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## NORWEGIAN DIPLOMAT KIDNAPPED AND KILLED OUTRAGE!

Yemen was outraged as Gudbrand Stuve, 44, the former second secretary of the Norwegian Embassy in Lusaka, Zambia was killed on Saturday night in a kidnapping attempt in Sana'a by tribesmen from Jowf. Gudbrand along with his wife, 9-year-old son and two daughters were among a team of Norwegians and Danes who started a long journey. As the story goes, Stuve went at around 16:00 to the Ruwaishan car maintenance workshop to collect his jeep in order to secure a safe journey northward to Norway. However, his destiny was that he went out, but never collected his car, and never completed the journey. At around 16:30, while walking towards the workshop he and his son were abducted by 4 armed tribesmen who got him in a Hilux and drove towards Al-Jowf. In the Sanwan Area, 80 kms northeast Sana'a, at around 20:00, a crossfire with another vehicle took place leading to the death of one soldier and Stuve. Reports were contradictory in regard to the identity of the other car. Some

sources say that it was a military/security vehicle, other sources claim it belonged to tribesmen from Arhab. After the kidnappers unintentionally shot at the other vehicle, killing one of the people on the other vehicle, the tribesmen in the vehicle retaliated by showering the kidnappers with bullets resulting in the instant death of Stuve with a fatal bullet in the head in front of his son's eyes. On the other hand, Mrs. Stuve requested that she flies back to Norway as soon as possible, hence she along with her two daughters and son left Yemen yesterday night heading for Norway via Frankfurt. A number of prominent figures in the government and members of the Norway and Danish groups. The corpse was left in Sana'a for further investigation. Analysts predict that the conference to be held in Bahrain to lift the travel ban among other issues will be affected by this development. Security forces have surrounded the tribal area (Sinwan/Jowf) of the kidnappers. Complete coverage on P3



Peter Ferdinand Explains all the kidnapping incident's details to YT

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## ASSAD TO BE LAID TO REST TOMORROW

The Syrian President Hafez Al-Assad died last Saturday afternoon at the age of 69. He had been President since 1971. Soon after his death, the Syrian Parliament met to amend article 83 of the Syrian Constitution so that the president has to be at least 34 years old. Previously, the constitution stated that the president must be at least 40 years old. Born in 1930, Al-Assad showed interest in public issues during the period which witnessed the Second World War. He participated in the demonstrations against the French Occupation as well as in the political activities to attain

independence which was achieved on April 17th 1946. He took over various positions in the government. The announcement of his death prompted different reactions from all over the world. President Saleh expressed his deep sorrow for the death of Al-Assad and described him as "one of the greatest Arab leaders". The American President Bill Clinton described Al-Assad as courageous regardless of their different views. Political analysts think that the death of Al-Assad will affect Mideast politics, particularly the Mideast peace process. Al-Assad will be laid to rest on Tuesday, June 13. A good number of Arab as well as international leaders, including President Ali Abdullah Saleh, are expected to attend his funeral.

## President Saleh Started Talks with Saudi King Today HOPING FOR A BREAKTHROUGH

After a successful visit to Germany, President Saleh arrived yesterday to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia and started his discussions with Saudi Leader, H.M. King Fahd Bin Abdulaziz in Jeddah. After the 2-day official visit, President Saleh is expected to travel tomorrow to Damascus to attend the funeral of late Syrian President, Hafez Al-Assad. In regard to the President's visit, Yemenis are all cross-fingered hoping for a lasting resolution of the border dispute between Yemen and Saudi Arabia, and hence normalizing all aspects of the relationship. Analysts predict that Yemen is now as close as ever to reaching an agreement with its neighbor. Border demarcation will be on top of the agenda of the meetings although there will be discussions about various other issues. It is well-known that Yemen opposes any proposal of resorting to the International

Court of Justice as it believes that the issue can be resolved in a brotherly manner. Normalization of relations is expected to lead to the resumption of financial aid, permitting Yemeni labor of going back to Saudi Arabia, and increasing economic cooperation. This is definitely why Yemen is looking at this visit with hope and anxiety.



## Al-Olufi Died

Ali Al-Olufi, 60, Chief Editor of Al-Rai Al'am newspaper, was announced dead at 10:15 yesterday after he was taken in the early morning hours to Thawrah Hospital's intensive care unit, where he died after severe heart attack symptoms. Al-Olufi was among the bravest and most influential journalists thanks to his courageous stand during his profession as the editor of Al-Rai Al'am newspaper. In the 1970s, he was influenced by the ideas of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party, but later he left it in order to have his own party, which he failed to found. He was more than once imprisoned for assisting prisoners to escape the rule of the Imam Ahmed in the 1950s

and early 1960s. He was considered among the most active revolutionary Yemenis. He was appointed as a member in the premier council and a general manager in the ministry of local administration. He was among the founder members of the current ruling party, People's General Congress, which he resigned from later in 1989. In 1996, he was honored for being among the individuals who defended the labor sector's rights, as he was the first to call for a vacation on the occasion of May 1st, Labor Day. His critical articles in the last years have aroused a lot of complaints and debates. However, his calls against corruption and mismanagement were appreciated by the public extensively. We, as Yemen Times, present our condolences to his family and newspaper staff.

## WHO IS BEHIND ADAM?

The case of the serial murderer, Adam is still the event of the hour among the people. People believe it may be one of the most complicated ever experienced in Yemen. New developments show that motivations of the crimes might go beyond sex or prostitution. Some speculations indicate that the crimes are linked to clandestine networks trading with human body parts. Reports of the forensic medicine specialists indicated that the number of victims was more than two; Zainab and Hossn. The reports added that a body with the same

characteristics matching with those of Yameen, who is believed to be one of the victims, was recovered. The court decided to add two German experts to the board of investigators along with two officials from the Criminal Investigation and the Intelligence. Some professors who were members of the board of investigators have been suspended after the serial murderer Mohammed Adam Omar Isaac confessed that they were among his accomplices. The German experts are, Wolfgang Bach, Professor of Forensic Medicine at Düsseldorf University and his assistant Professor Kal who are helping in the investigations at the request of the court. Continued on P2.



