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Inside: Fahd's era saw support for Yemen's development in various fields **P5** Countryside people desist from buying cooking gas **P8** The medicinal uses of attar (I) **P12**

Arab states hold meeting on ICC

BY YASSER AL-MAYASI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

SANA'A – Under the auspices of Human Rights Minister, Ms Amatalalim al-Soswa, functions of the Arab Regional Consultative Meeting on the International Criminal Court (ICC) started on Saturday August 13 in the Yemeni capital city of Sana'a.

The two-day meeting was organized by the Arab Sisters Forum for Human Rights (ASFHR) in cooperation with the International Criminal Court's Coalition (ICCC) and the International Federation for Human Rights (IFHR). The event was attended by representatives from 12 Arab countries, the ICC and the IFHR.

The meeting aimed to make a coordination for endorsing Rome's Basic System for the International Criminal Court, exchanging information and thoughts on the stand of the Middle East and North African countries and studying the challenges that hinder endorsement and implementation of the system. It also aimed to increase the number of countries endorsing the system through a better comprehension of the ICC's role in ensuring protection of human rights.

The countries that endorsed the system number up to 100 including all the Arab states except for Jordan and Djibouti.

The ASFHR based in Yemen was selected, along with other international centers, as a regional center for the ICHR in the Middle East and North Africa. The coalition includes 2000



world organizations scattered in 150 countries. Ms. Amal al-Basha is the Regional Coordinator for the ICC.

The ICC started its work on July 1st 2002, by looking into war and anti-humanity crimes and genocides. Currently the court is discussing crimes committed in Congo, Uganda and Darfur.

The different activities of the meeting gave fuller information about the ICC, its scheme and the ICHR, which was established for supporting it. The meeting reviewed laws operating in several states, how they contradict the Rome's System and diagnosed the difficulties and barriers hindering the Arab countries from endorsing the sys-

tem.

A series of important speeches were delivered during the meeting by specialists including Ms. Amatalalim al-Soswa, Yemeni Human Rights Minister who confirmed that her country officially welcomes the establishment of the ICC.

According to al-Soswa, the establishment of the court is a historic leap toward supporting justice and emphasizing the human dignity. She stressed that having faith in democracy can not be manifested in the process of direct elections and secret polls, rather, it is an actual conduct and real practice of human rights, as well as a protection of life and dignity of man from any viola-

tion. Ms. Amal al-Basha Head of the Arab Sisters Forum and Regional Coordinator of the ICC emphasized that the meeting aims to facilitate interaction with the court and make the world a safer place for ensuring status of the law and establishing the principles of justice.

Joint work, Ms. Al-Basha added, will help people move from a pre-law state period to another period prevailed by justice and equal human rights. Thus the Middle East, North African and Gulf countries will be convenient places for peaceful living.

She ascertained that states in the Middle East, North Africa and the Gulf are in persistent need to endorse Rome's System for the International Criminal Court, particularly as these countries are inclusively undemocratic.

Ms. Al-Basha urged the Arab regimes to offer all the guarantees to protect their nations.

On his part, Mr. Mohamed al-Tayyib, Chairman of the Rights, Freedoms and Civil Community Committee at al-Shura Council confirmed the ICC is one of the important achievements attained so far since the establishment of the United Nations in 1945.

Refraining from endorsing the Rome's System will never yield positive results; it may deprive the Arab countries of several advantages, most important of which is suggesting a solution for the absence of the Arab reward and effectiveness in different judicial institutions.

Yemeni graduates rush to fill vacancies

BY BASSAM JAMIL ALSAQQAF
FOR YEMEN TIMES

Hundreds of Yemeni graduates had last week applied to register with the Supreme Committee concerned with employing Yemenis instead of foreign labour in response to an announcement published in Al-Thawra Daily last Wednesday.

The ministries of Education and Civil Service had earlier announced plans for contracting with 1010 teachers to be later distributed to the different governorates.

Graduates of Faculties of education,

sciences and arts were the only qualified candidates to apply for these jobs. The need of governorates of Aden, Hudeidah and Ibb for employees does not exceed two and for Taiz only five employees, while the capital secretariat has been in need of 144 employees. The other posts were to be distributed among other governorates.

In spite of the small number of the posts needed, there was a rush of graduates who came from all over the country. Some came from remote regions. This is attributed to the great number of unemployed graduates, in addition to the economic recession. The suspension of employment until next year is another factor.

There was a great anarchy among the applicants who crowded in the Higher Institute for Teachers. Some of them withdrew from there uttering phrases of cursing. They described this sort of conduct as that of a "herd of sheep and not educationalists." It is worth mentioning that the rate of unemployment in Yemen is approxi-



There was a great anarchy among the applicants who crowded in the Higher Institute for Teachers. YEMEN TIMES PHOTO BY BASSAM J. AL-SAQQAF

mately 40%.

The behavior of the "replacement" committee, headed by Hamod Shuja'a Uddin was lacking sense of responsibility. Though the applicants came early in the morning, they were kept waiting under the hot sun. The appli-

cation forms didn't come until 11:30. This scene reminds one of the bloody Wednesday demonstrations. They were all starving and angry, but without carrying out acts of violence and sabotage. They are not wanted for a crime but for a job.

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Al-Houthi followers stand trial over fueling violence

SANA'A – The Specialist Penal Court tries today some of al-Houthi followers who has been detained on suspicion of forming armed militias to fuel violence in some parts of the country. These militias were supporting cleric Hussein Badriddin al-Houthi who was killed in confrontations with the government troops in Sa'ada last September.



Al-Houthi

Reliable sources told the Yemen Times the 36 suspects including Ibrahim al-Hakim Sharafaddine, leader of the cell and two of his prominent by-standers will be tried at the court.

The recent investigations assured the prosecution will sue several charges against these suspects covering their involvement in an armed

band that plans to carry out acts of vandalism and assaults on the authorities.

The prosecution accuses these suspects of launching offensives on the authorities, attacking military leaders, hurling grenades at cars belonging to Defense Ministry officials and destroying government institutions.

Charges filed against elements of the cell who are standing trial are based on the evidence of arms, ammunition, explosives, transportation means and telephone devices seized in a house taken on lease by the cell. Elements of the cell were found to use unreal names.

The security apparatuses arrested members of the cell in last May after armed confrontations in the capital city of Sana'a.

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U.S. grants \$492,000 for Taiz wastewater project

By TAIZ BUREAU

TAIZ- Envelopes of bids offered by seven consultant companies for conducting a study on the project of wastewater in west and north areas of Taiz were opened last week at the Local Foundation and Sanitation hall.

The U.S. Trade Development Agency with the aim to treat the wastewater to be used for agriculture and desalinate the sanitary water in different parts of Taiz funds the \$492-thousand project, which is implemented by the World Bank.

Mr. Mohamed al-Haj, Secretary General of Local Councils gave a speech, focusing on the developing ties between Yemen and the United States in political, security, economic and social areas. He indicated the

areas of cooperation and grants offered by the U.S. as a kind of support for Yemen's development efforts, mainly those dedicated for water and sanitation.

On his part, Hussein Thabet al-Hout, General Manager of Taiz Local Corporation for Water and Sanitation stated that his corporation and all Taiz population are indebted to the U.S. government for giving a lavish support for such a vital project.

Mr Nabil Khori, Deputy U.S. Ambassador to Yemen said, This is my second visit to Taiz and prior to it I paid a visit to get acquainted with the city. I am happy at this visit and have the pleasure to deliver the \$500 thousand offered by the U.S. Trade Development Agency for conducting a study on the project of waster water.

Muslim nations asked to take inmates Guantanamo bay detainees.

The US is negotiating with Muslim countries to take custody of detainees held at Guantanamo Bay in an attempt to reduce the inmate population at the controversial detention facility in Cuba.

The administration is close to reaching agreements with 10 Muslim countries to repatriate detainees, the Washington Post reported yesterday. The US has already reached a similar agreement with Afghanistan, and is also talking to authorities in Yemen and Saudi Arabia, whose nationals account for a significant share of the 510 detainees.

The administration says it will repatriate prisoners only after receiving guarantees that they would not be tortured. But human rights groups question whether the administration is simply attempting to reduce criticism of Guantanamo by transferring detainees to countries such as Saudi Arabia that have record of human rights abuses.

"Our goal is not to clean out Guantanamo, it is to clean it up," said Tom Malinowski, Washington

advocacy director for Human Rights Watch.

"The administration ... is trying to wash their hands of the problem but not necessarily solve the problem. From a humanitarian point of view, ironically, it is better for them to remain in US custody than be handed over to Saudi Arabia," Mr Malinowski said.

The US also wants other countries to accept about a dozen Chinese Muslims, whom the Pentagon has determined do not pose a threat to the US.

The administration does not want to return the Uighurs to China because of concerns that they will be tortured. The Uighurs come from western China's Xinjiang province, where some Muslims have waged a low-level insurgency for years.

A number of European countries, including Sweden, Germany, Switzerland, Finland and Norway, have previously rejected US requests to take some of the Uighurs, partly

because the US itself is not willing to accept some of the detainees. The US has also held discussions with Panama.

The US has come under heavy international criticism over Guantanamo, where detainees have been held without trial for several years. Several Republican lawmakers have joined Democrats in calling on the administration to improve detention policies, and move more quickly towards holding trials for the prisoners.

Separately, lawyers for one detainee this week asked the Supreme Court to block military trials that are expected to begin at Guantanamo next month.

A US court last year postponed the trial of Salim Ahmed Hamdan, Osama bin Laden's driver in Afghanistan.

But last month, an appeals court - which included Judge John Roberts, the White House nominee to fill the vacant seat on the Supreme Court - overturned the decision, paving the way for the first military trials since the second world war.

Readers' Voice

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

This edition's question:

Do you think it is appropriate to try Al-Huthi followers under terrorism law?

Yes
No
I don't know

Last edition's question:

Will the journalists' call for fair media legislations that promote press role find any official response?

No 67%
Yes 30%
I don't know 3%

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

RI, Yemen agree to fight extremism

In a move to prevent the spread of radicalism, Indonesia and Yemen have agreed to deny entry of Indonesians intending to study at universities unaccredited or unrecommended by the government of the Middle East country.

However, the two governments will initiate an exchange of students for graduate and post-graduate programs under scholarship schemes at selected state universities.

Deputy Director of Middle East Affairs at the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs Andhika Bambang Supeno said the agreement would be part of a memorandum of understanding to be signed at the conclusion of the first joint ministerial commission here on Wednesday.

"In the case of Indonesian students wanting to study in Yemen through a private line, we basically will apply the existing standard of procedures," Andhika said without elaborating.

An Indonesian official said earlier that the government had asked students studying at Yemeni universities and Islamic schools suspected of sowing radicalism to move to other universities there or return home, otherwise the government would revoke their passports.

The Yemeni government has also

sent home a number of Indonesians studying at particular Islamic schools there because of the same fear. Most of them, however, were those studying through private placement.

Andhika said that for the initial year, Indonesia would provide scholarships for Yemeni nationals to pursue master's or doctoral degrees in economic and social fields at selected state universities here.

"We are offering 30 scholarships a year under the South-South Cooperation scheme. The scholarships for Yemeni students will probably be provided through this scheme," said Andhika, who is part of the Indonesian delegation to the bilateral talks.

He said the Yemeni delegation had initially asked Indonesia to provide scholarships at medical and pharmaceutical schools. Indonesia was presently unable to honor the request due to financial constraints, said Andhika.

In return, Yemen will offer Indonesian scholarships to study social sciences in the Middle East country.

To realize the agreement, Andhika said third parties, including international donors and institutions, would also be invited to provide the funds needed to cover the

scholarships.

Both Indonesia and Yemen are members of the Organization of Islamic Conference.

The joint commission meeting, which opened on Monday, is aimed at improving bilateral ties between the two Muslim countries.

Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs Hassan Wirayuda and his Yemeni counterpart Abu Bakr Al-Qirbi are scheduled to close the meeting with a joint communique on Wednesday.

They will also witness the signing of six memorandums of understanding on news exchange between Indonesian news agency Antara and official Yemeni news agency Saba, cooperation between Indonesia's National Agency for Export Development and Yemen Export Supreme Court, free zone cooperation between the Batam Industrial Development Authority (BIDA) and the Aden Free Zone of Yemen, health cooperation, human rights cooperation and agricultural cooperation.

Iraqis in Yemen to declare Democratic House

Senior Iraqi nationals in Yemen are preparing for an imminent declaration of the Iraqi Democratic House, a civil organization to familiarize exercising democracy to community members.

A spokesman of the organization said Yemen made a big progress in democratic practice, setting a pattern for countries to follow. "Iraq is unstable, occupied and has not experienced democracy before, a matter entailing that immigrant Iraqis have to contribute to establishing democracy in their own homeland," he added.

The house, he continued, would open its doors for all Iraqis regardless of their ethnic, political or sectarian backgrounds. "The most important thing is to strengthen the unity of the Iraqi people".

Record july for air arabia Bookings up 57% from last year

Sana'a, Yemen—Air Arabia, the Middle East region's first and only low-fares airline today announced record July bookings in line with their rapid expansion.

"We are delighted to announce that we have carried 57% more passengers this July compared to the same time last year," said Arhab Al sarhi, Air Arabia's Manager in Yemen. "It is a great achievement to be able to offer affordable travel to more people across the region and we shall continue to do so."

Arhab added, "We encourage passengers to book early to get the lowest fares as we continue to offer significantly lower fares than other airlines. We have

indeed revolutionised air travel through offering a simple and transparent service across the region. Our passenger bookings are a testament to this!"

Air Arabia has flown over a million passengers throughout the region and neighbouring countries to date. The next six months will see Air Arabia offering increased destinations as it continues with plans to fly to more destinations across the region.

Air Arabia flies from Sharjah to eighteen different destinations: fourteen flights weekly to Alexandria; nine flights a week to Beirut; daily to Bahrain, Colombo, Damascus, Doha, Mumbai and Muscat; six days a week to



Arhab Al sarhi

Kuwait and Dammam; four times a week to Jeddah and Riyadh; three days a week to Khartoum and Aleppo; and two days a week to Assiut, Luxor, Sana'a and Sharm El Sheikh.

Committed to enabling customers who have not been able to afford air travel in the past to start travelling throughout the region and those who do travel to travel more frequently, Air Arabia offers tremendous opportunities to travellers who are looking for competitive fares. It aims to make air travel more convenient and frequent, while providing the lowest fares in the market without sacrificing the standards of safety, quality or service offered. Bookings can be made through Air Arabia's call centre in Sana'a on 440001-2-3, the website www.airarabia.com; Air Arabia Sales Centres or appointed travel agents.



Japanese ambassador: Taiz typical city, our projects in Yemen, successful

TAIZ BUREAU

The Japanese ambassador to Yemen Yuichi Ishii had last week opened National Block Factory in the area of Mooza, the governorate of Taiz. During his visit to the city he expressed his happiness over the lever success of the Japanese government financed projects in Yemen. Mr Yuichii had also acquainted himself with the project on abilities development implemented for three year by a Japanese organization. The ambas-

sador described Taiz as a typical city and its people are characterized by kindness.

The Japanese government built three schools in each of Taiz and Ibb and is planning to implement other projects in other governorate. It is also to support health and drinking water project as part of cooperation between Yemen and Japan.

Dr Mahdi Abdulsallam, the director of education in Taiz governorate said the Japanese government projects concentrate on educational side, especially after

the governorate had last year won the prize on improvement of school environment.

The Japanese ambassador had renewed his invitation to the governor of Taiz to visit Japan in November or December.

In appreciation of Taiz governorate for the ambassador and his role in developing the two countries relations, secretary general of the local council presented him a present representing the Al-Qahira historical fortress.

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56th anniversary of the Geneva Conventions: Saba News Agency and ICRC link up to make its rules known

Sana'a, August 13, 2005. - On the 12th of August, the Yemeni News Agency Saba has created a link on its website, under the headline "The Geneva

Conventions, the essence on international humanitarian law". This link contains basic information on the 1949 Conventions and its 1977 protocols, and opens a link to the website of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Arabic, with an introduction, a questions-and-answers page, as well as the full texts of these essential instruments of international humanitarian law.

Nasser Taha Mustafa, the editor-in-chief of Saba News Agency, said on the occasion of this new weblink: "In today's conflicts, and particularly in the context of the 'war on terror', references are made frequently to the rules of the Geneva Conventions, be it with regard to the prisoners in Guantanamo, or to the situation in Iraq. With this link, we want to create an opportunity for journalists and read-

ers to easily access precise information about these essential rules for preserving humanity in times of armed conflict."

