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Limburg Suspects Allege being Interrogated by US Investigators

BY MOHAMMED AL-QADHI YEMEN TIMES STAFF

The suspected terrorists on trial on charges of blowing up the French oil tanker ëLimburg' and operating other terrorist attacks claimed on Saturday that they were interrogated by US investigators. Fawaz al-Rabee, the leading member of the group, said he and his friends were interrogated by the US investigators

The Yemeni government repeatedly said that the US investigators can not interrogate the suspects directly and that they can just hand over their questions to their Yemeni counterparts, who would obtain replies from the suspects.

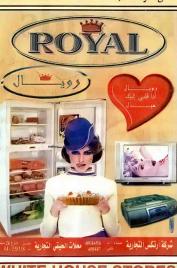
ìThey have threatened to take me to Guantanamo or do the same thing they did with al-Harithi or even make the Saturday.

several bombings in Sana'a, killing one soldier and plotting to blow up the US, UK. French, German and Cuban embassies in Sana'a as well as plotting to kill the US ambassador to Yemen, Edmund Hull.

The suspected terrorists who appeared heedless of the trial procedures, yelling ideath to the USi and hailing for Osama bin Laden, demanded again that they should be transferred from the prison of the Political Security Organization (PSO) to the central prison. However, the prosecutor refused their request for security reasons. The al-Qaida suspects claimed they were beaten up and harassed and are being treated in an inhuman way. Yemen Times learnt that the advocates who attended the last three sessions faced pressure from their colleagues who withdrew from the trial because of the reluc-



Terror suspects stand trail





Al-Shoura editor

YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Shoura newspaper Abdulkarim al-Khaiwani had Sunday appeared before appeals prosecution at the capital secretariat to look into a law suit raised by the ministry of information against the newspaper. Details of the complaint were not disclosed by the press and publications prosecution that had summoned Mr al-Khaiwani last Saturday and his lawyer had attended instead.







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Local News



In Brief

Parliament recommends withdrawal of Balta company feeding bottles

The Yemeni parliament during its session on Tuesday July 13 recommended that the government withdraw medical injection feeding bottles, manufactured by Balta Company and distributed to various authorities, because they do not meet the required specifications

Agreement to support elementary education development program

Tuesday, July 13, Paris- An agree ment was signed at the conclusion of the talks between Yemen and various development partners.

The US\$120 million agreement consists of US\$65 million as a loan from the International Development Agency (IDA), US\$48 million in donations from the Dutch and British governments and the remaining UD\$7 million to be met by the Yemeni government.

The agreement aims at supporting the elementary education development program through increasing the number of enrolled students, especially females, and building the corporation structure of the Ministry of Education.

Public Electricity Corporation and technical problems

The Public Electricity Corporation is currently undertaking technical maintenance at several power stations to overcome technical problems, with the aim of improving and enhancing the performance of the electricity network The Public Electricity Corporation hopes the works will lead to an increase in current capacity of 3.5%. The maintenance works includes Ras Katneeb, Al-Haswah and Al-Mansourah power stations

Public works officials before COCA

A number of workers at the Public Works Office in Taiz were transferred last week to the office of the Central Organization for Control and Audit (COCA) on charges of plundering public funds, related to their alleged submission of a falsified report to the director of the Public Works Office, Mr.

Najeeb Al-Hemyary. It is worth mentioning that the local council's leadership is not satisfied with the recent return of the director to his office because of his interference with work of the local councils

Medical Exhibition HODIEDAH BUREAU

Yemen Economical Corporation organizes during the period 17-22 July Hodiedah Medicine and Medical Equipments Exhibition. The exhibition will take place under the auspices of Hodiedah governor, Mohammed Saleh Shamla'an, with the cooperation of the Ministry of Health, medical doctors and pharmacists, Hodiedah University and Yemen Drugs Company. A number of symposiums and lectures will be held during the exhibition days.

Political Security Apparatus detains 4 of Liberation Party

The minister of human rights, Ms. Amat Al-Aleem Al-Sowah, has sent a letter to the Political Security Apparatus in Amran Governorate, appertaining to the detention of four members of the Liberation Party. The four are being detained without any legal grounds. The minister demanded their immedi-

Cabinet approves by-law Ministry of Water and Environment

The Council of Ministers during its regular session on Tuesday July 13 chaired by the prime minister, Mr. Ba Jamal, approved the by-law of the Ministry of Water and Environment.

The by-law aims at enhancing and strengthening the ministry's role in the development of water resources and at

Seminar on juveniles' rights

The Ministry of Human Rights with the cooperation of the Swedish Radda Barnen Organization organized a seminar on Saturday July 17 in Sana'a concerning the legal and social rights of juveniles.

The seminar, involving 40 trainees working at social care centers (juvenile homes) in Taiz, Aden, Ibb, Hodiedah and Sana'a Secretariat aimed at acquainting the trainees with the legal and social rights of juvenile children, and how to protect, teach and deal with them appropriately.

increasing strategic planning, international cooperation and activating coordination with other related authorities. At the same time, the by-law takes into consideration measures to prevent the pollution of the environment and to rationalize, to protect, and to conserve the natural resources.

Yemen Consultant House holds seminar

The Yemen Consultant House held during the period 10-14 July in Sana'a a "Meetings Management" program involving a number of directors and employees from the public and private sectors.

Dr. Abdulhadi Al-Hamadani acquainted the participants with the preparation and organizational methods of meetings, how to administer a meeting and how to use and exploit meetings effectively.

It is worth mentioning that the Consultant House was founded in 1984 and has been conducting training programs and seminars since then.

'Sana'a, the civilization and history' seminar

Sana'a Governorate organized on Wednesday July 14 a scientific seminar under the title, "Sana'a, the civilization and history", as part of the ongoing activities on the occasion of celebrating Sana'a, the Arab Cultural Capital.

A number of academics and specialists reviewed scientific, cultural and historical testimonies that Sana'a was famous throughout ancient and modern

Training course for girls

By FAHMIA AL-FOTIH FOR THE YEMEN TIMES

Under the minister of youth and sport, Mr. Abdualrahman Al-Akwa'a, the General Department of Women concluded last week a workshop about physical education that took place at the Higher Institute for Physical Education.

The training course is one the activities to support and spread women's sport concepts. The Ministry of Youth and Sport has started to take bold and gradual steps in that field.

Al-Akwa'a addressed the trainees "We want more training courses to promote sport among Yemeni women. The sports should be suitable for women and should be within our traditions and customs'

He also promised to build a special hall for girls in which they will find the opportunity to practice all kind sport. Nora Alawi Al-Jerwi, the generalrecent archeological field survey conducted in a number of provinces of the governorate The seminar aimed at acquainting

history, which was clearly shown in the

the public with their history, founded by our pioneering ancestors who also contributed immensely in the dissemination of knowledge and sciences to distant countries.

in physical education

manager of the women's department, commented, "This workshop for girls has lasted from 3-9 July. Today we have the closing ceremony in which the coach will evaluate the training course. The aim of the training course is to raise the capabilities of the participants in physical education. The General Department for Women along with the Olympic Committee conducts a lot of similar workshops in different governorates'

> The Algerian coach, Sarah Al-Bakeri, said, "There were 40 female participants from different governorates. I felt that the participants have benefited a lot from the workshop that varied between practical and theoretical study. This is the beginning of the beginning for Yemeni women's sport, which will certainly raise the level of the women's sport in future."

> She further said "Women really need such training courses to develop physical education in schools'

YJS hosts Minister of Human Rights This ring comes as part of the open

Monday, July 19- The Yemeni Journalists Syndicate holds a discussion ring at the syndicate's building to discuss legislation regulating to the press profession.

The minister of human rights, Ms. Amat Al-Aleem Al-Sosowah, is expected to deliver a lecture related to this subject.

Children's Parliament reconvenes July 17-21

The Children's Parliament will reconvene for its second session during 17-21 July. The meetings, held under the slogan "Reducing Child Labour" will including workshops on how to administer sessions with the participation of Children's Parliament members from all governorates of the republic.

Ministers concerned with child

Information Training and Integration Institute organizes lecture

The Information Training and Integration Institute organized on Monday July 11 as part of its open-day activities a lecture under the title "Information and Human Rights". The lecture was delivered by Ms. Amt Al-Aleem Al-Soswah, minister of human rights.

She pointed out that there could not be talk about human rights separately from the freedom of the media organizations. She emphasized the importance of reconsidering the definition of

Stop removing bookstands

TAIZ BUREAU

It is regarded that Taiz city is considered at the national level as the Yemeni cultural capital just as Sana'a city is currently dubbed as the Arab Cultural Capital 2004. But recently, an illadvised decision was made to remove Taiz central bookstand situated at

Tahreer street. It is a gathering place for intellectuals and readers of newspapers and magazines. It is considered the culture meeting center for a large number of journalists, writers, sports fans, artists and students. Removing this bookstand means eradicating an historic monument that has been there for almost 30 years. The decision to remove must be

reconsidered and the decision is left to Judge Ahmed Abdullah Al-Hujry, Mayor of Taiz who is known for his efforts to confront such inappropriate actions by authorities that aim at tarnishing the city's cultural heritage. If it has to be altered, it could be moved inward a little so that it would still be there.



2004, which aim at involving all members of the press family and opinion leaders, lawyers and advocates and all the intellectuals and activists at civic society organizations concerned with civil liberties.

izations, will attend some of the ses-

dispatch recommendations to the Council of Ministers to study and to react to them accordingly.

what the media organizations, official and private or political party affiliated are, since as it is noticeable when encountering a crisis, the crisis is treated in the media organizations in a way that exacerbates the crisis and not in a

more rational way, especially when crisis is related to social peace. The minister added that the media organizations should handle critical issues through methods that help them develop and become more professional and reliable.

labour, with the presence of several representatives of international organsions in order to shed light on what the government is undertaking to combat the phenomenon of child labour. The Children's Parliament will then

'Readers' Voice" a popular program activities that the syndicate is way for our readers to organizing until the end of August interact with us. This is your opportunity to have a say on world and local affairs. This edition's question:

Do you think that the

Readers'

Voice

Yemen Times features

recent Yemeni government decision of granting entry visas at Sana'a **International Airport could** boost tourism in Yemen? • Yes, I think this is a very good facility boosting tourism. • No, I don't think this is enough

last edition's question:

Would security measures alone be able to solve the problem of child trafficking?

- No, I don't think so, all society forces have to join their efforts 74%
- Yes, I think so if such measure are more intensive 21%

I don't have an idea 5% Go to our website at:

yementimes.com/#poll and have your voice heard!

ate release

Cracks at homes at White Mountain TAIZ BUREAU

The landslides that happened last week at the White Mountain in "Al-Qadhi" valley as a result of the heavy rains constitute a major concern and threat to many residents in the area. The landslides caused cracks to many homes and worries for residents that their homes would collapse over their heads.

The residents have requested govemment assistance and demanded that a field team should be dispatched to the area in order to assess the situation.



Minister of Youth and Sport Al-Akwa'a patronizes physical training course



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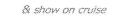
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Sunday	Departure from MARMARIS at 18:00 hours for ANTALAYA	
Monday	Arrival ANTALAYA 08:00 hours evening departure ANTALAYA at 19:00 hours for BEIRUT	
Tuesday	Arrival BEIRUT at 20:00 hours	
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Community

Hope for the tourism sector SANAA UNTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

By PETER WILLEMS YEMEN TIMES STAFF

YEMEN

he Yemeni government recently made a move that might help boost the tourism industry in the future. Effective at the beginning of this month, travelers from over 30 countries - including nations in Europe, North America, the Far East and the Gulf - can now get a visa entering Yemen at Sana'a International Airport or other places of entry

"This was a good step taken by the government," said Brid Beeler, Marketing Manager at Universal Group. "It shows that the government feels more confident about security.'

Since the war on terror began after attacks in the United States on September 11, 2001, the government has placed a number of restrictions on tourists. To visit Yemen, for example, travelers needed to join a tourist group or come for business and get a visa at embassies abroad. The new change will make it easier for visitors to come and might encourage them to tour the country.

The government also considers making it easier for foreigners to get around inside the country. To visit a number of areas, tourists must get permission, are escorted by Yemeni police and are stopped at many checkpoints along the

According to Taha Al-Mahbashi, executive director at the Tourism Promotion Board, tight security for foreigners can backfire on the way they view Yemen.

"We surveyed 150 tourists, and they commented that they don't feel safe with so many checkpoints and escorts," said Al-Mahbashi. "They feel that there is danger, and the fear among tourists goes up instead of down."

Al-Mahbashi said that the Tourism Promotion Board is trying to encourage

ment was published in the official media. The

prosecutor showed the judge the announcemen

published in the media concerning al-Nashr

who was arrested in the UAE and turned over to

the US. Yemen said that contacts are underway

in the US concerning the extradition of the man

to be tried along with his friends. However, polit

ical analysts dismissed the possibility of Yemenis

ability to get al-Nashri back as the man is so

important for the US, which believes he can be

of help to it in disclosing significant information

In the attack in 2000, two suicide bombers

Hasan al-Khameri and Ibraheem al-Thawr, in an

explosive-laden boat, rammed into the USS Cole

as it was refueling in the port city of Aden. The attack on the U.S. Navy destroyer killed 17

The suspect terrorists refused to comment on the charges without the presence of their

lawyers; Allawo and Abdulaziz al-Samawi were

selected by the five suspects in the first hearing

Allawo attended by the end of the hearing; he

demanded that he should be given full access to

all the documents related to the case which the prosecutor refused. The judge ordered that he

should be able to meet his clients and copy

whatever is possible from the investigation

expression and presenting an image in harmoniou

with what the ruling system claims of commitmen

American sailors and wounded 39 others.

on al-Qaida activities



An an attractive scene from Shibam Hadhramout

the government to do away with tourists having to gain permission to travel to certain areas, reduce the number of checkpoints and replace escorts with police cars patrolling the highways. This would "make is easier for tourists to travel anywhere, especially going to tourist attractions," said Al-Mahbashi.

"If it became easier for me to tour the country, it would definitely encourage me to travel around the country and visit more places in Yemen," said Shane Nahumko, an English teacher who has lived in Yemen for three months. "As it stands now, it's difficult to get out of Sana'a and see the rest of this fascinating country.

Since Yemen joined the United States on the war on terror two-and-a-half years ago, it has improved national security. Hundreds of suspected terrorists have been rounded up, including key Al-Qaeda members. Tribal leaders in vast rural areas have worked with the government to make sure terrorists are not welcome. For years, Yemen was pictured as a country where foreigners could easily be kidnapped by tribesmen. But it has been nearly three years since the last kidnapping took place.

"The government had good reason to protect tourists," said Al-Mahbashi. "But I believe that in the last three years, the government has done an excellent job and security in Yemen has improved dramatically."

Many people involved in the tourism business believe that Yemen has an edge to compete in the Middle East market.

"This is the country suited for the clientele genuinely interested in the Middle East," said Beeler. "Many have not visited the Gulf, and if they have been

But Yemen's tourism sector has faced a

number of setbacks in recent years. The attacks of September 11, the bombing of the French tanker Limburg in 2002 and the US invasion in Iraq the following year caused tourists to be reluctant to come. A number of tourist agencies have reported this month that large numbers of foreigners that planned to visit Yemen have cancelled their trips due to the clashes between Shiite militants and government forces in the Saada province that started on June 18. The recent terrorist attacks in Saudi Arabia have also raised fear of traveling to the Gulf region.

