousted president on Thursday.

"They don't know what real problems are," he said between coughing fits. "I have no pleasure in life because of my

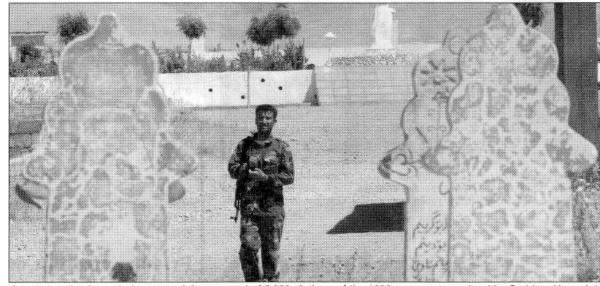
Seeing Saddam in front of an Iraqi judge provides only limited satisfaction, he said. Like many in Halabja, he is not convinced any trial will bring real justice.

"Those defending Saddam do not know him, but neither do those who are judging him," Qadir said.

"Saddam killed 5,000 people here without a trial and now people talk about justice for him. And where is the justice for the foreign companies who supplied him with materials for his chemical weapons, or the Western politicians who supported him?"

Saddam appeared to shrug off responsibility when the Halabja attack was listed at Thursday's hearing among charges that could lead to a formal indictment for genocide, war crimes and crimes against

"Yes, I heard about that in the media,"



A guard walks through the memorial graveyard of 5,000 victims of the 1988 pogrom committed by Saddam Hussein's army using chemical weapons in the northern Iraq village of Halabja, July 2. Saddam appeared to shrug off responsibility when the Halabja attack was listed at Thursday's hearing among charges that could lead to a formal indictment for genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity. REUTERS

Halabja residents worry that Saddam might escape the death sentence, a penalty which many view as insufficient. Iraq's interim government is considering restoring the death penalty, suspended during the U.S.-British occupation.

"West shares responsibilty

According to Hawramani, more than 200 foreign companies have been identified as suppliers of materials for Saddam's chemical weapons. They and everyone else who facilitated the crimes of the regime should be prosecuted, he said.

"America brought Saddam - they provided him with money, supported him against Iran (in the 1980-88 war) and then used his Baath party as a weapon...they have no excuse," he said.

Survivors of the Halabja attack have provided testimony from over 7,000 witnesses which they hope will help convict Saddam.

The testimonies were collected by the

Anti-Chemical Weapons Society which supports victims' families and documents evidence. Akram said many survivors still suf-

fered from blindness and breathing problems and that there were high rates of colon cancer and infertility among Halabja's male population.

On the streets of Halabja, Saddam's court appearance brought jubilation at his humiliation, but concern that he would not receive the punishment residents believe he deserves

"We are very afraid that he won't face the right justice," said Qadir Ahmed, who also works at the monument centre. "But when we see him broken it gives us great satisfaction. He should be executed as a common criminal."

Ahmed helped bury 1,500 people in a communal grave after the attack, which killed his father, three sisters and two nephews. Ten years later his mother died of gas-induced nerve disease.

Despite losing a brother last year to illness caused by the chemical bombing, 40year-old carpenter Batyal Hazar expressed rare support for the trial process.

"To see Saddam in front of a judge is the wish of all Kurdish people," he said.

"Of course Kurds are unhappy Saddam should get a trial. But the United States is democratic and looks at guilty people and then gives them a chance. We should be

Pilot stops traffic to land on busy Lebanese road



Lebanese people gather around a plane which landed on a busy highway in Beirut July 3. The small training plane made an emergency landing on the busy Beirut highway on Saturday but the pilot had the presence of mind to first stick his head out of the window and yell at the traffic to stop, witnesses said, REUTERS

BEIRUT, July 3 (Reuters) - A it developed mechanical problems. small plane made an emergency landing on a busy Beirut highway on Saturday, but the pilot had the presence of mind to first stick his head out of the window and yell at the traffic to stop, witnesses said.

There were no injuries and no visible damage to the plane, which landed on a road on the southern edge of the Lebanese capital. Soldiers sealed off the

Airport officials said the Cessna 172 was on a training flight when

"I heard my neighbours shouting and came out to look," said Mohammad Matariya, who lives

"I saw the plane starting to come down, then I saw the pilot put his head out of the window and tell a boy on a motorbike: 'Stop the traffic, I have to land!""

"The pilot was great, really brave," another witness Ahmad Abu Samir said. "He came down so slowly, very calmly. It could have been so much worse."

Explosions kills two, wounds 53 amid continuous tensions on the borders

More Kashmir violence

SRINAGAR, India (Reuters) - Two people were killed and more than 50 wounded in two attacks on Saturday in disputed Kashmir where a new peace momentum between India and Pakistan has failed to stop the violence.

Police said a bomb hidden in a hand cart exploded in the heart of Kashmir's main city, Srinagar, killing two people and wounding 29, days after the nuclear-armed neighbors vowed to hold sustained dialogue to resolve the dispute over Kashmir.

"I saw a huge orange flash before window panes of our bus were destroyed...There was confusion. Women and children were crying," said Ghulam Ahmad, whose threeyear-old son was seriously wounded in the explosion.

Hours after the blast near Srinagar's main tourist attraction, the Dal Lake, separatist guerrillas threw a grenade at an army patrol in Anantnag town, wounding 24 people, including four soldiers

No rebel group has claimed responsibility for the attacks in Kashmir, an achingly beautiful Himalayan region that has been torn by a bloody separatist struggle for about 15 years.

The thaw in relations between India

and Pakistan has attracted thousands of tourists to Srinagar despite a sudden rise in violence. Police said tourists were not hurt in the blast.

"Due to the impact of the blast, I was thrown to the wall. I heard screams and my head was bleeding. Police brought me to a hospital," said Kanchok Zangmo, a 30-year-old woman.

The explosion came a day after at least 22 people were killed in a fresh surge of violence in Kashmir, over which India and Pakistan have fought two of their three wars.

India, which rules 45 percent of Kashmir, considers the region an integral part of its territory. Muslim Pakistan, which holds a third, has sought the implementation of U.N. resolutions for a plebiscite for Kashmiris to choose between India and Pakistan.

India has for years accused Pakistan of backing the rebels fighting its rule. Pakistan says it only offers political support to what it calls a legitimate struggle for freedom by the Kashmiri people.

Indian officials say more than 40,000 people have been killed in the separatist revolt in Kashmir. Separatists put the toll at more than 90,000.



Kashmiri Buddhis Kunchko Zangmo, an injured woman waits for treatment after a blast in Srinagar, July 3, 2004. At least 2 people were killed and 20 others were wounded on Saturday when a bomb exploded in the heart of Kashmir's main city where violence has continued despite the peace move by India and Pakistan, RELITERS

US probes Afghan abuse claim

KABUL (Reuters) - The U.S. military, under intense scrutiny for its treatment of Islamic militant suspects, is looking into a new allegation of prisoner abuse in Afghanistan, a spokesman says.

Major Jon Siepmann declined to give details but told reporters the Naval Criminal Investigation Service, which has responsibility for the U.S. Marines as well as the Navy, was carrying out the investigation.

There are about 2,000 Marines on combat duty in Afghanistan.

"Because it is currently under investigation, we cannot provide any specific details regarding the allegation," Siepmann said on Saturday. "(We) will take appropriate action based on the outcome of the investigation."

Revelations of ill-treatment of military prisoners in Iraq, Afghanistan and at the Guantanamo Bay U.S. Naval base in Cuba have tarnished the reputation of U.S. forces.

The military says it has investigated five deaths of prisoners in Afghanistan since August 2002.

News of the fresh investigation comes just weeks after a CIA contractor was arrested on charges of beating a detainee who died in 2003, the first brought in connection with prisoner abuse in Afghanistan.

After news broke concerning treatment of prisoners in Iraq, the U.S. military announced a sweeping review of its prison system in Afghanistan, a report on which is expected this month. The review was launched after allegations of abuse by former detainees, including a former policeman who said he was beaten and sexually abused.

SEEKING ANSWERS

The U.S. Justice Department is pressing the CIA to publicly reveal the specific interrogation methods authorised by the Bush administration for a handful of senior al Qaeda captives, the Washington Post reported on Saturday.

The interrogation methods have been classified since they were first used in questioning al Qaeda suspects picked up in Afghanistan and elsewhere after the September 11 attacks.

The U.S.-based rights group Human Rights Watch has called abuse of detainees in Afghanistan "systemic", and criticised the U.S. decision not to grant suspected militants prisoner-of-war status that would give them rights under the Geneva Conventions.

This month the military allowed the International Committee of the Red Cross -- which has a global role in checking on conditions for war detainees -- access to a detention facility in Kandahar that had been thought to be only a transit post.

Siepmann said he understood "there have been generally positive reports of that visit thus far".

News of the latest investigation came as U.S.-led forces have been conducting operations in southern and central Afghanistan aimed at increasing security for elections later this year.



A U.S. Marine stands guard as a crowd of Iraqi women wait outside Abu Ghraib prison in Baghdad. A few months after the scandal of Iraqi prisoners was unveiled, US troops have faced yet a new scandal in Afghanistan.

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NAIROBI (Reuters) - Kenyan riot police armed with teargas, batons and water cannon vehicles have fought running battles in the capital city with hundreds of people defying a ban on a rally called to press for constitutional reform.

Kenya is experiencing its worst political crisis since President Mwai Kibaki was swept to power in December 2002, with bitter rows over a new draft constitution and public disappointment that little has changed under the new government. Kibaki -- cheered at his inauguration 18 months ago at Uhuru Park, the venue of Saturday's clashes -- crushed retired President Daniel arap Moi's chosen heir at the polls on promises to reform a constitution critics say created a "Big Man" president during Moi's reign.

But Kibaki has failed to keep his promises, analysts say. Critics accuse him of deliberately blocking the new constitution which would considerably trim his vast presidential powers.

"This is another face of the increasing resistance to his government's handling of many issues, mainly the constitution," David Makali, editor of the Sunday Standard, said.

A Reuters correspondent saw paramilitary police in camouflage gear and baton-wielding riot police, some on horseback, forcing back demonstrators from the edge of the park, close to Nairobi's central business district, on Saturday.

Police water cannon vehicles drove up and down streets near the park, repeatedly dousing the dispersed crowd with water as it tried to regroup. There were no immediate reports of injuries or arrests during Saturday's demonstrations, which were reminiscent of the violent clamour for reforms during Moi's era.

Feuding has rocked Kibaki's cabinet, threatening to tear apart his ruling National Rainbow Coalition (NARC), which ended a 39-year strangle-hold on power by the former KANU party.

The Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), a coalition member, and the Katiba (Constitution) Watch lobby group called Saturday's rally to demand that the government enact the long-delayed new constitution.

They say Kibaki is deliberately blocking the new law, which proposes the creation of a prime minister's post to take up some of the president's duties. Kibaki has vowed not to allow

another centre of power to exist during his rule.

Kibaki had promised to have the constitution in place by Wednesday, and the missed deadline angered the LDP. Opposition KANU MPs joined in, saying they too wanted a new law.

The government banned the LDP rally on Friday -- as well as a rival one called by Kibaki die-hards pressing to maintain the constitution status quo -- saying it feared violence.

The LDP and Katiba Watch called off the rally Saturday afternoon, but street protests had already begun.