Martin Amacher, head of the ICRC delegation in Sana'a, added: "One of the main tasks of the ICRC is to spread the knowledge of international humanitarian law - in order to make these essential rules known, and through increased knowledge, to prevent violations of these rules. On this, we are working in Yemen with the Red Crescent Society and the National Commission on IHL. Today, we are proud to start this concrete cooperation with the Yemeni News Agency, and thank this institution indeed for its initiative."

The Geneva Conventions of 1949 and its two additional protocols of 1977 apply during international as well as non-international armed conflict. It's basic idea is that those persons who do not take part in hostilities (civilians, aid workers) and those who no longer participate (wounded and sick soldiers,

prisoners of war) are not to be attacked, and have to be treated humanely at all times. 192 states, among them Yemen, are parties to the Geneva Conventions. Sana'a, August 13, 2005. - On the 12th of August, the Yemeni News Agency Saba has created a link on its website, under the headline "The Geneva Conventions, the essence on international humanitarian law". This link contains basic information on the 1949 Conventions and its 1977 protocols, and opens a link to the website of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Arabic, with an introduction, a questions-and-answers page, as well as the full texts of these essential instruments of international humanitarian law.

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Invitation for Bids Republic of Yemen Ministry of Public Health and Population Health Reform Support Project Credit 3625

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORTATION OF LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDES TREATED NETS FOR THE NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR ROLL BACK OF MALARIA

This invitation for bids follows the general procurement notice for this project that appeared in United Nations Development Business (UNDP) issue No. (607) on 16th May 2003, Al-Thawra Newspaper issue No. (13944) on 28th May 2003, and Yemen Times issue No. (641) on 12th June 2003.

The Republic of Yemen has received a credit from the International Development Association (IDA) towards the cost of its Health Reform Support Project, and intends to apply part of the proceeds of this credit to payments under the contract for supply and Transportation of Treated Bednets.

The Credit Administration Unit (CAU) now invites sealed bids from eligible bidders for procuring

Long Lasting Insecticides Treated Nets (25,000 No.)

Bidding will be conducted through the national competitive bidding procedures specified in the World Bank's Guidelines: Procurement under IDA Credits, and is open to all bidders from eligible source countries as defined in the guidelines.

Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information from Credit Administration Unit (CAU) and inspect the bidding document at the address below from 9:00 am to 2:00 pm during official working days.

A complete set of bidding documents in English language may be purchased by interested bidders on the submission of a written application to the address below and upon payment of a nonrefundable fee of USD \$50.00. The method of payment will be in cash and documents will be submitted by hand.

Bids must be delivered to the address below by 11:00 a.m. on 13th September 2005. All bids must be accompanied by a bid security of minimum (USD\$ 4,000). Late bids will be rejected. Bids will be opened in the presence of bidders' representatives who choose to attend at the address below at 11:00 a.m. on 13th September 2005.

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Health Reform Support Project (HRSP)
Ministry of Public Health & Population
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Sana'a - Republic of Yemen
Tel: +967 (1) 252224
Fax: +967 (1) 251622
E-mail: hrsp@y.net.ye

Training course on communication technology

BY YEMEN TIMES STAFF

A festival was held at the city of Telecommunication and Technology Information in Sana'a last week. The festival was attended by the 180 employees concluded their training course in IT and who are to be allocated to work in different governorates.

Engineer Abdulmalik Al-Mualami, Minister of Communications and Information Technology, delivered a speech in which he confirmed that it is the ministry's desire to carry out the government policy in perusing transparency in enrolling skilled qualified youth, with a specific neutral unbiased criterion.

He expressed his optimism with the output of this policy which reflected the development and success of this establishment during the last three years, as it could attract the best elements through exams and interviews. He continued to say that they depend on the abilities and enthusiasm of these youth to add a distinguished quality to the communication sector.

He pointed out that the honor of serving the country is achieved by working everywhere in the country, be it Sana'a, Sadaa or Al-Maharah. Mr. Al-Mualimi expressed his delight to the increase in the rate of the females in this batch, confirming the desire of his ministry to give chances to the women to have their roles in all administration levels to participate equally with men to build and develop their community.

He hoped that women will find better chances in future employment posts. Minister Al-Mualimi advised this patch to be as diligent as the previous ones, hoping that they will be a new source of creation in their positions. The employment process through advertisements and examination had started in 201 and repeated in 2003. This is the third process to which (3600) Yemeni and foreign University graduates (master/ batcholer/ diploma) had applied.

Their specializations and governorates varied. After the exams and interviews, (200) were accepted with 10% of them women. 178 of these attended this course.

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Arab countries demand arrest of wanted citizens

BY YEMEN TIMES STAFF

SANNA'A- Security sources have today confirmed to Yemen Times that more than 8 Arab and foreign countries are hunting down 50 of their nationals wanted for accusations of terror. Last week, those countries submitted their requests through the Interpol office in Sana'a. Those requests include fugitives whose governments describe as dangerous criminals wanted for justice.

It is thought that those suspects have infiltrated into the Yemeni territories across Yemeni border crossings.

Those countries accuse the 50 persons with committing terrorist and security crimes, among which plots for blasting public interests and aggressions on foreign interests inside their territories.

The lists that Yemen has received from those countries, contained personal information and data about identity of

the wanted and nature of charges filed against them.

The Yemeni security source said that Yemen has published those lists at its border posts and crossings as a precautionary measure, in case that any of them might enter the country. It pointed out that no one of those persons was detained yet.

Yemen has security agreements with most of the countries that submitted those lists.



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SCC restricts beggary, encourages education

Unofficial reports revealed that Safe Childhood Center (SCC) succeeded in extending helping hand to children to curb the phenomenon of beggary in streets of

the capital city of Sana'a. The center accommodated street children under 14 and offered them help to ensure their stability in special houses.

The reports says SCC is one of a group of new organizations that

profit from the Social Fund for Development (SFD), a Yemeni institution established in 1997 with the support of the World Bank, some donor organizations and the government of Yemen.

The SFD, based in one of the world poorest countries, aims to upgrading basic services: education, healthcare, and supporting income generating through saving services.

The SFD allocates over 50% of the education budget and pursues precious efforts, according to WB reports, toward extending education to remote areas in Yemen. The percentage of pupils enrolled in primary education rose from 61 to 67 percent. The government strategies aim to hit the record in enrolling children in primary schools by the advent of 2015, with special attention to female children. The preliminary advancement achieved demands expanding and rehabilitating the educational facilities, and for fulfilling education-related demands, the SFD established and rehabilitated about 798 classrooms.

Providing an access to pure water and health services is a top priority, as it constitutes 24% of the support extended by the SFD, which also currently offers 518 drinkable water

projects at a cost of 1.4 billion Yemeni riyals. A hundred-thousand of Yemenis benefited from a new healthcare focusing on involving the local communities in administering and maintaining health facilities and supporting training of workers in the health sector.

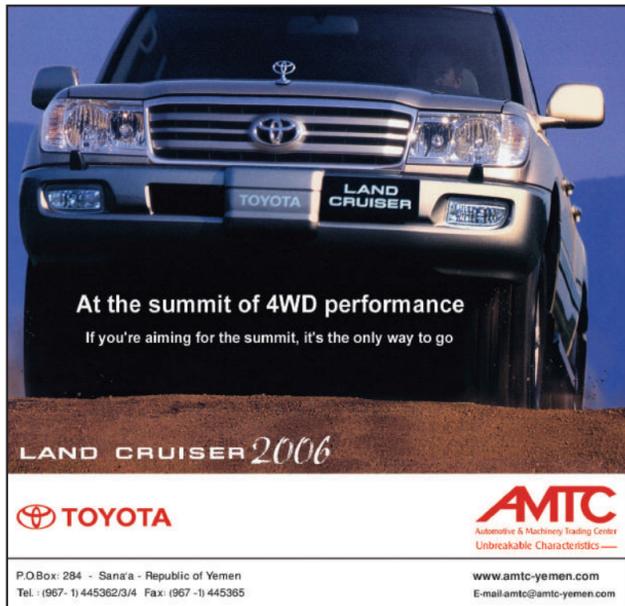
Several job opportunities have been made available through the extension of social services. Additionally, the SFD intends to create more job opportunities by

spreading small development projects, and over the last five years, it offers loans for 17 thousand borrowers.

Yasser al-Jammal, President of SFD team at the WB said the special part concerned with micro funding of the project is one of the ways pursued by the project to bridge the gap between the two sexes. Women in different parts of Yemen, he added, have utilized their skills and become project proprietors. Such

activities enabled them to benefit in a new form from saving and loan services.

The successful project helped provide \$90 million for the second phase in which value of pledges rose to \$175 million to cover the period 2001-2003. By virtue of other donor countries, the WB is making the necessary arrangements for the third phase including the supply of 400 million dollars to cover the period 2004-2009.



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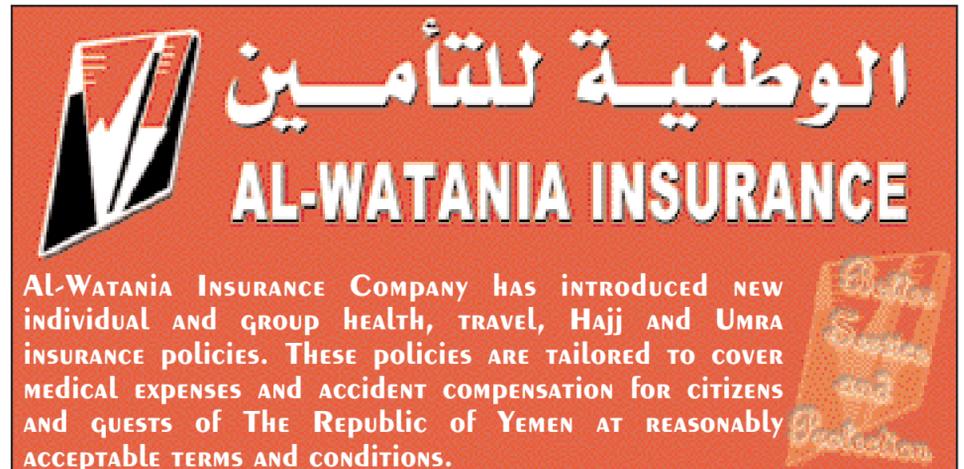
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Fahd's era saw support for Yemen's development in various fields

BY NABIL AL-OСАIDI FOR YEMEN TIMES

Contemplating the Yemeni-Saudi relationship since late King Fahd assumed power, one would realize the considerable evolution of such a relationship characterized by mutual confidence, and cooperation in political and security affairs, etc. needless to mention King Fahd's commendable role in activating the channels of contact between the governments of the two countries and pushing them into new horizons of distinctive partnership and integration.

The era of King Fahd marks a period of active support for Yemen in a multiplicity of developmental fields. This support is manifested in a number of significant activities and functions that positively impacted Yemen's development including education, agriculture and economy at large. His contributions, by way of example and not limitation, cover:

Technical and vocational training:

Under the reign of HM King Fahd bin Abdulaziz, the Saudi government contributed effectively to Yemen's development and education. It took part in the achievement of the largest technical education project in Yemen: the establishment of 35 technical and vocational institutes with a variety of specialties at a total cost of \$100 million, half of which was offered by the Saudi Fund for Development. The Saudi contribution was used for building some 19 technical institutes in a move to train Yemeni workforce so as to meet the regional and international labor market's needs.

These institutes were to be distributed around the country on the basis of population and local economic activity. Veterinary institutes, for example, were to be established in areas where livestock are concentrated, agricultural institutes in agricultural areas, and technical institutes in industrial areas.



Late King Fahd of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Agricultural support and cooperation:

Agricultural cooperation grew rapidly in the era of King Fahd bin Abdulaziz. Recently, an agricultural cooperation agreement has been ratified. Signed in 204, the agreement states that the two brotherly countries shall cooperate in agricultural research, preservation of plants and livestock, utilization of official border centers, and increasing the number of patrols and field survey along the borders to fight smuggling of livestock and agricultural products.

Upon the motion of Yemenis, seconded by Saudis, Saudi and Yemen economic entities agreed to establish a joint company to cool and transport vegetables and fruits to both Yemeni and Saudi markets.

Guidance and endowments:

During the era of King Fahd, a memorandum of understanding was signed by Yemen and Saudi Arabia last year in the field of Islamic affairs and endow-

ments. It aims to enhance cooperation in introducing Islam abroad and showing its advantages and toleration. It also has the objective of encouraging the exchange of experiences in terms of mosque organization and preacher training.

Easy-term loans and poverty alleviation:

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, under HM King Fahd bin Abdulaziz, provided \$250 million, to fund financial and economic enterprises on easy terms. Some \$100 million was channeled through the Saudi Export Program. It funded some vital projects in Sa'ada province. Another \$107 million, earlier allotted for Sana'a-Amran-Aden

road, was reallocated for the Rural Roads Project at the meetings of the Yemeni-Saudi Coordination Council's Preparatory Committee held on June 18-20 in Sana'a. The Saudi side showed readiness to fund Yemen's infrastructure projects in the third five-year plan (2006-2010) and support poverty alleviation efforts.

Health projects:

The era of King Fahd, Custodian of the Two Holy Shrines, was marked by cooperation in the health sector as well. The Saudi government furnished Yemen with much health aid such as rehabilitation and enlargement of Aden General Hospital. This project got SR 50 million in funds from the Saudi Fund for Development. It also supported the Sana'a-based Military Hospital and the Heart Center.

Cooperation in the health sector includes also medicines and collaborative research in medicine and exchange of medical and health experiences between the two sides.

Death, the final arbiter for teachers

BY ABDULWAHAB ALSOFI HODEIDAH abdulwahab_alsofi@yahoo.com

To be honest and loyal teacher, preventing students from cheating in the exam's hall, death is the final arbiter. We, as teachers, should rather die than live while allowing ourselves cheating our society. This is what exactly happened to a teacher in Hodeidah city during the last final examinations process in the last academic year. It is a sample for all. It is a tragedy story by which we should learn an important lesson.

While he was performing his duty, students crowded round him in the exams hall and abused him, because he did not allow them to cheat. They were very rude, but he managed to keep his temper. Yet, he went back home in a very bad mood as his wife described. What made the matter worse; he was again abused and even hit on the next day. As he was insulted among his colleagues of teachers, his heart could not resist the shock, and directly had a heart attack among his students, who continued their exam cheating, as they wanted. The teacher died and was then taken to his house where his wife and four could pay him the last tribute.

What surprised us was the attitude of education office in Hodeidah city that kept silent about this crime, as if he were just a dog died in the street, not a teacher. What a cool blood they have!!!

Educational managers do not care for teachers or students' interests. They don't care about good teaching or good learning by students. The ministry of Education never translates its sayings into actions. Cheating during exams at schools is widely spread and constitutes a bad manifestation.

To establish a strong new generation, we should develop Education. Some of the most important aims of Education are to build up Yemeni learners able to face the future and create a productive society based on civilized awareness away from barbarity and fanaticism. Administrative deterioration that plays a main factor in backwardness of education in Yemen, leads to an undeveloped Yemen. To take care of teachers, we should reform our educational administration first. The teacher is the pivotal factor in education process. He is also considered as remote control of this administration at schools. That is why, it has the ability either to spoil teacher or to activate him/her for better performance. This matter appears clearly during students' examination 's period which is considered a season of profit for many manipulators in Education. Therefore, examinees are accustomed to come to exams' halls without studying their lessons well, ready to pay for cheating. What is regretting is that sincere teachers are always the victims of those bad practices. On the other hand, some teachers kill thousand of students slowly. They uproot what other teach-

ers have sown. They teach their students bad behaviors. Because of that, the majority of our students suffer from proper educational and cultural. This is because some teachers have no live conscience and even have no ability to teach. These are reflected on the learners' standard of learning directly. Cheating habits in our schools extremely weaken the level of education in Yemeni schools. Some people do not have the same idea about how students are greatly influenced by their teachers. Teachers and education administrations have great influence on the students. The teacher who is well-trained and properly prepared for his job can notice keenly personal and social problems. Those are affecting the students and perhaps offer them some forms of helps and relief. He can do much to make students aware of their own basic values and teach them how to develop them. Unfortunately, teachers - like true artists - are born not made. They must get high appreciation from the society. They must be encouraged for better performance. Then they must have talent to begin with and then would be polished by proper instructions by sincere and qualified management. Great care must go to choosing those who will become teachers holding the responsibility for preparing learned students. There would be no improvement in the education process as long as aspects of deterioration in education institutions continue.