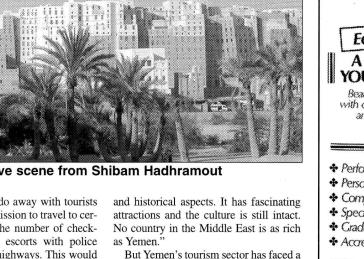
People think Yemen is dangerous because of the fighting in the north," said Abdulla bin Barek, sales manager at Ashtal Travel and Tourism. "The whole tourism industry is losing a lot of money right now. Hotels, restaurants and taxi drivers are suffering as well."

have also been seen as having a negative effect on tourism. Last May, the United States issued a warning that said US citizens that plan to travel to Yemen should "consider carefully the risks of travel to Yemen.'

Al-Mahbashi. "It is a very big problem."

industry.

"It was good to see some changes," said a representative from a local tourist agency. "If we see more changes in the future, we might see some growth in



"Yemen is losing a lot of tourists.

Travel warnings from other countries

"It is important that the Yemeni government deals with the embassies of other countries that issue travel warnings," said

But changing the way visas are issued to make it easier for tourists to visit Yemen may be the beginning of the government stepping in to help the ailing



Monday, July 12, Aden- The Yemen main headquarters is in Sana'a, in his and Gulf Bank (the bank for all people) opening speech explained the different



Box 2002, Sanaa, Yemen

Phone: 370-191, Fax: 370-193



Continued from page 1 **Limburg Suspects Allege being** Interrogated by US Investigators

In a second case currently being tried at the ame court, regarding the bombing of USS Cole, a warrant was issued last Wednesday for the arrest of Abdulraheem al-Nashri, the suspected mastermind of the terrorist attack. During the second hearing the prosecutor presented before the court judge Najeeb al-Qaderi with 17 medical reports on the victims of the operation. He also said that the US embassy in Sanaia informed the prosecution that the victimsi families would like to appoint a representative to attend the trial. iFor the time being the Legal Department head (FBI officer) at the embassy would represent them till the official representative comes from the US i the prosecutor al-Akil said. However, he said that the Legal Department officer was absent during the second hearing. He said Mr. Steven Golden would be informed to attend the next hearing.

The prosecutor accused the suspect terrorists of forming or setting up an armed gang, membership of al-Qaida and planning, plotting terrorist acts against the USS Cole, which affected the Yemeni-U.S. relationship, placing Yemen as a target in the war on terrorism.

The five suspects in the Cole case appeared in court under a heavy guard. A sixth man, the alleged ring leader Abdul Raheem al-Nashri, is in U.S. custody. He was announced in the first hearing as far from justice and that announce-

Al-Shoura editor before appeals prosecution

In a letter addressed to the ministry of information the, the Shoura newspaper demanded to rectify the situation and to oblige the Minber

Al Shoura newspaper to change its heading and logo in a way that would not resemble its own and also to change the color as well as printing its name in a clear manner in compliance with the law. The newspaper held the ministry of information responsible for any damage entailed by granting license to the Minber Al Shoura newspaper in that form.

On its part the Arab Organization for the reedom of the Press denounced what happened to Al-Shoura newspaper and its editor in chief considring that a violation of the right to opinion and

to international agreements and charters pertainin to respect of the freedom of the press and safeguard ing of human rights. The London-based organization addressed on Friday a message to the Yemeni authorities, calling them to not to give permission to the Minber Al Shoura newspaper to issue with the same specifications to the Shoura newspaper and to back off from the decision of the administrative retaining of the issue no. 491 as it was not based on legal pretexts and also to protect the life of the jour-nalist Abdulkarim al-Khaiwani and other members of the newspaper staff

Central Statistics Apparatus launches newspaper

Organization launched on Thursday 15 July the first edition of its newspaper. The newspaper, published in Arabic and English, contain many informative news pieces and reports on the activities of the Statistics Central Apparatus. The first issue of the newspaper also contains information on ongoing preparations for the general population. housing and establishments census.



branch has been officially opened in Aden.

Chief executive officer and chairman of the bank, Mr. Mohamed Hussein Al-Zubairi, Mr. Nagboul Shamsi, general manager and Saudi Sheikh Ahmed Abdulrahman Ba Nafa, and a number of social dignitaries and politicians attended the inauguration ceremony.

The guests were then escorted by Mr. Mohamed Mohamed Al-Zubairi, director general of Aden's branch, who explained to them the various divisions at the bank.

The chairman of the bank, whose

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www.yementrading.com email: sales@yementrading.com activities and services the bank provides to its clients and customers. The bank, a joint Yemeni, Omani and Saudi investment project, has a capitalisation of 1.250 billion Rivals.

Sheikh Ahmed Abdulrahman Ba Nafa, a Saudi investor, said that the bank represents the fruits of cooperation and bilateral relations in the field of development and investment between Yemen and the Gulf countries. He added that there was a genuine and sincere intention on part of the Yemen government to encourage national and Arab capital in order to contribute towards social and economic development.

The Director of the Branch said, "It is a great day that Yemen and Gulf Bank commences its work and commercial and economic activities at Aden. The bank has 24 employees, all from Aden City. The bank will present various banking services including automatic teller machines 24 hours a day". The director valued the efforts of the leadership in Aden, headed by Dr. Yahya Al-Shaibi, the mayor of Aden.

The chairman and honorable guests cut a cake to mark officially the commencement of the activities of the bank. The guests expressed their joy at and admiration of the high and advanced level of services the bank would provide based on the reputation of the main office in Sana'a, which will include:

Internet banking, SMS Service,

- Tele Banking,

- A.T.M.s,

- Personal lockers. A number of businessmen and jour-

nalists attended the inauguration ceremony.

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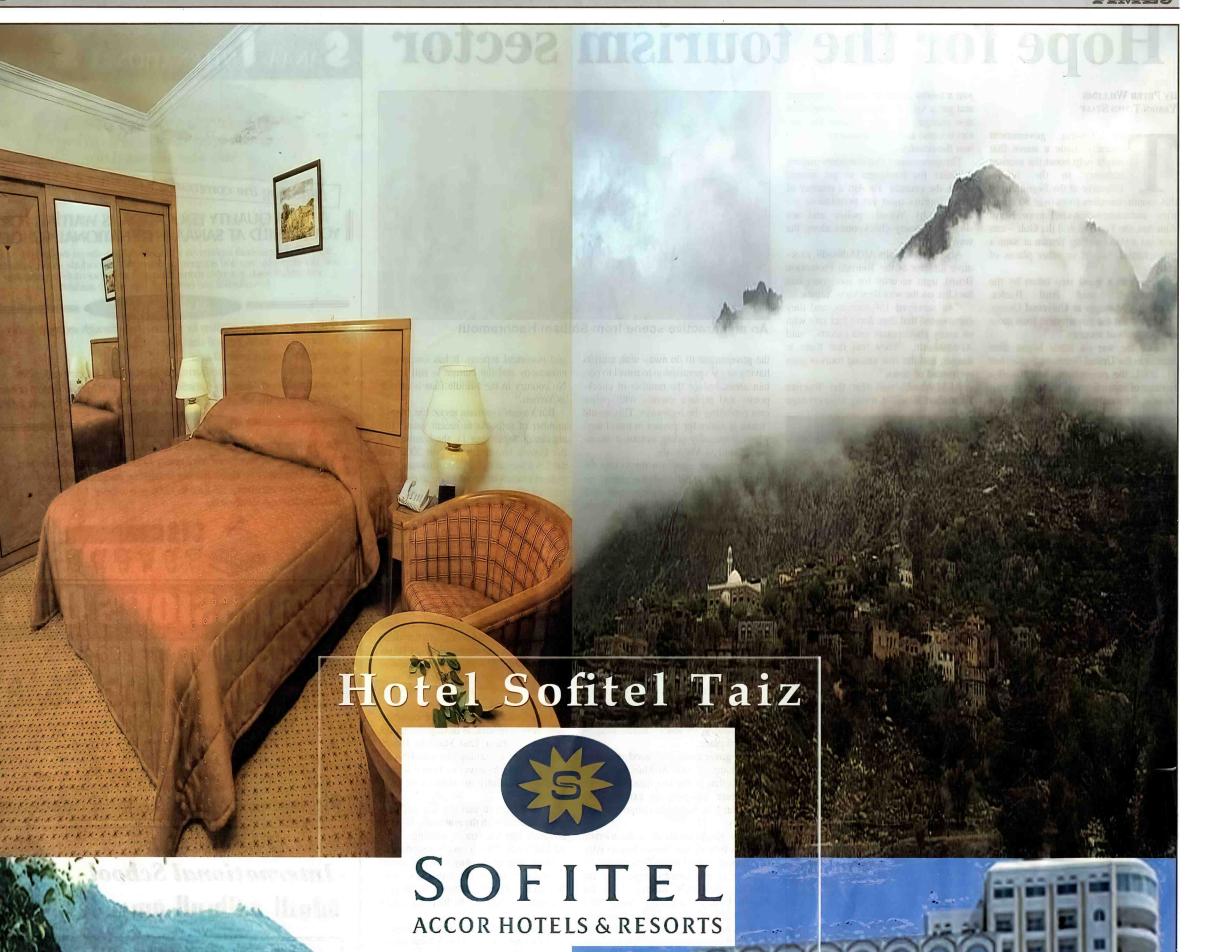
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Turkish International Schools' students Nour Ali Shaban & Marwan Sami Zaid represented Yemen at the 2nd ational Computer Project Olympiad & won Bronze Medals. The 2nd 'ICPO' in Turkmenistan was a great success with the participation of 46 projects from 29 countries during the five day event (25th- 29th April).

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Arab / Middle East

Iraqi justice minister escapes suicide car bomb attack

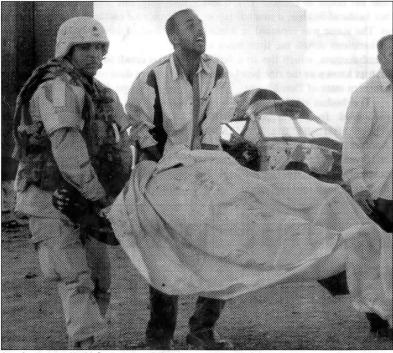
BAGHDAD, July 17 (Reuters) - A suicide car bomber blew up his vehicle as a convoy carrying Iraq's justice minister drove past in Baghdad on Saturday, killing four people but not wounding the minister, police and U.S. troops at the scene said.

Another car bomb blast in Mahmudiya, just south of Baghdad, killed two Iraqi National Guardsmen and wounded 25 people, the latest in a series of attacks targeting Iraq's security forces.

Witnesses said the Baghdad suicide bomber drove towards the convoy carrying Justice Minister Malik al-Hassan and then detonated his vehicle in a ball of flame.

"There was a blast alongside the convoy. A booby-trapped car came alongside and blew up," said Hussein Abed, a traffic policeman who raced to the scene after the blast.

Abdul Nasser Mohammed, an Iraqi bodyguard at the scene, said four people were killed in the explosion. He



Iraqi men and a U.S. Army soldier carry a victim from the scene after a car bomb exploded next to a convoy carrying Iraqi Justice Minister Malik al-Hassan in Baghdad July 17. The bomb killed at least four people but al-Hassan escaped unhurt, according to U.S. military officials on the scene. REUTERS

pointed at one destroyed car and said: "Two were killed in this car and all we found was body parts."

Five gutted cars were littered across the road, and Iraqis collected human remains from the street. One boy scooped up pieces of flesh using two cigarette packets. An Iraqi man collected remains on a tray, mostly unidentifiable apart from a piece of foot with the big toe still intact.

"What I want to highlight is that this is clearly a terrorist attack by people who do not want to see this country move forward," U.S. Colonel Michael Formica of the 1st Cavalry Division said at the scene.

Hospital officials said at least eight people were wounded.

"We were working as painters near the ministry house when suddenly there was an explosion," one of the wounded, Khalid Waleed, said as he lay in a hospital bed. "The glass shattered everywhere, hitting us."

Hostage crisis

Insurgents have repeatedly targeted top officials. Earlier this week a regional governor was killed when his convoy was ambushed. In May, a suicide car bomb attack killed Izzedin Salim, the president of the country's Governing Council.

A group linked to Jordanian born al Qaeda ally Abu Musab al-Zarqawi claimed responsibility for both those attacks

Zarqawi's group has also beheaded a U.S. and a South Korean hostage, and says it has killed one of two Bulgarians kidnapped in Iraq earlier this month.



A U.S. Army soldier views a destroyed vehicle and corpse after a car bomb exploded next to a convoy carrying Iraqi Justice Minister Malik al-Hassan in Baghdad July 17. The bomb killed at least four people but al-Hassan escaped unhurt, according to U.S. military officials on the scene. REUTERS

Diplomats in Baghdad and Bulgarian officials said a headless corpse in an orange jumpsuit found in the Tigris River on Thursday was probably that of one of the Bulgarians. Hopes of finding the second Bulgarian alive were fading, they said.

"The information is unfavourable but we are still awaiting confirmation," Bulgarian Prime Minister Simeon Saxe-Coburg told reporters when asked about the fate of the second hostage.

Guerrillas in Iraq have also seized a Filipino driver and an Egyptian. The Philippines is withdrawing its small military contingent from Iraq ahead of schedule in an effort to save the life of truck driver Angelo de la Cruz.

Washington has criticised the pullout and Iraq's interim Prime Minister Iyad Allawi has also urged foreign countries not to give in to insurgents and hostage takers.

The United States, which led the

invasion that ousted Iraqi President Saddam Hussein last year, says its coalition remains strong despite the Philippine decision to follow Spain, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua and Honduras in pulling out.

De la Cruz said in a message he would be returning home, Arabic channel Al Jazeera said on Thursday. But the group holding the father of eight said it would free him only after Manila withdrew its last soldier.

Palestinian PM Resigns Amid Gaza Chaos

RAMALLAH, West Bank (Reuters) - Palestinian Prime Minister Ahmed Ourie submitted his resignation to President Yasser Arafat on Saturday after complaining of chaos in Gaza following kidnappings by gunmen seeking anti-corruption reforms.

Arafat ordered a security shakeup



US experts to report on Darfur killings next week

WASHINGTON, July 16 (Reuters) rape and uprooting of African villagers. U.S. experts will report next week on whether they believe the killing of African villagers by Arab militias in Sudan's Darfur region constitutes genocide, U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell said on Friday.

The experts will make their report as Washington seeks to build pressure official transcript. the Sudanese government to ston

Powell said he did not believe the events in Darfur, which the United Nations has called the world's worst humanitarian disaster, now legally constitute genocide. "It does not yet rise to that level," he told the Charlie Rose television show, according to an

"But I have got

rainy season approaches. Khartoum has pledged to disarm the Janjaweed, remove them from areas near refugee camps, provide a "credible" police force in the border areas between Sudan and Chad and remove obstacles to the delivery of aid by humanitarian workers

"We have seen some limited movent with respect to the humanitaria

in the territory and refused to accept Qurie's resignation, officials said.

In remarks afterwards to reporters, Qurie appeared to signal his decision to quit was not final. Cabinet member Azzam al-Ahmad said "there would be a new position" if Arafat's moves proved satisfactory.

"I met the president twice today and the cabinet discussed the situation ... There will be another meeting on Monday to see where we stand," Qurie told reporters.

A sense of growing anarchy gripped the Gaza Strip, where kidnappers demanding an end to corruption in the security services briefly held four French aid workers and two local officials, including the area's police chief, on Friday

All were released unharmed.

But the abductions reflected a growing challenge to Arafat from militants trying to strengthen their position before Israel carries out a planned withdrawal of troops and settlers from the Gaza Strip by the end of 2005.