In the morning, dozens of Nairobi University students threw stones at passing vehicles and police, who charged them and fired teargas canis-

Indonesia opens regional anti-terror school

SEMARANG, Indonesia, July 3 (Reuters) - Indonesia, hit by a spate of militant attacks in the past few years, opened a regional centre on Saturday that will train law enforcement officials to combat terrorists.

The training centre -- boasting a forensic laboratory, a Boeing 737-200 airplane and building facades -- is set up inside the National Police Academy in the central Java city of Semarang.

"The pupils learn a wide range of material, for instance post bomb-blast analysis in which they can exchange information on how to deal with the situation after the bomb blast,"

Indonesian police chief Da'i Bactiar told reporters.

Bactiar declined to say how much the centre had cost but neighbouring countries such as Australia, a co-chair for the centre, have given aid for the project. "This signifies our commitment from both Indonesia and Australia in the fight against terrorism and, of course, involves other countries in the region in relation to that fight," Australian Justice Minister Chris Ellison said at the opening.

Australia has pledged A\$38 million (\$27 million) over the next five years.

The centre is open to police and other officials in the Asia-Pacific region and the curriculum is structured in two-week courses, ranging from examining victims of bombings to handling a hijacking.

Counter-terrorism experts from regional countries have been invited to teach at the centre, Bachtiar said. Hundreds of people have died in militant attacks targeting foreigners in Indonesia, the world's most populous Muslim nation.

The Bali night club bombings in October 2002 that killed 202 people, mostly foreigners, were the worst act of terror since the September 11 strikes. A car bombing 9 months later at the JW Marriott Hotel killed 12.

VACANCY

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- 5. Able to travel as requested by job.

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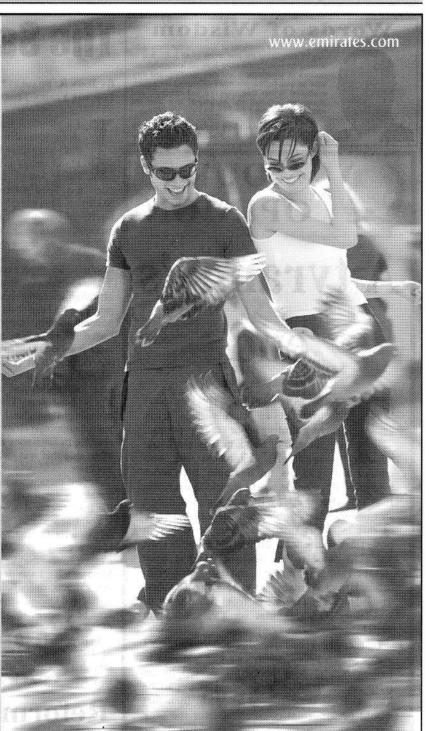
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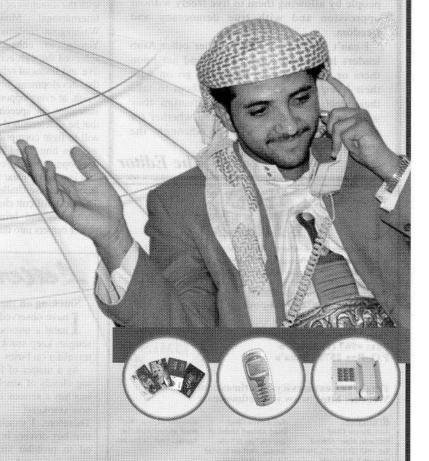


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Words of Wisdom



One of the major problems of Yemen is that there is no way of identifying the true worth of an individual in terms of knowledge and know-how. All levels of examinations in schools have lost their meaning, and they have become hollow procedures. Cheating is rampant, evaluation is less than objective and thorough, and grades are "adjusted and readjusted" long after the results are announced.

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



OUR OPINION

A tyranny's end

he way Saddam Hussein was brought in chains was truly humiliating. For many people, the end of Saddam Hussein's rule in itself, regardless of who caused this end, is an example that other tyrannies all over the world should learn from. It is true that the way he was toppled didn't suit many of the Arab nations. But the essence of this lesson is in the fact that he is now a powerless figure with little more than his own voice to come to his defense. He has been stripped of his mighty military, powerful arsenal, and even his own family members. Today, he stands a lone in front of millions of spectators watching him on TV, some with delight, others with sympathy.

Just as we recall the day when Saddam's statue was toppled, today, we can see him in person behind bars being prosecuted by an Iraqi judge. What is next? That is yet to be known. If he is sentenced to death, then that would be a normal consequence for the long list of accusations he is facing. But if he receives lifetime imprisonment, which is unlikely, that is also humiliating.

What other tyrannies and rulers should learn from this example is that no matter how powerful you may be today, you could easily end up in such a situation in which the same people who once hailed you and greeted you in the streets in the thousands, would be the same ones who watch you with mockery on TV. It is all like a drama, as Saddam said, but which is full of lessons to learn from.

Finally, with little left for him to say, Saddam, in my opinion, should only express regret for causing so much harm to his people directly through oppression and limiting their freedoms, and indirectly by involving them in needless wars. He should also stand up and send a message to his Arab colleagues who continue to oppress their people, in which he would explain that their fate could be similar to his unless they regain the respect of their people by allowing them to live freely without oppression and with true democracy and

I can't stop wondering whether other Arab leaders learn from such events and act upon them or simply ignore them and go on with their lives as usual. It is up to them to take their decisions in whichever direction they wish, but just as Saddam did and whether for good or bad, they will go through the consequences.

The Editor

TIMES

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The Saudi Arabia that I remember

By John R. Bradley* For the Yemen Times

f it bleeds, it leads. So the infamous journalism cliche has it. And since there has been a lot of blood spilled in recent weeks in Saudi Arabia, that inevitably is what has been screaming from the headlines. However, we should pause briefly to put things into perspective, especially to counter the entirely negative image of the kingdom that now seems to have been adopted by those who have no direct experience of it.

The kingdom is, we are told, a hotbed of religious fanaticism. Many of its people, we hear, hate foreigners and unconditionally support Osama bin Laden. There is some truth to that. But there is another side to the life and people there, which represents the best Islamic traditions of generosity, kindness and hospitality. And during the nearly three years I spent living and traveling throughout Saudi Arabia, from its remotest cities to its most inaccessible mountainous areas, it was that other side that was overwhelmingly in avidence.

evidence.

Recent particulars come to mind. In Sakaka, a small city in the north near the Iraqi border, I arrived early for an appointment. The secretary at the office, after finding out that I did not have a car to get back to my hotel, handed over the keys to his own. Minutes later, I was driving through the city's streets, overwhelmed by an act of instinctive kindness that would perhaps now be unimaginable in any other part of the world.

In Riyadh, I could not find the offices of Al-Watan newspaper, nor could the taxi driver, so we stopped to ask the way from a Saudi in his 30s who had parked by the side of the road. He called a friend, who gave him the number of someone else, who was able to give directions to where the office was. The Saudi then told me to get in beside him, and we drove in silence for 15 minutes before he dropped me off. Then he was on his way again, almost before I had a chance to say thank you.

In the mountains of Asir in the southwest of Saudi Arabia, when I took a wrong turn in my four-wheel drive and ended up on the edge of a cliff, I was concerned to discover that I had ended up in the yard of a small brick house, literally in the middle of nowhere. This also happened to be the region the majority of the Saudi hijackers involved in the Sept. 11, 2001 attacks had come from. Stephen Schwartz, an American writer, has never visited the kingdom, but in his book "Two Faces of Islam," he endorsed a historical description of its people as "barbarians."

Well, it may interest Schwartz to know that the "barbarians" who emerged from the brick hut were two little boys who had flowers and herbs woven intricately into their hair - part of the region's tribes known as "flower men" as a result of that charming habit. It quickly became evident that they had never seen a Westerner before; but they were all smiles and hellos, until their father arrived. He, too, emanated perfume made from local flowers, and was also sporting a splendid floral display in his hair. He pointed the way out of the mountain, which entailed driving for 20 minutes through a stream. But when a Saudi in such circumstances tells you something, you implicitly have trust that you are being helped.

And so, a short while later, I was back on the goat track, contemplating how you go into the heart of alleged "bandit country" and encounter the unconditional assistance of boys and men heavily into flower power.

With the beheading of American Paul Johnson last week and the violent acts against foreigners that preceded it, things have changed, perhaps forever. The bonds of trust that existed between guests who made the effort to get to know Saudi culture and those local Saudis who had the time and inclination to welcome the foreigners into their midst have been undermined, perhaps irreparably.

I admit it: If a Saudi offered me a ride in his car today in Riyadh, I would probably decline. But I would still much prefer to spend an evening sitting with my Saudi friends on Jeddah's corniche, smoking a hubbly-bubbly and feeling the gentle wind on our faces, to sitting in a New York cafe with people who spend their days posting messages of hate about Saudi Arabia and Arabs on anti-Muslim websites.

One ray of hope was given by Johnson's courageous family, which released a statement after news of his death was confirmed, recalling: "He considered Saudi Arabia his home," and "loved the people and the country." They also knew, a family spokesman added, that "this act of terrorism was committed by extremists, and does not represent the Saudi Arabia that Paul often spoke and wrote about to his family."

Many of those of us who have lived in Saudi Arabia, and feel lucky to have Saudi friends, feel the same way.

* John R. Bradley (www.johnr-bradley.com), formerly managing editor of Arab News, Jeddah, is author of a forthcoming book, "Saudi Arabia Exposed: Princes, Paupers & Politics in the Wahhabi Kingdom."

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COMMON SENSE

By Hassan Al-Haifi

Where Would We Be Without the Red Cross/Crescent
And Amnesty International, et al?

In Praise of International Watchdogs

While in Malaysia, I was fortunate to make the acquaintance of Mr. Frances Amar, the Head of the Regional Delegation of the International Committee for the Red Cross – Red Crescent Societies (ICRC). Mr. Amar was somewhat pleased that I was able to praise the ICRC for some of their commendable work, while recalling that the ICRC was the first international non-governmental organization to make its presence felt. The historical background pleased Mr. Amar even more, and he said very few people tend to have any inclination of what the Red Cross and their partners the Red Crescent are really doing in this world.

Originally the ICRC started as a sort of medical assistance group in times of warfare in the middle of the 19th Century. More specifically, its founder Henry Dunant, a Swiss businessman passed through a battle ground area in Solferino, Northern Italy, where the French and the Austrians had battled it out for 16 hours. There were some 40,000 dead and wounded and no one was looking after them at all. Organizing some local people together, he started the first non-governmental work in tending to war wounded. That was in 1859. Upon returning home, Mr. Dunant sought to make this emergency relief effort an institutionalized assistance to wounded and out of this effort was born the International Committee for Relief of the Wounded, which later changed to the International Committee for the Red Cross, and eventually merged with Red Crescent societies to make the International Red Crescent and Red Cross Movements an international body with member societies from 180 countries.

Similarly Amnesty International contacted this observer to call about wanting to assist in releasing the Friday mosque sermon givers that were arrested as reported in the Yemen Times. I was very pleased by the concern that AI speedily showed for what could have been an unnecessary violation of civil rights, notwithstanding the opinions of the speakers. Fortunately, however, the President of the Republic, Ali Abdullah Saleh beat AI to their humanitarian concerns and wisely ordered the release of all the sermon givers. I advised the AI representative accordingly and thanked AI for their quick response to an obvious need to correct an improper civil rights infraction.