Moh'd Adam, is he alone in his crimes?

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**A Shiite Scholar Released**

The Shiite leader Sheikh Ahmed Al-Najafi, an Iraqi citizen working as an instructor of the 'Ithney Ashar' Shiite belief was released on Saturday after Official Security Forces arrested him last week. Sheikh Al-Najafi waited at the airport in order to receive his colleague Sheikh Aladdin Musawi, another Iraqi promoting Shiite beliefs in Yemen. Security officials did not permit Aladdin to enter Yemen, as he was returning from a short visit to UAE. On arrival, he was taken into custody for 30 hours and sent back to UAE.

Sheikh Aladdin is the supervisor of the Islamic 'Kawthar' institute, which was established in May 1999 in Sanaa with the permission of the Ministry of Information and Tourism. The institute houses of tens of students studying the 'Ithney Ashar' Shiite beliefs.

It is worth noting that Shiite groups have been complaining lately of mistreatment by security forces as some of their leaders were arrested and others evacuated.

**A Sheikh killed in Al-Baidha'a**

Sheikhs of Al-Baidha'a governorate sent a memorandum to President Ali Abdullah Saleh demanding the deposition of the governor of the governorate, Director of security and commander of the central security in connection with the death of Mohammed Saleh Abdul Qader, son of a sheikh, in front of Al-Thawrah Hospital last Wednesday. The victim was fired by security men of the governorate who tried to break into the victim's house to seize his gun.

But according to security sources the victim was killed after a heated argument with the security men over a gun he was carrying.

A large number of Al-Baidha'a people are gathered in Al-Taffah district condemning the incident which they believe is a planned murder.

On the other hand, Sheikhs of the governorate met last Saturday in the Al-Amaliqah military camp with its military leaders who agreed to handing over the suspects to the authorities concerned. The Sheikhs threatened that they will avenge the death of their man if the members responsible for the event are not punished.

**Reconciliation Between Fujaih And Bani Murad**

A month-long mediatory negotiations, led by Assalam Social House for Arbitration have resulted in reaching an 8-month reconciliation agreement between the two tribes of Al-Fujaih Abidah and Bani Saif Murad effective from May 19, 2000. Secretary general of the House Sheikh Ghaleb Nasser Al-Ajda and a number of other tribal Sheikhs have been able to stop fighting between the two tribes which so far claimed the lives of 20 people and a large number of injured.

**YLS Condemns Al-Salahi's Actions**

The Yemeni Lawyers Syndicate condemned Wednesday the attack on staff of the Commercial court and a number of lawyers by Sheikh Ali Al-Salahi, appealing to the president of the republic to interfere against what the syndicate's statement described as uncivil. According to the syndicate's statement, Al-Salahi pointed his "jinhiah, at the accountant Rajeh Al-Awadhi and some advocates and closed the gate of the court.

The Commercial Court was looking into the case of Saba Company for Hotels and the dispute among its shareholders about their shares. Mr. Rajeh Al-Awadhi has been asked by the court to finalize the accounts of each shareholder.

On the other hand the syndicate asked advocates not to defend the assailant.

**Dr. Raoofa Hassan Advisor of AWCTR**

Dr. Raoofa Hassan signed an agreement with the UN office New York to work for the Arab Woman Center for

Training and Research as an advisor to the UN office. This agreement was within the framework of support the center is receiving from the office in terms of strategic studies about the concerns and problems facing Arab women. These studies are concentrated on a number of important topics, including:

1) Drawing up a working strategy for establishing two networks for cooperation with the center focusing on the subject of globalization and its effects on women in the Arab region. Other topics are focused on woman adolescence as it is the most essential period to form one's character.

Researches will be evaluated according to the priorities dealt with in the region and their contribution to point some critical strategies to solve some of the pending issues in the Arab women community.

Some of the topics on the agenda of Dr. Raoofa will focus on:

Helping the center to plan projects that could be supported internationally. The Arab Women Center for Training and Research is a regional Arab center which aims at becoming an information reference on Arab women. The center is funded by the Tunisian government, Arab League, UNDP, EU, Gulf Program for supporting UN's organizations. It is expected that Dr. Raoofa is going to make this center work on a broader humane scope for she was very instrumental when she was in charge of the Practical Research and Women Studies at Sana'a University that is considered to be the first academic women center in the Arab World.

**Jail Sentences Against Bomb Attackers**

The Primary Court of Jaar, 70 kilometers from the port city of Aden on Wednesday sentenced two Yemenis to 10 years and 3 years in prison for carrying out bomb attacks against state institutions in the southern province of Abyan and different parts of Yemen, five others were acquitted. Saleh Haidar Al-Attawi and Nasser Al-Mushriqi were also found guilty of forming an armed gang, the Islamic Army of Aden and Abyan. The leader of the Aden army Zain Al-Abideen Al-Mihdhar "Abu Al-Hassan" was executed in October 1999 for carrying out kidnappings and acts of sabotage.

**Appeal of Captain Saleh**

Captain Saleh Seif Assaf, a Jordanian national, whose trading ship was destroyed during the civil war has appealed for payment of compensation for his loss. He said that his ship was destroyed by the then southern forces and that he and his son were imprisoned. Mr. Assaf and his son were released after the northern forces entered Aden.

He estimated the loss at US\$ 3 million. He hopes that his case will be considered by the Yemeni officials.

**Internet Training Course**

In cooperation with the Cultural Attaché of the American Embassy, the Woman Center for Research and Training jointly with the Research and Development Department at the Computer center at Aden University organize a two-day training course on internet, beginning from tomorrow. In a press statement Mr. Mohammed Ismael, director general of the center said that the course was one of the important specialized courses to help improve performance of participants in using the internet.

The course is one of the activities the center organizes with other cultural and scientific organizations to present its objectives especially those related to women studies. Dr. Nawal Abdullah Saleh, chairperson of Research and Development Department at the Computer Center said that such joint activities help achieve goals of the Computer Center, that are to train participants on how to deal with the Internet.