Arafat, in apparent response to the gunmen's demands, fired the police commander, Ghazi al-Jabali, appointed a cousin, Major General Mussa Arafat, as overall security chief for Gaza, and announced its 12 security services would be combined into three.

Facing criticism at home and abroad over his failure to clean up and streamline security forces and other institutions after nearly four years of Israeli-Palestinian violence, Arafat has made similar unification pledges but taken no action.

Palestinian Prime Minister Ahmed Qurie flanked by his bodyGuard

U.N. Middle East envoy Terje Roed-Larsen, citing "the mounting power of arms, money and intimidation," told the United Nations on Tuesday that clashes and showdowns between branches of the security forces are now common in the Gaza Strip.

Speaking to reporters in the West Bank city of Ramallah, before news of his resignation, Qurie said Gaza where the Palestinian Authority declared a state of emergency - was in "an unprecedented state of chaos."

violence by the "Janjaweed" militias and to allow wider humanitarian access to the 1 million people they have displaced in western Sudan. U.N. Security Council envoys do not expect any action until next week at the earliest on a U.S.-drafted sanctions resolution that would put an immediate travel and arms ban on the Janjaweed leaders.

It would also threaten to extend the ban to Khartoum within a month if the government did not stop the killings, Darfur now and on the other side of the border in Chad talking to those who have been displaced and they will be reporting back to me next week as to whether the legal standard has been met or not met with respect to genocide," he added. U.S. officials have said marauding government-backed Janiaweed are conducting ethnic cleansing against Africans in Darfur, putting tens of thousands at risk of death from starvation or illness as the

aid," Powell said. "More aid is getting in and ... the Libyans have agreed to open a new route into Darfur from the north coming through Libya. That's helpful.'

"We're going to keep the pressure up. We're not going to let the Sudanese government get away with just promises. We're expecting action and we'll be measuring them against the action they take, not the promises they make," he added.

Oman Sentences U.S. Woman to Death in Husband's Murder

MUSCAT (Reuters) - A Oman court sentenced a U.S. woman to death on Saturday for arranging her husband's murder, and jailed her 14-year-old son for three years, an official who attended the verdict said.

In another case, the court gave a life sentence to a German woman, Dana Gerlich, and four Omanis for killing Gerlich's father in the Omani capital Muscat in December.

The American woman was named as Rebecca Thompson. Police said in January she had confessed to hiring two Omani assailants to kill her husband, oil worker Mark Thompson.

The two Omanis, both 17, were jailed for 10 years each.

Thompson's body was discovered in late December. Within a week Omani police said his wife had hired two men to kill him and said all three had been

detained and confessed to the crime.

Gerlich was sentenced over the shooting, also in December, of her father Manfred Gerlich.

Oman has strong military and diplomatic ties with the West and its society is more tolerant of Westerners than some countries in the mainly conservative Muslim Gulf region.

Iraq Amnesty Excludes Killers of Americans - Envoy

BAGHDAD (Reuters) - A planned amnesty for Iraqi insurgents will not include those who have killed Americans, the U.S. ambassador to Baghdad said on Saturday.

"I'm not aware of any provision in the draft for amnesty for those who might have killed Americans," John Negroponte told a group of foreign

reporters at a lunch.

"My understanding is that there may have been at one point some language that was ambiguous and lent itself to the interpretation that somehow amnesty would be granted to people who had sought to harm coalition forces.

My understanding is that ambiguity is no longer in the draft."

The veteran diplomat took up his post on June 28 when U.S.-led occupying powers handed formal sovereignty to an interim administration led by Prime Minister Iyad Allawi.

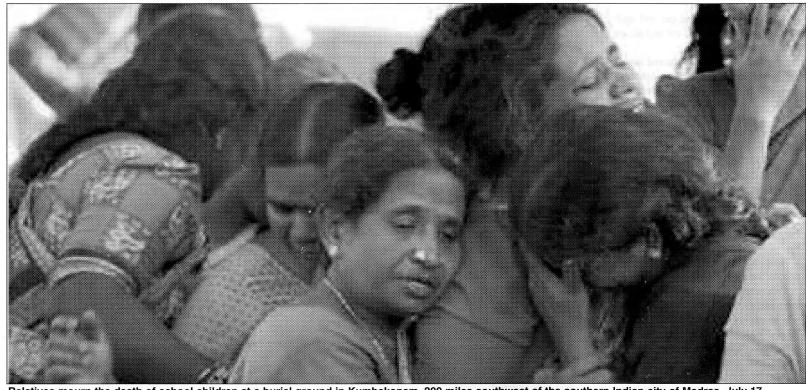
Allawi is expected to soon announce the amnesty for insurgents. He has said this will not include murderers and kidnappers.

6 19 July, 2004

Asia / Africa



Parents Mourn After Indian School Fire Kills 90



Relatives mourn the death of school children at a burial ground in Kumbakonam, 200 miles southwest of the southern Indian city of Madras, July 17.

KUMBAKONAM, India (Reuters) - Parents broke down in tears as the bodies of their children were buried or cremated on Saturday after a fire in an Indian school killed 90 children.

"He is gone, he is gone forever," wailed Vijaya as she said farewell to her eight-year-old son Vadivelu, who died of his burns in hospital on Friday. "I had prepared his afternoon meal for him, but he will never eat

At least 15 people gathered outside her house to console Vijaya and her husband Sekhar, a manual laborer. The scene was repeated in dozens of locations across the little town of Kumbakonam, which lies in a fertile district known as the rice bowl of the southern state of Tamil Nadu.

The bodies of 75 children were recovered from the Sri Krishna school after the fire on Friday. Another 15 children, most just eight or 10 years old, died of their burns in hospital, senior district official J. Radhakrishnan told reporters.

Doctors said another 19 children were in hospital with burns, some of them severe.

Radhakrishnan said five people, including the school principal and the cook, were arrested. Authorities were also investigating why no teachers were killed or injured in the fire.

The blaze began in a kitchen where Friday's lunch was being prepared before spreading to the school's palm-thatched roof.

Many of the children were trapped in a large classroom which had only one exit, dying after the blazing roof collapsed on top of them and blocked their way out.

Too small to break walls

Others died of suffocation as they tried to escape down the narrow stair-

"The kids were too small to break down the wall or think of any way out," said Balu, a 35-year-old father of two, whose children were being taught on another floor and escaped unhurt.

Parents broke down in tears as the bodies of their children were buried or cremated on Saturday after a fire in an Indian school killed 90 children. Reuters

N.Korea Is Bigger Threat Than Iraq, Clinton Says

AMSTERDAM (Reuters) Former U.S. President Bill Clinton sees North Korea as more of a threat than Iraq was, but thinks another "preemptive" war by the United States is unlikely, he was quoted on Saturday as saying.

Clinton told the Dutch daily NRC Handelsblad in an interview that U.S. difficulties in Iraq meant President Bush's doctrine of preemptive strikes would not be used against other states like North Korea or Iran, despite the threats they posed.

"North Korea has almost a million people in the army. They have powerful rockets and if we attacked preemptively, they would no longer have a reason not to attack South Korea," Clinton said, according to a Reuters translation from the Dutch.

Amsterdam to promote his memoir "My Life."

"This is the most isolated country on earth, which cannot even feed its own people... this country is under great pressure to sell dangerous weapons to people up to no good."

Pyongyang accuses Washington of preparing to attack North Korea despite diplomatic negotiations to try to end a nearly two-year-old impasse over its nuclear weapons programs.

Clinton said the idea of preemptive strikes, while laudable in principle, had not worked in practice, with neo-conservatives in the Bush administration underestimating how difficult it would be to bring stability and democracy to Iraq.

He noted that Bush was now soft- offered security guarantees and "There are circumstances under which I would support the president ening his stance toward Pyongyang South Korean aid in return for North attacked North Korea. In after long rejecting the approach Korea agreeing nuclear programs. Europe, perhaps nobody would do Clinton favored during his presiden-

that, but I would," Clinton told the cy, of holding talks or offering incen-Dutch newspaper during a visit to tives to induce the communist state to halt its nuclear programs.

"They are now almost back to the point where we got to. The Chinese have done the most to keep onto them. The South Koreans too because they want reconciliation. We now just have to go along with them while they do the work. And, if it gets that far, sign the non-aggression pact we want," he said.

Ahead of November's election, Bush has been eager to show progress on North Korea as Democratic challenger John Kerry has used the issue to attack the Republican's foreign policy.

Bush once branded North Korea part of an "axis of evil" along with Iran and pre-war Iraq but last month to dismantle its

Philippine Unit in Kuwait on Way Home from Iraq

of Philippine troops withdrawing from Iraq arrived in Kuwait overnight and began preparing on Saturday to leave for Manila, bowing to the demands of militants holding Filipino hostage Angelo de la Cruz.

Officials at the Philippines embassy in Kuwait said the 11 members of the humanitarian contingent arrived around midnight at Camp Doha northwest of Kuwait City, the largest camp for U.S.led forces in the Gulf Arab state.

"A sandstorm delayed their trip," the Philippines Ambassador Bayani Mangibin told Reuters. "Now they are rushing to go back home. We're trying to

get all the bookings done." In Manila, Philippine Foreign Affairs Secretary Delia Albert said on

KUWAIT (Reuters) - The first unit Friday the 11 soldiers, including the head of the 51-member humanitarian contingent Brigadier General Jovito Palparan, would leave Iraq to save the life of De la Cruz.

> "We continue with our efforts to win Angelo's freedom," Albert said in a statement distributed by the Philippine embassy in Kuwait late on Friday.

Mangibin said the 11-member unit was preparing to leave for Manila aboard a commercial flight.

The remaining troops would leave Iraq soon, he said, adding: "but definitely not today, they are still making preparations."

Mangibin said Friday the troops "feel proud that they are going to leave Iraq with a sense of accomplishment." The ambassador, who sidestepped a

question about U.S. criticism of Manila for bowing to the kidnappers, passed to reporters what he said was an e-mail from a soldier writing about how proud he was to have served in Iraq.

"The people of Babil, Karbala, Najaf, Qadasiyah and Wasit districts and villages will judge our works," the soldier wrote, adding 24 primary schools and 11 water treatment plants had been renovated and 46 medical and food distribution missions accomplished in eight months.

The ambassador said a temporary ban slapped recently by Manila on the travel of Philippine nationals to Iraq was still in force. He said it was up to the 4,000 or so Filipino contract workers in Iraq to decide whether they wanted to leave or not.

Residents Flee East Congo Town Fearing New Clashes

Namibia Tribe Marks Genocide, **Demands Reparations**

TSAU. Botswana (Reuters) -Hundreds of Herero tribespeople gathered in Botswana on Saturday to pay homage to ancestors killed by German soldiers in Namibia who almost wiped out their people a century ago.

Tribal leaders used Saturday's commemoration to press their demands for \$4 billion in compensation from Germany's government and companies which they say benefited from slavery and exploitation under German rule of what is now Namibia

"The Germans killed our people. They destroyed us as a nation. That's why we want compensation from them," Paramount Chief Kuaima Riruako told the crowd gathered in the village of Tsau in northwestern Botswana, near the border with Namibia.

When the Herero people rebelled against slave labor and the confiscation of their land by Germany, Kaiser Wilhelm II's army forced them into the desert to die from thirst and starvation.

About 65,000 of the 80,000- refused to do so. strong tribe under Samuel Maharero were wiped out between 1904 and 1907. Some of those who survived escaped to Botswana, where their descendants live to this day.

Germany has assumed moral responsibility for the killings but has refused to make a formal apology

Hundreds of people in traditional dress — modeled, ironically, on the German military uniforms of the time - walked solemnly in procession early on Saturday to the graves of Maharero's mother and elder brother in Tsau, a remote village near Botswana's Okavango Delta, a popular tourist destination.

The remains of Maharero himself were taken back to Namibia for reburial years ago.

Some campaigners say the Herero genocide set the pattern for Nazi Germany's Jewish Holocaust three decades later and argue that Berlin should pay compensation to the Botswana was expected to arrive in Herero people just as it did to the Jewish community. But Berlin has

The tribe has filed a legal suit in a U.S. federal court, but experts say the case has only a limited chance of success because international conventions on genocide were not agreed until decades after the Herero campaign.

Chief Riruako appealed to the international community to help press the Herero case with the German government and promised that any compensation would be distributed among all ethnic Herero, not just those remaining in Namibia.

Scattered when their rebellion was crushed, Herero have communities in Botswana and some live in South Africa.

Saturday's commemoration was part of a year-long series of events to mark the centenary of what historians say was the first genocide of the 20th century.

Germany's ambassador to Tsau on Sunday to take part in a second day of ceremonies.

GOMA, Congo (Reuters) -Hundreds of civilians are fleeing the eastern Congolese town of Goma, fearing new clashes between government and rebel troops who battled over nearby Bukavu during weeks of deadly fighting last month.

Another escalation of violence in the country's Kivu region would further threaten a brittle central African peace process already shaken by the Bukavu crisis and deep divisions within the Democratic Republic of Congo's interim government.

Ferries leaving Goma, the lakeside provincial capital of North Kivu, were overloaded with passengers this week as residents fled to Bukavu, 60 miles south, at the opposite end of Lake Kivu.

"Normally there are 100 people per boat, but since Monday it has been more than 200 passengers per boat and hundreds more are left behind. People here are afraid," said a shipping agent at Goma's port who declined to be named.

Tension has been mounting steadily for weeks in Goma as some 13,000 government troops deployed into positions surrounding the town long used as a base by the RCD, an ex-rebel movement backed by neighbor Rwanda during Congo's five-year conflict.

There will be a war here. People say today, tomorrow, the day after. Every day we are waiting to see," said Platini, a motorcycle taxi driver in Goma who is trying to earn enough money to catch a boat to Bukavu.

Laurent Nkunda, the RCD commander who seized Bukavu for one week in June, is hiding in the bush about 30 miles southwest of Goma and wants to return to the town despite President Joseph Kabila's call for his arrest. More fighting

Nkunda's troops clashed with advancing government troops this week in villages surrounding Kalehe, located half way between Goma and Bukavu, and Goma residents fear the fighting could soon come closer.

"Fighting went on all day on Thursday. The number of casualties is unknown, but could be high among the civilian population and on both sides involved in the fighting," said a U.N. memo seen by Reuters on Saturday.

The RCD is now officially part of Congo's interim government forged under several peace deals aimed at ending Africa's biggest war and its troops form part of a new national army.

Soldier in U.S.-Led Afghan **Force Struck Army Man**

KABUL, Afghanistan (Reuters) - A member of a U.S.-led force in Afghanistan has been punished for striking an Afghan government soldier, a U.S. commander said on Saturday.

The U.S. military has been under intense scrutiny for its treatment of Islamic militant suspects following revelations of illtreatment of prisoners in Iraq, Afghanistan and at the Guantanamo Bay U.S. naval base in Cuba. The Afghan government soldier was

struck on the shin with a stick and did not The U.S. military spokesman did not state suffer a serious injury. The officer who hit him had been fined, and the incident would have implications for his career, Brigadier-General Thomas Mancino told reporters.

"We consider it a very regrettable incident and I'm confident it won't happen again," said Mancino, who is in charge of a task force helping to set up the Afghan National Army, which he said was now nearly 13,000 strong.

the officer's nationality.

The United States has about 17,500 troops in the country fighting Taliban guerrillas and hunting al Qaeda leaders. Another 2,000 troops from various countries are working with U.S. forces. A U.S. military review of its prison system in Afghanistan was launched after allegations of abuse by former detainees, including a former policeman who said he was beaten and sexually abused.