The point to be made here is that organizations like the Red Cross, Red Crescent, Amnesty, Human Rights Watch and so many others have become so much apart of our world and yet we really take them for granted and never take the time to learn about the important work that such organizations undertake - and all for the general enhancement of the welfare of people throughout the world, not to mention the cushioning of the demises caused by politicians, who speedily rush into war with other nations or get carried away with the power at their disposal and unnecessarily repress their fellow citizens. Unquestionably, the world would be quite different today, had it not been for the advocacy work of these organizations in the international arena, in which they work diligently to set up the appropriate legislative and legal frameworks that would make it illegal internationally to bring unnecessary pain and repression. Surely, the International Declaration of Human Rights and the Prisoner of War Conventions and other treaties and conventions that are important elements in bringing civil behavior on the international theater.

One should not also forget that the ICRC had long ago brought to the attention of the American authorities their excessive unbearable treatment of Iraqi prisoners, and it is with regrets that the officials of the United States did not take not of the ICRC efforts to correct this. It is still not clear if the corrections have been made and whether the guilty will be punished at all levels of authority and execution. Nevertheless, it is understandable that the ICRC could not disclose to the public its earlier findings on what was happening in Abu Ghraib and other prisons in Iraq, and it surely reflects on the improper contempt shown by the American officials, to the highest relevant level of authorities, who were availed the Red Cross reports as early as late last year.

world will be wise to take heed of AI and other human rights watchdog organizations, as they seek to develop governance in their country to civilized acceptable levels. In the end the benefit will be to the respective regimes, because they have responded positively to the warnings of human rights watchdogs of a respectable standing in the international community and have indeed sought to uplift the political rights that their constitutions call for, and may have even thwarted the need of opposition to regimes that may arise because the regime was less responsive to such warnings.

On another note, most of the developing countries of the

Reforms and Modernization in Yemen (2)

BY PROF. ABDUL AZIZ AL-TARB FOR THE YEMEN TIMES

he participation of Yemen in the G-8 Summit reflects the international attention paid to economic and political development in Yemen. The summit discussed the development of the situation in the region and the "Greater Middle East Initiative" in order to present practical visions for the required reforms, development and changes so that these industrial countries could contribute to the reform process and in assisting the countries of the region.

I believe that following the Arab reaction to the Greater Middle East Initiative, the 8 industrial countries, the G-8, have realized that reform is an internal matter and that each country has its own special conditions.

President Saleh, during his meetings with the directors of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund in Washington confirmed the keenness of Yemen to enhance the successes achieved through economic, administrative and financial reforms and to achieve the development objectives. President Saleh, at every opportunity, and in every statement or speech, clearly confirms that he is determined and has the political will to fight corruption. Thus, why can't we join him, hand in hand towards the development of the country?

It is patently clear that President Saleh faces immense challenges ahead of him. The most difficult challenges are fighting corruption and bringing the reluctant power centers into the modernization and

reform process. He is capable of overcoming them with our support, and the general public is still eager to see the implementation of his historical speech on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the National Day of the Republic... We are still waiting!

Let us discuss objectively global developments and their influence on the Arab World after leaking the idea of a future forum for the region instead of the Greater Middle East Initiative. It would be new entity consisting of the heads of Arab governments and ministers of finance and economy, to convene every three months to discuss and assess what changes have taken place in every Arab country and what remaining obstacles are to be overcome. A number of independent personalities, in addition to heads of civil society organizations and unions, are to join this entity.

I personally believe that there are three inter-related and concurrent revolution at the core of the required changes.

The first one is a political revolution. It can be summarized as the transformation from authoritarianism and anarchy to political pluralism, in words and in practice. It also embraces international relations. It takes the form of a total change from a conflict of annihilation to a will to survive, through a reduction of armaments and the elimination of nuclear weapons. However, its most apparent feature is entering the new world order.

The second revolution is in values. The most apparent features of this revolution in the most advanced countries is the transition from material values to what beyond material values, the interest in the spiritual aspect of human life (its quality and meaning, and reviving religion). New approaches to political participation have emerged, which aim to challenge the dominance of ruling politician elites through supporting civil society organizations and non-governmental corporations.

We find in third world countries and in Arab countries in particular similar developments – although to various extents- towards a greater desire to enhance political participation and awareness, improve the quality of life, revive religion and defend cultural identity.

The third revolution is a knowledgeable revolution about the values, methods and platforms of the western modernization project that has continued since the enlightenment era until the present time. This revolution is referred to as the post-modernization movement. It calls for a comprehensive renewal of the western mentality to create new definitions and platforms to depict reality and to develop new human values to liberate humans from the state's total centralization and to open new doors for human diversity.

The lingering question remains before us: If elections in Iraq succeed and Arab leaders fail to accomplish the needed reforms and changes, what will happen to their regimes? Why do they not take the initiative to commence the implementation of reforms and required changes since they have consented to carry on reforms during the Tunisia Summit and after the results of the G-8 Summit?

Letters to the Editor

Smoking on the bus

I have observed that as a habit a number of passengers keep smoking while traveling on buses.

As a matter of fact, puffing clouds of smoke on the bus has a serious impact on non-smokersí health. Therefore, I would suggest that bus drivers be instructed to prohibit strictly any passenger smoking while in the bus as it evidently causes a lot of inconvenience to non-smokers, as other passenger might be allergic to tobacco.

I believe that the traffic authorities should give strong directives to all taxi owners to observe the order. Those who violate the order should be penalized accord-

Ali Sharif

Sa'adah incidents supported from outside

I would like here first of all to thank Yemen Times for the great dialogue which reflects the spirit of democracy in Yemen.

My comments here is regarding the regretful situation which takes a place in Saadah. I would like to explain some of the facts that must be considered in order to understand the situation over there. I believe that this issue has so many factors; internal, regional, and global.

Let me here go beyond the internal factor because people within Yemen are aware of understanding the madness of a guy who wants to go back with Yemen forty years or more. Letters to the Editor

What I am concerned about here is the regional clash within Yemen. If no

For the last two to three years, President Salah has played a positive role in regional issues such as Palestine, Iraq, Somalia,

factor and shortly the global

He always reflected the deep concern towards these issues which should ring the danger bell for some of regional states within the region. The upcoming impact of this policy will threaten their influence in the region. I am not here to blame anyone for the situation in Yemen, but also not free them from responsibility. It is very important to know that there is always

outside for such a riot or clash within Yemen. If not direct, it could be indirect through financial support, or other means.

The other factor is global, because the G8 summit which was held in the USA was in fact a great chance for President Salah to put the regional issues on the table plus the developing worldís concerns such as poverty and debts. His participation conforms to his influence in the region. So raising the issue in Saadah came within weeks after his return to Yemen, show clearly the connection between all of these three factors with Al-Houthi's madness.

know that there is always some sort of support from serrain_always00@yahoo.com

Business

Honey exports value amounted to \$10 million

Exchange Rate for the Yemeni Rial

Currency	Buying	Selling
US Dollar	184.5700	184.8000
Sterling Pound	337.2200	337.6400
Euro	224.5900	224.8700
Saudi Rial	49.2200	49.2800
Kuwaiti Dinar	626.0900	626.8700
UAE Dirhem	50.2500	50.3100
Egyptian Pound	29.7500	29.7800
Bahraini Dinar	489.5800	490.1900
Qatari Rial	50.7200	50.7800
Jordanian Dinar	260.3200	260.6500
Omani Rial	479.4300	480.0300
Swiss Franc	147.5300	147.7200
Swedish Crown	24.5200	24.5500
Japanese Yen	1.7071	1.7092

ource: Central Bank of Yemen



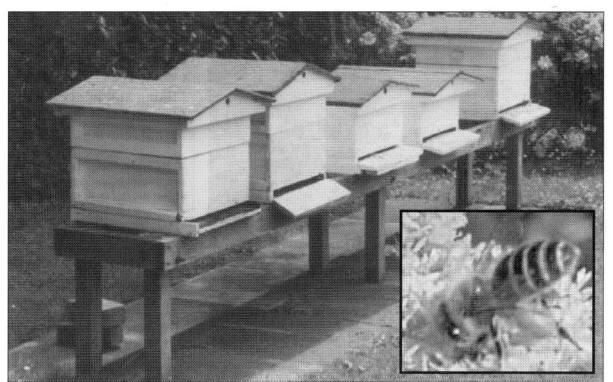
By Mahyoub al-Kamali YEMEN TIMES STAFF

ne government care and nterest in solving problems and hindrances facing Yemeni honey production have led to achieving a qualitative leap in exports of this commodity, especially after the establishment of Bee Honey Centre at the University of Hadramout for Science and Technology. The honey exports value has exceeded \$10 millions annually.

Sources in Mukalla have mentioned that the center has built training and research apiary and a laboratory for examining honey. The center has also held training courses for apiculturists and publishing guidance bulletins and books as well as marketing Yemeni honey in participations abroad.

The sources made it clear that the center would work in future for organization of courses and researches on honey and ways of increasing it production, in addition to keeping record of apiaries in the country. According to statistical figures the types of bees in Yemen exceeded a million producing more than 350 tons at a total value of over 10 mil-

Despite of these accomplishments the Yemeni honey is still confronted



View of a modern apiary

with challenges and impediments, mainly the methods of maintaining its reputation and quality in external markets. For this reason the honey bee center at Hadramout University works for preparing standard specifications for types of the Yemeni honey, building a laboratory for examining honey under fun ding by the rural development project as well as preparing a perception on organizing the exported portion of local production along with enlightenment on preservation of Christ-thorn trees.

Those concerned with and interested in apiculture affairs note that there is unfairness against the Christ-thorn tree whose number is dwindling and the areas planted with it is decreasing. This is a matter demanding setting up a plan for preserving this tree and expansion in its plantation in order to keep up with the continuous increase in preparing classes of bees. Those apiarists call for the necessity of issuing legislations organizing the process of Yemeni apiculture for developing honey production and increasing it exportation to external



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Yemen

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facilitate the development of the campaign strategy and monitor its impact. Here we anticipate these will include knowledge and experience of campaigning on issues of social change, and experience of working with the media, showing knowledge of messaging and public positioning.

You will be creative, flexible, an excellent communicator and experienced in training and mentoring and able to handle working under pressure. If you can speak, read and write Arabic and have previous experience working in the Middle East as well, we particularly want to hear from you.

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Yemen and Lebanon seek to,

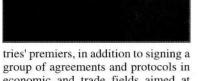
Activate areas of economic & trade partnership

BY YEMEN TIMES STAFF

emen and Lebanon are associated with growing political and ecorelations nomic embodied by a language of understanding and the two countries' desire for activating cooperation in all fields in a manner enhancing economic integration and incorporation among the Arab coun-

The expected visit by the Lebanese prime minister Rafiq al-Hariri to Yemen scheduled in the mid of July, the first of its kind of a Lebanese prime minister, comes to activate agreements signed between the two countries, particularly agreements on avoiding taxation duality, economic cooperation, encouragement of investments and cooperation in areas of specifications and standardizations in the two countries. According to well-informed economic sources in Sana'a al-Hariri talks with the Yemeni officials would be focused on taking measures for preparation of draft agreement to establish a free trade zone and an agreement on developing exports between the two countries.

The sources clarified that Yemen and Lebanon intend during the talks of al-Hariri to achieve the farthest possible extent of steps of economic coordination and cooperation between the two countries and also upgrading functions of the joint committee to be chaired by the two coun-



economic and trade fields aimed at developing future bilateral relations.