**Weakly Entertainment At The STC**

Sana'a Trading Center inaugurated last Wednesday the first day of its weekly entertainment events planned to be held each Wednesday. The event was kicked off in the presence of a great number of people and families. The event included games, music display and prizes for participants.

**Socotra Archipelago Master Plan Workshop**

The European Commission allocated under its Development Cooperation Program with Yemen EURO 1 million for the development of a comprehensive Master plan for the Archipelago of Socotra. The project, which commenced in October 1999 is scheduled to complete in 15 months and will see the involvement of more than 30 Yemeni and European subject matter specialists. The Master Plan will establish a land use plan and a phased and cost overall development scenario for the islands in harmony with the bio-diversity conservation strategies adopted by the government for Socotra. In this context, the ministry of Planning and Development, the Environment Protection Council and the Ministry of Construction, Housing and Urban

Planning are jointly holding a workshop in Sana'a on 12-13 June 2000, during which phase 1 finding and Recommendations of the Master Plan project will be presented and discussed.

**Germany Denotes Dm 1.4 for Military Hospitals**

The German government has to contribute additional DM 1.4 million for the equipment of the Ministry hospitals financed by the German Foreign Office. The agreement was signed on June 7, during the visit of Mr. Du Schuss of the German Ministry of Defense to Yemen.

**Press Conference at the Russian Embassy**

The Russian ambassador to Yemen, Mr. Alexander Kaluging, held a press conference Last Saturday on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the declaration of the Federal Republic of Russia in 1991. The ambassador highlighted the new reforms such as pluralism and the market economy Russia has adopted after its declaration. He added that the economic situation in Russia has since improved as signaled by the increase in the per capita income to US\$ 2500 in 1999. On the subject of the Yemeni-Russian relationship Mr. Kaluging dwelt up on the gradual improvement of the bilateral relationship between the two countries in various domains. He added that a number of Yemeni ministers were expected to visit Moscow in the forthcoming Autumn. These include the Ministers of Defense, of Health and of Electricity.

**Seminar on Commercial Counterfeit**

The Yemeni Society for Consumers Protection is organizing a seminar on the commercial counterfeit and its impact on society, investment and national economy during on September 16-17. The seminar coincides with the Second meeting of the Arab Federation of Consumers. The seminar will focus on the problem facing the consumers, producers, investors and the national economy as a result this phenomenon.

**Al-Ghaeb Prayer for Hafez Al-Assad**

Embassy of the Syrian Arab Republic in Sanaa holds Al-Ghaeb prayer for the soul of the deceased president Hafez Al-Assad of Syria at Al-Shuhada Mosque, Bab Al-Yemen area following the afternoon prayers on Tuesday 13 June 2000.

**More Enhancements for Aden Free Zone**

Aden containers port at the free zone received 86142 containers in the period January-May 2000 all of which came to Aden from nearby and world ports. There is an increase in the number of containers shipped to the port of Aden in addition to those of transit commodities. This has increased activity at the containers port which operates around the clock since the beginning of 2000. Yemen Times has learned that number of international navigation companies would operate new lines towards Aden containers port as a result of the facilities in the port, accuracy of timetables and good services.

**YT Editor Participates in Press Freedom Seminar**

Yemen Times Chief Editor, Walid Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf confirmed that the continuation of Yemen Times is not dependent on the presence of a certain individual or group, but rather is an institution with rules and regulations that organize everything within. He stressed that its neutrality, truth-seeking, and unlike several other newspapers, its independence have made it among the most credible newspapers in Yemen. Apart from that, Mr. Saqqaf said that Yemen Times is the most well-organized and systematically run newspaper in the whole country. With a qualified team, and international standard structure, it has risen to its highest ever level of sales and readership.

These statements were given in the Press Committee of the Faculty of Information of Sanaa University organized last Tuesday, June 6 2000 a seminar entitled "Yemeni Press after 10 years of Unity." Complete details on P5.

**Al-Zalab Honored**

Dr. Abdullah Al-Zalab was awarded by Al-Afif Culture Foundation for his research about Qat. Dr. Al-Zalab was the head of the Empirical Research at the Women Study Center.

Continued from P1:

**WHO IS BEHIND ADAM?**

The court accepted a request by the defendant lawyer Dr. Mohammed Al-Khateeb to meet his client. Advocate, Al-Baghdadi described what happened between "Nada", one of the reported victims who has recently appeared, embracing her sister warmly inside the court-room as a farce scene. Advocate Al-Deilami said that he would prove that the story of "Nada" was a mere fabrication. DR. Al-Khateeb expected that the case would take a different trend. Below is the report of the technical team assigned by the parliament to inspect the morgue. The court adjourned Saturday's sitting to Wednesday to listen to reports of the technical team. The German experts met yesterday with Minister of Interior and discussed how they would help in this regard.

Students' advocate, Al-Adeemi demanded interrogation of Sanaa university rector as a party in the case. Yemen's interior minister Hussein Mohammed Arab refuted the killer's claims of killing 16 girls, some were students at the faculty of medicine and others from outside the university.

Mr. Arab told the 26 September newspaper that Adam must have had accomplices who helped him commit his crimes inside the faculty. The interior minister confirmed that information given by the murderer on crimes he had committed outside Yemen was baseless. Investigations and cooperation with Suddenness Interior Ministry proved that Adam had not been to any country other than Yemen. He concluded that since 1993, 59 girl students have left their study at the medicine faculty and all of them are found to be leading their normal life except 9 of them. More Details on P 10

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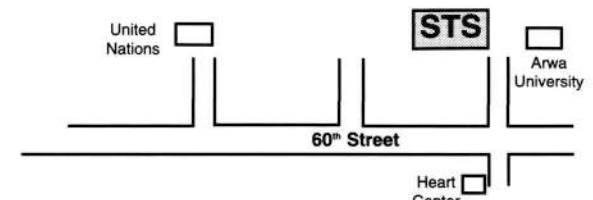
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**Taj Sheba Honored**

Taj Sheba Hotel was honored by the UNDP Resident Representative, James Rawley for organizing on the 5th of June a celebration on the occasion of the World Environment Day.