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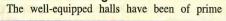
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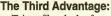


TAIZ TOURIST CLUB



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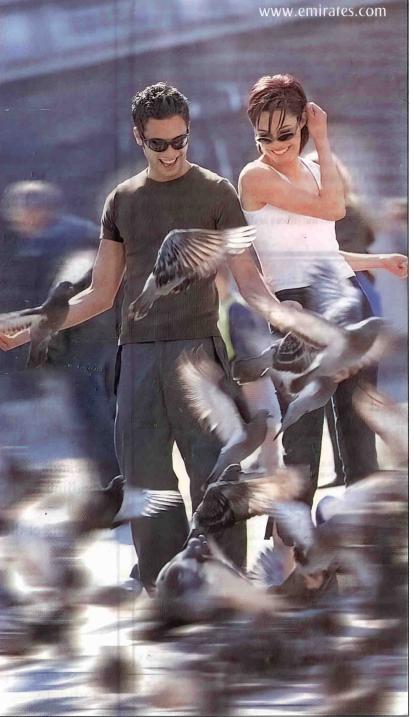
- pool Moreover, there is a Child-play Park which is going to be set up soon. Games for the park are being imported from abroad and will arrive in the coming few days.
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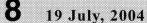




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Opinion



Words of Wisdom



Individuals must be held accountable for the way they handle property, especially if it is publicly owned. Thus, drivers of government vehicles, oper-ators of machines, an other people who have direct responsibility for government assets have to be con-stantly brought under supervision. By the way, this would also apply to traffic violations by government drivers. They should be made to pay for the tickets. **Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf, (1951 - 1999) Founder of Yemen Times**



Japan's example: understanding the power of teamwork

uring my visit to Japan, it was quite obvious that there is something that Japanese enjoy, and lacking greatly in the Arab world, i.e., teamwork. It was clear to me that Japanese society is based on teamwork and solidarity. Japanese people I have seen work continuously with each other in harmony and understanding to complete common tasks. Each worker in a factory would contribute in his way to ensure the production of quality products by carrying out his job perfectly. This uniformity in the Japanese society was truly impressive because it explains the reasons for the success of Japan as a nation.

For us as Arab citizens, I believe Japan serves as a good example. For many years we have failed to formulate an environment in which we would all work as part of a team and work seamlessly. Whenever some sort of harmony begins to emerge, conflicts and struggles start as well, resulting in the jeopardizing of chances for harmonized teamwork.

But when analyzing the situation in Japan, I came to know that this teamwork culture is based on the belief in equality, homogeny, and standardization of all citizens. This has positively contributed to the harmonized work and dedication to their country's progress and development.

A defeated nation following World War II has hence started emerging as a fast-growing economy that would flourish and become the second largest economy of the world.

This homogeny has consequently led to economic progress, which resulted in a higher income level, higher living standards, an exceptionally high quality educational system, stronger international economic influence, and also the highest life expectancy in the world.

Arabs can and should learn from the Japanese example because we are also somewhat homogenous and can bring about a system in which we all feel ourselves responsible for the overall progress of our nations by carrying out our jobs accurately and efficiently. Arab governments must start promoting an environment of individual responsibility for the sake of the society. It will not be easy, but can be achieved through a long-term educational program that would serve as a basis for a plan to reform the minds of Arabs before reforming their economies.

Apart from that, the governments should also make sure they apply law and order to all citizens equally so that it would be possible for citizens to feel respected and appreciate the fact that their rights are given, before they do their duties.

I was impressed by the level of national pride that the

Reforms... what to do... where to head? (5)

BY: PROF. DR. ABDUL AZIZ ALTARB FOR YEMEN TIMES

t is patently clear that changes and reforms in Yemen and in a number of Arab countries have

become very necessary. Laying timetables for the reforms would help tremendously. In order not to delay them, the eight largest industrial countries, G-8, are expected to establish a genuine partnership for the reforms in the Middle East with the assertion that reforms must come from within of the countries in the Middle East.

Will the G-8 wait long to see what has already taken place? I believe that the G-8 has adopted decisions and drawn plans. Thus we need to have a comprehensive vision towards a renaissance with detailed plans for implementation.

Yemen's need for development and reform efforts that would place it on the path toward a comprehensive renaissance is clear and undisputed. This is a case that will not tolerate hypocrisy or political infighting as an operation to achieve a genuinely comprehensive renaissance requires the dealing with existing realities away from fabrications or exaggerations of the current situation. On the contrary, misleading information of any sort, in my opinion, is a betrayal of the community and an insult to future generations.

Once again, I repeat that Yemen has achieved a lot, but our aim is far beyond. Our ambition is to see Yemen as a modern state in all aspects, and to be able to achieve higher growth rates to enable us to absorb more of the

of tourists coming to Yemen every year in order to double hard-currency revenues. Our ambition is to see Yemeni agricultural products flooding into

neighboring countries all year around. Society and people have the right to expect more and more and to demand the best in every aspect of life. In highly developed countries, this is one of the top priorities of their governments, which is the basis for the assessment of the governments' performance, based on the extent of the accomplishments and accountability of governments. The ambitions and expectations of Yemenis have always been high and should not be diminished by what has been achieved of development and progress. Any official ought not to become short-tempered at criticism and accountability on the basis of the gap between the required and the possible, or between the expected and feasible, and this should not be explained as an accusation of the failure of the official.

No can deny the huge and rapid changes that have occurred at the local, regional and international levels. The problems and challenges are many, but recognizing and admitting reality does not mean surrendering or yet getting more frustrated. There is no excuse not to confront these problems and challenges and to search for appropriate and possible solutions to them.

To help ourselves, we have to read the following more carefully. We continue working on the requirements of economic development and progress, based on reforms and changes following the recent G-8 summit where the



• The launch phase on the 8th of June (the G-8 Summit)

• The building phase and agreement to the implementation steps- NATO Summit - Helsinki June 25.

• The phase of revising, implementing and commencing contacts and coordination with Middle Eastern parties, June 28-29 in Istanbul.

In my personal view, Iraq will be the main focus, especially after the elections, assisted by secondary centers that would be transformed into major centers. For example, Kuwait is a secondary center, Qatar is a military center and Turkey a secondary center that could be transformed to a major center, Morocco is a secondary center, and Libya is not decided yet as it is still under investigation. Saudi, Syria and Egypt are excluded.

Thus, this is the launch pad towards creating the Greater Middle East, and its executive body are regular forums, the first attended by heads of governments, another for ministers of the economy and finance and a third for foreign ministers, through which issues and development are assessed and evaluated.

Where are we from all of this? And what progress has been made since the return of Arab presidents and kings from Tunisia? Don't we need to react fast toward laying out the basis for reforms and changes before they are imposed from outside?



Why Netanyahu should be put behind a fence?

t is really amusing to see that a man like Benjamin Netanyahu should find a place with the prestigious oped writers of the New York Times. Not that this observer has found himself at liberty to decide for the NYT who should write for them, but surely to expect Benjamin Netanyahu to present a valid legal argument against the International Court of Justice decision making the 'Security Fence" an illegitimate undertaking by Israel would be ludicrous to say the least. First of all, Benjamin Netanyahu does not even know Israeli law, let alone became at par with distinguished judges in the world's highest judicial tribunal on matters of international law. Larry King of CNN once asked Benjamin Netanyahu if Larry's daughter, being of a Christian mother, would not be regarded as qualified for Israeli citizenship since only her father was Jewish, since Israeli law insists that to be a genuine Israeli you have to be the offspring of two Jewish parents. Mr. Netanyahu replied, "I will have to look into this and am not able to fully answer your question now". That takes care of the legal competence of "Bibi".

Anyone who looks back on Netanyahu's mercurial political rise among the right wing "hawks", follows a not too dissimilar past of gung-ho Zionist zeal, that is the pattern of most prominent Israeli high ranking politicians, even from the left. The American turned Israeli young zealous military officer turned politician, proved his zeal for the Zionism early, when he took part in provocative diggings under the Al-Aqsa Mosque, long before Ariel Sharon's even more provocative walk-in to the Mosque with a 3,000 man accompaniment from the Israeli security forces, which ignited the Second Intifadha. Netanyahu wants Israel from the Nile to the Euphrates. Like most Israelis, who hail from Brooklyn, Netanyahu relies on an elaborate play on semantics, without really leading to much of anything worth quoting: Netanyahu is a master of the soundbite, a gifted phrasemaker who ducks and weaves while rarely saying anything of lasting importance", Derek Brown, former reporter of the Guardian in Jerusalem in the Guardian of March 29, 2000 The same kind of wishy-washy talk was also found in Bibi's rebuttal of the ICJ decision.

We then come into the seemingly innocent logic in Netanyahu's article, "Why Israel Needs a Fence, posted on July 13, 2004. The first idea that Netanyahu wishes to convey is that Israel has no concern about anyone ruling against Israel, and it is Israel that decides what international law says: "First, Israel is not building the fence on territory that under international law can be properly called "Palestinian land". Of course, Netanyahu has forgotten that the whole world knows that Israel itself was indeed built on stolen Palestinian land, and not just the "Security Wall". So why not build the wall on what the world and the Palestinians have willingly accepted as Israeli territory, albeit based on a yet to be finalized binding peace agreement, which people like Netanyahu are never really enthusiastic about anyway? Because, according to Netanyahu, "the indefensible line, on which many have argued the fence should run ... that would have nothing to do with security and everything to do with politics". Is that a rational argument? Of course, it is coming from a man who never says anything of meaning anyway

Anyone looking back at the time of the Clinton Presidency will find that President Clinton spent special advisors to Israel to make sure that Netanyahu is defeated by Ehud Barak, in 1998, for the simple reason that Netanyahu was not helping at all in trying to get a peace deal through towards the final years of the Clinton Presidency. It was this stalling that





lapanese enjoy, and also by the spirit of hard work and dedication they have.

On a personal level, I also liked the way Japanese treat foreigners in a humble and modest attitude that is a mere reflection of the way they respect each other because of their belief in that each member of the community is important, equal to the others and to be respected.

The Editor



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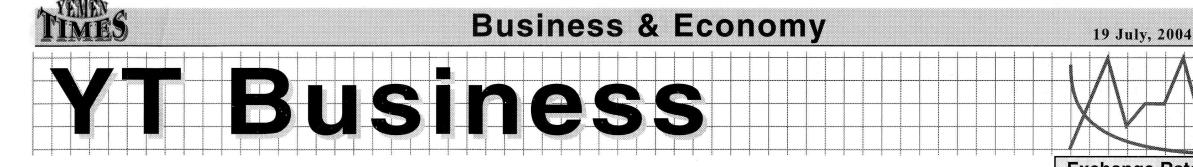
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eventually shortened the time span for former President William Clinton to finalize a peace accord at Wye Plantation before the end of his presidency, which the successor, President George W. Bush had no desire to proceed with, as Likudniks, like Sharon and Netanyahu had well expected. In the meantime, one should not forget that Netanyahu, like his present boss, Ariel Sharon are more inclined to seek their own fortunes and pursue their own greed, than to care for "Israeli children going to school". He faced considerable charges for a kind hearted politician: "The police have recommended that he (Netanyahu) be charged with bribery fraud obstruction of justice, and breach of trust. They are also urging the state's attorney general to press similar charges against Netanyahu's wife, Sara, and two former officials in the prime minister's office. The charges centre on an allegedly fraudulent bill submitted to the government by a building contractor for work done to the Netanyahu's private home. The couple are also accused of hanging on to 700 official gifts that were supposed to become state property" (same Guardian article). It is worth mentioning that Netanyahu's argument of Israeli children not being able to go to school, because of "terrorist attacks", is really a farce. Everyday, Israeli tanks are taking Palestinian children's lives and all one has to do is look at the almost daily funerals of Palestinian dead to see how many children are sent to their graves prematurely by Israeli firepower, from the land and air, as stone throwing children are countered with the latest tanks! One only needs to see the statistics to see whose children are going or not going to school, as the Israelis have destroyed or damaged most Palestinian schools anyway, not to mention that almost a third of the five thousand Palestinians or so killed since the Intifadha was ignited by the Likudnik walk in the Al-Aqsa Mosque some four years ago are in fact children and not terrorists. Even the claim of Israeli casualties of 1,000 is an exaggeration by Netanyahu, as the number is probably more in the tune of 400 or so Israelis at most, with children not exceeding 20%. While no one does not like to see killing by anyone (especially amongst civilians), it should be borne in mind that a sounder approach and more effective would have been an end to an illegal occupation and the undue hardships of Israeli persecution continuously faced by the Palestinians, with a wall or without one.



<u>Measures for,</u> **Facing banking risks and improvement of banks efficiency**

BY YEMEN TIMES STAFF

he Central Bank of Yemen has recently embarked taking new measures to encounter what is known as "banking risks" as part of its plans for financial reforms aimed at activation of monitoring banks performance and diagnosis of its case and also inspection of the conditions of banks scientifically and accurately.

In this context the Central Bank is presently organizing a training course in Sana'a lasting for the 25th of July. The course is under funding by the British Project (SEFM), aimed to improve and support the financial administration in Yemen in addition to training the participants on means of overcoming the banking dangers the banks are encountering.

The Central Bank divides those dangers to general ones as those related to economic fluctuations such as inflation, depression and prosperity or spe-



Panel of the training course Mr. Ahmed Abdulrahman al-Samawi, Mayor of the Central Bank of Yemen (C), inaugurating the training Course (Photo by Fahmiya al-Fotih).

cial dangers pertaining to performance of banks and other sorts of banking risks. The course is considered to be an advanced stage in the financial reform within a frame of integrated program for qualification training of bank cadres and which focuses on those working at the sector of bank monitoring and evaluation of their performance.

The Central Bank of Yemen Director-General Ahmed al-Samawi has affirmed that he financial reforms during the past period had achieved their objectives in the area of settling much of indebtedness of the Yemeni Bank of Reconstruction and the National Bank.

The Central bank is watching the banking sector, that four years before was suffering from floundering because of indebtedness against its clients. Efficiency of the capital had improved from 1% to a present percentage of 9-10%. Floundering debts problem has caused the delay of establishment of a stock-exchange market

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
Source: Central I	Bank of Yem	en

despite of completion of all necessary studies by the concerned parties. The banks had not been able to unify their financial capabilities and invest their assets for the establishment of the banking market as a result of a number of banks from paying their debts installments to government companies and institutions and businessmen. The Central Bank had then listed those banks on a black list.

The Mayor of the Central Bank has also added that the first stage of financial reforms has contributed to settling part of floundering debts and the bank has achieved an increase in its reserves that reached at the end of last May to \$ 5 billion.

MALI takes on the market

BY YEMEN TIMES STAFF

verybody knows that to enter into the modern world of business or to grab the most coveted jobs in Yemen, learning English as a second language (ESL) is a must. With thousands of students following the trend, over a hundred ESL schools are now operating in Sana'a alone. Schools trying to break into the market also have to face the Yemen-America Language Institute (YALI), which is backed by the US Embassy and consistently holds on to the largest enrollment of ESL students in the country. Fighting for a place in a flooded market with YALI still the dominant player, many schools have found it difficult to survive.