Lebanon had earlier proposed the establishment of a joint Yemeni-Lebanese company for construction materials. The Yemeni side, in person of the prime minister Abdulqader Bajammal, had the beginning of last June welcomed a proposal on developing the relations between capitalists and businessmen in the two countries.

Although the volume of trade exchange between the two countries is still law, al-Hariri expected visit would discuss the possibility of overcoming difficulties of transport and development of trade and economic relations as well as establishment of investment partnership between the private sectors in the two countries.

There are some Lebanese investments in Yemen, and activities of charitable associations; aiming them the cooperation between the Lebanese Arab Center for Engineering Investments and the Yemeni Bakshan Trading Company working in medical

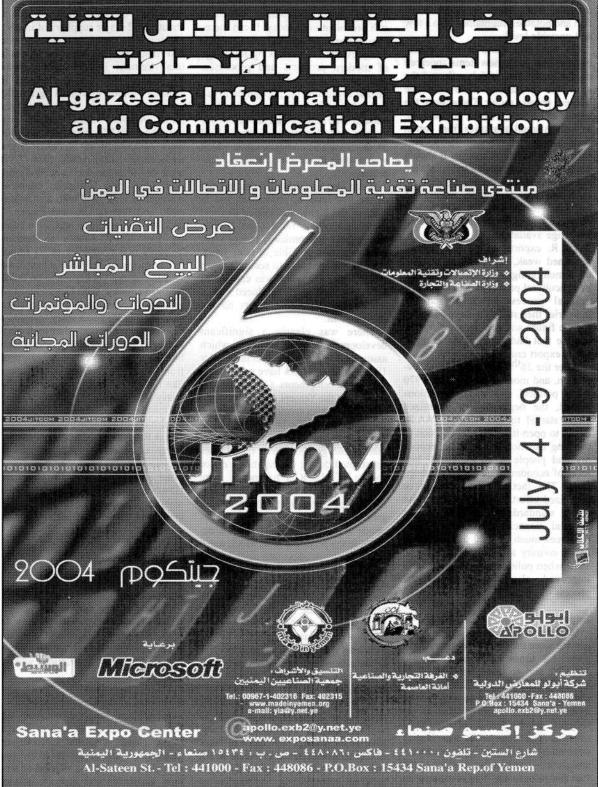


field, especially in the plastic surgery, cancerous diseases and treatment with radioactivity. The Lebanese Mercy Organisation

supports projects in Yemen in areas of education, mother and child health, reproduction health, as well as training a number of woman cadres for offering medical services. Yemen and Lebanon are related with a media agreement stipulating on the exchange of media and program materials, varieties and serials in addition to encouragement of holding direct cooperation between the news agencies in the two countries.

The agreement also stipulates that the Lebanese side would train Yemeni media men in press production, computer graphics and development of marketing skills and information planning.

It is expected that the Lebanese prime minister visit would result in coming out with positive outcomes advancing the economic and trade relations and the realization of the farthest amount of bilateral cooperation I fields in the future.



Part II in a series

Yemen:

Claiming the future



IRENA KNEHTL IREN_KNEHTL@MAKTOOB.COM FOR THE YEMEN TIMES

In the second part of her essay, serialized in Yemen Times, Irene Knehtl brings her historical discussion of the economic development of Yemen up to date, focusing on the period from the 1962 Revolution to the end of the 1980s.

The Yemen Arab Republic – an agricultural country

... earth every spring turns into a painting...

Yemen Arab Republic has been basically and agricultural country. It had long been known for the export of coffee, cotton, textiles, fruits, hides and skins. The most important crops are: wheat, sorghum, millet, barley, legumes, grapes, bananas, coffee, dates and other types of fruits. The majority of the population lives on agriculture, although its share of GNP during eighties went gone down from 55% in early seventies to 29% in late seventies. However, those engaged in agriculture represented still 83% of the working population.

Various factors were over time changed conditions in the Y.A.R, including gradual emigration since early 1970 until 1980, the long drought from 1967- 1972 and the expansion of qat cultivation at the expense of some previous export crops such as coffee, and cotton. Cotton, cotton seeds, and qat disappeared from the export list, both coffee, and hides, and skins maintained a relatively low and unstable export value. Other exports such as live animals, fresh fruits, rock salt, dried fish and potatoes maintained also a low and unstable level.

On the other hand it was during eighties that some new items appeared on the export list, which reflected the slow but promising efforts of the Yemeni private sector. Those were the export of biscuits, sweets, and textiles, as well as small quantities from cotton yarn during 1977/78 and 78/79. This shift was a welcome change. It should not be forgotten that such industries are not dependent on domestic agricultural base but are depending mostly on imported foreign inputs, which will always be governed by foreign exchange availability.

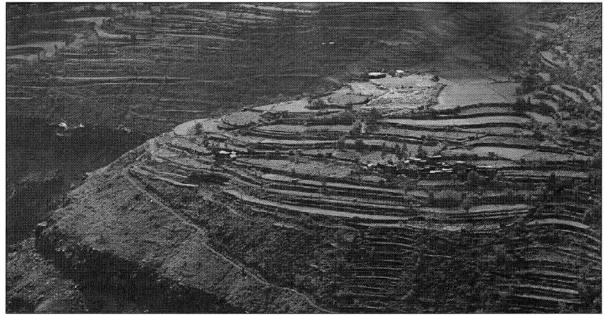
Y.A.R. exports during the eighties remained weak, especially as a result of Yemeni emigration and the decline in agricultural productivity. However a gradual process of manufacturing industries then started to have potential for the future and compensated for the decline that had taken place in tradi-

tional export crops.

After the 26th September, 1962 revolution, and more precisely after 1970 when political and social conditions settled, the beginning of organized effort started to take shape. Y.A.R. began to open itself up as a reaction to the long isolation that kept the economy and people at an extremely low level of economic and social development. The fact that any attempt or organized effort to improve and raise living standards would have meant material, financial and skilled human resources much beyond that available to the country at the time, or even in 1970 when political conditions greatly improved, also contributed to the process of opening.

Import

Imports experienced an unusual growth since the 1962 revolution. They grew 1.2 times between 1960 and 1969/70, and 46 times between 69/70 and 79/80, and about 50 times between 60 and 79/80. This impressive growth in imports took place in spite of the insignificant proportion of exports to imports. The import bill was largely covered by Y.A.R.s invisible account – emigrants – remittances, and due to the fact that prior to the 1962 revolution an extremely low consumption base was



The Yemeni population is in large part, still dependent on agriculture as a main source of income for families. That is why the country will still be considered heavily agricultural for many years to come.

kept. The policy was to produce major food items within the economy. In fact, the suppression of consumption and the insistence on producing the countries own requirements were not without their logic. The policies aimed among other things to keep all modern products and processes out of reach of the Yemeni people. It was thought that such products and processes embody a considerable amount of evil. Such policies were meant to certain ends, namely to keep the population isolated from what was happening in the rest of the world

The people seemed to have accepted the argument and went on to accept producing for their own needs, and are therefore taking a lot of pride in their own efforts. This explains the strong liking that Yemenis have developed for locally produced products, which is still prevalent until today. It can therefore be seen that while Yemen's isolation prevented it from taking advantage of modern products and processes, such an isolation was in itself instrumental in pushing the population to use their domestic creativity to produce enough food and enough cash crops for exports and also produce other allied products such as domestic crafts which were within the reach of Yemeni tech-

It can also be fairly said that in spite of the low level of production and in spite of the highly suppressed demand for consumption, Yemen was able to have a more economically independent base than was possible in later years. Yemen was then able to secure its own food requirements and was capable of exporting cash crops produced within the country according to its natural environment.

There was clearly a significant development in Y.A.R. imports, which assumed high levels especially after 1970. Various factors have contributed to these developments. One of the factors is that the Yemeni emigrants to the oil rich countries created a reverse flow not only in savings in form of remittances, but also in terms of an indirect market for goods. These remittances constituted during the eighties a major source of Y.A.R.'s prosperity. The country had after 1970 enjoyed a certain degree of political stability, which greatly encouraged and allowed economic activity to carry itself on, especially in the private sector, which was a major force in recycling such remittances. The increasing available liquidity from remittances gave a tremendous push to commercial and trading activities. For the Yemeni private sector, the period of 1972 to 1980 was one ever-expanding prosperity. Suddenly an enormous market for foodstuffs, other consumer goods, and construction materials emerged, and

Looking at the overall changes in the structure of YAR imports it could be said that such developments were positive as the change was more in favor of capital goods items. However much was left to be desired, especially in the area of rationalizing importation of

non-essential items as well as in the area of increasing the efficiency of trading procedures and investment procedures, purchasing, storing and keeping proper inventories with a view of optimizing trade and investment and reducing the unnecessary utilization of countries foreign exchange reserves.

Development of Basic Infrastructure The development of the basic infra-

The development of the basic infrastructure for which external financial resources like loans, aid and grants were utilised encouraged the importation of machinery and equipment. Most of the external financial resources during eighties came from Arab governments, including a substantial portion from Saudi Arabia.

The sources of Yemeni imports during the eighties experienced some interesting changes. During 69/70 to about 71-72 major suppliers of imports requirements were USSR, UK, France, and Australia. They supplied 68.4% of total Yemeni import requirements. Beginning 1972- 73 the sources of Yemeni imports started gradually including countries like Japan and Saudi Arabia. Japan had in fact remained YAR's principal supplier from 72-73 until 76-77, when it was replaced by Saudi Arabia from 77-78 until 79-80, Japan taking second position. Only two European countries maintained their hold with a change in rank, and that is UK and France. It may, however, appear odd for a country like Saudi Arabia to become Yemen's major supplier of its import requirements at the time when Saudi Arabia was not yet known to be industrialized country. With the gradual emigration of Yemenis and their concentration in the kingdom they created a reverse flow of goods that took place through Yemeni northern and eastern border. The bulk came as re-export from Saudi Arabia, especially items like fuel, vehicles, electrical and other heavy machinery and equipment.

Summary of thought:

Y.A.R. during Eighties enjoyed a fairly comfortable level of foreign exchange reserves as compared with other least developed countries. However, the accumulation of foreign reserves was not due to an internally generated productive activity, or an internally oriented growth, but due to savings resulting from export of manpower to neighboring oil rich countries, particularly to Saudi Arabia. The accumulation of foreign reserves took place within an extreme open door policy. Remittances and other financial resources were allowed to flow in without any restrictions and were utilized especially by private sector, and again without any restrictions whatso-

Structure of the Capital Account

In addition neighboring Arab and European countries as well as international and regional institutions responded with enthusiasm to the massive needs of YAR for all kind of services, assistance and support. In addition to the transfer of emigrants' savings, it converted itself into a massive inflow of funds and resulted in the prosperity that YAR enjoyed during the eighties.

The Imamate established relations with countries like China, USSR, and USA. During 1959-60 major assistance came from USA, USSR and China. By 1971-72 the principal donors were USSR, China, East Germany and Yugoslavia.

During this period most of the external resources contracted by Y.A.R came from Arab governments and financial institutions (62.7%), followed by the socialist countries (13.9%), and lastly Western European governments

A sectoral distribution of contracted loans in 1980 was:

Building and construction	22.3%
Electricity and water	20.7%
Agriculture	12.3%
Transport and communication	5.3%
Education	2.3%
Commerce	2.1%
Mining and mineral wealth	0.8%
Finance	0.5%
Manufacturing	0.1%

48.3% were contracted for building and construction and electricity, water and transport and communication. All were sectors where YAR required urgent development and attention.