During the ceremony, several key figures from organizations dealing with environment protection participated in the festivity. EPC, UNDP, and the Ministry of Water and Agriculture were the main participants in the ceremony. The ceremony included several activities and sessions such as a drawing competition on environment, a parade of Indian School Students with T-Shirts on and there will be the message "Green Sanaa, Clean Sanaa."



Continued from Page 1

**YJS Honors Late Dr. Saqqaf**

Mr. Taher stressed that these violations be checked so that press liberties shall prevail. Mr. Salem Ba Jamil, who is considered one of the founding members of the journalists' union activities since 1976 under the leadership of Abdulla Al-Wusabi, made an address. He spoke about democratic activity and its relation with press liberties and pluralism, which widely opened the way for the emergence of numerous newspapers with a wide range of orientations, affiliations and names.

The list of honored journalists included Ahmed Qassem Dahmash, Abdulbari Taher, Zaki Taher, Mohamed Radman, and Ahmed Al-Hubaishi. At the end of the festival, late Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf was awarded Syndicate membership ID no. 1. Ex-syndicate Chairman, Mr. Abdulbari Taher was also given the membership ID card no. 1. The surprise of the festival was Brigadier Mohamed Ali Al-Akwa's speech, which raised a lot of questions about the freedom of press in Yemen. He touched on the limitation forced upon the freedom of press and emphasized the government's oppressions against the press. He called upon the media to steadfastly confront corruption and the deviations of government that are haunting the Yemeni society. The festival was attended by tens of journalists and chaired by chairman of the journalist's syndicate, Mr. Mahboob Ali.



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## Peter Ferdinand to YT:

**"The government should not have tourists coming here if it is not safe"**

The murder of the Norwegian diplomat was shocking. The Yemen Times tried its best to get the victim's wife talk about the incident but, being in a bad mood, she refused to meet anybody. We could not get any photo of any member of the family. However, Walid Al-Saqqaf, chief editor and Mohammed Al-Qadhi, managing editor met with the victim's friend Mr. Peter Ferdinand and filed the following.

**Q: Could you please tell us what has exactly happened?**

**A:** We were counseled not to go to areas that were risky when we arrived here. We first arrived in Mokka and we were accompanied by police escorts as we drove along to Taiz. We stayed in Taiz one night. There was also one armed escort accompanying us when we left for Sana'a.

In Sana'a we needed to have the cars serviced. So Gudbrand Stuve took his car to the workshop. He took it there yesterday morning to find out what was the problem with the car. They identified the problem and he was asked to get it back after 16:00. Around 16:30 in the afternoon, however, he went there with his 9-year old boy in mini bus. They went off the bus and just before the workshop, four armed men jumped out and dragged them into their car. Now I am narrating the story as the boy did when he came back.

He said that they were driving around where he did not know. He was of course afraid. He was talking to his father and the father was trying to calm him down. And then they came to a police road block. What happened exactly there is a little bit difficult to find out. It seems that the kidnappers tried to pass without stopping. They might shot first. We don't know exactly what happened. Then the police seemed to have shot at the car. As a result of shooting from both sides, the father was shot in his neck.

There was fire from both sides as the car continued on. It was followed by a kind of military car with a machine gun shooting at them. Eventually the car stopped because it had been hit. The kidnappers ran away. Some of them might have been hit. The boy was left alone in the car with his injured father lying on him. This seemed to happen around 8 O'clock last night.

Around this time his wife was worried about her husband and son because they were supposed to go to the workshop and



come back soon. I went together with her to the workshop to find out if the car had been picked up or not. The car was still there and we were told that nobody came to take it. We were very worried as it was 8 O'clock in the evening. We informed the Norwegian Consul but we could not get in touch with him in the beginning. So we called the Norwegian embassy in Riyadh. Then a lot of people gathered at the place.

Mr. Saeed also came very fast together with one of his friends. They were very good. They explained to us what the problem was. Of course at that time we suspected that it could be an accident in the road and that he might be in hospital. We thought that it could have been a robbery incident like those common in Nairobi, Johannesburg and Lusaka. We also thought that it could have been a kidnapping. I was a little surprised that the police was not so available here.

Many people gathered here yesterday evening so we could not find out what was happening. We went around to hospitals to look for Gudbrand and his son. We sent out messages to all police stations and road blocks round the town. We were told just to take it easy and that such incidents are common. Then they said that it was a kidnapping incident that happens frequently in Yemen. We were convinced that they would be well-treated and that they would be released in a couple of days.

This morning the boy came back. He had blood all over. We called Mr. Saeed again and asked him if he could find some explanation. He told us that he would go to one of the ministers and promised that he would come back and give a full explanation to us. We were very worried because we heard from the boy that the father was shot and

that there was no reaction from the official side. But that came later. Mr. Saeed visited the Prime Minister and they explained to us that he was shot and that he was taken to the military hospital where he died.

**Q: What was the reaction of his wife?**

**A:** His wife was totally devastated. They have been together for many years and they had three children. She was extremely happy to see her boy again because he had not been there the whole night and nobody knew where he was. However, losing a dear husband is not simple.

**Q: Did you contact any people?**

**A:** We contacted the Norwegian embassy in Riyadh because the victim was a diplomat, he was the second secretary at the Embassy in Lusaka. There was a need to inform the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the ambassador. The ambassador promised to come as quick as possible and he would come today to assist us.

**Q: Some reports say that the chasing car belonged to tribesmen. What do you think?**

**A:** The boy said that early in the morning when he came and he repeated it several times. But of course he is still 9 years old and it could be difficult for him to identify one car from the other. But he was very clear that it was a military car that was following them because it was equipped with a machine gun.

He said that he went out of the Peugeot trying to help his father. The kidnappers left the car. He was trying to get some help and there was still some shooting away. He rushed back into the car to hide himself. Although he is nine years old but he has

been very precise.

**Q: Do you believe that having the child here will help reveal the truth?**

**A:** Of course it was the kidnappers' mistake and probably they were the ones who started the shoot in the beginning. In my country you would criticize the police if they shooting a car. But we also know that here the situation is different. We have the Consul, Mr. Saeed and the officials who are requested to give a full report and explanation on what happened.