But Mazen Luqman, founder and director of the Modern American Language Institute (MALI), has found a way to take on the challenge. Developing unique strategies, MALI has created its own niche that will boost growth and take a larger share of the market "With our experience and examining the market closer, we have shifted our strategy towards focusing on adding more education products," said Luqman to Yemen Times. "We are creating more value-added products that can make an institute more than an average ESL school. It is more than just teaching English." In May, MALI, established in 1995 and the second largest English school in Yemen, became the first institute to be accredited by the University of Cambridge International Examinations (CIE). MALI will teach, offer exams and give diplomas to students in ESL, business administration, office management, travel and tourism and information technology (IT) starting next September. By the end of the year, the language center is likely to offer more in business, including project management. "We are delighted to announce that the Modern American Language Institute has become a registered center and look forward to a long and productive relationship which will be of great benefit to students throughout the region," said Paul Lewis, CIE director for the Middle East and North Africa. Students that reach a certain level in English will be given a chance to enter courses preparing for the exams. If they pass, students will carry with them qualifications that are recognized by institutions and corporations worldwide. As for MALI, it will be able to retain students and increase its customer base. "Virtually every country in the world recognizes Cambridge exams," said Lugman. "We will be the corridor, like a fast highway link to the University of Cambridge, so students don't have to go



end of the year.

Luqman is also looking beyond Sana'a to expand. MALI has been operating a language center in Aden since 2002. In the last two years, MALI has put more effort into attracting students at its Aden branch: Student enrollment jumped from 100 in 2002 to 400 this summer.

But MALI will not stop there. Luqman has plans to open a center in Taiz in six months, followed by Ibb and Mukalla by 2006. Cambridge exams will be implemented in Aden next year and will also be available for students at the schools in the other major cities.

Capturing the market in Dubai is also on MALI's agenda. With a vast number of Western expatriates living in the United Arab Emirates, MALI is aiming to pull them in to learn the Arabic language.

"When it comes to expansion, we need a regional presence," said Luqman. "This will help the credibility of the Yemen Arabic program in the eyes of Westerners, universities, teachers and students coming from abroad because of Dubai's importance as an international business hub." <u>A symposium on ensuring</u>, Transfer of technology and supporting inventions

BY YEMEN TIMES STAFF

he national symposium on the Intellectual Property had called for taking care of building and supporting centers for scientific researches and developing them for backing up national inventions and transfer of technology with the aim of ensuring an administration characterized by efficiency for electronic trade.

The symposium confirmed at the end of its meetings in Sana'a on the necessity of paying attention and rendering care to the system of intellectual property and to work out legal formulas for the information revolutions guaranteeing the facing of challenges that the communications technology imposes as well as setting up a national strategy taking care of individual property.

The participants in the symposium organized by the ministries of industry and trade and the culture and tourism recommended the development and modernization of the institutional infrastructure of the concerned administrations in the two ministries in order to keeping in line with technological, administrative and legislative evolvements in this field. The symposium also urged the participation of the private sector for investment in research to help in development of the national economy and the commercial, industrial and services areas, in addition to creation of an honest competition raising the standard of investment and supporting creative

and innovative capabilities in various fields.

The symposium had reviewed a number of working papers tackled the reality of industrial property, the trade marks and Madrid protocols concerning international registration of trade marks.

Meetings of the symposium also were focused on discussing the new world issues in the area of intellectual property and right of the author in addition to TRIPS (Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights) agreement, public health, geographic and folklore indicators and traditional branches of knowledge.

Director-General of Intellectual Property Protection at the ministry of industry Fadhle Muqbil had explained in two working papers that reality of Industrial Property and trade marks needed from the officials to develop existing legislations pertaining to the Intellectual Property.

He had also presented activity of his

Mazen Luqman, Founder and Director of Modern American Language

to England, Cairo or Dubai to take exams."

Luqman's vision of adding business exams and diplomas came from seeing Yemen in need of skills training. Many companies operating in Yemen have found that employees, even if they have graduated in business at a local university, have not received proper training.

"If you look closely at the Yemeni job market, you will find that many companies complain that employees lack skills," said Luqman. "For example, finding a good executive secretary, office manager or marketing people is difficult. Most companies that can afford it usually get them from abroad. What we want to do is bridge the gap by training potential Yemeni employees for job skills."

Robert Hindle, country manager of the World Bank and based in Yemen, believes that MALI made the right move.

"Essentially, what MALI is doing is filling the gap in what can be broadly called vocational training," said Hindle. "There is a gap in the market. If you look at what has gone on in terms of the government efforts for skills training, it has not focused on what MALI will offer or has not been enormously successful or cost effective."

Yemenis wanting to enter the tourist industry are also in need of training.

"There is a bigger need for travel and tourism training for skilled employees to fill the jobs," said Luqman. "There are not enough Yemenis that have filled the positions, and many employees are imported." MALI had already developed its IT department before being accredited by CIE. It put in place a computer lab with over 20 computers available to students and offered IT training back in 1997. This year, it hired more IT teachers and the number of students seeking IT training reached up to 70. MALI expects enrollment in the IT department to exceed 100 in the next few months.

The language center has also put more energy into developing its Arabic program. Even though MALI offered to teach the Arabic language since it started up in the mid-nineties, the department remained dormant while most attention was given to ESL. But since the attacks on US soil on September 11, 2001, more students in the West have shown an interest in Arabic.

To draw more students to its Arabic program, MALI recently sent representatives to universities abroad, restructured its marketing strategy and slashed its prices by 70%.

"Our Arabic language department is the most profitable department in the school," said Luqman. "Clients are from a higher income sector, willing to pay much more than local students studying English. And after September 11, we've noticed an increased interest in learning Arabic, including diplomats, academics and people that have a general interest in the customs and people in the Middle East."

A little over a year ago, less than 10 students enrolled in MALI's Arabic program. Now there are roughly 50 students studying Arabic, and the institute predicts that there will be over 100 by the Luqman's plan includes students learning basic grammar skills in Dubai, then becoming immersed in using Arabic in Yemen.

"Yemen will be the place to apply what the students have learned in Dubai," said Luqman.

MALI also plans to stick to one strategy that has helped it stand out in the Yemeni market. Since it began, it has always had one of the highest number of native English speakers teaching ESL, something that has not been easy for students to find at other schools.

"It has never been easy recruiting native English teachers. There is a negative image of Yemen through the international media and there is fear among foreigners living here," said Luqman. "But we often go abroad to recruit them, advertise aggressively and help them handle the stresses of living in Yemen by offering accommodations, travel arrangements and give them free Arabic lessons. We spice up the package."

Over the last two years, MALI's revenue has increased 28% annually. But its unique plans to offer more products that fit the needs of the students and to expand across Yemen should show even better results in the near future.

"MALI is a groundbreaking institute looking at the market differently than its competitors," said Luqman. "We're looking at training as a big picture rather than through the narrow vision of ESL only. Our goal is to make a bigger profit and reinvest it in expansion. Therefore, our products will reach a wider number of students, ending up with more students than any other ESL school." department in the area of Intellectual Property and legislations on its protection in the manner serving industrial property with its main branches concerning patents on invention, trade marks and industrial drawings and samples.

The Yemeni market is suffering from the presence of goods with imitated trade marks and that has urged the ministry of industry and trade to intensify measures of monitoring those goods and prosecuting those who violate the rules.



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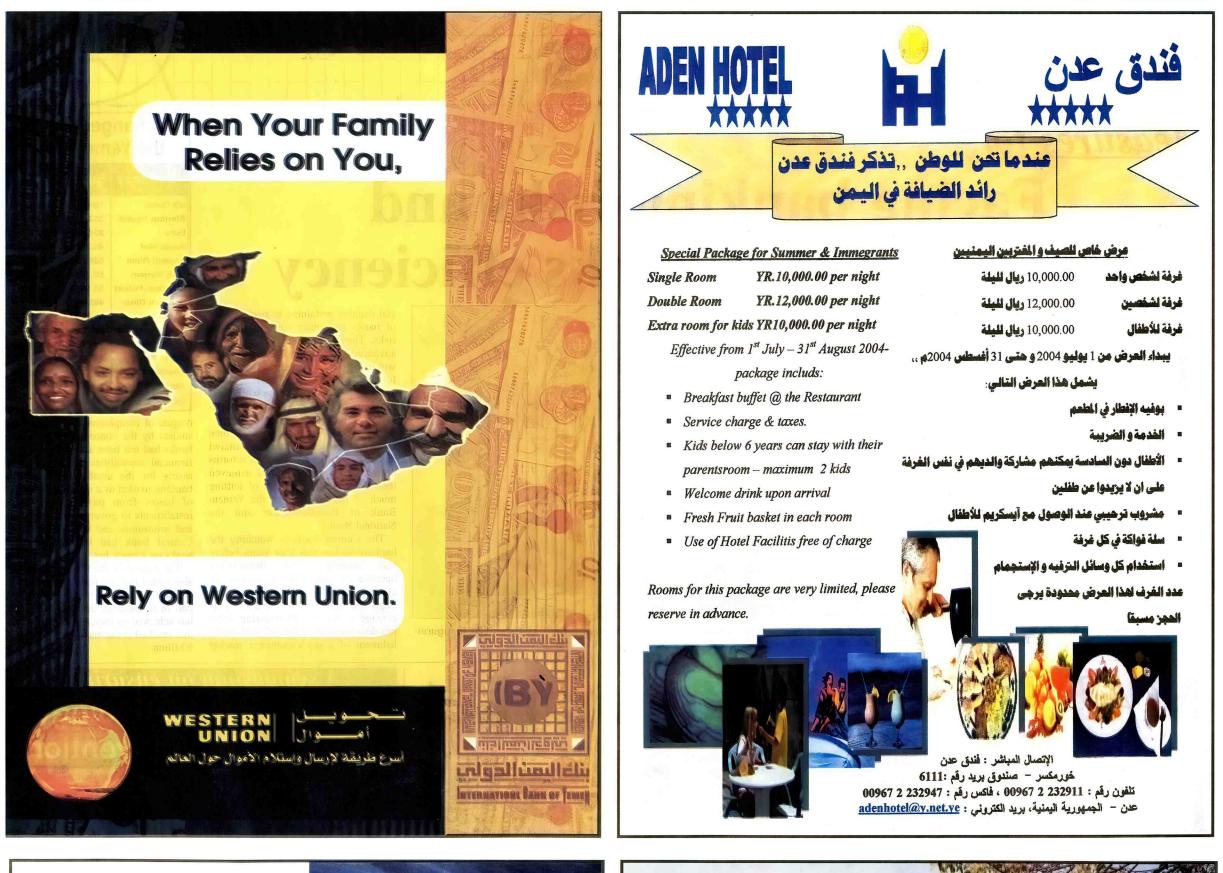


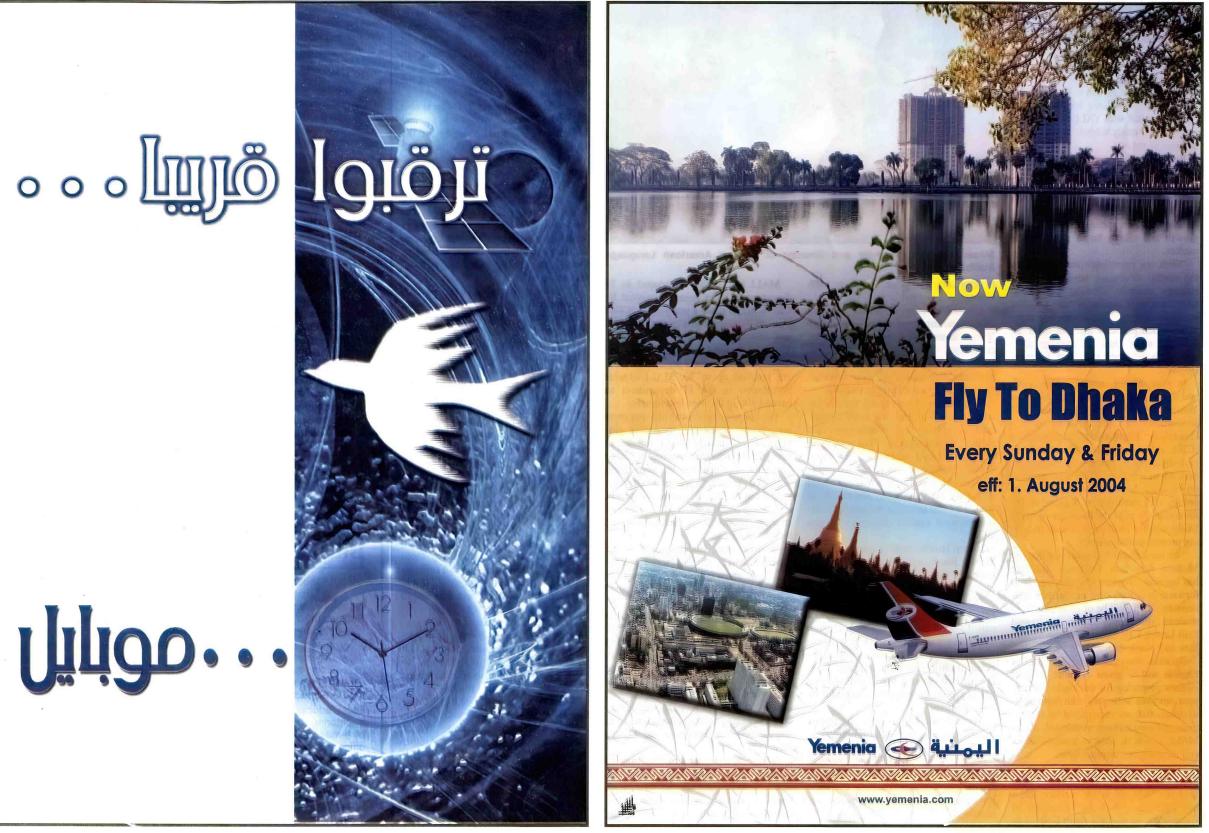
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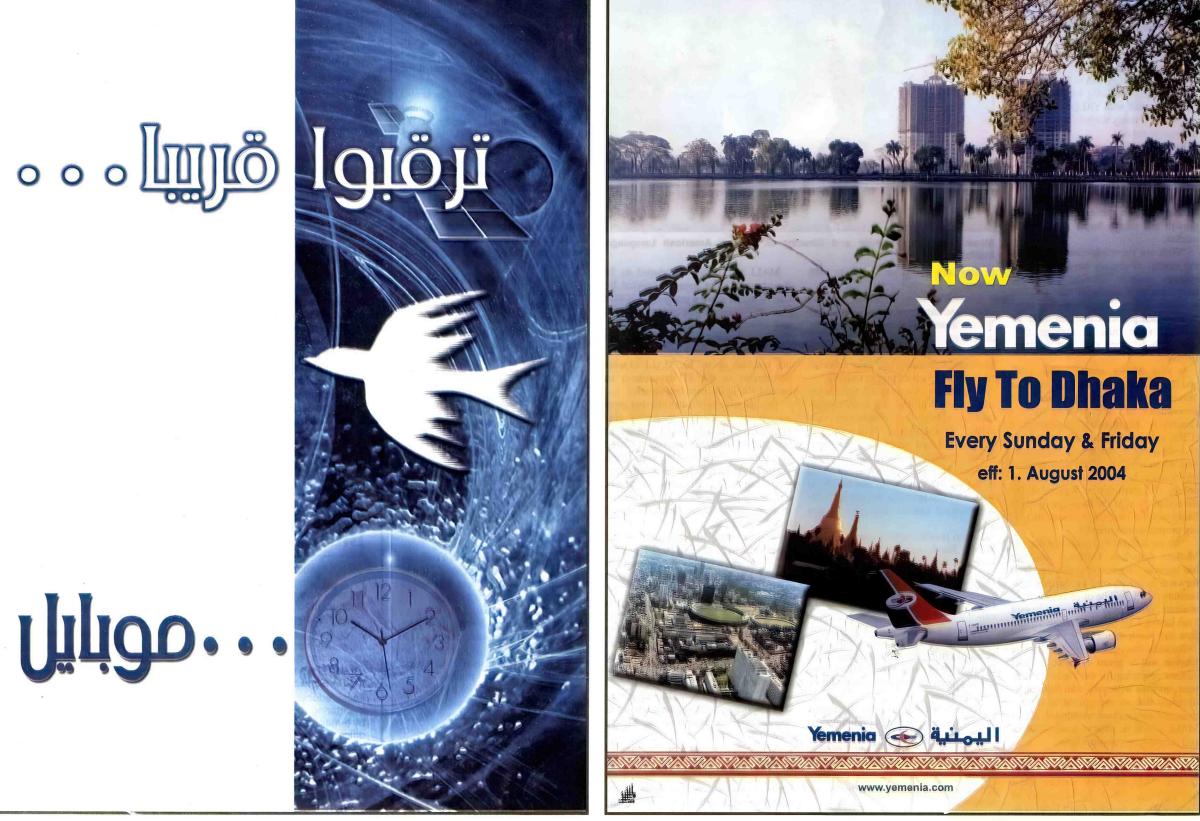
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Advertisement











Culture

19 July, 2004 **11**

For the area of the Bab al Mandeb Straits, and future projects of development:

The Diachronic Supremacy of Yemen

BY PROF. DR. MUHAMMAD Shamsaddin Megalommatis For the Yemen Times

n the first part of his latest essay, serialized in two part in Yemen Times, Prof. Megalommatis discusses the ancient history of Yemen, as recorded in 'The Periplu of the Red Sea'.