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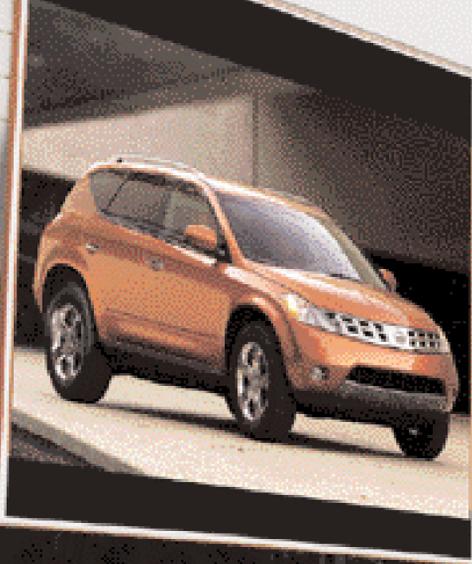
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Words of Wisdom



One of the key differences between a dictatorship and a democratic system is the role of the media in general, and that of the official media, in particular. If those individuals in charge of the media feel they are more responsible towards the public than towards the politicians, and perform their job on that basis, then that is a sign of a democratic structure.

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

OUR
OPINIONNecessity
or vanity

Yemen's economy, being one of the poorest in the world, is impacting all aspects of life, especially social. Gradually the middle class is disappearing and the poverty rate is increasing tremendously reaching more than 70% of the total population. Simultaneously, the situation has created a new extremely rich class whose sole purpose in life is how to compete in spending money.

This fact becomes very clear during these days, as this is the weddings season. Most of the weddings take place during this period because of summer time; the weather and vacation encourage people to plan their celebrations in this time of the year. Nevertheless, this goes for all classes of the society in Yemen, both the rich and the poor prefer to get married in summer. And if you are living near a wedding hall or hotel then these days will be continuous hell because of the noise and crowds.

The worrying issue here is not the noise, but rather the lavish expenses spent on such celebrations by the few rich people of this country. While there are many poor people not being able to pay the minimum expenses of their weddings there is a minority who spends more than 20 million Yemeni riyals on a single wedding night and this is not an exaggeration. The fashion parade that is displayed during those weddings is another manifestation of how obsessed some people have become with vanity and showing off, in a time when this is the last thing Yemen needs.

However, it seems that the government is beginning to realize this fact as the president's speech to the ministry of finance last week reflects, when he emphasized the need to economize the government spending and ensure that the money goes where it should. Unfortunately although this speech comes in time to bring to attention the imbalance between the economic situation of the country and the spending, there have been no legislative rules that organize this spending, especially with the spread of corruption. It is also noticed that most of the lavish weddings are those of high-ranking government officials and rich businessmen whose responsibility to play a role model in the society is the strongest.

There are a few attempts to help the young people of poor and middle segments of the society to get married through group weddings. This is a good sign but it needs encouraging, and the rich people in this country need to feel their responsibility instead of competing with each other on who's son or daughter's wedding was more lavish and lasted more days or was the talk of the town. This is only a message that I hope would reach some people in Yemen who possess the resources and lack the responsibility.

The Editorial Board



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by Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Sagqaf

Publisher & Editor-in-Chief:
Nadia Abdulaziz Al-Sagqaf

Head office:
Telephone: +967 (1) 268-661
Fax: +967 (1) 268-276
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How to awaken
slumbering Arab mind

Nations slumber; civilizations decline; peoples wake up; cultures reemerge. This is nothing like theoretical talk. It can be deduced from a perusal of the history. Many empires in the past flourished and declined; races prevailed and then retreated. The movement of history is characterized by ups and downs and an alternate shift between alertness and slumber. No doubt, this is a first-hand experience of us, Arabs. We underwent upward and downward movements and experienced slumber and alertness. Such a knowledge entails that we should mobilize and employ our nation's present capacities in order to get rid of illnesses and defects inflicting its sons and plaguing the very inner circle of its peoples.

We firmly believe that the national resolute is a governing fundamental factor if we want a quick awakening and a rebirth out of the world of hazy thought. It is enough to remember that the Germans, between the First and Second World Wars, mobilized their forces under the generalship of an adventurous leader, on the basis of a racist creed. We, of course, are not in favor of such a model. However, we derive from it the notion of mobilizing natural and human capacities to serve higher indispensable national goals and interests. We believe that Arab's slumber will not last for long and that awakening will occur soon. Our evidence is that, slumbering, Arabs were not fully oblivious. They saw sparked positive glimpses induced by setbacks and wiped out the dust of defeat. We should remember the October 1973 War, which represents the acme of Arab's life evolution, not to mention the 1994 Summer War with which we enhanced Yemen's unity to sustain Arabs' right to unity, solidarity and integration.

Hence, we may say that darkness was not an utter aspect and that a torch of light always flickered at the end of the tunnel. Now let us examine the factors that can help awaken the Arab mind and bring it to the center of contemporary events for interaction.

First: Education is a governing issue. It is not adequately taken care of by many Arab countries. Education systems are not uniform and are below the standard. We have not been able to provide an Arabic education for the new generations. Theoretical stuffing and redundancy are characteristic of the curricula while the world has made great leaps in this regard, pushing education into a stage where it depends on the enhancement of learning sans spoon feeding. Non-Arabs have adopted modern research methodologies, organized the mind and thinking priorities. Information is accessible in the age of the internet and what is needed is just the

mind prepared to cope with problems and issues.

Second: Generally, the Arab culture is confined to the past and has so far proved itself to be unable to spread and carve a niche among other modern cultures despite the tireless efforts of some intellectuals, thinkers and organizations. Annual Arab publications form a tiny portion compared to the number of publications in semi-developed countries. Comparison reveals an unnecessary irritating contrast.

Culture is what glues Arabs in all circumstances. Therefore, it is an unavoidable basic element. I should add that the relation between culture and politics must be stronger than it is now in the Arab World. Excluding intellectuals from power and decision-making positions as well as the antagonism between the politician and the intellectual has mystified the vision of peoples and created a gap between thinkers and people with decision-making privileges. We should not disregard that culture governs the conduct of communities and action of individuals, creating a political atmosphere where movements and democracy thrive. Democracy is by itself a cultural practice starting with domestic upbringing in the family and at school, moving to the ability to dialogue and accept the plurality of opinion, all of which depend on an unavoidable cultural background.

Third: The Arab media represents the core of the misery because the bulk of it is state-run, detached from reality and disconnected from what is going on in the world. It repeats the same conventional clichés within a rigid discourse not accommodating the changes of the era and not reflecting aspirations of the public. It is enough to watch the news on a state-run TV to realize the gap between theory and practice. Media is a very influential instrument, rapidly evolving. Non-Arabs excel in it. Israel, for instance, has a strong media address although not based on legal and fair principles. It expresses the policy of aggression, settlement and desecrating the Muslim holy places.

The Arab media has not manipulated its capacities to present culture and creativity through dramatic works, interviews, conversations and even in press articles. I believe that the Arab media needs to be freed from its manacles and brought into the real political arena so that it honestly reflects reality and expresses the public's wishes and ambitions.

Fourth: We, Arabs, are a burden on modern technologies and instruments. Spending on modern technologies is limited; scientific research does not amuse us. We are contented with importation. We do not spend a reasonable part of national revenues on scientific research. Spending on research is very low compared to the astronomical figures of national and natural resources revenues across the Arab

World. I believe nationalizing technology in the Arab area is very vital especially amidst conditions where scientific advancement and industrial superiority are two main manifestations of modern life. If we take medicine as an example, we will realize that Arabs do not collectively think of establishing medical centers to save expenses on medication abroad.

I claim that professional and vocational conventions have disappeared, leaving the markets open for foreign products without control.

Technology is a word that connotes a conjunction of education and industry. Many Arab countries do not consider this point which resulted in the disappearance of light industries while heavy industries have never shown up. Arabs cannot step into a more advanced ground unless they have their own technology based on scientific research with cutting-edge methodologies and instruments. It is funny to discover that some Arab countries talked at many an occasion about the space era and the nuclear and sophisticated industries. They chanted slogans but were satisfied with talk and addressing the local public opinion and were not serious about heading in the right direction.

Fifth: We have remarkably failed to employ Arab resources, both human and natural. We wasted much especially in the recent decades. Some may claim that the Arab-Israeli conflict has consumed our resources and made development plans fall awry. That may be true but not absolutely. The challenge we are facing should have made us wisely compute our resources and capacities in relation to challenges and risks. Nothing like that happened. We, however, can never say that the bulk of the Arab wealth is meager. The problem lies in the classification of resources and utilizing them to serve the goals of the nation in the long term in a manner that best yield profits to the Arab people. This issue is inextricably linked to the soundness of planning, accuracy in election and well-studied prioritization in each Arab state. Nevertheless, we preferred premature results to long-term fruits and the outcome was the wastage of resources and potentials.

These are five factors pointing to education, culture, media, scientific research and human and natural resources. They are factors that govern the formation of the Arab mentality. We cannot overcome the state of slumber without a political volition. The whole issue is ultimately conditioned by decision-making pertaining to high interests. The head controls the body. The rulers' ability to imagine their tomorrow and read their future is the element that governs the change from slumber to awakening. Political and constitutional reforms and the respect for human rights are complementary variables supporting the above five factors. Advancement does not come from vacuum and reform is not accomplished without reformers who are the product of a sound political life and right political education and have clear goals for which all go.

I may note that many nations kept on progressing amidst conflicts. The ideal peace formed by the balance among powers is not possible for Arabs unless they make use of the above elaborated factors.



By Prof. Dr.
Abdulaziz al-Tarb

I claim that professional and vocational conventions have disappeared, leaving the markets open for foreign products without control.

Letters to the Editor

Women's education in
Yemen

I am an Icelandic tour operator who has been with groups in Yemen the last 2 years. People are thrilled, adore the beauty of Yemen and the friendliness of the Yemeni people. I hope to be there next year with a group. Inshallah.

I was also living in Yemen for some months few years back and I was appalled by the educational status of women. Therefore I have established contact with Icelandic associations on supporting Yemeni girls to study. It has proved hard to get reliable contacts in Yemen regarding this. The interest is great in my country, Iceland, to participate in this worthy project. I have also established a special fund to make this possible.

I would appreciate if Brita Muyaad, would contact me and Tanya Al Almeer, who is working for the British Council. Also I would accept with gratitude if some female journalists would help me in this. And some good and honest Yemeni women. I do hope

you will publish this, along with my email so I can proceed with this.

Johanna Kristjondottir
jemen@simnet.is
Iceland

Women Education
a matter of fact

In the all days, human societies were well structured and roles clearly defined in respect to gender and age groups. Basically, in the Arab world women were domestic servants whose cardinal responsibility was to wait upon men and they earned respect and recognition based on how best they excelled in this job. That was then. In the modern society and with the advent of Western concept of formal education, the equation has been altered and new targets set. However, in spite of deliberate and concerted efforts to avail equal access to educational opportunities for all, disparities in enrollment and retention between boys and girls are still elaborate and skewed in favour of boys. In capitalist societies, competition to excel in the job market

is largely pegged on level, quality and relevance of acquired knowledge through formal education. As it were, education would provide solutions to the many problems ever confronting girls as adolescents, as young adults in the competitive job market, as wives to their (cosmopolitan) husbands, as mothers to their children and as productive members of society. Just as their male counterparts, girls have needs and aspirations in life. They have achievement targets and it is upon the society to create and make available an enabling environment for them to exploit their academic potential and pursue chosen careers. It is true that advocacy for the girl-child education has been consisted having attracted quite a number of lobby groups. But perhaps the local approach to this global concern would explain why there has been relatively dismal achievement. The mushrooming of organisations to allegedly push for the girl-child education with a funding motive negates public perception and erodes the

requisite confidence for the support of this noble cause. Organisations advocating for the education of women at whatever level must take a more active role and embrace a radical shift in strategy from boardroom talk and Press conferences. They must be seen to endeavour to translate their talk into deeds. They need to aggressively initiate and support sustainable educational programmes that are geared towards benefiting more women and expanding the reach of formal education. Educators and policy formulators need to work closely with community leaders where the education of girls is relegated to the periphery. These communities need to be confronted with female role models from within who have excelled in life as a consequence of their educational standing, our attitude on the education of women must change for the better in a bid to build a more balanced society with equal opportunities to advance without regard to gender.

Mohamed. F. Ibrahim
mohazibrahim@yahoo.co.uk

COMMON
SENSE

By Hassan Al-Haifi

Suar Al-Dhahab and
Thomas Jefferson,
they are not!

"Look, Abdullah, I told you time and again, don't attend meetings, don't participate in demonstrations and for heaven's sake, keep your mouth shut about the situation in the country. There is just no way, you can bring about a change alone." The father was again telling his son to stay out of political trouble.

"But Muhsin, they hit him while he was just coming home from school, where he went trying to find out his grades, which haven't come out yet and he was walking alone. He had nothing to do with the demonstrations, nor was he speaking his mind out to anybody when the police started to attack any grouping of people they suspected of being subversives. All his friends said Abdullah was just walking and minding his own business, said the mother defending her son's innocence in the last demonstrations that shook the country and showing that she has done some investigation of her own.

"Yasmine, you are trying to tell me that the police just hit on anybody they meet up with, even non trouble makers. I find that hard to believe. After all the policemen are regular people themselves and they wouldn't want any normal law-abiding citizens as targets of their law enforcement duties." The father was not yet convinced of his son's innocence.

"Look Dad, they even picked up little kids who were just standing around the area where the police became a little overzealous in carrying out their orders: 'anyone you find standing in your way or suspicious, hit them before they hit you'. I heard one of the officers speaking to his men that way as they approached a group of youngsters who had gathered at the intersection trying to figure out what was going on. When a burning tire came in the direction of the policemen they got edgy and the officer gave out the stern orders. The tire came from a far distant location from where the kids were standing. So, I felt sorry for some of those youngsters being dragged like that into police vehicles and started to convince the first officer that these kids should not be arrested." Abdullah was filling his father on the circumstances surrounding the bullet wound he had on his left arm and his subsequent arrest.

"See, Yasmine, I told you our boy here can't keep himself out of trouble. Why did he have to poke his nose into business that he should have known was bound to get him into trouble?" Muhsin couldn't help confirming his suspicions to his wife.

"There was just no way my conscience would allow that I do not try to do something to help those youngsters. Some of them were crying as the troops dragged them into the vehicles forcibly. All of a sudden a shot was heard and the security men in the armored vehicle jumped out in the street shooting wildly at the crowd. A bullet hit me then and as a bonus I got a whack on the head from the officer, I was trying to plead with for those kids." The boy insisted that what he did was the only moral thing to do.

He continued: "When I was shot, the officer then said, 'Get out of the way or the next bullet might hit your head', almost laughing as he said that. When I told him, just think if his kids were caught in a similar situation, how would he feel? He told the troops to put me in the police car and take me away."

"You know how hard it was to get you out? I had to call everyone in my address book to get you released, son. I even lied that you were arrested with a bullet stuck somewhere near your heart, when one of your friends told me you were shot. The father explained the circumstances he had to go through to get Abdullah out of jail, continuing: "In situations like that, you can't convince anybody to behave rationally or morally. God only knows what those disturbances could have led to if things really got out of control."

Yasmine was somewhat unhappy with the way the demonstrations were handled: "Something tells me that the demonstrations were intended to be violent so that the government can hit hard at them and scare off any further demonstrations. I can't believe they would repeat what they did in the early days after unification, when the Government had security personnel infiltrate the demonstrations and arouse the demonstrators to be more vigilant. This is not how democracies are supposed to work my dear."