**Q: Did anybody from the Yemeni government visit you?**

**A:** We are having visitors now. The Minister of Tourism and two representatives of the minister are coming here to condole with the victim's wife on the loss of her husband. I think that there has been a very good response from the official side. It was very clear that they were very sorry about it.

Personally, I was a little bit worried yesterday that there was not a police investigation. Yesterday evening we were wondering how the victim with his son come to the workshop. I mean did they take a taxi or a mini bus. We thought that they took a taxi, and that the taxi driver was the one who had taken them away. But that kind of investigation was not done.

I think that the officials here realized from the very beginning that it was a kidnapping incident. They tried to calm us down and tell us that it is not happening in Sana'a and that Sana'a is a peaceful place and we believed that.

**Q: Do you believe that his wife will demand for investigation?**

**A:** I do not know what she will demand but I expect that the Norwegian government and the Embassy will demand at least a report and investigation on the matter. This is what we call a manslaughter, so it can not be just ignored. You have to secure that weapons are used in the right way and that the police are using their authorities in the right way. As far as we are concerned we have demanded the autopsy of the body to know the kind of the bullet and how and whatever.

**Q: What is your demand from the Yemeni Government, the demand of the whole team?**

**A:** I am not in a position to demand anything. I am just here on a short visit. But I think that the Yemeni Government should be opened in regard with issues like this one. They should give the truth. They should not have tourists coming here if it is not safe. They should give people a right

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picture of the situation and not try to hide it. However, I think it is very important to stress that we have been treated well. We have people coming to show good feelings. I want to thank everybody who has positively taken part in the case on behalf of the family and ourselves.

**Q: Will you come back to Yemen if you have the opportunity?**

**A:** I will love to come back. I think that Yemen has got great tourist potentials. I will be the first one to come back after this issue has been over. But of course we would rather escape now.

**Q: Could you please tell us about the journey. When did it start?**

**A:** We started from Lusaka on May 2. We drove around Tanzania for around two weeks. We visited a number of friends there. Then we met the other couples in

Nairobi on May 17. We stayed there at the guest house. Then we left Kenya for Ethiopia. As were in the middle of the war, we decided to speed up a little bit and shortened our visit to Ethiopia. From Ethiopia we went to Djibouti and we stayed there a couple of days before sailing Mokka. We stayed there for one night then we went to Taiz. In Taiz we stayed for a night and after that we traveled to Sana'a. We had been here for three days before this happened.

Mrs. Ase Bitustql (41), the victim's wife and her children: Inger Bitustql (14), Tara Stuve (5) and Gunnar Stuve (9), who was with his father, are leaving today for Norway. But for me, my wife, Anette, and my Norwegian friends: Eldbjorg Eie and John Eie will continue our journey through Saudi Arabia and Syria. An armed escort will accompany us to the Saudi borders.

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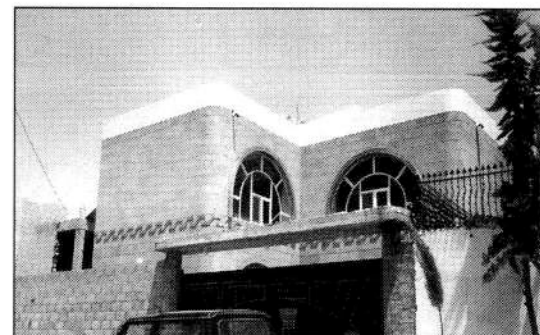
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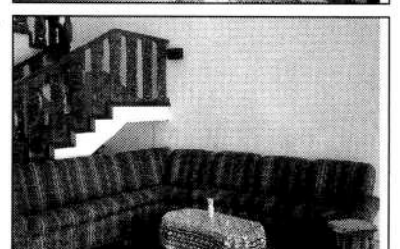
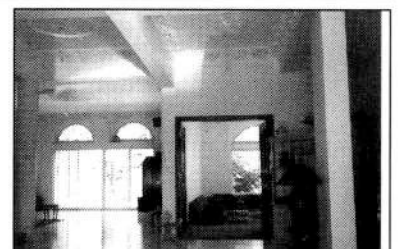
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## Italian Food and Music Festival at the Sheraton Delicious Meals, Hospitable Environment

As part of a Festival, sponsored by the Italian government, the Italian embassy in Sana'a held an Italian food and music festival in Sheraton Hotel last Monday. The party was attended by Mr. Abdul Malik Mansour, Minister of Culture and Tourism, Mohammed Al-Taib, Minister of Labor and a number of ambassadors, diplomats and businessmen.

In the beginning of the event, the Minister of Culture and Tourism opened an exhibition of plastic art paintings organized by the Italian embassy and appraised himself with detailed information on the exhibition. Then he opened the food hall and listened to brief information on Italian cuisine. In his address, Italian Ambassador to Yemen Umberto Lucchesi Pali welcomed all, inviting them to enjoy the Italian cuisine.

Mr. Mansour expressed his satisfaction with the strengthening Yemeni-Italian relations. He regarded the cultural event as a milestone adding impetus to the bilateral relationship.

An Italian musical band then presented a number of famous Italian songs that received good applause.

During the party, the attendants exchanged viewpoints on the importance of such events.