(7.9%). Such resources were instrumental in building the infrastructure, which was weak or almost non-existing at the time of 1962 revolution. The strict adoption of a policy of non-alignment and neutrality enabled YAR to attract increased financial resources irrespective of the source.

YAR economic independence was not jeopardized by the flow of loans, and grants, as loans were mostly earmarked for specific projects. The "danger", if any, for Yemeni economy was to come from the nature of its relationship with the Arab rich.

With such a flow of resources, the individualistic nature of Yemeni traders in general, the nature of the Yemeni merchant class, and the type of power structure during the eighties, the only logical policy had been an open door policy. Such a policy was also the major incentive for Yemeni emigrants to transfer their savings, whenever they

wished or needed. Since the growth of remittances was higher that the use of remittances, YAR was able to accumulate a substantial level of foreign exchange reserves during eighties.

It was also during Eighties that the economy gradually changed from relative economic independence with high degree of underdevelopment under the policy of isolation to one gradually more integrated within the economies of the neighboring oil rich countries. It also became integrated in the world market from where YAR during Eighties obtained its basic and other requirements for all kinds of goods and service.

Summary of thought:

One thing remains clear and that is much of the YAR infrastructure established after the Revolution had been instrumental in breaking the Yemeni internal as well as its external isola-



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Commonwealth Office

REQUEST FOR EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST FOR PREQUALIFICATION

BRITISH EMBASSY, SANA'A, YEMEN

Her Britannic Majesty's British Government intends to build a new Embassy in Sana'a, on a 10,000 m² site on the Al-Diary Sheraton Ring Road and seeks expressions of interest from Class 'A' (or Equivalent) building contractors (or constructors) wishing to pre-qualify to tender for the civil, structural, mechanical and electrical works.

The new Embassy will be approximately 1200m² (gross internal floor area) on two floors and will include extensive external works within the site boundary comprising perimeter walling, roads, pavings, terracing and landscaping.

Tender documents including detailed design drawings and bills of quantities will be released to pre-qualified Contractors later this year (September/October) and construction is intended to commence early in 2005 following a short period of mobilisation. The construction programme will be 12 months, and completion is anticipated early in 2006.

Only contractors who have recent previous experience of constructing similar high quality projects in Yemen or neighbouring countries acting in the capacity of main contractor are invited

Responses, in English should be submitted by the Company or Joint Venture (hereafter referred to as 'the Company') strictly in accordance with the following criteria, which will be used by the Selection Panel in the UK to assess suitability for pre-qualification. In the event of a Joint Venture response it shall be clearly stated which Party's documentation is being adopted by the Joint Venture:

- Name of Trading Company or Joint Venture making the request for pre-qualification.
- Copy of company Registration/Trading Certification in Yemen.
- In the event that the Company is not currently registered in Yemen, what action will be taken to register and by when.
- In the case of a Joint Venture, a copy of the Joint Venture Agreement signed and dated by all parties and endorsed for this specific Project.
- Previous similar projects in Yemen and surrounding countries completed within the last 10 years given Contract Value, Date of Commencement and Completion, Client contact details (for taking up references) and photographs if possible.
- Copy of last three years' audited Financial Accounts including Balance Sheets and Profit/Loss Accounts signed by the company Secretary and Auditor. (In the case of Joint Ventures, this information will be required by all Joint Venture parties).
- Statement of Current Capacity to undertake the work in accordance with the quality and completion requirements detailed below.
- Copy of Quality Assurance Certification or Company Quality Control method Statement.
- Copy of Company Operational Health and Safety Procedures.
- Method Statement detailing how you would ensure that high quality construction will be achieved whilst maintaining contract completion within the stipulated period (12 months) without compromising health and safety standards.
- CV's (limited to maximum of two A4 pages for each CV) of the following personnel who will be assigned to the project.
 - Contracts Manager
 - Site Agent (Manager)
 - Site Engineers (Mechanical, Electrical and Structural)
 - Quality Control Supervisor
 - Health and Safety Supervisor
- Relevant Corporate Literature (Note: irrelevant literature will be disregarded).
- The pre-qualification submission should be signed by the authorised signatory of the Company or Joint Venture and their role clearly stated.

The British Government's foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) will be the Employer under the terms of their Standard form of Contract (GC/Works). The FCO will provide a full time Clerk of works for the entire duration of the project including the Mobilisation Period and Post Completion Client Fit-out Period.

An Assessment Panel in London comprising (inter alia) the Foreign and Commonwealth Office Project Sponsor, the project manager and the Design Team Leader will assess the expressions of interest submitted in response to this pre-qualification advertisement.

The Assessment Panel may disregard respondents who do not comply strictly with the above criteria, or who provide excessive superfluous pre-qualification material or who do not provide all information requested.

One Original and one Authenticated Copy in A4 format of the Expressions of Interest should be submitted to:

Her Britannic Majesty's Foreign and Commonwealth Office **Estate Strategy Unit** Apollo House (17th Floor) 36 Wellesley Road Croydon CRO 9 YA **United Kingdom** Attn. Mr. K. Hutchings (Project Sponsor)

To arrive not later than 12.00 noon on 28th July 2004

Any queries during the preparation of the Expression of Interest should be sent by email to the Project Manager, Gleeds; alan.turner@gleeds.co.uk



Oxfam JOB VACANCY

Oxfam GB in Yemen is looking for dynamic candidates to work in a community based health care project funded by the European Union to improve the health status in remote villages of Sayoun and Sah districts in Hadramout through strengthening district health management, community involvement, health education/promotion, quality of health services; training of health providers and midwives, rehabilitation of facilities, and community pharmacies/DRF.

Job Title: Project Coordinator for the Community- Based Health Care Project in Sayoun, Hadhramout.

Key Competencies

- University Degree in medicine, social sciences and/or development.
- Minimum of 3 years experience in district health system and community based development projects that strengthen district health management, community involvement, quality of health services, training of health providers, and rehabilitation of facilities, health education/promotion, and community pharmacies/DRF.
- Work experience with international organization is an advantage.
- Experience of managing, monitoring and coordinating all aspects of project operation; effective planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating the project, resource allocation and management, human resources management, information man agement, participatory methodologies, and the impact of activities on community groups, women, children, poor and mar-
- Excellent written and verbal communication (English and Arabic) including representation skills; report writing skills; negotiation and influencing skills (essential)
- Willingness and fitness to travel for sustained periods of time and to work at the community level.
- Knowledge and skills in computer usage
- Ability to work within a team and at an individual level (essential)

Job Title: Capacity Building Coordinator for the Community Based Health Care Project in Sayoun, Hadhramout.

Key Competencies

- University Degree in social sciences, health, development, or related field.
- An understanding of and experience in development sector.
- An understanding and sensitivity to gender and equity issues
- Preferable to have experience in district health system and community based development projects with direct hands on experience in community development and health education/promotion
- Experience in conducting and/or organizing participatory trainings and its follow up especially for health providers.
- Work experience with international organization is an advantage.
- Excellent written and verbal communication (communication in English will be an advantage) including representation skills report writing skills; negotiation and influencing skills (essential).
 - Willingness and fitness to travel for sustained periods of time and to work at the community level. Knowledge and skills in computer usage.
- Ability to work within a team and at an individual level (essential).
- Understanding of the organizational and financial procedures.

Job Title: Project Accountant – based in Sayoun, Hadramout.

Key Competencies

- Financial and accounting skills
- Ability to implement office and finance systems
- Procedural and legal knowledge on various administrative and finance functions especially pertaining to the NGO sector
- Ability to handle administrative and finance matters and work to deadlines Ability to work with others and as part of the team
- Fluency in Arabic and English and writing skills
- Knowledge and skills in computer usage
- Willingness and fitness to travel for sustained periods of time
- Willingness and eagerness to learn about organizational and financial procedures

The post-holders of the above 3 posts will be based in Sayoun, Hadramout.

Please send a copy of your CV latest by 15th July 2004 and clearly state on your covering letter the job you are applying for. Any covering letter which does not mention the job reference/title will not be considered.

The Country Program Manager, Oxfam GB Yemen P.O. Box 1045, Sana'a, Republic of

Fax no: 01 445 650 Or email: Tbagash@oxfam.org.uk

Oxfam GB is a development, relief, and campaigning organization dedicated to finding lasting solutions to poverty and suffering around the world. We believe that every human being is entitled to a life of dignity and opportunity; and we work with poor communities, local partners, volunteers, and supporters to help this become a reality



JOB VACANCY

Oxfam works with others to overcome poverty and suffering. We work in partnership with CSOs and government. Oxfam's program in Yemen has expanded which requires new areas of work with new specialization. We are looking for dynamic people to work as part of the Oxfam Sana'a team. The Staff member appointed will be based at the Sana'a office

Job Title: Policy Advisor

Key Competencies

- University degree in economics, or relevant discipline and higher education is an advantage (M.A or PhD).
- At least 3 years experience of NGO work preferably in an INGO as development professional (desirable) Relevant knowledge, experience and good understanding of development, information and advocacy work (essential)
- Experience of academic research within the area of economics (essential) Commitment to all aspects of equal opportunity and diversity and strong commitment to the aims of Oxfam's work (essen-
- Analytical thinking and ability to present difficult information to all levels of people (essential)
- Excellent written and verbal communication (English and Arabic) including representation skills; report writing skills; negotiation and influencing skills (essential)
- Able to travel within Yemen and if necessary outside Yemen. (essential)
- Good organisational skills with an ability to work under pressure and to deadlines (essential). Ability to work within a team and at an individual level (essential)
- Ability to use IT systems databases, Microsoft office (desirable)

Job Title: Campaigns Officer

Key Competencies

- University degree in social science or relevant fields.
- Proven knowledge, skills and experience in campaigning on issues for social change related to ideas, attitudes and practices and preferably in gender related issues
- Understanding and sensitivity to development issues and context Well developed management skills to support, develop and build capacity of staff and partners in campaigning
- Ability to mentor and support national staff to build local capacity
- Excellent communication skills Demonstrable creative thinking, and problem solving
- Flexibility, responsiveness and sensitivity to the needs of the local context and culture and listening and supportive atti-
- Experience of working with media and sound understanding of messaging and public positioning and adapting it to the

Please send a copy of your CV latest by 15th July 2004 and clearly state on your covering letter the job you are applying for. Any covering letter which does not mention the job reference/title will not be considered.

The Country Program Manager, Oxfam GB

Yemen P.O. Box 1045, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen Fax no: 01 445 650 Or email: melsanousi@oxfam.org.uk for Policy Officer & Campaign Advisor posts

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The lawless sheriff

By Joseph E. Stiglitz*

usually limit myself in my news-paper commentaries to my area of expertise, economics. But as an American, I am so horrified by what has happened in my country - and what my country has done to others over the past two years - that I feel I must speak out.

I believe American abuses of human rights and the canons of civilized peoples that have come to light in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Guantanamo Bay, and the more horrendous abuses that almost surely will come to light later, are not merely the act of aberrant individuals. They are the result of a Bush administration that has trampled on human rights and international law, including the Geneva conventions, and tried to undermine basic democratic protections, ever since it took office.