Abdullah's sister, who is an outspoken critic of the Government, entered the living room and the conversation: "What democracy? You can forget about this word. If it made a mistake and landed on our territory, it doesn't mean it is going to stay put. You got to remember most of our leaders didn't have the faintest idea what it means, when they got to power. It is just that international political arithmetic and our tireless advisers suggested the idea to our leaders, to placate the world powers that think it is a good thing to have, if you want their support. But now the sole superpower, is itself having trouble with the word and really cares the least about who is democratic and who is not. In fact the United States has broken every democratic rule in the book, in its 'War on Terror' that it needs to continue to have dictatorships around, so that it doesn't look bad among its citizens. The present leaders of Yemen are not of the General Suar Al-Dhahab or Abu Hanifa Al-Nu'uman class of people, just as much as the current leadership in Washington is not of the Thomas Jefferson or John Adams genre. Oh sure, the US says that it went to Iraq to reinstate democracy, but the Prison of Abu Ghribe was the best present our leaders could have from a superpower, to literally make them gladly state: 'well folks, if Uncle Sam can do it, so can we?' We have a green light from Rummy, Condi and Cheney, to do whatever is necessary to stay in power."

The father added, somewhat a little more bravely, then he was speaking before: "Bush is probably the greatest gift to the dictators of the Third World. He made America the creator of Guantanamo Bay Prison, the totalitarian Patriot Act and the various clandestine prisons that are kept all over the world under contract for the Bush Administration by Third World Leaders. I heard that Arab leaders have all put up large portraits of GW in their bedrooms out of love for the guy. They even toured the American Ambassadors in to their boudoirs just to show them how much they love him! It is not enough that we are already have political security apparatus giving most of the Arab populations nightmare, they have now added a Home Security Apparatus, emulating the United States, where the sky is the limit for the transgressions they can carry out! Thank God our son was lucky and just got a scratch in the arm from that mysteriously flying bullet in his direction."

Yemen Press Review

Review By Abdul-Slam Al-Korari

told the 26 September newspaper. The four winner companies are: the Australian Oil Search Co. awarded 2 blocs no 7 in Shabbawh governorate and no74 in Hudramout. The Korean KNOS has won bloc no.39 in Al-Maharah governorate and the Al-Thany Co. for Investment of U.A.E. has been awarded blocs 37, 34 in Al-Maharah and bloc 55 in Hujjah. American Oxxidental Co. has got bloc no75 in the governorate of Shabbwah.

الوسط Al-Wassat, Aug. 10, 2005.

Main Headlines.

- American magazine predicts col-

lapse of the regime in Yemen
- Severe disputes at the Ministry of Finance.

- Diesel dose forces Ba Jammal fly to Italy for rest

The paper's political editor commented on the president's directives in the wake of the poor peoples' furious protestations. He viewed the president instructions to the government's bodies and officials as a clear evidence that there is corruption and imbalances were obviously seen however they had been frequently looked over.

The president was supposed to enact laws and issue decisions so as to address the imbalances but not give directives. The editor continued: Peoples are neither concerned with president instructions nor they see such directives as trustworthy. The people want to see the corrupt officials held accountable, unfortunately the regime doesn't seem to be qualified to do so.

الجمهورية Al-Wahdawy, Aug.9, 2005.

Main headlines

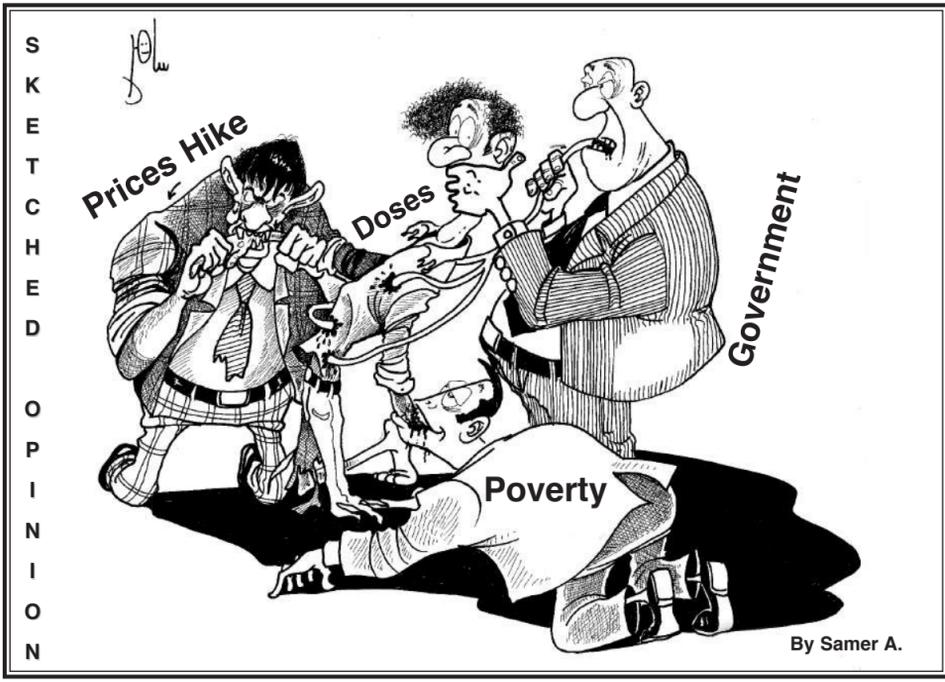
- The party demands impartial investigation into demonstrations casualties.

- Amnesty International uncovers secret detentions in Yemen.

- Political parties demand repeal death verdict against Al-Dailamy.

- Rumor runs about imminent cabinet reshuffle

Analyst Sale Al-Hadhry wrote a provocative critical article entitled "Regime of July17, 1987", referring to President Ali Abdullah Sale's regime.



By Samer A.

He said on July 17, 1987, a new history of the Yemeni state has begun; it can't be classified either as modern or traditional. It is also neither healthy nor ill as well as nobody knew whether it was in the right or in the left and not the least in-between.

Al-Hadhry continued "for me as a Yemeni the 17 of July 1987 is a gloomy day since it has given rise to the dilemma we have been facing in the fields of economy, politics and culture.

الاسبوع Al-Ospon'a, Aug.11, 2000.

Main headlines.

- Is Al-Eslah implicated in arresting Al-Moay'ad?

- Al-Houthi supporters vow to stage new acts of violence

- Sheikhs set up committee to follow up the parliament.

The paper published a detailed report about the case of Al-Moay'ad.

The report implicitly hinted that the Yemen Congregation for Reform Party might be implicated in helping the U.S.A. intelligence to detain Sheikh Al-Moad'ad.

The paper mentioned that The Washington Post had reported that an American official expressed his surprise over the double- standard stance of Yemeni official stand regarding Al-Moay'd issue. The paper's report pointed out to cooperation between the US and the Eslah party in the area of combating terrorism. It stated that some elements of a large Islamic Yemeni party provide the FBI with significant information on the situation in Yemen.

الصحوة Al-Sahwah, Aug. 11, 2005.

Mean headlines

- Civilians and military upset over govt. renouncing its commitments to raise salaries.

- Ministry of Trade sets out weights and prices of bread.

- MP suggests an end to government control over media

The opposition weekly newspaper reported that oil revenues went up over the first half of this year compared to the same period of the past year. It stated that oil revenues increased in the first half of this year with 33% calculating 336 US\$ million. The paper added that a report issued by the Yemeni Central Bank indicated that the oil quantity reduced by 5.46% against the same period of last year.

The report revealed that Yemeni crude oil estimated at US\$ 46, 36 per barrel in 2004 against to US\$32, 92 per barrel for the same period of the last year. Yemen's revenues of its oil export reached to US\$2, 2 billion in 2004 for US\$1, 8 in 2003. Oil makes up 93% of Yemen's exports and some 73% of state general budget revenues and around 30% of the GDP.



SILVER LINING

By Mohammed Hatem al-Qadhi
mhalqadhi@hotmail.com

Battling crazy power cuts

The constant power cuts which we are suffering from these days are a real headache that is driving us crazy. Because of this switch on and off policy of the ministry of the electricity grave damage is caused to the people. A lot of electrical appliances and devices are damaged on a daily basis. A lot of hours are being wasted in government and private offices as well. How come that our political regime is urging the world companies to come and invest in a country that has no basic infrastructure like power.

"You as a journalist should write about our suffering with power disruption rather than terrorism or any other political issue. We cannot tolerate this. We had better go back to using traditional sources for light and forget about modern ones. It seems they are not going to work for us," one of my friends told me.

He believed it was unfair that he should pay for a service which was not being provided properly. You know, it is funny to find yourself receiving bills for electricity and water services neither of which flow on a regular basis. How come they want us to pay for the bills while they do not provide us with a good service?" he added with an agonizing tone. I myself as a journalist and a reporter of a foreign newspaper find it very difficult for me to work and send my reports in a proper time. Sometimes, my reports do not catch the deadline set for the paper printing and the reason is nothing but POWER.

The battle of many Yemenis, mainly in the coastal areas, with the constant heat without refrigeration, lighting, air conditioning or fans seems not to end. Life in Hodiedah and Aden, for instance, is a hell. Some people have even escaped from heat and power disruption in those areas to cities like Sana'a, claiming that they can cope up with life without power but not with heat and irregular power supply.

Some foreign reports were right when they said that Yemen is not suitable for living and one of the reasons must be the lack of enough power. In this digital era, it is impossible to keep up with the world without constant power supply as we lose a lot in these

hours of power cuts.

The minister of electricity, Abdulrahman Tarmoom told the parliament last June that demand for electricity had far exceeded the available national generating capacity through the main electricity grid.

Yemen's total production of power is 1100 MW resulting in a shortfall between supply and demand of 250 MW, according to a report published by the ministry of electricity earlier this year. Further, the ministry said that 33 percent of the power produced seeps out of the system because of a lack of proper maintenance, as well as the increasing age of power stations.

The reason is nothing but lack of good maintenance of the available power generating machines as well as lack of proper strategy of the country's need of power. In fact, the erratic power supply is a consequence of an inadequate and antiquated electricity system that badly needs updating and the government could not do anything about it for many years and accordingly, the whole country has had to cope with interrupted power supplies since then.

I do not think that this disgusting rolling power cuts, rotated around the provinces of the country to cover the power supply gap is not found in any country except Afghanistan which has been in wars for decades. I guess, if our government wants to tackle this issue of power shortage, it can do it.

A parliamentary report on the power situation issued in March criticized the government for failing to fulfill earlier commitments to resolve the problem of electricity supply.

It said that the government spent over US \$362,694 on maintaining steam and diesel power stations between 2000 and 2003 yet the interruption of supplies continued. Where does this money go? It is pure corruption.

The government has been spending billions on trivial things like celebrations of the unity and revolutions. These things are not a priority at all. The real revolution that people need to see and feel is to have regular power and water supply and proper health care service. Otherwise, there is no meaning for these revelations that do not change the life of the people.



BRITISH EMBASSY - SANA'A VACANCY SECURITY GUARDS

The British Embassy is seeking to recruit full time Security Guards.

Applicants must have a checkable work history, wit references and, ideally, experience in the security guarding field. Applicants should have a working knowledge of written and spoken English.

Applicants should be aware that they will have to work a shift pattern, including nights and weekends, at the Embassy and other locations.

Applicants must apply in their own handwriting, attaching CV and references where applicable.

Application should be addressed to Security Manager, British Embassy, Sana'a no later than 24 August 2005.

Invitation for Bids Republic of Yemen Ministry of Public Health and Population Health Reform Support Project Credit 3625

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORTATION OF INSECTICIDES FOR NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR ROLL BACK MALARIA

This invitation for bids follows the general procurement notice for this project that appeared in United Nations Development Business (UNDB) issue No. (607) no 16th May 2003, Al-Thawra Newspaper issue No. (13944) on 28th May 2003, and Yemen Times issue No. (641) on 12th June 2003.

The Republic of Yemen has received a credit from the International Development Association (IDA) towards the cost of its Health Reform support Project, and intends to apply part of the proceeds of this credit to payments under the contract for supply, and transportation of Insecticides consist of the following:

1. Deltamethrin-2.5 E.C.,
2. Abate (Temephos Emulsifiable Concentration - 50% EC),
3. Abate (Temephos Sand Granules - 1%)
4. Lambada -cyhalothrin (ICON) 10 wp
5. Lambada-cyhalothrin (2.5.CS.)

The Credit Administration Unit (CAU) Now invites sealed bids from eligible bidders for procuring.

1. Deltamethrin-2.5 E.C.,
2. Abate (Temephos Emulsifiable Concentration -50% EC),
3. Abate (Temephos Sand Granules - 1%)
4. Lambada-cyhalothrin (IcoN 10 wp)
5. Lambada-cyhalothrin (2.5.CS.)

Bidding will be conducted through the national competitive bidding procedures specified in the World Bank's Guidelines: Procurement under IDA Credits, and is open to all bidders from eligible source countries as defined in the guidelines.

Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information from Credit Administration Unit (CAU) and inspect the bidding documents at the address below from 9:00 am to 2:00 pm during official working days.

A complete set of bidding documents in English language may be purchased by interested bidders on the submission of a written application to the address below and upon payment of a nonrefundable fee of US\$ 50.00. The method of payment will be in cash and documents will be submitted by hand.

Bids must be delivered to the address below by 11:00 a.m. on 12th September 2005. All bids must be accompanied by a bid security of minimum (USD\$ 5,000). Late bids will be rejected. Bids will be opened in the presence of bidders' representatives who choose to attend at the address below at 11:0 a.m. on 12th September 2005.

Credit Administration Unit
Health Reform support Project (HRSP)
Ministry of Public Health & Population
P.O. Box 1330 - Al-Hasabah - 4th Floor
Sana'a - Republic of Yemen
Tel: +967 (1) 252224
Fax: +967 (1) 251622
E-mail: hrsp@y.net.ye

National Bank Of Yemen



البنك الأهلي اليمني

CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2005

RSM Dahman

Accountants - Auditors - Consultants

7/3, Box 104
S.O. P.O. Box 104 of Aden
Aden, Yemen
Tel: (967) 521 213
Fax: (967) 521 213
E-mail: Administration@rsm.ye
Website: www.rsm.ye

REVIEW REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN

We have reviewed the accompanying condensed interim financial statements of the National Bank of Yemen (The Bank) as at 30 June 2005 comprising the balance sheet and the related statements of income, cash flows and changes in owner's equity for the six months then ended. These condensed interim financial statements are the responsibility of the Bank's management. Our responsibility is to issue a report on these interim financial statements based on our review.

We conducted our review in accordance with the International Standard on Auditing applicable to review engagements. This Standard requires that we plan and perform the review to obtain moderate assurance as to whether the condensed interim financial statements are free of material misstatement. A review is limited primarily to inquiries of the Bank's personnel and analytical procedures applied to the financial data and thus provides less assurance than an audit. We have not performed an audit and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying condensed interim financial statements are not presented fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with the significant accounting policies used in preparing the interim condensed financial statements described in note (3) to the financial statements applied on a consistent basis. We also confirm that the significant accounting policies followed in preparing the condensed interim financial statements are the same as those followed in the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2004.