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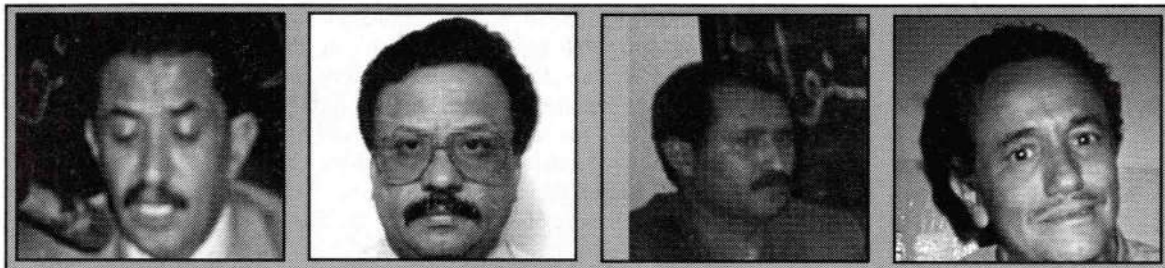


## Dr. Mohamed Abdulgabbar Sallam at the Press Freedom Seminar:

# "Yemen Times is the Only Institutionalized Newspaper in Yemen"

Jalal Al-Sharaabi  
Yemen Times

The conference on Press Freedom started with a speech on the present and future prospects of the Yemeni Press by Mr. Abdulwahhab Al-Rawhani, Member of Parliament and Chairman of the Information Committee of the Parliament. He emphasized the strong link between Yemeni unity and democracy and Freedom of the Press in Yemen. As he said, "Unity and democracy came to open up new and wide horizons for freedom of expression and press in an unprecedented manner for politicians and media people. Despite the little



mentioned by Walid Al-Saqqaf, that Yemen Times was one of them. He repeatedly explained that the Yemeni "Yellow" newspapers are below the international standard in almost all aspects and should try to rise to the expected level of quality of these newspapers. He concluded his statement by explaining the appropriate measures to be taken

ters, and other eventualities, while there are always news items about new governmental projects, accomplishments, inaugurations, etc. This is not true journalism. This obviously encourages private newspapers to seek alternative sources of information, which sometimes are inaccurate, resulting in publication of exaggerated information, or even misinformation.

"The lack of appropriate and world standard printing units in Yemen is a further challenge for private newspapers." Said Mr. Saqqaf. "The limited financing of these establishments makes it difficult for them to obtain printing units for their newspapers. Hence, such newspapers have to print their issues in a separate printing house, some of which are owned by the government. This causes delay and degrades overall quality of the newspaper. This is not a challenge that can be overcome by efforts of the newspapers alone, but can be combated by joint efforts by the government by providing loans and facilities for these newspapers to obtain their own printing units, and by increasing the overall quality of service of available printing houses. Another challenge that Mr. Saqqaf identified was the honesty, integrity, and total independence. It is not easy for a newspaper to be unbiased and independent in all sectors all the time, as there are several factors that push it towards one side or the other. According to press ana-

Mr. Saqqaf finally surprised the participants by breaking news of a workshop that YT is planning to organize during the summer in cooperation with JEM-STONE.

The last speaker in the seminar was Mr. Mohamed Yahya Al-Sabri, GM of the Information Committee of Sanaa University. He gave a speech about the factors influencing party-oriented newspapers in Yemen.

Mr. Sabri said, "I believe we cannot understand the problems of the party-oriented press without understanding the concepts of the freedom of press. The freedom of press could only be achieved by presenting the news to the reader in an accurate, independent, and unbiased manner. Unfortunately, we in Yemen, do not have this mentality. Most party-oriented press only present half of the truth, and exaggerates most of the time just to adjust the news items to suit their political party's interest."

Mr. Sabri indicated that the main factors behind the failure of party-oriented newspapers to get the truth of the public is their biased reporting and the inaccurate information provided. He summarized the factors under three headings: judicial factors, administrative and political factors, and party-oriented factors. All these factors, each in its own way, affect the credibility of the news items published, and create less overall trust in readers minds about the true dimensions of the news items.

Regarding the judicial constraints, Mr. Sabri explained that the limits that the journalist or writer should not exceed are not well defined. This is the major reason behind the award of prison sen-

tences to journalists and closure of newspapers. Another factor is the double standard and discriminatory treatment to governmental newspapers that are defaming other newspapers and escaping without punishment, while other papers are prosecuted. This significantly limits the freedom of the writer, especially of party-oriented newspapers.

The political factors are imposed by the involvement of Ministry of Information in the internal affairs of other newspapers, which sometimes results in the closure of these newspapers.

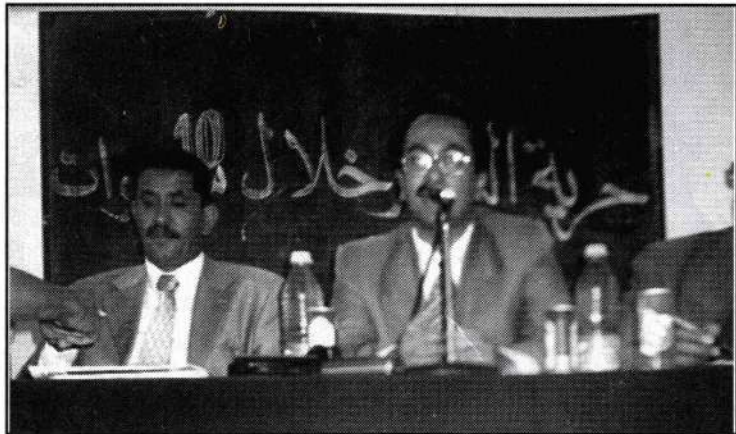
The party-oriented factors are the strongest reason for the distrust of the readers as it forces the writer to write articles in a biased manner usually in the interest of the party ignoring all the others. This causes the readership to decrease or be limited to those having the political affiliation to the party in question.

Mr. Sabri concluded that apart from all these factors, party-oriented newspapers are also affected by the low level of professionalism in their staff in terms of skills of journalism. This results in the downfall in the professional level the party-oriented newspapers causing them to be among the least credible newspapers, not in Yemen alone, but in a global context.

10th year, we realize the fruits it has given us, among which is the freedom of expression."

Then Dr. Mohamed Abdulgabbar Sallam, a prominent figure in the faculty, and the Chief Editor of the "Kalima" newspaper concluded the proceedings by suggesting about a key reason for the current situation of the press in Yemen. "If we are talking about institutionalized press in Yemen in both its private and party-oriented sectors, there is only one single and sole newspaper in the whole country which is institutionalized, and that is Yemen Times. Unfortunately, the newspapers today are no more than shop-like newspapers that lack the true sense of journalism. Journalism in the sixties and seventies was in its peak and in its most professional excellence, despite the small staff they had. Today, the large number and low quality of services provided shows the true level of journalism in Yemen. It means that journalism in Yemen is truly in an extremely low level."