Sadly, torture and other atrocities do happen in war - and the Iraq war is certainly not the only time torture has been used - but I believe that the Bush administration is responsible for creating a climate in which international law and democratic processes have been disregarded. When Vice President Dick Cheney spoke at the last World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, he was asked how the administration could justify what was taking place in Guatanamo Bay, where prisoners are being kept without being charged and without counsel. Cheney's answer was jarring: he said that because the detainees were captured in Afghanistan where they had been trying to kill US troops, the rules regarding prisoners of war did not apply.

Many in the audience were shocked by his remarks, but Cheney seemingly failed to grasp how appalled his audience was. They were not concerned with legalisms, about whether, technically, the Geneva conventions did or did not apply. They were concerned about basic canons of human rights. Among the most appalled were those who had recently struggled to achieve democracy, and were continuing to fight for human rights.

The Bush administration has also trampled on citizens' basic right to know what their government is doing, refusing, for example, to disclose who was on the task force that shaped its energy policy - though one really doesn't need that information to see that it was shaped by the oil industry and for the oil industry.

When abuses occur in one area, they can quickly spread to others. For weeks the Bush administration kept the report on abuses in Iraqi prisons from the American people by pressuring CBS not to air the photographs in its possession. Similarly, it was only through the use of the Freedom of Information Act that the dramatic photographs of the coffins of US soldiers coming home were finally made public.

The American media have not

emerged unscathed. Why did CBS refuse to release information of vital concern to the public? The abuses should have been covered months ago. Amnesty International held a press conference on the topic in Baghdad in July 2003. And while the pictures and the story of Abu Ghraib ran on front pages in Europe and elsewhere, it was at first buried in many American newspapers, including leaders like The New York Times. Were they worried about offending the Bush administration?

Defenders of President Bush, Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, and the military emphasize the difficulty of the task they face in Iraq, human frailty and fallibility, and the fact that there are always a few "rotten apples." America's system of government, however, recognizes all of this, and attempts to guard against it. Had the letter and spirit of these safeguards been followed, we would not have been in this war at all, or at least not alone.

Yes, it is conceivable that Bush did not have accurate information about whether Iraq possessed weapons of mass destruction. But under the international rules that America is supposed to follow, wars should not be undertaken based on the judgment of one individual and his cabal. The judgment of the world was that the evidence was not there - and the world was right. Had Bush only gone along with the democratic processes enshrined in the UN Charter, the trauma of Iraq need not have occurred.

We know that individuals and institutions make mistakes. Such mistakes are all the more likely in times of stress. We have to put in place rules and procedures, safeguards, a system of due process, to make it more likely that justice is done; and in times of stress it is all the more important that we respect these safeguards. It is clear that the checks needed to prevent abuse in the Iraqi and Afghan prisons were not in place, and that the Bush Administration had created a climate that made such abuses more likely, if not inevitable.

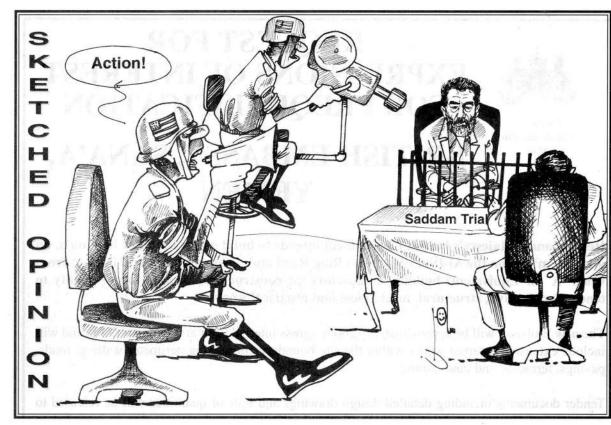
More fundamentally, something has gone wrong with the system of checks and balances in America's democracy. Congress and the press should have checked the president. The international community tried. Unfortunately, the global system of international law and governance remains too weak to prevent the determined misbehavior of the president of the world's most powerful country if he is hell bent on starting a war on his own.

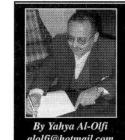
It is at moments such as these that we realize how thin a veneer our civilization may be. As statements of shared values and principles, the UN Charter, the Declaration of Human Rights, and the Geneva conventions are great achievements. Whether they have the force of law is not the point; they provide guidance for civilized behavior. Each of them was motivated by the horrific lessons of the past. Let us hope that,

emerging out of today's scandals, there will be a renewed commitment to live up to these ideals and to strengthen the institutions that were designed to enforce them.

* Joseph E. Stiglitz is Professor of Economics at Columbia University and a member of the Commission on the Social Dimensions of Globalization. He received the Nobel Prize in Economics in 2001.

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"SHAQNAH 2004"

Whom Should the government nominate as a Mufti for the Zaidi Sect of Islam!?

What goes around comes around

ocal and foreign media have been referring wrongly to Saadah insurgents as Zaidis. In fact this is a very big fallacy for they are in reality and simply Extremist Shiite Hadoists or Sayyids not Zaidis at all.

They of course claim to be Zaidis because Zaidism is a very moderate Shiite sect and serves as a good mask for them because the normal northern Yemeni citizens feel uneasy when it comes to their extremist racist beliefs. Hadaoists or Sayyids believe in TOQIAH which allows them to deceive, allege and wear many faces in order to attain their ends and thus one sees nowadays that some of them are siding with the president and others are against him.

The same thing applies on their exploitation of Zaidism to hide their true ugly malignant racist intentions towards Yemen and its people. TOQIAH was in fact copied out from Judaism and just as in the other Shiite sects and is referred to by Muslim scholars as the Israelite imitations, in Arabic simply termed as "AL-ISRAELIAAT".

True Zaidis do not believe in the Hadaoist traditions and attributions and have slight differences with their Sunni brethern (see this column at Edition 746 of Yemen Times for further historic insight)

Hadaoism is solely embraced by the Sayyids of Northern Yemen while Zaidism is embraced solely by the Northern Yemeni Highlands' tribesmen. Referring to the insurgents as Zaidis is a grave fallacy unfortunately propagated by the local opposition newspapers whose attitude regarding Sa'adah events confirmed the president's accusation in that they are merely opposing for opposition's sake and are not being insightful or objective at all.

The truth of the matter is that real Zaidis in the northern regions of Yemen are siding with the government in its efforts to quell the Hadaoist extremists and are helping to check their excessive extremism.

The Yemeni opposition's shallow reporting and ridiculous articles published about this event attest to this fact. A few days ago a Hadaoist Newspaper attacked a government official because according to the said newspaper the said official threatened to deport the Persians/Sayyids/Hadaoists/Hashemites back to their homeland wherefrom they came 1200 years back, while in fact they came prior to Islam and those referred to by the said newspaper are called the 'Tabarnists' who came from Tabaristan at the Northern part of today's Iran and their leader was Al-Hadi Yahva Bin Alhussein the founder of the Hadaoist sect of Islam and was responsible for huge massacres in Saadah where he crushed his opponents via merciless religious fanatic force and his arrival to Yemen was in answer to an invitation extended to him by the Yemeni Persians' Organization not by Arab tribesmen as wrongly alleged (vide "History of Sana'a City" for Ahmed Abdullah Al-Razi Al-Sanaani).

Hence, let us see the attitude of Zaidism and Hadoism regarding Muslim leadership. The true Zaidi Sect has now no religious figures at all and is being manipulated by Yemeni Hadaoists who are originally vehement followers of extremist Hadaoism which was founded by the so-called "Al-Hadi Yahya Bin Alhussein" who found in Yemen a fertile haven because Persians were in control. Under the guise of Zaidism people claiming prophetic descent harbor different beliefs and the normal Yemeni popular memory still refers to them as Persian descendants claiming to be Zaidis just to obtain some tribal muscle. Zaidism is embraced by Non-Sayyid Arabs of the northern highlands who are moderate and do not have an aspiration to power but are obedient followers of their local tribal

The confrontation between the republican government forces and the royal Hadaoists or Sayyids together with their deceived ignorant henchmen must serve to differentiate once and for all between Zaidism which is a very moderate sect and extremist Hadaoism which is a totally different sect because both are considerably different from each other, although both are mistakenly seen by many as one dogma because Hadaoists wilily hide behind Zaidism in order to be accepted and this makes it easier for them to disseminate their poisonous ideas. Actually, true Zaidis do not claim power or leadership of the Muslim citizenry.

The Zaidi sect was termed a Shiite sect only because it referred to the preference of a Hashemite compared to a normal citizen with regard to leadership, whilst Hadaoism insists categorically that the leadership of the Muslims must be given exclusively to a qualified Hashemite. Prominent Scholars of Zaidism converted to Sunni Islam when they saw the Imams were intermingling it with the Hadaoist version (like the prominent Al-Showkani and Ibn Al-Amir Al-Sanani).

This is why Al-Houthi the self-proclaimed Imam attacks pure Zaidism. It is worth mentioning that Most Muslims whether in Yemen or abroad are Sunni Muslims apart from disparate Shiite minorities here and there and who are in their turn subdivided into more than eleven sects. In fact many Shiite sects have become obsolete vide Al-Hoor Al-Aeen by Nashwan the Himyarite.

An Arab proverb says "A Bad Thing Might Lead to a Good Thing". What happened in Sadah reminds us vividly about an ongoing YEMENI CHRONIC DISEASE which must be remedied sooner rather than later because as the British say what goes around comes around. It should be remembered that Yemen prior to Islam was under Persian occupation.

The Persian ruler was none other than the notoriously wily famous Bathan. The same Bathan was ordered by Chosroe the Persian Emperor at the time to arrest prophet Mohammed and send him to Persia i.e. Iran so as to punish him due to a message sent by prophet Mohammed to Chosroe ordering him to discard Zoroastrianism a religion embraced by ancient Iranians during the 6th Century

Bathan the Persian Occupation ruler of Yemen sent an army to arrest prophet Mohammed and according to Arab Historians, the Persians were persuaded to embrace Islam. Thus, prophet Mohammed sanctioned his new Persian convertees as rightful rulers of Yemen. Yemenis earlier were either Christian or Jewish and it is because of their disputes Ethiopians came to help the Christians only to be evicted by the Persians who came for their own interests under the guise of liberating Yemen from black Ethiopians. Yemenis seeing that the Persian occupation forces have discarded Zoroastrianism and are now following an Arab prophet thought it over and gradually decided to convert to Islam mainly after the start of Islamic lucrative forays against Byzantine and Persian held territories. In order to get rid of Persian pressure and oppression at home the majority of Yemeni tribes left Yemen to invade Iraq. Persia . Northern Africa etc. and thus instead of being ruled by foreigners they became themselves rulers of Persia prop-

The question here, is who were left behind? The simple answer is, Arab weaklings, Yemenized Ethiopians, enslaved defeated Ethiopian soldiers and the Persian nobles, rulers and soldiers (Savaris) who arrived in Yemen a few decades before the advent of Islam.

It must be remembered that Persians prior to their invasion of Yemen at the invitation of Ben Dhi Yazin, a Yemeni Jewish Noble had their preconditions and one of those conditions insolently provided that there ought to be no marriage held between a Yemenite man and a Persian woman whilst Persian men were allowed to marry Yemeni women if they so wished.

This was in fact meant to maintain their Persian blue blood from mixing with the indigenous population and most importantly to keep wealth amongst them, a thing ironically practiced until this day.