Dahman Awadh Dahman, FCCA
Registered Licensed Accountant No. 384
of Dahman, RSM

12 July 2005
Aden, Republic of Yemen

BALANCE SHEET

Note		30 June 2005	31 December 2004
		YR' 000	YR' 000
ASSETS			
Cash in hand and reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	4	8,226,411	7,679,564
Due from banks	5	16,584,607	13,760,213
Treasury bills, net		25,025,570	25,390,209
Certificates of deposit with the Central Bank of Yemen		5,480,000	5,480,000
Loans and advances to customers and banks, net of provision	6	4,121,326	3,320,654
Available for sale investments	7	78,080	18,324
Debit balances and other assets		476,159	431,291
Property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation		1,650,314	1,664,283
TOTAL ASSETS		61,640,467	57,744,538
LIABILITIES AND OWNER'S EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Due to banks		82,800	117,102
Customers' deposits		53,928,184	51,283,595
Credit balances and other balances		1,943,946	1,238,875
Income tax payable	8	368,966	473,617
TOTAL LIABILITIES		56,323,896	53,113,189
OWNER'S EQUITY			
Capital	9	2,700,000	2,700,000
Surplus on revaluation of property reserve	9	639,762	639,762
Reserves	9	1,274,464	1,274,464
Cumulative changes in the fair value reserve	9	17,123	17,123
Net profit for the period		685,222	463,349
TOTAL OWNER'S EQUITY		5,316,571	4,631,349
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND OWNER'S EQUITY		61,640,467	57,744,538
CONTRA ACCOUNTS AND OTHER COMMITMENTS, net			
	10	14,752,172	11,310,751

Auditors' report attached

Khaled Ali Khaina
Second Deputy General Manager

Sami Abdul Hamid Mackawee
First Deputy General Manager

Abdul Rahman Mohammed Al Kuhlai
Chairman and General Manager

The attached notes 1 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF INCOME

Note	January/June 2005	January/June 2004
	YR' 000	YR' 000
Interest on loans and due from banks	631,167	409,130
Interest on treasury bills	1,759,798	1,412,997
Interest on certificates of deposit with the Central Bank of Yemen	380,447	376,719
Other operating income	2,771,412	2,198,846
Less: Cost of deposits	(1,572,941)	(1,261,055)
Net interest income	1,198,471	937,791
Commissions and fee income on banking services	233,409	176,055
Income on available for sale investments	717	692
Gain on foreign currency transactions	19,468	4,353
Other operating income	38,087	50,615
NET OPERATING INCOME	1,490,152	1,169,506
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Commissions and fee expenses on banking services	7,494	8,941
General and administration expenses	379,477	344,219
Provisions	11	26,903
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	413,964	398,627
NET PROFIT BEFORE ZAKAT AND INCOME TAX	1,076,188	770,879
Zakat	(67,301)	(19,662)
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR AFTER ZAKAT AND BEFORE INCOME TAX	1,054,188	750,879
Provision for income tax	8	(368,966)
NET PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD	685,222	488,072
Earnings per share	12	YR 254
		YR 232

The attached notes 1 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	January/June 2005	January/June 2004
	YR' 000	YR' 000
Operating profit before changes in working capital (1)	619,190	367,598
Net (increase) in Assets (2)	(2,359,450)	(2,447,546)
Net increase in liabilities (3)	3,306,379	3,112,100
Net Cash flows (used in) investing activities (4)	(67,301)	(19,662)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (1+2-3+4)	1,498,818	1,012,490
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	44,209,035	36,859,343
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	45,707,853	37,871,833

The attached notes 1 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN OWNER'S EQUITY

	Capital	Revaluation Reserve	Statutory Reserve	General Reserve	Cumulative changes in fair value Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
	YR' 000	YR' 000	YR' 000	YR' 000	YR' 000	YR' 000	YR' 000
At 31 December 2003	2,100,000	639,762	476,883	561,985	19,533	-	3,798,163
Net movement in fair value for the year	-	-	-	-	(2,410)	-	(2,410)
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	879,575	879,575	879,575
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	-	131,936	-	(131,936)	-	-
Transfer to general reserve	-	-	-	131,936	-	(131,936)	-
Government's share in net profit	571,724	-	-	-	(571,724)	-	-
Transfer to capital	28,276	-	-	(28,276)	-	-	-
Employees' share in net profit	-	-	-	-	(43,979)	(43,979)	-
At 31 December 2004	2,700,000	639,762	608,819	665,645	17,123	4,631,349	11,310,751
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	685,222	685,222	685,222
At 30 June 2005	2,700,000	639,762	608,819	665,645	17,123	5,316,571	11,310,751

The Bank's Board of Directors, in its meeting held on 11 July 2005, resolved to comply with the instructions of Central Bank of Yemen in its circular no (12) dated 08 December 2004 to the banks licensed to operate in the Republic of Yemen to increase their capital to YR 6,000 million beginning from the year 2005 and by the end of 2009. H.E. the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Finance, accepted the recommendation of the Bank management to start increasing the capital from the Government's share of profit at the end of each year beginning from 2004 as the Board will decide at each year end.

The attached notes 1 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1 INCORPORATION AND ACTIVITIES

The National Bank of Yemen (The Bank), which was incorporated in Aden in 1969, is wholly owned by the Government of Yemen. The Head Office of the Bank is at Queen Arwa Street, P. O. Box No. 5, Crater, Aden, Republic of Yemen and is registered under Registration Number 1748. The Bank undertakes all banking activities through its head office and 27 branches spread all over the Southern and Eastern Governorates and through two branches in Sana'a, and one in Hodeidah. The Bank had 577 employees as on 30 June 2005 (31 December 2004: 597 employees).

2 PREPARATION BASIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These interim financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard (34) - Interim Financial Reporting. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Financial Reporting Standards Board (IASB) and the interpretations of the Standing Accounting Committee of the IASB, the current local prevailing laws and regulations and the rules and instructions issued by the Central Bank of Yemen. There are no significant differences between International Financial Reporting Standards and those required by the Central Bank of Yemen except for the following:

i) The adoption of minimum fixed percentages for losses on loans and advances

in accordance with the Central Bank of Yemen circular no. (6) of 1996 and circular no. (5) of 1998;

ii) The inclusion of the general provision for risk calculated on the performing loans in the general provision for loans and advances rather than including it within the Owner's equity.

The effect of these deviations is immaterial on the financial statements of the Bank as on 30 June 2005.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies followed are the same as those followed for the year ended 31 December 2004 as well as those followed in the full set interim financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2005.

4 CASH IN HAND AND RESERVE BALANCES WITH THE CENTRAL BANK OF YEMEN

	30 June 2005	31 December 2004
	YR' 000	YR' 000
Cash in hand		
- In local currency	593,814	508,298
- In foreign currencies	281,834	398,612
- Cheques purchased, net	244,788	251,343
Total cash in hand	1,120,436	1,158,253
Reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen		
- In local currency	3,379,558	3,231,757
- In foreign currencies	3,726,417	3,289,554
Total reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	7,105,975	6,521,311
Total cash in hand and reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	8,226,411	7,679,564

In accordance with the Yemeni Banks Law, the Bank is required to maintain statutory deposits with the Central Bank of Yemen at stipulated percentages of its demand, time and other deposits (10% in local currency and 20% on foreign currencies). Deposits in local currency carry interest at rates determined by the Central Bank of Yemen. As per circular no (1) of 2005 with regards to foreign currencies statutory deposits, the stipulated percentage of reserve balance to be maintained in foreign currencies with the Central Bank of Yemen has been increased from 20% to 30% with effect from 11 July 2005.

5 DUE FROM BANKS

	30 June 2005	31 December 2004
	YR' 000	YR' 000
Due from the Central Bank of Yemen and other local banks		
Current accounts with Central Bank of Yemen	457,735	1,385,318
- In local currency	409,766	297,525
- In foreign currencies	47,969	1,087,793
Total current accounts with the Central Bank of Yemen	867,501	1,682,843
Less: Provision for outstanding reconciling items	(18,115)	(16,115)
Net current account balances with Central Bank of Yemen	849,386	1,664,728
Current account balances with local banks	1,975	2,274
Total due from the Central Bank of Yemen and other local banks	851,361	1,667,002
Due from foreign banks and other financial institutions		
Current and demand account balances	3,506,667	2,159,699
Less: Provision for outstanding reconciling items	(25,002)	(24,943)
Total due from foreign banks and other financial institutions	3,481,665	2,134,756
Total due from banks	11,993,026	11,296,213

Time deposits include

a) An investment-linked deposit made with a foreign bank for US \$ 1,000,000 (YR 192,520 thousand) to be held for five years and carries a fixed interest rate of 5.50 % for year three, thereafter the interest rate is indexed to LIBOR and is calculated based on a predetermined formula which has an upper and lower barrier.

b) An investment-linked deposit made with a foreign bank for US \$2,000,000 (YR 385,040 thousand) to be held for five years and carries a fixed interest rate of 5.50 % for year two, thereafter the interest rate is indexed to LIBOR and is calculated based on a predetermined formula which has an upper and lower barrier and

c) An investment-linked deposit made with a foreign bank for US \$2,000,000 (YR 385,040 thousand) to be held for four years and carries a fixed interest rate of 2.50 % for year one, 3.25% for year two, 4.0% for year three and 4.50% for year four.

6 LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS AND BANKS, net of provision

	30 June 2005	31 December 2004
	YR' 000	YR' 000
Loans and advances to customers:		
Overdraft facilities	2,236,794	1,587,795
Term loans	2,856,967	2,657,703
Commercial papers discounted	11,792	59,191
Total amounts due from private sector customers (i)	5,105,553	4,304,689
Loans and advances to Banks		
Subordinated loan to UBAF-US\$ 588,094 (note - a)	113,220	109,292
Total amounts due from Banks (ii)	113,220	109,292
Total loans and advances to customers	5,218,773	4,413,981
Provision for losses on loans and advances (note - b)	(1,073,624)	(1,067,498)
Suspended interest (note - c)	(25,823)	(25,829)
Total provisions for losses on loans and advances and suspended interest	(1,099,447)	(1,093,327)
Net loans and advances to customers and banks	4,119,326	3,320,654

1,882,635 thousand (31 December 2004 - YR 1,157,716 thousand)

(a) Subordinated loan to UBAF

The loan of US \$ 588,094 represents the Bank's participation in a subordinated loan extended to UBAF (Paris) by its shareholders and carries an interest rate of LIBOR +1%. Although the interest on this loan is being paid regularly on time, part of the principal amount had been rescheduled to 4 June 2007 and the remaining part to 3

March 2008. The Bank's management decided to approve the request of UBAF (Paris) to reschedule the loan with the same previous conditions

As a result, the Bank's management, taking a conservative and prudent view, has fully provided for the principal of the loan. The balance of the loan as on 30 June 2005, is stated using the exchange rate prevailing at that date.

(b) Provision for losses on loans and advances

In accordance with article (85) of the Banks Law No. (38) of 1998, which came into effect on 27 December, 1998, and article 9 (j) of the Income Tax Law No. (31) of 1991 as amended by Republican Decree Law No. (12) of 1999, any provisions for losses on loans and advances made by a bank in compliance with the regulations of the Central Bank of Yemen in this respect, are not subject to the provisions of any income tax law and are allowable as a deduction in arriving at the taxable income. In accordance with the Central Bank of Yemen, these allowable deductions also include suspended interest.

Details of movements in the provision for possible losses on loans and advances during the period / year were as follows:

	30 June 2005		31 December 2004	
	Specific	General	Specific	General
	YR' 000	YR' 000	YR' 000	YR' 000
Balance at 1 January	1,015,205	52,293	1,067,498	43,030
Revaluation of opening balance in foreign currencies	12,447	1,049	13,496	2,197
Amount utilized during the period / year	(106)	-	(106)	-
Adjusted opening balance	1,027,546	53,342	1,080,888	45,227
Amounts recovered of loans previously written off (note 23)	(26,187)	-	(26,187)	(143,011)
Provision for the period/year (note 25)	11,727	7,196	18,923	254,117
Charged to the income statement	(14,460)	7,196	(7,264)	111,106
Balance at end of period/year	1,013,086	60,538	1,073,624	1,015,205

Management has decided to provide for the general provision for performing loans and contingencies including watch loans at the rate of 2% (2004 - 2%).

(c) Suspended interest

This represents interest on non-performing loans and advances in accordance with the Central Bank of Yemen regulations and which is recognised as revenue only when collected.

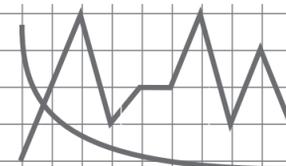
	30 June 2005	31 December 2004
	YR' 000	YR' 000
Balance at 1 January	1,832	-
Amounts written off during the period/year	-	-
Recovered during the period/year	-	(557)
Suspended during the period/year	1,806	10,353
Difference in exchange rate	20	-
Balance at end of period / year	25,823	25,829

7 AVAILABLE FOR SALE INVESTMENTS

These comprise investments, available for sale, in the following foreign companies:

	Ownership Percentage	No. of shares of US \$ 1 each	30 June 2005	31 Dec. 2004
	%		YR' 000	YR' 000
Unquoted investments in UBAF Group				
UBAF - Curacao - A Shares of US \$ 1 each	0.788	1,497,200	17,982	17,982
UBAF - Curacao - B Shares of US \$ 1 each	0.783	234,650	2,818	2,818
UBAF - Curacao - C Shares of US \$ 1 each	1.371	528,250	6,344	6,344
Total Investment in shares in UBAF Group		2		

YT Business



Would financial, administrative reform work under present corruption?

By MAHYOUB AL-KAMALI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

The Yemeni cabinet has in its regular meeting approved a draft strategy for the reformation of the general financial administration. That includes general budget system, financial and accountancy question, biddings systems for public works, development of qualifications and skills. The strategy aims at developing and enhancement of those aspects through laying convenient and sustainable structure for the financial policies in general and the cementing activity, quality and level of accountability in the use of public resources that are offered through the general budget as that is considered a

major demand for the improvement of administration and encountering corruption.

The council of ministers has set up a ministerial committee headed by deputy premier the minister of finance, Alawi al-Salami and membership of those from concerned sides and those related to it.

The committee is to undertake follow-up implementation of that strategy with its various components and also coordination with relevant government parties with the aim of achieving goals of the strategy at both central and local levels. The committee is to present its periodical reports to the cabinet explaining execution of the strategy.

President Ali Abdullah Saleh, in a meeting with deputy premier, the finance minister Alawi al-Salami and a

number of officials has worked out a short-term program to be implemented by the government during the period ahead of the presidential elections to be held in September 2006. The program focuses on acceleration of measures towards the realization of the following goals of the strategy:

a- the ideal exploitation of resources and investing them in the right and sound form leading to achieve development of the citizens economic and social life, curbing extravagance and rationing spending and that the government should fix prices and watch them, in addition to account anyone trying to raise prices. The program is also to activate the role of audition and accounting concerned.

b- speeding up the execution of the laws on customs tariff and after sales tax so that to produce a positive return in favor of the public budget and limit the taxation and customs evasiveness, as well as increasing the state revenues.

c- pursuing a strict policy in applying laws and accountability and punishment, removal all financial and administrative failures, especially financial inconsistencies at customs departments, expelling of all corrupters and those accepting bribes and mainly not to accept mediations performed by persons in favor of those because they are elements of corruption.

d- to be keen on fighting corruption and corrupters at all government

administration departments so that the regime should not become an umbrella under which the corrupts and beneficiaries could become illegally rich.

e- activating performance mechanisms of all cadres at administrative institutions and audition systems in a manner there would be prior and later monitoring together in order to avoid aspects of delinquency and dealing with them, as well as not allowing anyone to tamper with public property at whatever level of responsibility and rank.

f- facilitation of investors' dealings, assisting them and solve any obstacles that they may face, according to law. Each official has to perform his national responsibility through guiding

investors to guarantees and facilities stipulated in the law of investment, available opportunities for investment and to inform them on legal methods for the accomplishment of their projects. This is aimed at attraction of more investments that would consequently create new job opportunities participating in employment of workforce and absorption of unemployment.

The program also includes the control on outputs of the public property, good use of revenues in development and services areas and also for fighting those who try to play tricks with the law. The aim is also to stop investment middlemen and punish those who violate in addition to honoring the god cadre that works with sincerity and decency.

Countryside people desist from buying cooking gas

By YEMEN TIMES STAFF

The government's recent move of raising prices of cooking gas has led the people in the countryside to resort to using wood for baking bread in their clay oven. The people there have decided to go back in taking care of planting trees as a source of charcoal used in cooking food and making tea.

Local sources have told the Yemen Times that the new tendency has been very necessary to dispense with gas-heated ovens especially the rise in prices of cooking gas from 200 riyals to 400 riyals and in some areas the gas cylinder price could reach at 70 riyals. A citizen from countryside areas says the people there stopped buying gas household cylinders because they do not afford it after the price dose recently put into force in the country.

Clay ovens for baking bread have now seen a big boom in the market as the people in the countryside have stopped buying gas for their daily uses because gas cylinders prices jumped by

100 percent in addition to the rise in prices of other oil products.

An owner of a shop in Ibb selling clay ovens used for baking bread said he was nowadays selling two to three ovens a day while before the new rise in prices of oil products he was not selling that number in a week. Information coming from some small towns mentions that residents of those towns rushed to buy those ovens because of their affordable low prices.

This situation means that the population has got much affected by price rise. A citizen from the town of Zabid said, "We consume eight gas cylinders a month because we are a big family and our income is limited and cannot afford that increase in prices."

So I did not find any choice but to return to my old oven. I would gather firewood or buy it because that would be less costing."

Under statements of the government of supplying enough gas to meet needs for the market, nevertheless, the gas shortage crisis is aggravating and maybe it would rise further. Those citizens who shifted to using firewood mention that



they no longer much concerned about gas availability as long as they have decided to use firewood and forget

about having the gas fuel.

They on the other hand blame the government for neglecting for the past

years taking care of trees and forests that are considered a major source of firewood.

Authorities establish tourist city in Hodeidah, holds cotton festival

The governorate of Hodeidah is intending to establish a tourist city containing a number of distinctive facilities and to make available hotel villages specialized in the sector of tourism, as well as sea clubs to offer different sea services.