The 'Periplus of the Red Sea' refers to the Yemenite coast from al Mokha to Aden, and to Perim island. We delve into the Yemenite past in order to envision future potentialities...

When present day issues come to mind, one has the strong inclination to take into consideration the historical records available in order to better found arguments and thoughts. The current realities at the strategic area of Bab al Mandeb have been shaped by no less than five countries, which are directly involved in the area, namely Yemen, Djibouti, Eritrea, Abyssinia and Somalia. Among them only Yemen and Abyssinia do not emanate entirely from the colonial era and interference, although the latter has been affected to some extent by Italian colonial expansion in the area.

The formation of post-colonial states (Djibouti, Somalia, Eritrea) released centripetal and centrifugal powers that can at times be impressive. Somalia attempted to invade Ogaden in the 70s, as if all the country's problems had been resolved (!), only to explode into a multitude of mini-states 20 years later. Eritrea became independent, but got involved in successive wars with Yemen and Abyssinia. Yet, the similarities among these five countries are most striking. In reality what they have in common is stronger and much more important, multifaceted, and valuable than what is created - 'fabricated' I should say – as issues in order to divide them.

The first aspect that unites all these countries is nature:

I mean the existence of the straits themselves. History proved that instead of separating, the Bab al Mandeb Straits bring one close to another all around the two coasts. A good example is given by the 1st century CE Greek text that an anonymous Egyptian Alexandrian captain and merchant wrote about navigation and trade throughout the seas of the south, from Egypt to Indonesia. Province, which extended all around. There, lives and has his palace the local administrator, Kholaibos.

And after another nine days trip in the inland, we reach Safar, the capital of the entire country, where by law reigns Kharibael joining under his scepter the two peoples, the Himyarites and the nearby Sabaeans. He is a friend to the Roman emperors, thanks to the continuously exchanged embassies and presents".

1. Sabaa and Himyar kingdoms merged

It is noteworthy that for the author of the Periplus of the Red Sea, who writes around 70 CE, the two kingdoms, Sabaa and Himyar, had merged to form just one state. Even more interesting is that the author refers not to two states but to two peoples, namely the 'Sabaeites' and the 'Homerites'. He testifies to an insightful understanding of the reality that there were several Yemenite peoples, not just one people divided into two states.

In this regard, it is necessary to bear in mind that it was very common for Ancient Greek authors to moderately hellenize foreign names of all sorts (from toponymics to ethnic and personal names) in a way so that they allude to a reminiscence of the Greek cultural heritage environment. Consequently, the noun 'Himyarites' become 'Homerites', alluding to Homer, but yet it did not become absolutely the same as the adjective 'homericos' that derives from the name of the Greek epic poet.

2. Yemenite – Roman relationship

The reference to Kharibael exchanging embassies with the Roman Empire is another piece of valuable information coming out of the present passage; it testifies to the establishment and pursuance of regular interstate relationships. Most probably, Rome was the furthermost (and northernmost) capital ancient Yemenite diplomats were appointed in. The fact also shows that the famous naval expedition of Aelius Gallus that took place around 26 BCE, a few years after Octavian Augustus, invaded Alexandria, had had some results. Through Roman sources we know that the Aelius Gallus expedition did not end up in a real success. Roman soldiers got all sorts of sicknesses, whereas navigation was felt as too long! Well, 1900 km distance is something, when you begin sailing at the very edge of your country, i.e. the northern part of Egypt's Red Sea coast! Furthermore, a real Yemenite capital city was not found, since probably the Romans had difficulty to advance much in the mountainous Yemenite interior, being so far from their homes, and stricken by - previously unknown to them - tropical diseases. In addition, a real battle was not engaged (probably the Sabaeans and the Himyarites practiced retreat tactics better than WW II

Soviets, trying through skirmishes to make Romans realize that they spent too much time in such a faraway place without any concrete gain!).

But, as we already said, this passage of the 'Periplus of the Red Sea' proves that the Augustan expedition had some impact. Further on, in another passage we will attest another reference to the event of the Roman expedition against Yemen that – quite impressively – happened 100 years before the author of this text wrote these details! We can deduce that, although the attack did not end in a major battle victory and in the destruction of a capital city, it left an impact, since it was truly unprecedented. Never before had Yemen been attacked by any country...

3. Sabaa – Himyar under Kharibael: a Constitutional Monarchy?

The legitimacy and the righteous character of Kharibael's rule are also important. Using the adjective 'enthesmos' for the Yemenite king, the author employs a term that means not only compliance with an old legislation, and enthronement according all the traditional protocol, but also a degree of constitutional monarchy, of a balance of power existing among the king and the council of the Old Mukkarib, as well as of justice prevailing throughout the country, being guaranteed by Kharibael.

B. Mouza (al Mokha) Market

Then, the author returns to the main subject, the description of trade and navigation throughout the Red Sea, and narrates in detail the trade at Mouza, in paragraph 24.

"The port of Mouza is not facilitated by a natural harbour, but there is an embankment, and in addition a ship can anchor easily thanks to the sandy shores all around. In the market we do find purple textile and yard goods of either exceptional or ordinary quality; we also find Yemenite clothes with long sleeves, clothes embellished with a lot of decorative motifs, clothes of common type, clothes woven with golden yard, clothes in rectangular designs, all sorts of clothing, coats and fleeces, bed coverings, blankets either without decoration. or with the traditional decoration, belts in dark coloured strips, currency in cash, safran, cyperus (cyperus longus), vast quantities of myrrh, but not much wine and wheat, since the country produces little wine, and even less wheat. To the king and the administrator are offered horses and mules along with their respective saddles, golden- and silverware, and copperware, as well as exquisite clothes. From Mouza all the aforementioned is exported to Adulis on the opposite coast, and so is white marble, as well as all types of myrrh, namely the best quality myrrh, the common type that is called stakte ('liquified'), the abeirian type, and Minyan myrrh. The travel is undertaken under best meteorological conditions, if we sail from Egypt in

September, that is Thot month, but however nothing prohibits us to sail earlier".

In this excerpt, beyond the detailed information about the merchandises and the taxes ("To the king and the administrator are offered..."), we get significant information about various subjects. Mouza seems to be the export center of Yemen for all the products transported to Egypt, Meroe (Sudan), Axum (Abyssinia), Africa, and (through Egypt) Rome. This means that the bulk of the Yemenite merchandises was exported via sea routes, whereas the land route (through Arabia to Petra) was rather limited for exports to Syria, Mesopotamia and Anatolia.

1. Mouza and Adulis: a Comparison

Through the references of the Periplus of the Red Sea, it becomes clear that in the area we call today the Red Sea, Adulis on the western coast and Mouza on the eastern coast were the richest, biggest and most active ports. If we compare the references, we certainly notice that the text for Adulis is lengthier but the text for Mouza refers to more luxurious, valuable and expensive commodities. The state involvement is more obvious in Mouza, the port is more closely controlled by the capital Safar and the king Kharibael, through means of intermediate control by the Savve administrator Kholaibos.

Although the distance between Adulis and Axumites (8 days trip) seems smaller than the distance between Mouza and Safar (12 days trip), Zoscales King of Axum seems not to levy from the Adulis the taxes Kharibael was able to impose on the Mouza trade treasures. The country of the Sabaeans and the Himyarites is presented as definitely bigger, larger and stronger than the realm of Zoscales for which the text does not state even the country's name. Of course, the diffusion of Greek as international language was certainly greater in the western coast, since Zoscales was speaking Greek, whereas nothing similar is said for Kharibael.

C. Bab al Mandeb and Aden

Having completed the description of

the important items related to the

Mouza market and trade, the author

proceeds through a series of geographi-

cal observations about the Red Sea

coast of Yemen down to Bab al

Mandeb, and further on up to the area

of Aden. All this covers paragraphs 25

"Further on, after sailing approxi-

mately another 300 stades, we reach a point in which the peninsula and the

opposite coast of the Berberic land,

where lies the port of call that is named

Avalites, converge and shape a passage

that is not quite long; in this strait the

sea is narrow, and approximately 60

stades wide. At this very point is the

island of Diodorus. For this reason, and

because strong wind comes down from

the nearby mountains, the navigation

through the strait obliges us to deal with

very strong currents. At a certain point

in the strait lies Okelis, a seashore town

belonging to the same kingdom. It is

not quite a port of call but rather a nat-

ural cove and a harbour, as well as the first shelter for those sailing from seas

Beyond Okelis, the sea becomes wider towards the east, and we gradu-

ally enter an archipel. At a distance of

approximately 1200 stades lies Felix Arabia, a seashore town belonging to

the same kingdom, namely that of

Kharibael. There are a proper harbour and many sources of water fresher than

that available at Okelis. It is found at

the beginning of a bay that is formed

because of the concave surface. In the

past it was a great city and was called

Felix, since here was gathered all the merchandise as it happens now in

Alexandria, where goods are gathered

beyond the straits.

and 26, and the text reads as follows:



Shipping map for Bab al-Mandab strait and ports of Hodeidah, Kathib, Salif and Mokha

from Egypt and all other parts of the world. This was due to the fact that ships from India did not sail up to Egypt, neither Egyptian ships dared navigate further on, sailing only up to this point. But by now this does not occur anymore, since not long ago Caesar destroyed Felix Arabia".

1. Perim – Island of Diodorus

In this rich passage, we come to know first that Perim Island in the straits Bab el Mandeb was called Diodorus Island at those days. The name signifies local property, or the authority of a person named Diodorus. This sort of name (like Isidorus, Apollodorus, etc) is linguistically Greek and ideologically Egyptian. Its meaning implies that the bearer is the 'gift', the 'present' (-dorus) of Zeus, the central ancient Greek god (whose name in the genitive case of declension of ancient Greek names turns to 'Dios'). This sort of ancient Greek personal name emanated almost exclusively out of the Alexandrian Ptolemaic cultural, intermingling between Greeks and Egyptians. Greeks hellenized the names of ancient Egyptian gods, while abandoning ancient Greek forms of religion and adhering to various Egyptian religious – cultic – ideological systems. Isidism (or Isiac cults, religions, ideologies, philosophies and esoteric systems of initiation that were all evolving around the ancient Egyptian goddess Aset, whose hellenized name was Isis) was diffused in Ptolemaic - Roman times from the Indian Ocean and Bactriana (Afghanistan) to the westernmost confines of the Roman Empire, Iberia, Gallia and Britannia. Present day excavations unearthed more than 200 temples of Isis in Germany, central Europe, England, France, Russia and the Balkans, whereas the multitude of Isiac temples in Italy, Greece and Anatolia testifies to a long and deep implantation. The Isiac myth evolves around the search of Isis (Aset in Egyptian hieroglyphics) for the dismembered body of Osiris (Wser, lit. 'Well Being' in Egyptian), as well as around Horus (Hor in Egyptian), her son and universal saviour, who will revenge the death of Osiris by exterminating Seth in an

'End of Time' battle between Good and Evil, being therefore an archetypal version of the 'Mahdi vs. Masih Degal' type of conflict.

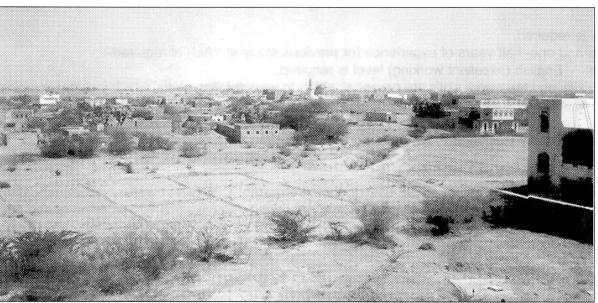
As it was practiced for thousands of years in Egypt before the arrival of Alexander, the Macedonians, and the Greeks, believers were giving themselves god-bearing names. The diffusion of Isidism among the Greeks led to the identification of the ancient Greek god Zeus with Osiris, and of the ancient Greek god Apollon with Horus, with Isis being rather conceived as identical

The Yemenite coast from al Mokha to Aden in the 'Periplus of the Red Sea'.

A. Mouza (al Mokha) Administration

After giving a brief description of Mouza in paragraph 21, the author of the Periplus of the Red Sea gives topographical details about the Himyarite kingdom of which part was Mouza. This is presented in two short paragraphs of the text, 22 and 23. The text reads as follows:

"After three days inland trip, we reach Savve, the capital of Mofar



General View of Mouza district

to Hera. The central name of Isis was preserved in personal god-bearing names (Isidorus), whereas the real meaning of Diodorus was 'given as gift by Osiris/Zeus', and Apollodorus signifies that the bearer was 'given as gift by Horus/Apollon'.

It is interesting that the name of Horus prevailed among Greek speaking Isidists in other names' cases, either explicitly, like Origenes ('of the genre of Horus') or implicitly ('Sosigenes': 'of the genre of the saviour'). Even more fascinating is the fact that 'Isidorus' survived within Christianity, whereas 'Apollodorus' was extinguished, and 'Diodorus' was transformed to 'Theodorus' (Theodore: 'given as gift by god').

Through all this we understand that, at the days of the author of the 'Periplus of the Red Sea', the little island of Perim was named after someone who had earlier been either the proprietary or the local administrator.

2. Narrative parallels in the Description of the Red Sea Coasts

There seems to be a certain desire for balanced presentation of the eastern and the western coasts of the Red Sea in the mind of the author of the text. The counterbalance of Mouza is Adulis. Further in the south, Okelis on the Yemenite shore finds its correspondent in Avalites at the very point of the Bab al Mandeb, but of course both are of lesser importance than the previous ports of call. And to Diodorus Island near Okelis the true counterpart is Didorus Island (possible alteration of Diodorus, or possible mistake of the manuscript scribe) near Adulis (present day Dahlak Islands).

Op-Ed

19 July, 2004

George W. Bush and America's neglected hemisphere

By Jorge Castañeda *

hen NATO allies gather Istanbul, much of the

the

in

talk will concern the divisions between America and Europe over Iraq. But Europe is not alone in its estrangement from the United States under President George W. Bush's leadership. Among the vast list of unforeseen consequences springing from the US fiasco in Iraq is the vital fact that, across Latin America, anti-Americanism is on the rise and is rapidly generating myriad grim effects on the region's politics.