At the end of the seminar, the participants and a number of teachers in the university, including Dr. Sallam0 received honorary certificates for their active role in the event and in various other activities of the faculty.



experience in implementing democracy and freedom of the press, like other countries in the Arab region, Yemen was able to implement radical changes in favor of improving Press Freedom. This was due to the fact that Journalists and Press in general are getting great attention from President Ali Abdullah Saleh. This was evident also because democracy and freedom in all its forms are currently deeply rooted in the Yemeni constitution."

Mr. Al-Rawhani indicated that the seminar was a great occasion to expand the journalism-related issues. Well-trained and educated journalists in government offices before unity constituted only 20% of the journalists, while the remaining 80% depended on their experience."

On the present situations relating to the Press in Yemen he said that the Ministry of Information's latest figures show that there are currently 225 publications, of which 128 have permissions. There are 26 publications managed by the government while there are 24 publications by public related committees and establishments. On the other hand, there are more than 36 newspapers issued by political parties and party-oriented organizations. Among these newspapers, 3 are daily (governmental), 79 are weekly, 68 monthly, 23 seasonal, and 7 periodical.

Al-Rawhani raised the question regarding how the newspaper-reading population, which is no more than 5% of the whole population, would interact and benefit from this large number of newspapers. He brought about shocking statistics showing that the most prominent newspapers (governmental) are the least to distribute their issues in Aden. The newspaper that had the least circulation in Aden was ironically the official newspaper of the government. It only circulated 200 copies in the whole city. On the other hand, the circulation of Al-Ayyam newspaper for example, exceeded 11,000 copies. The same applies for Arab and foreign newspapers, as they distribute more than 93,000 copies, 84% of them being read by the public.

In his conclusion, he indicated that the average Yemeni reader looks to important news, the news that is interesting, accurate, and unbiased. This, in itself, is not available in very many Yemeni newspapers.

Mr. Al-Rawhani gave an example of the exaggeration and inaccuracy in news items by Yemeni newspapers and expressed his disappointment in the fact that only two newspapers reported the story of Mohamed Adem in an accurate and unexaggerated manner. It was later

to raise the standard of Yemeni newspapers. These measures include benefiting from Arab and regional experiences of other prominent newspapers in the region, emphasizing accuracy which should be prioritized, and imparting appropriate training to raise the professional competence of journalists. Afterwards, Mr. Walid Abdulaiz Al-Saqqaf, Chief Editor of Yemen Times



gave a speech about the challenges facing the private press enterprise. In his speech, he started by responding to Mr. Al-Rawhani by claiming that it is impossible for Yemeni newspapers with their limited financial and human resources to rise to the level of international standards. He explained that this applies to all the institutions in Yemen, including the media consisting of the radio and Television. "We cannot expect a newspaper such as Al-Wahdawi to rise to the level of "Roasalyousif" while Sanaa TV Channel cannot rise to the level of MBC."

Later Mr. Walid continued by listing the obstacles faced by the private press. "First we should always begin with the financial resources. Any newspaper needs financing to continue and continue strongly. Unless it develops its own resources, it cannot continue successfully." He gave Yemen Times as an example of a newspaper that neither depends on foreign nor on local funding. It only depends on its own financial resources through advertisements. YT developed an efficient and strong commercial based self-financing mechanism that enables it to strengthen its capacity building mechanisms and raise its quality every year. According to Mr. Saqqaf, another obstacle is the lack of information, as Yemen is among the countries that is not used to holding press conferences and issuing press releases frequently. Until this very moment, there is yet no mechanism to assign quick coverage to events such as kidnappings, disas-

lysts, the most successful newspapers, throughout modern history, were the independent and honest newspapers reporting news without any alteration, making it a continuously trustworthy source of information.

Then he described how Yemen Times is a newspaper that has gone through many difficult times because of its strong and unbiased stand towards national issues. This resulted in the harassment of the newspaper during several stages of its history. Until today, Yemen Times continues to publish accurate and unbiased articles without thinking of the consequence. Hence, it has gained the respect of the readers and has become more popular and trustworthy than any other Yemeni newspaper in English." He added that the most important constraint behind the hesitation of some writers to write bold and courageous articles, even if based on correct information, is the judicial constraints that limit authentic news and views from being published.

In his concluding statement, Chief Editor of YT, Walid Al-Saqqaf expressed the hope in that the last and most important challenge of finding qualified, professional, and skillful employees will be met in future with the help of the Faculty of Information, Sanaa University. He explained that for Yemen Times, finding appropriately trained journalists is even more difficult because it requires proficiency in English. The human resources in this field are extremely inadequate, and need development through various activities.