Mohammad Saleh Shamlan, Governor of Hodeidah said during his meeting with Tourism and Investment Team from Hayel Sa'eed Group of Companies presided over by Mohfouz Ali Sa'eed, Regional Manager of the group in Egypt.

The city of Hodeidah enjoys investment features in the tourism sector, and there is a variety of accesses available for investors to establish various projects.

The meeting discussed the possibility of establishing a number of investment projects in the governorate of Hodeidah and the Yemeni Islands situated in the Red Sea.

For his part, Head of the Team reviewed the facilities that help bring tourist projects to boost the sector of tourism in the governorate.

On the other hand, the City of Cotton in Hadramout witnessed activities of the annual marketing festival which coincided with popular dances and games, including al-Shabwani Dance, one of the folkloric colors. In addition, there was a display of handicrafts and other local products.

It is noteworthy that the organization of the festival comes in the framework of the annual activities where Hadramout locals used to hold commercial markets and practice some religious rituals that portray traditions in the organization of markets dating several years back.

It is in Hadramout where a visitor can watch ruins of the tomb of Prophet Hood (Peace be upon him) and some other ancient markets.

Scientific techniques required for

Development of renewable natural resources

Practical studies and researches on renewable natural resources indicated there is a limitation in the construction of complete bases for natural resources and stressed the necessity to bring modern techniques. A great priority was given to protecting natural resources from depletion to ensure high agricultural production.

The studies argue that the current challenges facing the renewable natural resources in Yemen are mainly the improper ways of exploitation that cause their loss of productive power.

According to those studies and researches, there is a need for studying the ground resources at the

national level through making the national map for the Yemeni soil and the use of lands.

Soil should be classified to ease the management and investment of natural resources in a sustainable way, and detailed studies have to be done to detect deterioration of lands and assess the loss of soil through water and desertification.

At the regional level, scientific researches indicate there is a persistent need for specifying the suitable agricultural processes, improving the use of fertilizers and assigning any alternatives for them that have less impact on environment and introducing new methods for a proper management of soil and land.

Needs in the field of water

resources, according to these studies, are reflected in improving methods of water use, conducting studies and surveys and studying the natural green cover, examining its economic value.

The scientific papers made a mention of great problems encountering the renewable natural resources including erosion, lack of fertile soil and increase of salty soil due to an extravagant irrigation and soil pollution.

On the problems are the extravagant use of water and the lack of modern water techniques, the scientific studies focused on the current challenges that face the natural resources in particular and the agricultural sector in general.

YCF allocates YR46m for summer centers

The Youth Care Fund (YCF) allocated 46 million and 80 thousand riyals for supporting functions and activities of summer centers that have just commenced in most of the Yemeni governorates. The support aims to engage students in many educational and sporting activities and help them gain experiences and information related to sports, culture, scout, society and environment.

The summer centers are established on the base of specified measures giving priority to offering services to a considerable number of people. The project includes the establishment of rooms and halls convenient for the pursuit of different activities. It was stated the number of learners should

not be less than 150 per center, a system that is followed in a number of electoral constituencies in each governorate.

The summer centers are aimed at attracting schoolboys during the summer vacation to exploit their leisure time and develop their hobbies and abilities. Activities of these centers contribute to deepening concepts of the national unity in the minds of youth and keep them away from blind fanaticism and racial discrimination.

According to the draft project of implementing activities and functions of the summer centers this year, types of centers have been specified on the basis of age categories, including junior centers that accommodate primary schoolboys and youth centers for secondary school and university students.

Youth and social gender (2)

By HOURIA MSHHOOR
FOR THE YEMEN TIMES

Schools' part is a failure in the modernization, education, respect of human rights, democracy, and woman rights. The school is still playing the same role that deepens gender differences. In the school text books Arwa is still helping her mother in the kitchen, Ahmed goes to school, while Bilqis is still playing with her doll and Sâmi is playing with his ball or gun. This is of course to prepare the children's minds to accept their future functional roles. This reinforces the position of those who have the authority and power, and others who accept this authority.

Even in the kindergartens, the mistress may sometimes reproach a small boy who weeps by saying "are you a girl to weep like that". The girls in school are still prohibited from playing football, volleyball, or swim because these are considered to be boys' games. This is if these games are ever available at schools. Both private and public schools lack these vitally important activities. The ministry of education can't furnish these activities because they need curriculum, trainers and tools that it couldn't afford.

The school plays no part in preparing the youth for their roles as future parents and development leaders. They are not enlightened on population, and gender matters. Their information is useless, shallow and confusing ones. They are acquired either from peers or shallow sources.

The inability of schools to prepare and train students for labor market, poses a difficulty of merging this important force into these markets. This led to the accumulation of unemployment of university and general schools graduates over the years due to lack of skills. This will be further aggravated by the globalization requirements, which need high skills to merge them in international labor

markets, let alone the local ones. This necessitates a swift reconsideration of curriculums to serve development aims.

Important strategic and national related policies

Legislative basis: Article 30 of the constitution states that (The State protects maternity and childhood, and cares for youth)

The national policy for population indicated the importance of this sector. In one of its sections it stated the following:

Serious measures should be taken to guarantee the health and the good of children, adolescents and youth, on family and community levels. Their awareness should be promoted to avoid the threats of early and late reproduction. They should also have access to population information of social, cultural and health services, which include sex transmitted diseases, especially aids.

The population program for 2001-2005 concentrates on youth, and the important interventions to protect them from exploitation and violations of rights. These interventions are:

- promoting the qualification of the establishments responsible for their protection in addition to observation of carrying out laws and international charters that our country is signatory to.
- To promote awareness through media and population interaction that aims at equal chances for males and females in feeding, health care and education.
- To establish juvenile courts and improve their procedures to make sure that their rights are not abused.

The program also advised efforts to fuse youth in development programs. Their creativeness, youth activities and volunteer services should be encouraged. Education chances for both males and females should be

encouraged through the following interventions:

- Accomplishment of "strategy for national youth"
- Enrollment and training of youth in the execution of activities that improve population situations.
- Researches and studies on the youth need to provide services in the field of school and general health, with concentration on reproduction health that will prepare their minds for parenthood.
- To encourage youth to continue their schooling, especially the females.
- To spread awareness among both genders by furnishing the necessary information of the right educational procedures that can protect them from being subjected to information contrary to their religious values.

It is clear that all different procedures suggested by the comprehensive population program were concentrating on improving female situations. This is attributed to the gap due to discrimination between males and females. The programmers felt it is necessary to intervene in order to set this situation into its right track.

The national strategy for incorporating youth in development

The strategy analysis suggested four general aims for promoting youth affairs. They are consistent with the national population policy. These aims are:

- Reform of policies, programs and legislations.
- Support of research, studies and publication.
- Development of information, communication education and motivation.
- Provision of health services especially in the field of primary and reproduction health.

The importance of all these attitudes lies in their implementation in the

programs and projects, added to that is the support of youth abilities by presenting aid to their civil organizations, such as the boy scouts, youth associations and children parliament, which are considered to be modern youth training establishments. They help in training them to respect basis of democracy, respect of others, to practice free elections, exchange of leadership, and to accept female contest and membership in these establishments. They will be prepared to give them a chance to bear responsibilities of decision making posts and contribute to development and share in volunteer activities.

The role of media in tackling with youth affairs

The consolidation of gender roles often takes place in school, at home in work sites and community establishments. These may include societies, forums or parties. The community values have the say in what is acceptable and what is not. The media have vital roles in concentrating these roles. It is the authorized cultural mouthpiece that enters everywhere to herald principals. Woman's role in these media establishments is still highlighted as a reproductive crucible with all that is affiliated to this role. Women new role of shouldering family responsibilities and participation in development, which aggravated their burden, is almost ignored. Media should target the youth to change their attitudes towards their new roles inside and outside the family. They should be prepared to respect working woman. The youth interests should be addressed in order to improve their position in family and community.

Many communities encourage their youth to establish their own media, to express their points of view. They also express needs and to prepare and execute development policies.

The limited area that the Yemeni media offer to youth is inconsistent with their role in community.

Yemen's traditional dances: manifold and original

By HASSAN AL-ZAIDI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF

Yemen is among the top Arab countries that enjoy rich folklores. Popular dance in Yemen is highly original having distinctive rhythms and various manifestations. Modes of dance differ as you travel across the country. Publicly performed dances are limited to men while women have their own performed indoors. In Yemen, there are no night clubs for dance as it is the case in other countries. Therefore, dances are performed mainly on special occasions such as weddings. On such an occasion, one can find different styles of dance. For example, in the area of Sana'a, the popular dance is bara'. It is performed to the music of drums only or along with the pipe.

Dancers hold their jambias (daggers) in their hands while dancing. Some people claim that this dance is named after the district where it originated, Bura', which is rich in folklores like seasonal dances, songs and chants.

There are other types of dance such as hamadani which is performed by the people in the area of Hamadan, a suburb to the west of the city of Sana'a. Kawkabani dance, named after the city of Kawkaban, is among the most popular dances in Yemen. Kawkaban is located to the west of Sana'a and is frequently mentioned in books of popular poetry and songs. Its residents are known for their interest in singing.

On the other hand, Tihama, a coastal plain on the Red Sea within the

province of Hodeidah, has dances characterized by African rhythms. The songs of this area have also been influenced by Indian tunes and melodies as it is the case with popular songs in the coastal provinces of Aden and Hadhramout.

Popular dances in Tihama are characterized by flexible smooth and swift movement. They are of different types and fall into various subcategories with several labels.

Particularly in the area of Zabid, a part of Hodeidah province, there is a multiplicity of songs accompanied by dances called shami, Yamani, serar etc.

A distinguished mode of dance can be seen in the provinces of Lahj, Abyan, and Shabwa. This dance is known for its quick rhythm. To perform it, movement of dancers' feet should be in harmony with the quick-paced rhythm of drums.

In the city of Taiz, folkloric dances include two main genres which are zubairi and bar'ah. These two kinds have similar rhythms. Drum beaters, usually women, perform songs simultaneously while men dance. This happens at the time of festivals and weddings.

The area of Abs, to the north of the city of Hodeidah, has its own ways of dance such as sharqi and zair which are performed in groups outdoors on moonlit meadows. Bridegrooms perform these dances themselves to express their mirth and happiness on the days of their weddings.

Yemen is rich in the art of dance. In this article, we managed to shed light for a moment on the most popular sorts in the country. A minute review of them may be tackled in next issues.



University of Science and Technology

announces that the registration for studying for the year 2005/ 2006 has started in many of its colleges and specializations

- A member of Arab Universities Union.
- Member of high Education Committee a
- Member of Islamic world Universities.
- Member of international Universities Union.



Medical college:	Human Physiology	Dentistry	Pharmacology	Medical Labs					
College of Eng. and Sci.:	IT and Computer Sciences	Electronic Engineering	Computer Engineering	Telecommunication Engineering	Architecture	Civil Engineering			
INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE (Faculty of CMS, Faculty of Art & Design and Interior Architecture)	Networks	Software Engineering	BIT	BA Internet Technology	Computer Science				
	Financial Administration	Business Management	Marketing	Accounting	MBA & MIT	Graphic & Digital Media	Interior Architecture		
College of humanity and administration science:	Administrative Science	Accounting	Administration	Marketing	Information systems	E-Commerce	Arts	Education	Law science
National college of technology and science:	Two-year diploma	Pharmacology	Technician of dental	Labs Technician	Computer programming				
Special branch for girl students includes most specializations	Distant learning in:		Administrative Science	Arts	Laws science				

Addresses of the University

- **Headquarters:** Sana'a -UST str. P.O. Box: 13064, Tel 373236-227072/3 Fax: 373234
- Distant Learning Center Tel: 374007, E-mail: dl@ust.edu
- Registration Tel: 408244/128, 408247, Fax: 467877
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- Computer and Management Sciences (English) (CMS) Registration Tel: 374011, Sana'a, 60th road, UST street (Madbah) E-mail: chas@ust.edu. Female students branch: Sana'a, Sana'a, UST street. Tel: 227072/3, Telefax: 256070
- **Al-Hudaïda:** Airport Str. P.O. Box: 4612 Tel: 03-230969, Fax: 03-230966, E-mail: hudaïdah@ust.edu
- **Taiz:** Al -Hoban Road. P.O. Box: 4533, Tel: 04-205190/3/4/5, Fax: 04-205192, E-mail: taiz@ust.edu
- **Hadhramout: Al-Mukala town,** Foua, next to Oil Exploration Authority. P.O. Box: 50923, Tel: 05-370507, Fax: 05-370506
- **Aden:** Khormuksar, in front of Faculty of Education, Bader roundabout Tel: 02-231151, Telefax: 02-238085, E-mail: aden@ust.edu
- **Ibb:** Ring road, in front of Al-Mannar Hospital. Tel: 04-455998.
- **Al-Dammam:** Tel: 009661-8057400, Fax: 009661-8057401, E-mail: dlpd@ust.edu
- **Al-Madina:** Telefax : 009664 -8255328, E-mail: dlpm@ust.edu.
- **Abha:** Telefax: 009667-2242772, E-mail: dlpa@ust.edu.
- **U.A.E**
- **Dobia** Tel: 009714-2971114, Fax: 009714-2972737, E-mail: dlpg@ust.edu.
- **Abu Dabi** Tel: 009712-2611331, Fax: 009712-2616904 E-mail: dlpg@ust.edu
- **Qatar** Tel: 00974-4659221, 4653363, Fax: 00974-4653373, E-mail: dlpg@ust.edu.
- **Djibouti** : Telefax : 00253-351290, E-mail : dlpgb@ust.edu.
- **Somalia:** Maqadishu Tel: 00252-5961095, Fax: 00252-5936823, E-mail: dlps@ust.edu
- **Hirjisa:** Tel Fax : 002522-426621 E-mail: dlps@ust.edu
- **Syria:** Damascus Tel: 00963-11-5947656, Fax: 00963-11-221482, Mobile: 00963- 094524555 E-mail: dld@ust.edu

Addresses of the University

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University of Science and Technology

The medicinal uses of attar (I)

BY QAZI SHAIKH ABBAS BORHANY
ATTORNEY AT LAW
MEMBER, ULAMA COUNCIL OF PAKISTAN
qazishkborhany@hotmail.com

Short history of the Attar: Attar is a specific type of fragrance product, first produced by the celebrated great Muslim physician and distinguished dignitary of the illustrious Fatemi Empire, "Al Shaikh al Raees", Abi Ali al Sina, generally regarded as the noble individual Doctor who ever lived. From the early days Attar has been used in medicines as a main ingredient. Attar includes some individual essential oils, which are known as suitable for fragrance use, such as Sandalwood, Anbar and Patchouli (a kind of mint, available in Indian Subcontinent & China). If oil was made by cold rolling or traditional Daigh steam distillation, we call it true Attar. Attar is an Arabi word, which meaning "fragrance, scent, or essence". Historical records mention that the floral group primarily used for Attar manufacture was Rose, Bela, Jasmine, Champa, Molesari, Tuberose, Myrrh (special kind of gum, use as fragrance in the Bukhur), Anbar, and Khus. The magnificence of its oriental fragrance takes the wearer to the world of magnificence and comfort, indulgence and passion, delight and fulfilment. It has a mesmerizing lasting effect and its overall oriental feel lasts long after it has gone. Its diffusive nature leaves a pleasant after effect. There are three important aspects of purchasing and using Attar and essential oils:

- Quality & purity
- Depth & elegance
- Safety in application & use

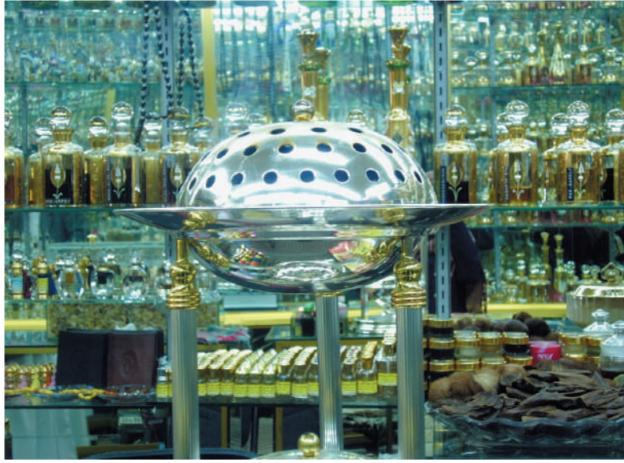
Oud/Agar/Aloe wood

"O fragrance of Jannat! Created by Oud"; "In Masjid & Mashahid; you are frequently used"

Oud/Agar/Aloe wood comes from trees that largely grow in Southeast Asia that have either died or been damaged. The very best Oud comes from trees that have been down for decades and sometimes even centuries! Oud is used in religious oriented ceremony almost by all religion. Tradition on Oud is that it is always being treated as a gift, even when purchased, because of its originality and rareness. It is coveted and traded between Unani, Chinese and Ayurvedic healers



and exotic oil traders. It is a rare and limited attainment in any case. It seldom travels outside of the reach of a small group of traders and religious leaders. The standard quality of the Oud started with 200 US \$ per 10 grams. Oud of Assam is the superior amongst other origins. Rasulullah (S.A.W.A.) used it on occasions. The tree is a large evergreen, 18-21 meters tall and 1.5-1.8 meters in girth, which grows in India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, China, Malaysia, Indonesia, Cambodia, Vietnam, Myanmar and Thailand. The magnificent prince and cousin of celebrated Suleyhi Queen of Yemen; Mufaddal bin Abil Barakaat has mentioned its curative medicinal values in his celebrated work, "Al Risalah Fee



Burnt bukhur produces a concentrated smell

Khawaasil Attar". He described the use of Oud for medicinal purposes. It is used in various purposes. Some are following uses:

- As a stimulant
- As tonic and a calmativ
- Against rheumatism
- Body pains
- Heart palpitations
- Cough
- Asthma
- Tuberculosis
- Breathing problem
- Stimulates the energy & boasts the spirit

• Cure of cold
("Al Risalatil Nadirah Fil Attur al Fakhirah", Syedi Abdulqadir bin Qazi Habibullah, Hiraaz, Yemen).