Persians were proud of being who they were until the Barmakides were over-thrown in Baghdad by the Muslim Caliph Harun Alrasheed. Harun Alrasheed knew that Persians had the upper hand in Yemen. Hence he decided to send one of his lieutenants as a governor of Yemen.

The new governor was a Yemenite named Maan Bin Zayidah Al-Shaibani who is still extremely hated by Yemeni Hadoists or Sayyids until this very day. This governor having participated in crushing Persian power in Baghdad was so happy to crush Persian power in Yemen, which he did by depriving the Persian Nobility of Yemen from their

The Normal Yemeni Persian citizenry fearing for their livelihoods changed their lineage from Persian to Arab Blue Blood i.e. Hashemites. Those whose belongings were usurped by Ma'an had to use their linguistic skills in order to praise people whereby they gained their daily bread and were termed by Yemenis as Dhu Sha'an (i.e. people who were very important and now are no more), the word was later modified to Dooshaan just as the word Akhdam is used to refer to enslaved defeated Ethiopian Nilotic and Omiotic

Yemeni Persians turned Hashemites seized power many times and their last tenure was ceased due to the revolution, which broke out on September 26th, 1962 . The September 26th revolution put an

end to the dangerous subjugation and oppression of the Yemeni people, to the extent that Yemenites were on their way to become extinct if it was not for the courageous martyrs who sacrificed their lives in order set Yemen free from their terrible yoke, and whose ideals we should emulate.

Becoming Hashemites the Yemeni Persians embraced the sermons and teachings of the Shiites and modified their own version, which guarantees them the right to power and wealth as well as bringing the common Yemeni people into subjection. Normal Yemenis had to bow and kiss the knees of the Hadaoists whenever they passed by or descended off camel and horsebacks in a pathetic humiliating forced respect.

Following revolution Persians/Sayvids/Hadaoists/Hashemites returned gradually to official positions and were a bit kept under check by the subsequent Republican Unfortunately, president Ali Abdullah Saleh due to his known flexibility allowed them to practice their rites and assume sensitive positions unbarred (including PSO and other sensitive organs) and thus they have exploited the situation by usurping public money and defaming the republic and the revolution and are still the most consistently coherent antiestablishment power in the country because of their being based on a theological Big Lie.

They fervently believe that they are godly sent and are above all. Current rulers should teach them true history in order to cease their continued damage against themselves and the whole nation because if they are left as they are now they are like a maniac damaging himself and the others. It is the hope that there is still left a chance to teach them who they are and what they ought to be.

The bell has rung and the danger is apparent and we have to decide whether we would like to be slaves again or not. Our government should appoint exclusively non-Sayyid Zaidis as Muftis of Zaidism not Hadaoist Sayyids disguising as Zaidis while real and true Zaidism is 100% innocent from them so as to ensure real impartiality.

فيلا للبيع أو الإيجار

فيلا للبيع أو الإيجار في مدينة عدن – مديرية البريقة، كود النمر، مكونة من ٣ أدوار ونصف. الدور الأول غرفتين وصالة ومجلس عربي وحمام. الدور الثاني من ٣ غرف وصالة كبيرة وحمامين ومطبخ. الدور الثالث من ٤ غرف وصالة كبيرة وحمامين ومطبخ، إضافة إلى حوش وجراش للسيارات.





YHOC & JHOC



honor 41 outstanding achievers

Achievement Award by their respective department managers and selected by the General Manager and an award committee.

n Sunday, May 23, 2004, Yemen Hunt Oil Company (YHOC) and Jannah Hunt Oil Company (JHOC) held an Outstanding Achievement Award Luncheon at the Tai Sheba Hotel in conjunction with the Yemen Labor Day Holiday. During this luncheon. YHOC and JHOC recognized 41 employees who demonstrated outstanding performance and achievement during the past year. This special recognition program honored employees in three different categories: Outstanding Achievement Award, Special Achievement Award and YHOC's and JHOC's General Manager's Award. Employees were nominated for the Outstanding

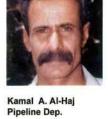






Accounting Dep.





presented, with each recipient receiving a cash bonus and a recognizing his selection. certificate recognizing her / his selection.

performance considerations:

Leadership ability.

Initiative / Creativity.

Dependability / Reliability

Employees were selected for these awards on the following

Contribution to the overall success of YHOC and JHOC.

In addition to the Outstanding Achievement Award recipients, two other employees were chosen by YHOC's Vice President and General Manager, Wyndell Caviness, to receive Special Achievement Awards. These employees are:

Eng/ Mohammed Ali Al-Tholaya **Production Supervisor**

Eng/ Salem Mohammed Kaiti **Plant Supervisor**



Ali Haider al-Aswadi



Somaia A. Bahubish Administration Dep.





Yemen Hunt's General Manager's Special Recognition Award win-

ners Eng. Khaled Ahmed Amer with Mr. Caviness & Mr. Al-Khader

Jannah Hunt's General Manager's Special Recognition Award winner Eng. Kamaladean Bazil, Special Achievement Award winner Mr. Al-Mawri, Mr. Kendrick & Mr. Shalamesh

On the other hand, one employee was chosen by YHOC's Vice President and General Manager Wyndell Caviness, to receive the General Manager Special Recognition Award.

This award was given to recognize the employee who best exemplifies the performance criteria mentioned above. A total of 36 Outstanding Achievement Awards were The recipient was given a special certificate and cash award

> Recipient of 2004 YHOC's General Manager's Special Recognition Award is:

Eng/ Khaled Ahmed Amer Deputy Exploration & Production Manager

In addition to the Outstanding Achievement Award recipients, one employee was chosen by JHOC's General Manager, Kerry Kendrick, to receive the Special Achievement Award. This employee is:

Eng/ Saleh Mohammed Al-Mawri

Senior Production Engineer

On the other hand one employee was chosen by JHOC's General Manager, Kerry Kendrick to receive the JHOC's General Manager's Special Recognition Award. This Award was given to recognize the employee who best exemplifies the performance criteria mentioned above. The recipient was given a special certificate and cash award to recognize his selection.

Recipient of 2004 JHOC's General Manager Special

Eng/ Kamaladean Hussein Bazil Lead Mechanic

YHOC and JHOC are very pleased to recognize these exemplary employees for their outstanding performance and contribution to the success of the company.

At the ceremony held on the occasion, Mr. Mohammed Al-Fasali, Deputy Minister of Labor for the Workforce Sector, delivered a speech thanking the two companies for awarding their distinctive employees periodically. He said legislations adopted in Yemen conform to Arab and international labor conventions

The awarding crowns the official and institutional concern about the worker.

Dr. Mohammed Moqbil, GM of Yemenization at the Ministry of Oil & Minerals, praised the companies' efforts to replace foreigners with Yemeni nationals, at a rate of 85% in high administrative posts, and 90% in some technical posts.

He praised the annual tradition of the two companies to award their workers.

Thabet Abbas, of the Petroleum Exploration and Production Authority, said awarding plays as an incentive to prompt workers to do better "It will yield more production," he

Mr. Caviness and Mr. Kendrick also gave speeches at the occasion to congratulate this year's achievers.

After the awards ceremony, Abdullah Mohsein Shalamesh, Deputy General Manager of Jannah Hunt Oil Company, spoke about how the awarding of workers will be reflected in the work quality.

"We award groups of our distinguished employees annually This year awarding coincides with the 14th Anniversary of Unification Day. This group is a symbol of national unification because it includes employees from different parts of the country." he said.

He claimed that the Yemenization rate in his company is the highest, in comparison to all oil companies working in Yemen, reaching 92%. "In the field, most technical tasks are generally done quite well by Yemenis." he added.

Khaled Ali Ahmad Al-Khader, Deputy General Manager of Yemen Hunt Oil Company, said: "I want to congratulate all the performers today. Our company recognizes all the distinguished employees on a yearly basis.

We are proud of all our employees who always contribute to the overall success of Yemen Hunt Oil Company. Yemenzation is one of our priorities which we review constantly keeping in mind the safety and integrity of our facilities.

I'm proud to say that 90% of our total work force has been Yemenized. The high percentage indicate that we train and qualify Yemeni employees to reach the proficiency level to meet the company's expectations.

Once again congratulations to all our outstanding employees."



Yemen Hunt's Special Achievement Award winners Mohammd Al-Tholaya, Salem Kaiti, and Special Recognition Award winner Eng. Khaled A. Amer with Mr. Caviness and Mr. Al-Khader



Omima A. Al-Zagheer





Abdulla S.Al-Beidhani





Abdul Elah A. Al-Haj



Kosson A. Al-Kumairi Drilling Dep.





Qaid Ali Muhsin Prod. Operation Dep.







Salim Nasser Al-Amri



Fahmi Moh'd A. Waza

Saleh Ali Saud Prod. Operation Dep.





Nabil Ali Abdo Saeed









Zayed Ahmed Roban Prod. Operation Dep.





Abdul Aziz S. Al-Sharafi

Prod. Operation Dep



Nasser Hassan Haider





Dr. Ramakanta Sahu Associate Professor College of Education, Mahweet ramakantasahu@yahoo.com Tel: (01) 465396 Mobile: 73889013 P. O. Box 14533, Sana'a

Situations and Expressions (68) Friendship Day (IV)

lessed is the man who enjoys the privilege of the company of good and honest friends. Verily, one is hallowed to have the august association of friends who love to give their all without any expectation of a return.

- · Friend! You are my spirit-lifting, joy-bringing, problem-solving, gift-giving, heart-mending, lovesending, soul-searching, laughter-sharing, storytelling, fun-seeking, merry-making, forever kind friend who means the most to me!
- Our companionship, dear friend, gives me the comfort of knowing that I can always rely upon you. And it's because of your support and you by my side that my life is a whole lot brighter and happier, too. It gives me a feeling that someone is there for me forever. True friends like us don't always need a lot of words to stay close. There's a silent communication always taking place within our minds and hearts... my friend, no matter how far apart we are, we can stay close with few words, as long as there is love in our hearts for each other.
- A friend enriches life with the most beautiful joys. With you, dear friend, simple joys of life become special and are kept dear to the heart... I feel happy to share my dreams with you and contented to find that they'll surely come true if I'm with you. Lots
- Our friendship means the world to me. Surely, there are a lot of people in our lives who we care about and spend times with; but when it comes down to what's important, when we really need someone to count on, you're the first person I think of and rely on, too... You're there without question, any judgment and without any condition. You're what a friend ought to be. Thank you so much for being

II. How to Say it Correctly

- Correct errors, if any, in the following sentences Ahmed Azzan is the runner whom I think will win.
- Gloria was the star who the crowds flocked to see. 3. I have seen the traveling arrangements, and you and
- us are starting at different times.
- The height of the building is 40 meters high.
- The rainfall of Cherapunji in India is wetter than that of any other place.

Suggested answers to last week's questions

- 1. They are twins, but they are not at all like each other.
- Have you seen any of those four boys? 3. Richard was beaten in the final because Tom had
- trained harder than he.
- In the end it was I who started the problem.
- 5. Politicians forget that it is we voters who have to

III. Increase Your Word Power

- (A) How to express it in one word Pleasant and easy to talk to.
- Be engaged to marry.

Companion

Corsage

7/4

- Project for planting large areas with trees.
- 4. Business to be discussed at a meeting. 5. Person employed to find suspected criminals.