The parallel with Europe does not end there. Before the Bush administration, various American presidents worked hard to change the US relationship with Latin America from one of hegemon and dominated states to something like the relations that exist with the European allies. All of that is now gravely at risk - a dangerous turn of events. Complete estrangement from the US in Latin America will not

only harm hemispheric relations, but may discredit broader ideas that are closely associated with the US.

Many of these pernicious side effects can already be perceived. The first, and deepest, consequence consists in plummeting prestige of and respect for the US and the Bush administration in Latin American public opinion.

This was not the case at the beginning of Bush's term as president. On the contrary, many capitals south of the Rio Grande had high expectations for the team that moved into the White House in 2001. After all, during his first nine months in office, Bush declared that he would devote tremendous attention to the hemisphere, and his actions seemed to back up his rhetoric. He visited Mexico before any other country, renewed Temporary Protection Status for Central American immigrants, maintained President Bill Clinton's waiver of certain trade restrictions on countries and companies doing business with Cuba, and gave new impetus to the negotiations to create a Free Trade Area of the Americas.

invasion, the absence of any weapons of mass destruction or any link between Saddam Hussein and Al Oaeda, the pictures of Iraqi civilian casualties, and the subsequent scenes of humiliating mistreatment or torture of Iraqi prisoners and detainees have all contributed to a wide, deep, and probably lasting collapse of sympathy for the US in the region. This can be measured in public opinion polls, in newspaper editorials, congressional resolutions, summit declarations, and street demonstrations.

A second effect follows directly from the first. At least rhetorically speaking, government parties or leaders with a strong anti-US tilt are gaining ground, from Mexico City's Mayor Andrés Manuel López Obrador to the

Iraq changed all of this. The Frente Amplio party in Uruguay, from Schaddick Handal in the old FMLN in El Salvador to Evo Morales in Bolivia, not to mention governments like Hugo Chávez's in Venezuela and Nestor Kirchner's in Argentina. These anti-US forces are not all necessarily left wing; they are, however, stridently critical of the US. In all likelihood, they will become more vociferous and vituperative before they mellow, because public opinion seems to be rewarding stances and tones such as theirs.

> America's friends in Latin America are feeling the fire of this anti-American wrath. They are finding themselves forced to shift their own rhetoric and attitude in order to dampen their defense of policies viewed as pro-American or US-inspired, and to stiffen their resistance to and imperative respect for human

Washington's demands and desires. In many cases, American demands and desires are contrary to Latin interests, and should be resisted. But in other cases, opposition to America's preferences is wrought by public sentiment and goes against the instincts of leaders who know better.

The Bush's administration has brought all of this upon itself. It could have either avoided a monumental mistake, as Iraq has now proved to be, or it could have brought the United Nations on board from the outset, ensuring that military action, and the subsequent occupation and reconstruction of the country, would have broad multilateral support. At worst, the Bush administration could have acted alone, but with sufficient force, skill, and diligence - and with the appropriate rights and international law - to get the job done quickly.

Instead, the Bush administration, for reasons that are increasingly perplexing, went at it alone. Moreover, it did so without an endgame strategy, and with a level of force so "underwhelming" that it made the outrageous behavior at the Abu Ghraib prison almost inevitable. By so doing, Bush's team left America's friends in Latin America - no less than in Europe and elsewhere - in a hapless situation: rightly unable and unwilling to support the US march of folly, and understandably reluctant to poison hemispheric relations in general with the type of strident criticism that local public opinion demands.

* Jorge Castañeda is a former foreign minister of Mexico and currently a candidate for Mexico's presidency.

The Embassy of the United States of America announces for immediate jobs opening within its organization.

"1. Cashier/Consular Assistant"

The position is located in the Consular Section, American Embassy, under the immediate supervision of the Consular Accountable Officer and the general supervision of the Non-Immigrant Visa (NIV) unit chief. As a consular Cashier, the incumbent performs the entire range of duties. As NIV consular assistant the incumbent performs responsible work pertaining to the full range of visa services concentrating on nom-immigrant visas.

Desired Qualifications:

Education: Completion of secondary school is required. University degree in Accounting is acceptable. Prior work experience: At least one year of successful employment in related field.

Language proficiency: Level V English ability (very good) and fluent Arabic, inclusive of writing skills is required. Skills and abilities: Familiar with Yemeni culture, fundamentals of Islamic and Yemeni immigration and civil status laws, interview techniques, clerical work and record keeping.

Grade/Salary: *EFM/MOH/Non Ordinarily Resident: FP-8 (to be confirmed by Washington) *Ordinarily Resident: FSN-6

"2. Computer Operator (LAN)/Web Developer"

The position is located in the Information Management Section, American Embassy, under the immediate supervision of the Computer Management Assistant and the general supervision of the Information System Officer (ISO). The position is an assistant to the Information Systems Officer (ISO) and Computer Management Assistant. Primary responsibilities include the day-to-day operation of the unclassified LAN system, including troubleshooting and installation of hardware and software, and providing support (including training) to system users. Maintains and update the Embassy Intranet website.

Desired Qualifications:

Education: Completion of secondary school is required. Additional computer technical training is desired, or a



Wasting precious water, lightnings, and avoiding extremism

ater in the zone where I am living is only pumped once per week and that can be justified as an effort by the water and sanitation authority to maintain water for a longer time as possible but what I cannot understand! is the silence of the people, the mayoralty and other relevant organs while they see daily water pipes bursting everywhere without any due maintenance. Why the water and sanitation authority does not announce an emergency number and encourage people to phone. People say that the number is known and is said to be "171".I remember having heard it or read about it but that is not enough. I asked one of the citizens whose house was next to a bursting water pipe why he did not phone the water emergency unit? He answered, that he did, but his call was met with indifference. Sana'a Water basin is threatened during the upcoming decade or so to run out. It is useless to pump water once per week whilst most of the water is being wasted in the streets due to ill or non-existent maintenance of burst waterpipes or tampered water counters. A few days ago it rained and this is a good sign because many simple minded Yemenis still believe that god punishes us by holding back rain and is content with us when it rains cats and dogs. Anyhow, Thanks god! Or else people would have thought, it did not rain because we are not for the self proclaimed theological Imam. The problem here, is the total negligence by the government and the people to install lightning conductors. I am speaking about this because a relative of mine told me that an incident took place near to their area where a lightning struck a man while enjoying the pouring rain through his house's window. The poor man was cut into two halves. In fact I heard news on Al-Jazeera that up to seven individuals were killed likewise. So, while the mayoralty is doing well on cleanliness

why it does not encourage the people to install lightning conductors as an exemplary approach to be generalized around the country. Recently, I read about the govern-

ment's intention to establish moderate Islamic teaching centers and that is O.K as long as the government meets its promises to unite religious curriculae all over the Republic and to ban sectarian and private religious schools. The new curriculum which is said to be moderate must avoid referring to others as infidels and religious teachers should have background screening so as to avoid any bigotry if any. While we are with the government in this endeavor we must not forget also that such a step needs external and internal support due to the many difficulties to be faced. The religious curriculum must not be formulated in a way antagonistic to other religions. The children must know that there are other religions in the world and that everybody's religion must be respected. It should be concise, open minded and farsighted. Religious history of Yemenis should be taught, how they used to adore the moon, the Sun, became Christian Conversion to Judaism by many and after a period of about thirty years from conversion they embraced a brand new religion which is Islam. That Christian and Jewish Yemenis vanished little by little through conversion to Islam and who remained left Yemen to Occupied Palestine in 1994. In short, true historic information should be available and there should be no monopoly or holding back of information because of the sensitivity of this or that. Religious Teachers should be special in that they are to be humane, wide minded and cultivated. They should be graduates of a certain faculty where the student must have gone through all Islamic religious sects and after having become well informed with other world theologies so as to avoid the current narrow minded approach to religion education.

combination of secondary school and computer technical training equivalent in duration to secondary school is acceptable. Prior work experience: At least two and a half to three years of progressively more responsible experience of a technical or administrative nature with emphasis on analytical abilities with respect to operation, and management of a Windows Local Area Network and use of Windows computers and applications.

Language proficiency: Level III English ability (good working knowledge) is required.

Skills and abilities: Incumbent must have ability to manage a Windows Local Area Network and peripherals. Must be able to work with the user environment, pass on information to users in formal and informal environments such that users can use their software and hardware. Ability to prioritize work.

Grade/Salary: *EFM/MOH/Non Ordinarily Resident: FP-7 (to be confirmed by Washington) *Ordinarily Resident: FSN-7.

"3. Administrative Clerk"

The position is located in the Yemen America Language Institute YALI, American Embassy, under the immediate supervision of the Office Manager and the general supervision of the Director of Courses. Employee will provide clerical and administrative duties to YALI.

Required Qualifications:

Education: Secondary school is required.

Prior Work Experience: One and one-half years of experience (or previous study at YALI) is required. Language Proficiency: Level IV English (excellent working) level is required.

Ability: Strong interpersonal skills and teamwork skills are essential; ability to work rotating shifts, which includes evening and Thursday work in order to fit into and support YALI's 13 hours per day, 6 days per week of operation.

Grade/Salary: *EFM/MOH/Non Ordinarily Resident: FP-9 (to be confirmed by Washington) Ordinarily Resident: FSN-05

How to apply: All interested nationals should complete OF-612 or submit a current C.V. (with awards, recommendation letters, copies of degrees earned) that addresses the gualifications and requirements of the position as listed above and contact the Embassy Personnel Office, American Embassy, Dhahr Himyar Street, Sanaa. Tel: 303-155, Fax: 303182 no later than the July 28, 2004.

NOTE: ALL ORDINARILY RESIDENT APPLICANTS MUST BE RESIDING IN COUNTRY AND HAVE THE REQUIRED WORK AND RESIDENCY PERMITS TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR CONSIDERATION.

TIMES

Community

19 July, 2004 **13**

<u>YT Editor meets Japan-Yemen Friendship Association in Tokyo:</u> More efforts exerted to promoting Japan-Yemen relations

YT Editor Tokyo

he Tokyo-based Japan-Yemen Friendship Association (JYFA) has pledged to continue promoting Japan-Yemen relations through all possible means. During a meeting with Yemen Times Editor Walid Al-Saqqaf in Tokyo, the association's senior members expressed their commitment to carrying out projects and activities in Japan to introduce Yemen to as many Japanese possible, and to encourage travel to and tourism in Yemen.

JYFA's secretary general, Mr. Toshihiro Teshima, told Yemen Times that the association will help in preparing the Yemeni contribution to the important Aichi Expo 2005 event to be held between March 25 and September 25, 2005 in Aichi, Japan. The international event will include Yemen alongside more than 100 other countries.

"I am proud to say that our work as an

ول غرفتك بسرعة ا

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durability and super power.

association has contributed positively to Yemen-Japan relations, especially through our regular newsletters, whose 11th issue was recently published with news about a Japanese delegation visiting Yemen's Socotra Island and also meeting President Saleh there." Mr. Teshima said.

Specifically the association is expected to promote Yemeni Mocha and Bani Matar genuine coffee part of the exhibition, which will be an opportunity to expose Yemen's culture and locally pro-

الوكلاء الوحيدون : الحاج / محمد على سويد وأولاده

صنعاء - تلفون : ٢٨١١١٥ عدن : ٢٦٠٩٥١ الحديدة : ٢٠١٣٩٤ - الكلا : ٣١٧٠٦٠

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duced goods.

On the other hand, the association also said it would help in arranging the Yemeni heritage festival to be held during 2-3 October this year. "The event is expected to be attended by more than 40,000 visitors." Mr. Teshima commented.

Association recovering and growing Despite the sudden decline in the number of members of the association following the Asian recession in 1997,



YT Editor Walid Al-Saqqaf with some members of Japan-Yemen Friendship Association in Tokyo

which resulted in the sudden drop of the number from 150 to around 80 today, the association is now receiving more membership enquiries. "There were many reasons for the decline of the number of members and JYFA associate companies, including the recession of 1997, the fact that the managing director of the association then was appointed in the government, along with other factors concerned with senior members getting appointed to public posts or becoming too old." Mr. Teshima explained.

JYFA and YJFA

The JYFA was founded in 1996 as a commemoration of the visit to Japan of Dr. Abdulkareem Al-Iryani, who was then the Yemeni prime minister. Its counterpart in Yemen, the Yemeni Japanese Friendship Association (YJFA), which is headed by Haj Mohammed Mubarak Adhban, chairman of Adhban Group of Companies, is also active in Yemen to promote the relations between the two countries.

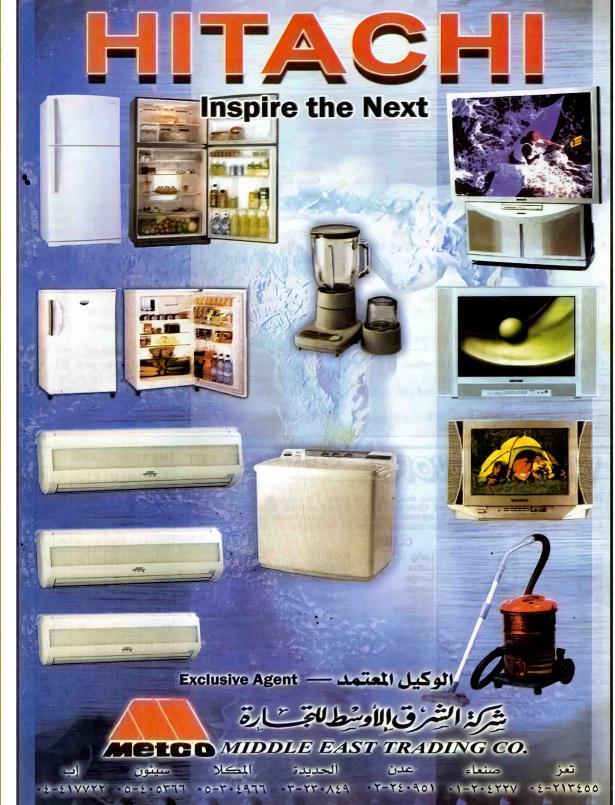
On Mr. Adhban's efforts, Mr. Teshima affirms, "Mr. Adhban has truly dedicated

a lot of his time and energy to the association, which has in turn resulted in strong relations between the two countries. In fact, the YFJA is a source of inspiration for us here, and we are working hard to rise to the expectations of our friends in Yemen."

On relations between the two associations, Mr. Teshima also revealed that there is currently a project to sponsor two students currently studying Japanese at the YJFA to travel to Japan for an information visit of 10 days.

Furthermore, through coordination with its Yemeni counterpart, the JYFA has donated 100 picture books, 10 Arabic-Japanese dictionaries and 85 soccer balls to Yemenis. "This is a humble step, but I believe many will continue in the future. It is encouraging and motivating to see that Haj Adhban, the YJFA, and Yemeni people have welcomed their Japanese friends in every visit and through every channel. I believe this makes us more committed in our association to help strengthen the unique relationship between our two countries." Mr. Teshima concluded.





14 19 July, 2004

Education Presented by Dr. Ramakanta Sahu





in flight: air flow (n)

following:

4. paths

. parenthesis

ideas, etc

pairs of words

1. beneficial, beneficiary

3. contagious, infectious

5. devoted, addicted

administration.

any affectation.

prior appointment.

the mosque

1. a peeping Tom

5. from A to Z

2.

3.

2. a doubting Thomas

3. live from hand to mouth

4. earn an honest penny

(C) Idioms and phrases

2.