Mushk

Along with Rose it was one of the Attar most preferred by Rasulullah (S.A.W.A.). A large quantity of Mushk was available in the Khazana of Imam Husain, in Karbala. He offered Mushk to Ahl ul Bait and Ashaab on the night of Aashura, along with glad-tidings. For men, Jumua is the best day to wear Mushk. Magnificent and eminent Queen of Yemen, Syeda Arwa Sulayhi was an expert Attar creator. She introduced some rare fragrances, which became renowned soon among the monarchs of Arabia. She created a rare variety of Attar of Mushk, with the blend of rose and Oud. Mushk normally available in Tibet, Nepal and remote parts of Africa. Attar of Mushk has several medicinal values. Such as:

- Dizziness
- Fainting
- Heart palpitations
- Women have also used Mushk for a few days following the menstrual periods to repel Removal of the any negative imbalances of the psychic phase
- Re-balancing of the internal environment.

("Al Risalatil Nadirah Fil Attur al Fakhirah", Syedi Abdulqadir bin Qazi Habibullah, Hiraaz, Yemen).

Unbar

As the masculine counterpart to the Rose, Amber is known as the prince of scents. It is made to grind in the oil of Sandalwood (up in the bottle). It is produce in the low at right, the tail of the small fish. It is found on the beaches, and lighter than sea water, and before human work transforms them, looks like little attractive crude and dirty blocks. A few medicinal uses of the Unbar are following:

- It promotes a balanced action of all of the life-activating forces
- It has a moving force to divert the nerves towards relaxation.

("Al Risalatil Nadirah Fil Attur al

Fakhirah", Syedi Abdulqadir bin Qazi Habibullah, Hiraaz, Yemen).

Bukhur

One of the fragrances presented to the infant Essa Nabi and always found in use during religious ceremonies, amongst the people of the Books is Bukhur. History is rich with accounts of use of Bukhur in Biblical literature. Bukhoor is the name of the fragrance smoke created by the burning chips of Agarwood or pieces of mix fragrance ingredients bind by sugar-syrup, when burnt slowly, produces a more concentrated smell. These chips are burnt in Bukhur burners to perfume the surrounding and clothing specifically on occasions in all seasons. Not only Anbiya Bani Israeel, but Rasulullah (S.A.W.A.), his Ahl ul Bait and Ashaab used Bukhur regularly and on the day of Jumua more specifically. Through the powerful Nabawi institution this Sunnat was largely promoted first in the nook and corner of the Arabia and afterward in the vast territory of Muslim world. It is traditional in Arabian Peninsula to pass Bukhoor around to the guest. The original location of the Bukhur preparation for centuries is exclusively the beautiful region of Yemen. It comes from the highest peak of Yemen, Shibaam, where famous shrine of celebrated Sirat-writer and historian, Syedna Idris Imaduddin is located. According to the valuable source of "Qaratees al Yamaniyah", during the period of Suleyhi Power, first from Sanaa and later Zeejiblah, a larger quantity of costly Bukhur along with other fragrances were regularly presented to the Al Haramyn al Shareefyn, Kabah and Rauzat al Nabawi. It was illustrious Queen of Yemen, Syedah Arwa Suleyhi, who sent loaded large wooden boxes of Bukhur to Najaf, Karbala and Misar in Ramazan, Muharram and Milaad occasions. When it was burnt the atmosphere of the sacred cities became very pleasant and people knew that the Gift of Yemen reached its destination. Similarly, while learned Suleyhi Queen Syedah Arwa conducted series of lectures on Science of Islam, behind the curtain, among the erudite scholars of Arabia as well as Indian Subcontinent, the Agarwood burner spread the fragrance, which created the atmosphere pious. Learned students achieved both the benefits simultaneously, spiritual knowledge with precious fragrance. Recently scholars of the West reported that uses of Bukhur for deep concentration provide the right mood for one successfully and people can concentrate for long periods at a time. Regular Bukhur users burn it in the morning, to set the mood and fresh the atmosphere. Also, after a meal, it relaxes and allows people to loosen-up & lighten-up. Some 225 years ago, a distinguished Intellectual

of Yemen, Shaikh Abdulqadir bin Qazi Habibullah revealed in his book several benefits of Bukhur:

- Bukhur alters the moods to bring peaceful, tranquil, refreshing, uplifting & inspiring feelings
- Bukhur burning opens the mind to spirituality & divert from worldly impurities
- Bukhur burning wakes up the mind & encourages it in solitude
- Bukhur burning affords the mind leisure when it is busy
- Age does not affect the efficacy of Bukhur & its habitual use causes No harm
- Burning Bukhur is a soothing & uplifting activity.
- It is a good haemostatic, antiseptic and a good healing agent
- Applied on wounds & internally subsidies the inflammation of UTI & respiratory tract infections
- It dispels malicious & distressing psychic forces
- Improves memory

("Al Risalatil Nadirah Fil Attur al Fakhirah", Syedi Abdulqadir bin Qazi Habibullah, manuscript, Hiraaz, Yemen).

Roman and Greek used it in religious rituals. Once transported over a thousand miles up to the Mediterranean, before it could be traded on to Europe. Bukhur was used in vast quantities by the ancient Egyptians, and also by the Romans. History is rich with accounts of use of Bukhur in Biblical literature. It was one of the fragrances presented to the infant Essa Nabi and always found in use during religious ceremonies; amongst the People of the Books is Bukhur. After the fall of the Roman Empire the newly established Christian Church adopted several ceremonies -including the ritual burning of Bukhur. It is well recorded that it was the practice of all kings of England once a year to offer Bukhur and Myrrh on the Feast of Epiphany (Jan. 6th). In addition, Bukhur was widely used for important ceremonies, such as the consecration of churches and bishops. The Crusades brought a wide range of Arab and Barbers traditions and adopted as a beneficial. Then of course Spain was ruled for centuries under Muslims, again giving a most magnificent opportunity to spread the Muslim customs. Later on the Ottomans promoted the cultural heritage of Islam in the west through their military expeditions, which signs are still visible today. <http://www.gmpsyhics.co.uk/adoratio.htm> Each Bukhur formula has a different cleansing, healing or purifying effect. Using Bukhur is a powerful science or art of cultivating positive states of mind. Burning Bukhur is not just a way of masking unpleasant smells, but a way to refresh your heart and mind. Scent has a deeply subconscious impact, bringing back positive memories, or cultivating good thoughts and feelings. The Bukhur recipes are hundreds and even centuries old created from natural plant ingredients. Agarwood is prized as one of the finest aromatic woods burned for Bukhur purposes. There is nothing like Agarwood chips. It grows and is harvested in the wild in Southeast Asia. It is also known as Oud, Eaglewood, Jinko, or Kyara. One ounce of wood chips, chunks or larger pieces lasts a long time.

Sundhi Mitti:

The simplest example of aromatherapy is Attar Gill or Attar Khaki, known also as Sundhi Mitti, drawn from mud, which has the aroma of the first monsoon showers. It is also used as a medicine:

- Cure blood pressure and the flow of blood through nose owing to intense heat
- ("Al Risalatil Nadirah Fil Attur al Fakhirah", Syedi Abdulqadir bin Qazi Habibullah, Hiraaz, Yemen).

Zafran

"Zafran (Saffron) Attar" is a blend of Zafran and Sandalwood. It is also used as an ingredient in many famous internationally renowned medicines. It has been used thousand of years by therapists and medical practitioners in herbal formulations and Ayurvedic medicines. Amongst them are:

- Favoring digestion and strengthens the function of stomach
- A sedative which combats cough & bronchitis
- Mitigates colic
- Insomnia
- Calming effect on infants during teething fits
- Favoring expulsion of gases accumulated in digestive tract
- An anti-spasmodic
- Regulates menstrual disorders
- Used in weakness for rejuvenation
- Excellent against headaches, when applied to the forehead
- As an anti-depressant
- As aphrodisiac for impotency
- Prolongs vitality



By Dr. Saleh Al-Habshi
MSc. in Public Health

Public Health Affair

Primary Health Care: 27 years since Alma'Ata declaration

BY DR. SALEH AL-HABSHI
MSc. IN PUBLIC HEALTH

Alma'ata is a city in Asia, and the former capital of Kazakhstan Republic (former Soviet Union). The city gained international concern since 1978, when the famous international conference of Primary Health Care (PHC) was held there.

After a deep detailed discussions and analysis of different health issues and putting an evaluation of health situation in all world countries in 1977, the World Health Assembly proposed PHC and further application of the concept (Health for all by 2000) as a health strategy. The basic principle of that health strategy was equity of distribution of health resources among world population to ensure achieving a safe health standard.

World Health organization (WHO) defined the concept (Health for all) as: achievement of that health standard, which enables every individual to live a fruitful socio-economic life.

On 1978 Alma'ata International Conference for PHC was held in the capital of Kazakhstan Republic and approved the concept of (Health for all by 2000) as a health strategy, which should come at the top of health priorities in all countries. It was identified that the best way for the introduction of that health strategy is provision of PHC services to world population, especially to the majority in rural and distant areas. The member countries in the conference signed agreement that basic PHC services will be provided to all communities by 2000, while those services should be acceptable, accessible, affordable and with community participation.

Alma'ata Conference called all governments to formulate policies, strategies and put national plans to support and promote the sustainability of PHC as a part of the national health system. Every government was authorized to put criteria for the provision of PHC according to its local circumstances.

On 1981 WHO announced Alma'ata declaration (Health for all by 2000) as a global strategy, and put a task schedule for member countries, which covers all national and regional requirements.

Following Alma'ata declaration 1978 Yemen adopted PHC policy as will. In spite of many local constraints a lot of work was done in both Northern and Southern Yemen at that time, PHC units scheme was built. Mortality and morbidity rates reduced comparing with previous years. Figures were promising until the middle of Eightieth, when unexpected increasing number of cases appeared on the surface due to emerging and reemerging diseases in many countries including Yemen. A change in global and regional health policies took place.

A new global battle against diseases with strong incentives was restarted to repair the damage in

previous plans and focus the control activities on targeted countries.

Health is a fundamental human right and for this right the individual, the community, the nation and the Government all have to play their respective role collectively, actively and in constructive manner. From the principles of PHC are: focusing on preventive services and community participation. While major known components of PHC are: 1) Health education. 2) Environmental sanitation. 3) Adequate food supply and nutrition. 4) Safe potable water supply. 5) Control of endemic diseases. 6) Control of communicable diseases. 7) Maternal and child health services. 8) Immunization programme. 9) Provision of essential drugs.

Health awareness in Yemen:

Looking at the previously encountered PHC components, we will find that health education is taking the first priority within the concept of PHC. That fact makes us put a logic question addressing the ministries of concern. How far we reached in educating and disseminating health awareness among Yemeni population?

The illiteracy rate in Yemen is 47.2% of the population (above 10 years) not mentioning children under 10 years, while 50% of population is covered with public health services. These figures make clear how necessary Yemeni community needs to be awarded to utilize available health services.

Health education interferes in all components of PHC. Without promoting the role of health education, the utilization of health services by the population will keep low, not talking about the quality of services provided and the level of staff training and how punctual that staff in performing their jobs honestly.

Perhaps that may explain the recent occurrence of outbreaks of some communicable diseases, while documents indicate a high coverage with targeted control measures.

Community participation:

Health education of the community increases the rates of community participation. Award individual in the community understands his role, and that helps health-workers too much to do their job, for example by participating them or accompanying them especially in rural areas where rough distant roads and local traditions predominate. Also the role of local authority and community leaders is important in enhancing community participation and using their power to stop those who stand against public concern.

So achieving that health standard, which enables every individual to live a fruitful socio-economic life in Yemen, will not be realized until we work together honestly, adopting our health policies, throwing away selfishness and cooperating for the sake of public concern.

And thus health for all will be by soon!

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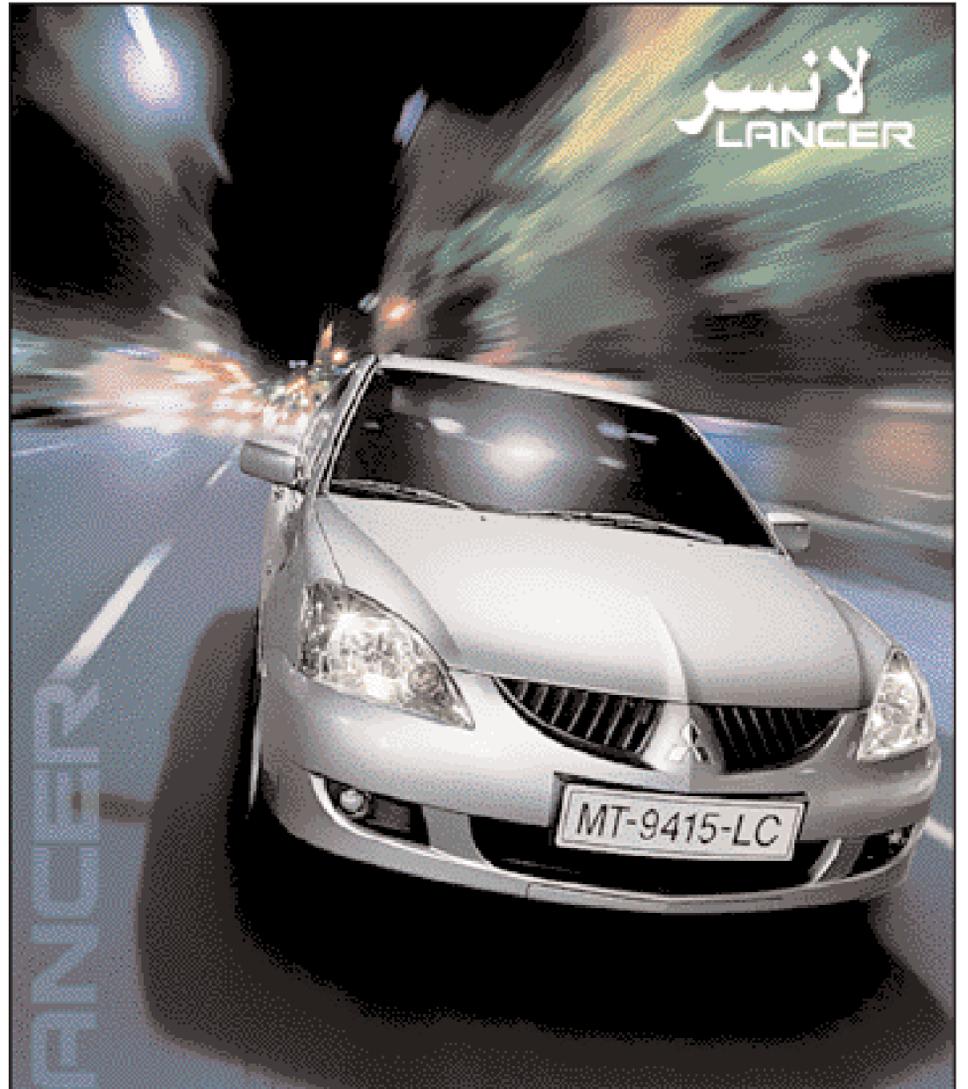
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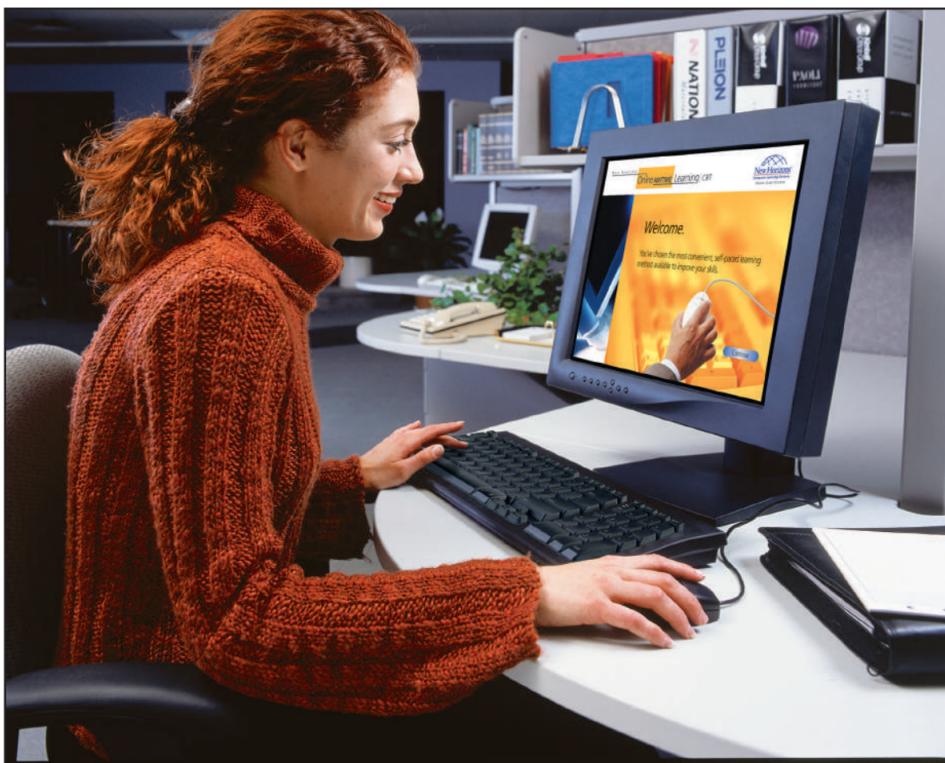