Suggested answers to last week's questions

- Something that exists or moves through air: aerial
- other gases) in motion: aerodynamics (n)
- Science of aviation: aeronautics (n) 4. Person who claims to have great love for and understanding of what is beautiful in nature:
- 5. Study of the cause of a disease: aetiology/etiology

(B) Common terms and their origin Give the source of origin and meaning of the

1. pamphlet 4. parable

2. panegyric 3. pantomime 5. paradigm

Suggested answers to last week's questions

- orientalism (a term pertaining to the Orient as described, defined, produced and, in a sense, 'invented' by Europe and the West.
- orismology (Gk 'definition of knowledge'): The explanation of technical terms.
- ottava rima (It. 'eighth rhyme'): An eight-line iambic stanza rhyming abababce.
- oxymoron (Gk. 'pointedly foolish'): A figure of speech which combines incongruous and apparently contradictory words and meanings for a special effect. Ex. 'I like a smuggler. He is the only honest thief' (Lamb).
- palaeography (Gk. 'ancient writing'): The study of and the art of deciphering manuscripts, inscriptions

(C) Words commonly confused Bring out differences in meaning of the following

- pairs of words ghastly, ghostly
- compulsion, obligation
- conscious, conscientious handsome beautiful
- choir, coir

Suggested answers to last week's questions

- respectable (adj) (person of good character and fair social position): He may be poor, but is certainly
 - respectful (adj) (showing respect to): They stood at a respectful distance from the President.
- re-dress (vt) (put on clothes again): This wound needs to be re-dressed every alternate day. redress (vt) (set a wrong right again): You should confess and redress your errors.
- ostensible (adj) (put forward a reason to hide the real reason): He came here with the ostensible objective of collecting secret information.
- ostentatious (adj) (displaying wealth, learning, skill, etc.): Ostentatious arrangements were made for the marriage reception.
- honorary (adj) (degree or rank conferred as an honor): An honorary doctoral degree was conferred on the President.
- honorable (adj) (possessing or showing the principles of honor): The society has become so polluted that honorable men are rare.
- gracious (adj) (pleasant, kind; agreeable): We are grateful to you for your gracious presence. graceful (adj) (having or showing grace): She is a graceful dancer.

(D) Idioms and phrases

Use the following phrases in illustrative sentences

- in the soup
- a bone of contention
- cry one's eye out
- a dark horse let the cat out of the bag

Suggested answers to last week's questions

- the die is cast (something has been done which makes the future inevitable): He has sent in his resignation and so the die is cast.
- be with someone in spirit (to be thinking of someone, although not actually present in person): I am unable to attend your wedding ceremony, but I'll be with you in spirit.
- 2. Science dealing with the forces exerted by air (or 3. put two and two together (to work out something): He worked very hard and finally put
 - two and two together. loom large (to be about to happen and so to be very important): We have to work hard because the final
 - exam is looming large.
 - have other fish to fry (to have something else to do): My friend wanted me to accompany him to the party, but I have other fish to fry - I have to visit my sick relative in the hospital.

IV. Grammar and Composition

Complete the following sentences with a suitable form of 'having something done'.

- That's a nice photo of you. When (you/it/take)
- These clothes are very dirty. Do you know where (I/can/them/dry-clean)
- I think your car needs a bit of attention. When was the last time (you/it/service)
- Their house will be much warmer this winter
- because (they/central heating/install) 5. He couldn't eat properly because (he/his back teeth/

Suggested answers to last week's questions

- 1. Students were so enthusiastic to organize the picnic that the Dean could not refuse them.
- It was such an expensive car that we couldn't afford to buy it.
- The rent of the house was so high that I was forced to look for a cheaper one.
- It was such a crowded city that I felt claustrophobic.
- The football players were so good that they scored an easy victory.
- The coffee was so strong that no one liked it.
- It was such a long journey that we got extremely
- They were such naughty children that all the
- neighbors complained against them. The film star was so talented that he bagged the
- best actor prize for three years in a row.
- 10. The company was so successful that it is going to open two new units soon.

(B) Composition

Expand the central idea contained in the maxim 71: IF WISHES WERE HORSES, BEGGARS COULD RIDE THEM

Suggested answers to last week's questions The Cultural Attache Majid Al Aliee

Indian Embassy Djibouti Street Sana'a

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Dear Mr. Krishna Kumar,

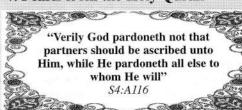
I am writing to apply for the position of Public Affairs Associate which was advertised last week in the Yemen Times.

Although I am presently employed by a non-profit making organization, it has always been my intention to work in an embassy. I would particularly welcome the chance to work for your organization and as you will notice on my enclosed CV, the job you are offering matches both my personal and professional interests. My work experience has familiarized me with many of the challenges involved in public relations today. I am sure that this, together with my understanding of the needs and expectations of your organization, would be extremely relevant to the position. Moreover, I am fluent in English and would definitely enjoy working in a professional environment.

I would be pleased to discuss my CV with you in more detail at an interview. In the meantime, please do not hesitate to contact me if you require further information. I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours Sincerely Majid Al-Aliee

V. Pearls from the Holy Quran



VI. Food for Thought

"What the superior man seeks is in himself; what the small man seeks is in others." -Confucius

July 4, 2004

Solution: 11 letters

Comparative Literature: A current perspective

By Dr. Smita das Mohanty* smitamohanty2003@yahoo.com

erdinand Brunetiere has said - "We do not know ourselves when we know only ourselves". It emphasizes the importance of knowing others which leads to cultural integration. Cultural integration across nations is not an easy task because it is not confined only to reading books and acquiring knowledge. It emphasizes the liberalization of mind and intellectual taste. So, we need to study things from a variety of perspectives. In fact, comparative literature subsumes an integration of premises like tolerance, humanism, peaceful coexistence, positive attitude, and above all universalization and globalization.

On 11th December 2003, the Yemen Times editorial "Yemen's youth: a glimmer of hope" states what should be the duty of Yemeni students to put Yemen on the path of prosperity, progress, and a better future. The editor has quoted a few lines from the www.ysaa.org (Yemen Students' Association Abroad) which highlights lack of education, widespread poverty among the people as potential causes leading to backwardness of Yemen and underscores the importance of a "sense of responsibility of Yemeni students to help Yemen get out of its stagnancies, to move on to achieve a better tomorrow".

What is relevant to our discussion is that there is an abiding need for a proper utilization of knowledge and skill to know others' cultures and the diversions and differences between them. By doing so one can see the world as a multicultural unit and this is how the cultural integration can be achieved in this world.

A study of the world literature aims at expansion of knowledge, taste, aesthetic sense, and innovation of ideas. Cultural rigidity makes research activities narrow, unsuccessful and confines them within a boundary. While dealing with one's own patterns of life one should reflect on the qualities like tolerance, brotherhood, humanism to make his/her culture stronger. With such cultural values and behaviors one can cross the boundary and accommodate oneself in different social and cultural patterns of life. Analyzing cultural relativism in the book Issues in General and Comparative Literature (1987), Douwe W. Fokkema has connected it with the statement of human rights emphasizing the fact that the declaration of human right should "do more than just phrase respect for the individual as an individual".

A Comparitist's job is to convince his students that, while studying books written in different languages and about different cultures, one has to see things with impartial eyes and a liberal temperament. According to Henry Remak "Comparative Literature is a study of literature beyond the confines of one's particular country, and the study of the relationships between literature on the one hand and other areas of knowledge and beliefs on the other". If comparative literature is concerned with the studies beyond the boundaries of countries and is based on relationships, then it has definitely to be a multilingual study based on cultural inte-

It should be mentioned here that translation of great works from other languages is a precondition for comparative literature studies. Of course, translation studies have been developing as a discipline on its own right, comprising the fundamental aspects of comparative cultural history and cultural change. It can be regarded as the first step for the students to do research in comparative literature. The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, in this regard, argues not for a national equivalence between systems, but for multilingual and multicultural systems. This process can be successful on the availability of translations and it has become easy now-a-days by international marketing of books. Translation of Arabic books into English and other languages and vice-versa should occu-

py a major place in such an endeavor. As an interdisciplinary field of study, comparative literature includes not only literature, but also arts, religion, sociology, anthropology, history, political science, etc. which deal with other ways of human expression. To find out the similarities in human experiences and expressions should be the major research area.

In order to promote comparative literature in Yemeni universities the first step is to make it an integral part in the course of study of English, Arabic, French languages and literature, etc. The future of comparative literature in Yemen is in the hands of those scholars who have research interest and capability to establish inter-cultural relationships along with a flair for better innovations in this globalized world.

Initial reading list:

- Bassnett, Sussan, 1993. Comparative Literature: A Critical Introduction. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Clements, Robert J. 1978. Comparative Literature as Academic Discipline. New York: The Modern Language Association of America.
- Dev, Amiya 1984, The Idea of Comparative Literature, Calcutta: Papyrus
- Fokkema, Douwe W. 1987. Issues in General and Comparative Literature, Calcutta: Papyrus.
- Remak, Henry. 1961. Comparative Literature, Its Definition and Function in Comparative Literature: Method Perspective. Ed by Newton Stalknecht and Horst Frenz. Carbondale: Southern Illinois Press.
- Whorf, B.L. 1965. Language, Thought and Reality. Cambridge, Mass: MIT Press

Journals:

Comparative Literature Comparative Literature Studies Jadavpur Journal of Comparative Literature.

*The author has done post-doctoral research in comparative literature at the Dept. of Comparative Studies, Telugu University, Hyderabad, India. c/o Dr. P. Mohanty Professor, Dept. of English Thamar University, Thamar

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by DAVID OUELLET

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YDF gives farewell ceremony to outgoing British Ambassador

Yemeni Development Foundation, a British-based NGO working on poverty alleviation, women's empowerment, capacity building of Yemeni CBOs and policy influence in the Republic of Yemen held an award giving ceremony and farewell reception for H.E Ambassador Frances Guy.

The reception was well attended by community leaders, prominent figures in government, diplomats, politicians, business leaders and media representatives.

The event came at a time when YDF just launched its eighth project in the country which focuses on vocational training and health services and awareness provision. this project is based in



Hadibo, Socotra island and is cofinanced by the British embassy in Sana'a.

In his speech Dr. Almasyabi, Founder and Chief Executive of YDF highlighted

the outstanding and remarkable devotion the ambassador has shown over the years of her term of office, urging all other diplomats and government staff in this country to take as a role model.

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Dr.Almasyabi added that the support and close participation of the ambassador in YDF's programs in Yemen encouraged YDF to expand its programs to cover a wide-range of services users to underprivileged services users, most of which are women.

In her speech, the ambassador indicated that YDF combines its Britishbase and skills with its awareness of this country's needs and complexities and that YDF forms a solid bridge between the United Kingdom and the Yemen. Ambassador Guy added that it has had her pleasure to be involved and supportive of YDF and that it is an organization of commitment and hard work.

A blind lady from a local organization spoke of the ambassador's support and expressed admiration for her genuine sympathy and cooperation with all segments of the Yemeni society.

The ambassador was presented with a plaque, praising her endeavors, efforts and hard work during her service in the Yemen, by the Directors of YDF. In return, she presented YDF CEO with a portrait of HM Queen Elizabeth.

Other CBO leaders presented

Other CBO leaders presented ambassador with symbolic gifts of Yemen and wishes for good future.
The event gave YDF, other Yemeni

The event gave YDF, other Yemeni CBOs and other guests a rare opportunity to express their gratitude to an exemplary diplomat.









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