(B) Words and phrases of foreign origin

2. parody

Suggested answers to last week's questions

5. penta meter

1. paradox (Gk 'beside/beyond opinion'): An

section, or subdivision in a piece of writing.

placed side by side, balancing each other.

ordination of clauses without conjunctions.

Suggested answers to last week's questions

(C) Words commonly confused

of his intellect is amazing.

improbable combination of opposing qualities,

parataxis (Gk 'beside arrangement;'): Co-

senses of sight or hearing): Gifted as he is, the acuity

equity (n) (the principle of justice): There should be

the principle of equity and fair play in

affectation (n) (behavior which is not one's natural

manner): She is a genuine human being and without

affection (n) (gentleness, fondness): A teacher

confess (vt) (say or admit that one has done wrong):

acknowledge (vt) (agree or admit the truth of): We

admittance (n) (being admitted to, right of

entrance): No admittance to the office except on

admission (n) (being allowed to enter or join a club,

school, building, etc.): Admission to the medical

besides (prep) (in addition to): Besides being a good

beside (prep) (at the side of): The hospital is beside

expect the addressee to acknowledge our letters.

shares her affection with all her students equally.

The prisoner refused to confess his guilt.

course is becoming increasingly difficult.

Use the following idioms in illustrative sentences

student, he is an excellent sportsman.

2. artistic, artful

4 crime sin

3. pastoral

2.

I. What to Say Situations and Expressions (68) Friendship Day (VI)

incerity of purpose and honest efforts to serve are the most precious input that nurtures any relationship. Friendship is no exception to this. A true friend is not calculative about the physical or material dividends to be gained out of the relationship; but more than that it believes in giving, bestowing, enriching and fulfilling.

Once in a while, you meet somebody new and it seems that you've known him from the start - you feel you've found someone special to trust and confide in, someone with whom you can talk hartto-heart. You share a strange closeness, a feeling that, you know, will never end - once in a while, you meet somebody new, who becomes such a wonderful friend. I know in my heart that I'll never forget the way I could tell, just as soon as we met what a wonderful friend you would be, for even today, you mean so much to me.

You've taught me the meaning of togetherness, my friend You've the gift of making people feel important. Your soft and caring nature makes one feel comfortable and the way you instill faith , that impossible is still possible and make you a lovable person I've ever met.

I've been through changes, both good and bad and those are the times when the worth and importance of a person is actually realized... Though no one may be able to change the world, but I want you to know that at least you've made a significant difference in one life and that's mine.... Thanks for choosing me to share a wonderful gift of yourself with me.

II. How to Say it Correctly

Correct errors, if any, in the following sentences 1. In the beginners' class one was taught the correct way of looking after their equipment.

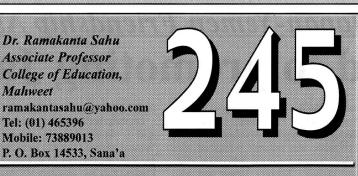
- 2. A large number of these people is taking part in the 3. cross-country race.
- 3. Neither Hana nor her father have blue eyes.
- Neither our cousins nor their parents answers letters. 4. 5. Neither their neighbor nor the friends is happy with 4. him

Suggested answers to last week's questions

- The temperature of our environment is becoming dangerously high.
- 2. Aisha always believes that her brothers were treated 5. more favorably then she (was treated).
- 3. In an angry voice the guard commanded the prisoner to sit down.
- 4. While he was cleaning his teeth, he realized with a shock that his watch was slow and he would be late for his appointment.
- 5. This house badly needs painting.

III. Increase Your Word Power (A) How to express it in one word

- 1. The pilot and others responsible for flying an aircraft, together with those who look after the comfort of passengers.
- 2. To cause to feel uncomfortable or ashamed in the presence of others.
- 3. To give up officially an official position, especially that of king or queen.



(A) Grammar Fill the blanks in the sentences with one of the following words: Give the source of origin and meaning of the alone isolated single only lonely

- 1.
 - hills, eleven miles away from the nearest town.
 - Ramzy hasn't got any brothers or sisters. He is a child.
 - No one agreed with her. She was ----- in her belief that she had made the right decision.
- Although there were thousands of people around him in the city, Moin felt ----- because he didn't have any friends.

- The exam was much easier than I had expected I had expected the exam to be more difficult. She sprained her ankle and she broke her wrist as well. Not only did she sprain her ankle, but also
- I'm going to get some one to make some new curtains. I'm going to have some new curtains made.
- the wedding. Rania felt upset because she was not invited to the wedding.
- to his son. Jamal told his son that he shouldn't stay out so late.
- world. Chinese food is regarded as the best in the world.
- It is three weeks since I saw Mansoor. I saw Mansoor three week's ago.
- the Yemen Times?' Mujib said to me.
- with the Yemen Times.
- sure that I can repay it. The bank manager won't give me a loan unless I can repay it.

(B) Composition

73: AN IDLE MIND IS A DEVIL'S WORKSHOP

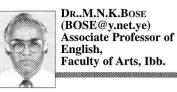
Last week's topic

72. IF YOU WOULD HAVE PEACE,

Perpetual alertness is the best way to defend oneself or one's country against aggression. One should be armed, not necessarily with armory or weapons, but with a deep sense of awareness of one's environment in order to protect oneself. In the struggle for existence, the fittest and the wisest survive. If an enemy notices that we are weak and defenseless, it would attack us and take our freedom. There are countless instances of stronger forces to pounce upon the weaker nations and annex them. It is a paradox that in order to make peace we have to fight a war. Stratagem is better than strength. We should be peaceful, but certainly not at the cost of our dignity. We have to display our strength so as to send a signal that no one should take us for a ride. Indeed, it has been well said that eternal vigilance is the price of



How to deal with slow learners



ometime ago, a few

teachers of English who

attended a workshop were

asked to make a list of

topics for discussion they

would like to be included in an in-

service training programme. Of the

several topics they have chosen, the

one I have taken up for discussion in

this letter had found a place in almost

all the lists. Doesn't it mean that

teachers are rally concerned with

those who are called 'slow learners'?

Call them whatever we want, they are

comparably slow in their

understanding their teachers and slow

in producing answers as well. The

problem of slow learners is a pan-

world phenomenon and needs

There can hardly be any class

without slow learners. If you

remember, in one of my early letters, I

categorized learners into three types,

comparing them to sponges, chalks

and bricks. The last category is that of

slow learners. Psychologists have

found several reasons for learners

being slow in their learning process.

There are also sociological and

phenomenon. Our job is to find the

ways in which they can be helped to

cope with the process of learning

Learner difference is a crucial factor

a teacher has to keep in mind while

planning and executing teaching. In

fact, this is what makes teaching a

for this

economic reasons

attention

English.

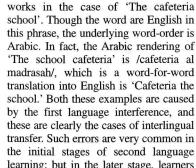
challenge; however, there is a thrill in tackling this problem. There is nothing to despair or feel at a loss about it. Are our own children alike? What do we do about it? Don't we live happily with the differences? Then, why be unhappy about the learner difference in our classes? I am making a few suggestions as to how to deal with the slow learners, most of which have been found useful in my classes.

The first and foremost thing is that they need your affection and compassion; at no time should you make them feel they are slow learners at all, but you should not lose sight of the fact that they are slow learners. One way to treat them is to group them with others who are better learners and involve them in group activities, because there is a lot of merit for peer learning (learning from the classmates). A caution here is to see the other members in the group are cooperative and kind and not dominate them. Another way is to arrange special classes for them, without making it obvious that those who attend these classes are slow learners.

It is important that the exercises given to them are simpler than the ones given to others. Again this has to be done without making it obvious. How to do it? You can have several exercises of different difficulty levels and when you use them in your class, you can get the slow learners to answer the simple ones; when they answer them well, this will boost their morale and encourage them to participate more and more in the classroom activities. For example, there can be three levels of comprehension question based on a reading passage, say level A with easy ones, level B with difficult ones and level C with very difficult one.

An inquiry into the intriguing spelling problem Why 'tow' for 'two'?

DR. PANCHANAN MOHANTY PROFESSOR, DEPT. OF ENGLISH FACULTY OF ARTS & LINGUISTICS THAMAR UNIVERSITY, THAMAR panchananmoharty@ rediffmail.com



4 paragraph (Gk 'side writing'): A passage, or parallelism (Gk 'alongside one another'): Phrases 5. I'm not married yet. I'm still -----or sentences of similar construction and meaning

Suggested answers to last week's questions paraphrase (Gk 'telling in other words'): A version Sentences with the same meaning in other words of the sense of a passage or text.

broke her wrist.

'It was wrong of you to stay out so late', said Jamal

5 1. acuity (n) (fineness or sharpness of the mind or the

4.

Bring out differences in meaning of the following Rania felt upset because they hadn't invited her to

3.

6.

People say Chinese food is the best food in the

Please don't let me forget to go to the dentist.

Could you please remind me to go to the dentist?

9 'Wouldn't it be a good idea to apply for a job with

Mujib suggested (to me) that I apply for a job

The bank manager will only give me a loan if he is

Expand the central idea contained in the maxim

BE PREPARED FOR WAR

Dear Fellow teachers, Bassim and Shahera lived in a ----- cottage on the

- To take away a person unlawfully, by force. 4.
- 5. Go away suddenly, secretly and aware of having done wrong.

Suggested answers to last week's questions

- 1. Languages that combine simple words into compounds without change of form or loss of 4. meaning: agglutinating (adj)
- The scientific study of soil and the growing of 2. crops: agronomy (n)
- 3. A military officer who helps an officer of higher rank in his duties: aide-de-camp (n)
- 4. A place where military aircrafts land and take off: airbase (n)
- carrying on diagnostic tests, on the patient is putting the cart before the horse.

1. do one's bit (to do one's fair share of a task): You

put the cart before the horse (to do or say things

in the wrong order): Giving treatment first and then

must do your bit if the goal is to be achieved.

Suggested answers to last week's questions

- have one foot in the grave (to be near death, especially because of old age): It is ridiculous for him to contest the election at the ripe age of 80 he's got one foot in the grave.
- feel at home (to feel very relaxed, as if one is in one's own home): Feel at home. You are among friends
- 5. fall flat on one's face (to fail at something): Without adequate preparations he decided to plunge into the election fray. It's small wonder that he fell flat on his face.

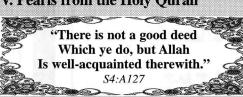
The movement of air over the surface of an aircraft **IV. Grammar and Composition**

by DAVID OUELLET THE YOGA SCENE Solution: 8 letters WONDERWORD. T Y D U T S A P S E L C S U M B S B A U K H M A B E C A E P W D B M R I F T N N HOW TO PLAY: First read the list of words, then look at the puzzle. The words are in all directions — vertically, horizontally, diagonally, backward. Circle each letter of a word found and strike it off the list. The C I E O I N C E N S E E M A I D N I A E letters are often used more than once, so do not cross them out. It is best to find the big words first. When you find all the words listed in the clues, you'll have a number of letters left over that spell the Wonderword O H D R P T F I L P G E I W D W O R K M CLUES BYISARCHONENLGONEEL Long Lotus Arch Date Reach Stick R O T N T P S W U V O E U S H L E D C G Back Reading Door Strap A C A E H S E L R L W R S L E T F R I E Bend Eastern Student Lunge Regimen Relax Block Energy Lungs Studio S R T T A R S U T O L E G A W O L S T R Mats Release Boats Firm Study Role Roll Body Flow Meditate POELSCCOTVROSARKAHCD Teacher Men's Bones Girl Therapeutic OWCAIPHSLIVERONECKAA Boys Heart Mind Rooster Tired Muscles Brain Heat Root R N F E D K O E E D C M L E C S A O R E Toes Breathing Holistic Neck Safe Towe T E N K C I T S R E S E M A L O M W P L Camel Incense Need Scent Science Train Cardio India Organs R C T O O R N A I O K I R S X P E E R Y Trend Past Inhale Chakra Series Union Path E N L S I S O G C T N D A T E L L S O T Chant Kids Session Chin Video Lead Peace Sleep A B M S O S B S N D I R T E P A R T S S Warm Class Plank Slow Legs Cobra Lifestyle Pose Weight Soul C E E U S O S T S O L O T R H N I E P E Position Sounds Copy Lift Western HONNYGRENELONNAKGRIF Cross Limbs Power Spine Work Crown Links Practice Sport T D S S D A E P S T U D I O A I C N N I Curve Step Liver Pros

ANSWER NEXT WEEK Last Week's Answer: Silence

S T U D E N T L C I T S I L O H N A E L G N I H T A E R B O N E S T N E C S B D

liberty V. Pearls from the Holy Ouran



VI. Words of Wisdom "It's lack of faith that makes people afraid of meeting challenges - you have to believe in yourself."

-Mohammad Ali

he cardinal English numeral 'two' is spelt 'tow' by a sizeable number of Yemeni students irrespective of their age and educational levels. In fact, I have found 'tow' in the writing of school-going children, freshmen, sophomores, and senior college students. Therefore, it has to be considered a spelling 'error', not a spelling 'mistake'. Now the question is: why do the Yemeni learners of English commit this error? When I discussed this problem with some colleagues, their opinion was that it was caused by mother tongue interference. Their contention was that the Arabs, unlike the English, read and write from right to left; so after writing the first letter of the word 'two', i.e. 't', the Yemeni learners of English naturally go to the right-most letter 'o' and then, come to the middle one, i.e. 'w'. That is why the end-result we get is 'tow'.

This argument is far from convincing, because if it were true then the same students should have spelt 'oen' for one, 'sxi' for six, or 'tne' for ten, etc. This clearly implies that the above argument is untenable, and therefore, we must look for another explanation.

In the context of error analysis, scholars have mentioned two important sources of errors, i.e. interlingual transfer and intralingual transfer. Interlingual transfer is nothing but first language interference while learning a second language. We can cite both spelling and pronunciation of 'park' as 'bark' or writing 'The cafeteria school' instead of 'The school cafeteria' by many Yemeni students as examples of interlingual transfer. Arabic does not have /p/; so the Arabs substitute /b/ for /p/ while speaking English. This habit of speech is also extended to writing, and as a result, we get 'bark' for 'park'. The same force

show frequent generalization within the second language, and these are attributed to intralingual transfer. For instance, the plural form 'womans' and the past tense form 'goed', used by many English learners, are created by following the general rules of the English language, i.e. '-s' should be added to pluralize a singular noun, and 'ed' should be added to a verb root in order to get its past tense form. Likewise, the focus of this discussion, i.e. spelling of 'two' are 'tow' is a clear case of intralingual transfer.

A close examination of the English words the Yemeni students are exposed to during their courses of study shows that consonant '-w-o' is an extremely rare sequence vis-à-vis consonant '-o-w'. which is very common especially at the end of words. The following words are illustrative: arrow, bow, cow, how, low. now, row, sow, vow, wow, blow, brow (eye-brow), crow, flow, glow, grow, know, show, slow, throw, window, etc.

The other important point to be mentioned is that Yemeni students in general show a lot of uncertainty in the use of the English vowels /u/ and /o/ (and also /i/ and /e/ with which we are not concerned here). That is why, they confuse between 'through' and 'throw', 'rule' and 'role', 'tool' and toll', etc., and write one for the other. This might have also contributed to the spelling problem of 'tow' because the standard English pronunciation of 'two' is /tu:/.

To sum up, the wrong spelling of 'two' as 'tow' by many Yemeni students of English across different age-groups and educational levels is a spelling 'error' induced by intralingual transfer. This problem has to be explained in detail to the learners so that they can correct the error and spell 'two' correctly.



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