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Dr. Ramakanta Sahu
Associate Professor
College of Education,
Mahweet
ramakantasahu@yahoo.com
Tel: (01) 465396
Mobile: 73889013
P. O. Box 14533, Sana'a

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I. What to Say

Situations and expressions (79):
Commercial ads

Promise, large promise is the soul of an advertisement,' says Dr. Samuel Johnson of 18th century. We, as consumers are broadly aware that advertisements mislead, falsify and fantasize the facts. Still we can't avoid them as they are all-persuasive. Advertisements both advance and perpetuate the ideas and values which are indispensable to a particular socio-economic system.

- Experience a dream that won't vanish when you wake up!
- Experience beauty that mesmerizes the soul and rekindles a romance. (Real estate and urban housing)
- Have your cake and eat it too. (Real estate investment)
- Serving to grow—growing to serve. (Bank)
- What would you like more? The joy of making the RIGHT investment decision, or the feeling of being LEFT out? (Real estate investment)
- The only thing bigger than our schedule is our welcome. (Airways)
- Adopt the winning formula. Let your business take wings. (Loan)
- No one can rival our range. Let alone our awards. (Commercial house)
- "I" will make the difference. I will take on the world. "I" am the future. (Electronic company)
- I don't want to follow a part. I would rather go where there is no part and leave a trail.
- Carrying power and prosperity across the globe.
- Did you know that ants regularly store more food than they consume? Typically what a prudent investor should do: Invest regularly. (guide to invest wisely)
- You can cream your toast, and spread it thick. (Bread spread)
- Thank you for your support. Figures speak the rest. (Bank balance sheet)
- It's said where ever there is fire, there is smoke. Except in the kitchen that has - Chimney. (Chimney ad)

II. How to Say it Correctly

Correct errors, if any, in the following sentences

1. I thanked him for drive me to the airport.
2. Is difficult to learn a foreign language.
3. It is important getting an education.
4. Bobby is n't enough old to get married.
5. Do you want go to swimming tomorrow?

Suggested answers to the previous week's questions

1. When did you get here?
2. Have you read a book called ' Culture Shock?' Who wrote it?
3. Mohammed is a gifted painter, but up to now he hasn't got any award for it.
4. We saw Dr. Ismail in town the other day.
5. Did you ever go to Al.Riyad when you lived in Mahweet?

III. Increase Your Word Power

(A) How to express it in one word:

1. To go beyond what is right, usual, or natural.
2. A book dealing with every branch of knowledge.
3. To try to do as well as or better than another person.
4. To turn a message into an agreement by which certain signs are given a special secret meaning.
5. To be faced by a danger or difficulty.

Suggested answers to the previous week's questions

1. A person who is sent with an official message, often secret or unpleasant: **emissary** (n)
2. The quality of feeling or showing too much emotion: **emotionalism** (n)
3. Which causes or may cause strong feelings: **emotive** (adj)
4. The power of imagining oneself to be another person, and so of sharing his ideas and feelings: **empathy** (n)
5. People or methods guided only by practical experience: **empirical** (adj)

(B) Words commonly confused

Bring out the difference in meaning of the following pairs of words.

1. nonhuman, inhuman.
2. initiation, initiative.
3. compete, contest.
4. forth, fourth.
5. country, nation.

Suggested answer to the previous week's questions:

1. **dubious** (adj.) (doubtful). He has a dubious character.
2. **devious** (adj.) (round about, not straight forward). It is improper to use devious ways to get to the top.
2. **amend** (vt.) (make or become better) He has taken a resolve to amend his ways.
emend (vt.) (take out errors from) The teacher emended the student's journals
3. **emergence** (n) (an act of coming into view). The woodcutter was mortally afraid at the emergence of a tiger in the forest.
emergency (n) (sudden happening which makes quick action necessary): The government declared a state of emergency in the country.
4. **begin/start/commence**
These words are interchangeable in most cases
commence (vt.) (used to indicate beginning on a formal occasion): The winter session of the parliament commences on Monday.
start (vt.) (make a sudden movement or give a signal to): Start the race now.
begin (vt.) (take the first step) He has begun (is reading, writing) a new novel.
5. **ablution** (n) (ceremonial washing of the hands or the body as an act of religion): We performed ablution before offering prayer.
washing (n) (making clean with or in water or other liquid): Washing your hands before eating should be made a regular habit.

(C) Synonyms and Antonyms :

A: Synonyms

Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the one given at the top

1. **beneficiary**
a. church official
b. one who receives benefits
c. one who gives benefits to others
d. one who does active good

2. **freak**

- a. monstrosity b. fanciful thing
c. breach d. division

3. **frantic**

- a. painful b. hurried c. novel d. excited

4. **mammoth**

- a. wild b. greedy c. straight d. huge

5. **aviary**

- a. prison b. reformatory
c. large cage of birds d. zoo

B: Antonyms

Choose the word that is most opposite in meaning to the one given at the top

1. **pretentious**
a. transparent b. humble c. clear d. obvious

2. **considerable**

- a. inadequate b. inattentive c. usual. d. common

3. **inquisitive**

- a. uninterested b. dull c. indolent d. careful

4. **gratify**

- a. defect b. distress. c. frustrate. d. discourage.

5. **fabulous**

- a. literary b. commonplace c. real d. poor

(D) Spelling

Choose the correctly spelt word

1. a. inflammamatory b. inflamatory. c. inflammatory d. inflamatory.
2. a. communiqé b. communique c. comuniqué d. communique
3. a. homogenous b. homogenius c. homogeneous d. homogeneous
4. a. pemicious b. pemicius c. pamishes d. perneicious
5. a. marrygible b. marriageable c. marriagable d. marriageble

(E) phrases and idioms

Use the following phrases in sentences

WONDERWORD by DAVID OUELLET

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 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.

CLUES

- | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------|----------|------------|
| Appliances | Clock | Medallion | Powder | Teddy |
| Apron | Couple | Mirror | Quality | Ties |
| Arts | Craft | Money | Radio | Toiletries |
| Baby | Date | Mother | Razor | Tools |
| Ball | Disk | Music | Ring | Towels |
| Basket | Dolls | Name | Robe | Toys |
| Belt | Dress | Necklace | Rush | Tree |
| Boat | Event | Occasion | Save | T-Shirt |
| Brand | Family | Painting | Scarf | Umbrella |
| Bride | Father | Pants | Send | Vase |
| Buying | Feel | Party | Shoes | Vest |
| Camera | Friend | Photo | Shop | Video |
| Caps | Gloves | Pictures | Sing | Walkman |
| Carafe | Grab | Pillow | Skates | Watch |
| Card | Hats | Plant | Soaps | Wedding |
| Case | Ideas | Poems | Soon | Wife |
| CD-ROM | Imagination | Popular | Souvenir | Wine |
| China | Kits | Porcelain | Suit | Wrap |
| Cigars | Last | Poster | Sweater | Years |
| City | Look | Pottery | Sweets | |

ANSWER NEXT WEEK

Last week's Answer: Academy

FINDING THE PERFECT GIFT Solution: 8 letters

T	B	T	W	A	S	B	E	C	A	L	K	C	E	N	T	O	Y	S
P	O	R	C	E	L	A	I	N	Y	P	I	Y	E	C	R	E	P	U
O	A	I	A	D	L	L	R	B	A	G	R	D	L	O	E	V	C	U
P	C	H	L	N	O	L	E	R	A	D	I	O	R	I	E	A	E	T
U	R	S	R	E	D	T	A	R	B	R	C	R	N	S	M	S	R	S
L	A	T	H	S	T	Z	S	I	B	K	I	Q	T	E	F	A	R	A
A	F	P	C	O	O	R	E	N	M	M	B	U	R	V	P	F	F	L
R	T	A	P	R	E	V	I	G	C	A	U	A	P	O	W	D	E	R
H	R	F	I	L	E	S	S	E	R	D	G	L	R	L	A	T	A	E
F	E	R	C	N	I	P	S	R	S	P	S	I	N	G	T	N	R	T
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A letter to the teachers of English: 93 Why students drop out of schools: A study (2)

Dear Fellow teachers,

The study I presented in the last letter is an interesting study, isn't it? The student who undertook this important study deserves a lot of appreciation. In this letter, let's look closely at the academic reasons that drive the students out of schools; we, as teachers, whatever level we teach, should take the responsibility. So let's try to eliminate these reasons putting in a lot of collective efforts in this regard.



Dr. M.N.K. Bose
(BOSE@y.net.ye)
Associate Professor
of English,
Faculty of Arts, Ibb.

Most of us are not careful to make the classroom activities learner-centred; we don't involve them in the teaching/learning activities. This may be due to the fact that we want to be faithful to the ELT methods we were taught in the Faculties of Education without worrying about their suitability to our students; I have discussed this point several times in

my earlier letters. What we have to remember is that the only successful method in our classrooms is the one that works with our students, and not necessarily the best of the methods we have learnt, not even the one which has succeeded in our colleagues' classes.

Can we do anything about counselling in our schools? Yes. A personal and friendly attitude to our students, listening to their problems, if any, sympathetically and suggesting possible solutions, if possible, is more than counselling done by a professional counsellor. Do we do that? Most of our students long for a sympathetic listener; let's lend our ears to them. A sympathetic listener can never be seen as a dictator; let's be student-friendly, the number of dropouts will come down.

I have already pointed in one of my letters why we shouldn't load our students with unmanageable amount of homework. It is a fashion in most of the private schools, which charge heavily, to send home the students every evening with a cart load of home work; the more homework a school gives, the higher their fees can be. More in the next letter.

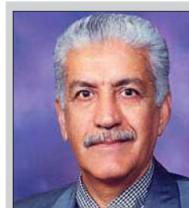
These are the problems about which we, as teachers can definitely do something to find solutions to..

Why do the students find the teaching methods unsuitable? In my view, it is because the methods we follow in the classes are not suitable to their language level and learning needs.

Yours fraternally,
Dr.M.N.K.Bose.

Gulliver's Travels: The war concept

The concept of war is one of the most significant concepts in the annals of the world history. It has occupied the minds of leaders, kings and important figures from the earliest days of man's existence on this planet . Writers, novelists, poets, playwrights and politicians have all studied this issue either



DR. BASHAR GHAZI ASKAR
Basharaskar90@hotmail.com

with ridicule, or in a humorous, comic or serious way. War breaks out between two nations on trivial or serious issues. In **Gulliver's Travels**, Jonathan Swift comments on the reasons that led to the war between the Lilliputs and the Blefuscu. Swift wanted to make people laugh at their faults by showing them how silly they seemed to others

The background of the issue of war between the two nations goes back to the silly issue of how to break an egg.... The emperor said, "Although the country may appear, to strangers, to be at peace, there is fear of an attack by its enemies in Blefuscu. He continued, "The trouble started in the following way. When we ate eggs we used to break the egg open at the larger end. But our emperor 's grandfather, while he was a boy, once cut his finger when doing this. For this reason, the emperor, his father, made a law that eggs were to be broken at the smaller end."

This procedure of cutting the egg which is a trivial thing led to a war between two nations. There was turmoil, anger, and fighting because of

tion, loss of lives, of ships, sailors and soldiers. However, the emperor of Blefuscu listened to the advice of his high officials and Gulliver took part in this bloody war. As a stranger Gulliver had thought of a plan to destroy the fleet of the enemy. The empire of Blefuscu is an island separated from Lilliput by the sea about eight hundred yards and six feet deep in the middle at high tide. Gulliver took with him cables and hooks so as to carry off the fleet and pulled fifty of the war ships to the other side of the island.

Though leaders talk about victory and defeat in the war but there are no winners in the war. All parties are losers and destroyers of their nations. In this sense, wars break out sometimes for silly, trivial unstudied things. The two nations enter into clashes aroused by nationalism, patriotism and enter into fighting without understanding the goals. One nation wants to annex the others and gain some lands or at least to humiliate the enemy . Jonathan swift dealt with this subject in a ridiculous, satirical way to all those ministers and war lords who pave the way to war for silly things.

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Popular markets show off Yemen's originality

By YASSER AL-MAYASI
YEMEN TIMES STAFF
ymayasi@yahoo.com

The popular markets in the old city of Sana'a date back several centuries ago. They are civilized and human heritage that deserve attention and recurrent visits. In these markets, there are several things that attract tourists, particularly as they contain ancient treasures.

According to several international experts in the field of tourist promotion, these markets can be a great source of income. The significance of such markets in promoting tourism compelled us to give a brief profile about their history and strategic location.

Yemen was famous over several decades for the revival of its popular markets, which are flooded with a variety of commodities particularly hand-made articles. The Yemeni popular markets contain animal, fishery, agricultural and traditional wealth, in addition to handicrafts, dresses and rarities.

These markets are very distinctive, owing to the variety of their products and traditional handicrafts, as well as the sale and purchase of different commodities. There are markets in the historical cities and some rural areas that are usually staged seasonally, creating social and cultural jobs and a meeting point for many people.

It is remarkable nowadays that the popular markets in cities and rural areas across the country



attract tourists and visitors; they show unique attractions and offer visitors different souvenirs and popular dresses.

The Yemeni markets proved to be able to convey good impressions to foreign tourists reflecting the significance of the Yemeni history and demonstrating the glory of architecture in the construction.

These markets are endowed with musical singings and popular dances reflecting the Yemeni traditions, as well as good smells from agricultural products.

Annual festivals, including events like horse racing, are often staged, particularly in the coastal city of Hodeidah whose markets are famous for traditional handicrafts, and the manufacture of silver, kitchen utensils, carpets and decorative stones that add more charm to the beauty of construction.

Women share men in works at these markets that still tell us of the glory of the past in detail.

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