## مليون مبروك

في حفل بهيج إجتمع فيه لضيوف

من الأهل والأصدقاء احتفل

الشاب الخلاق /

جلال محمد الشرايبي

بعقد قرائه الميمون

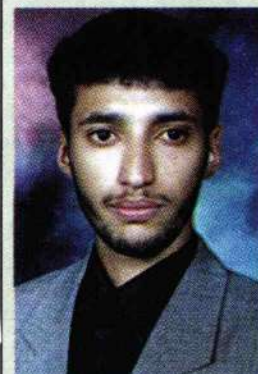
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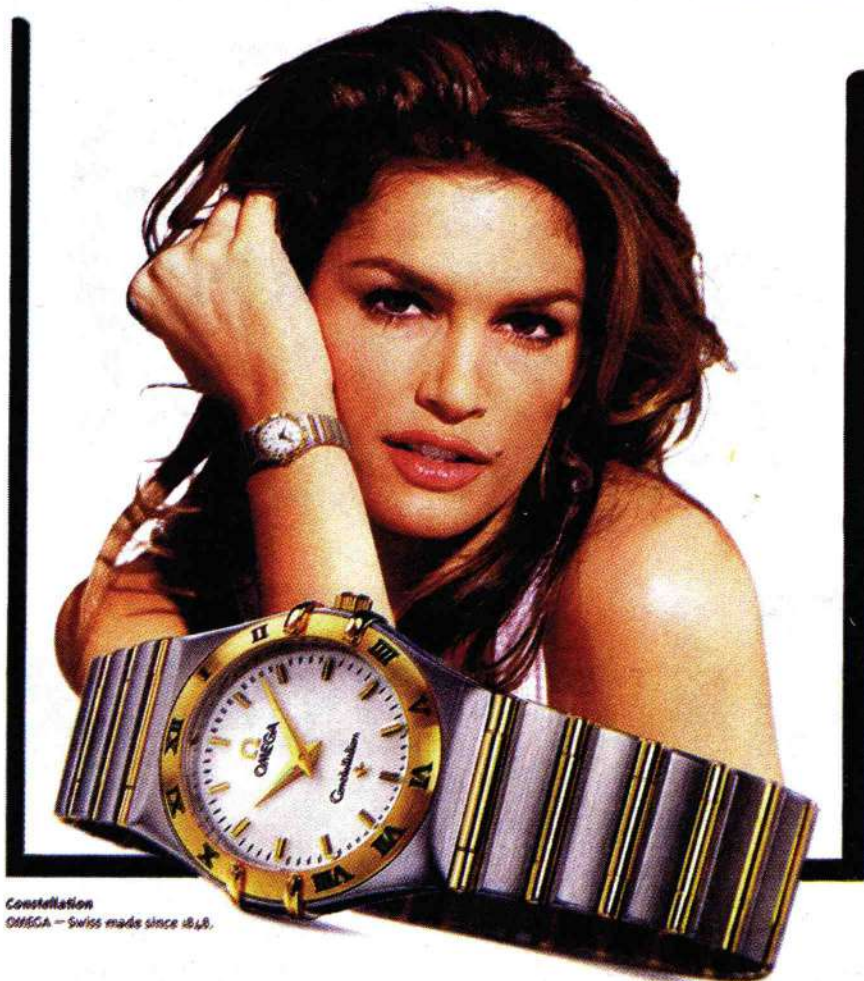
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## UPS consolidates Activities in Yemen

Official inauguration of UPS company for worldwide express service took place on Sunday 11 June 2000 in presence of vice-president Abd Rabu Mansoor Hadi. The company offers its service in Yemen for the first time covering Middle East, Europe and Asia. After the opening the vice president toured the company's branch, acquainting himself with its equipment and welcomed such investments in Yemen. UPS company started its service in Yemen in 1998 in coordination with its partner Al-Shamis Co. for Tourism and Travel. Mr. Kevin Preston, the UPS regional Director for the Middle East is confident that offering the worldwide express service from Yemen will

growth of our business." UPS' office in Sana'a can provide express pick up and delivery services to the whole of Yemen. From Yemen, UPS provides a next day service to the GCC, with a two-day service to London and a three-day service to the rest of Europe and the USA. Mohammed Al-Jamal Country Manager of UPS Yemen welcomes the new service agreement. "We have worked with UPS for two years and know the size and strength of its global network. I am confident that when people here in Yemen also realize the expertise and resources UPS has, they will want to ship with us." UPS is the world's largest express carrier and largest package Delivery Company, serving more than 200 countries and territories around the world. The company recently reported record results for the first quarter of 2000 with a 23% gain in international export package volume pacing strong growth across all segments. Net income jumped 63%. It was cited during the quarter for the 17th consecutive year as "America's Most Admired" transportation company in a Fortune magazine survey. Headquarters in Atlanta, Ga; the company resides on the Web at <http://www.UPS.Com>. The company had then given a lunch party attended by a large number of Yemeni and foreign businessmen and diplomats.

By: Yaser M. Ahmad

## Laudable Strides by the National Bank in Aden



Ridwan Al-Saqqaf  
Aden Bureau Chief

The National Bank is one of the outstanding banks in Yemen. It was the first bank established in the then Southern part of Yemen. Now it is under the process of privatization.

The bank was established in 1969. It is a state-owned bank with 27 branches distributed throughout the Republic. The bank offers banking services including accepting deposits of national and foreign currencies. It also offers loans and facilities to companies and individuals. It opens LCs for exportation and importation, issues letters of credit and internal transfer operations.

The bank also buys travelers and banking cheques and finally, participates in international loans. Mr. Abdulrahman Al-Kuhali, chairman of the board and the director general of the National Bank, talked about the period after the unification and said "First and foremost, the bank has kept its honored position regionally and internationally in terms of its being able to overcome its state before the unification. The bank has

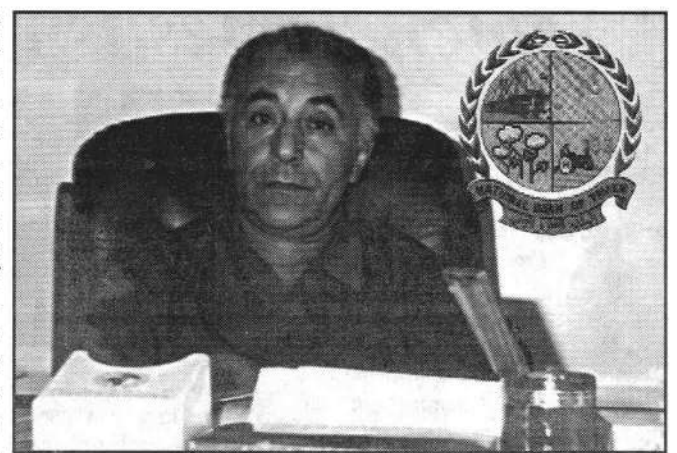
also been able to increase its assets from YR14,7 billion at the end of 1990 to YR 30,3 billion by the end of 1999. Deposits have also been increased from YR 13,7 billion at the end of 1990 to YR 26,2 billion by the end of 1999. Therefore, the bank is considered to be number one in terms of mobilization of domestic savings. The savings assets have amounted to YR 11,4 billion at the end of 1999 compared to YR 1,7 billion at the end of 1990. The bank is considered to be in the second place after the state budget in terms of redistributing the national income according to the areas and intensity of population. It is the first saving resource and at the same time is the biggest shareholder of treasury bonds reaching YR 13 billion. It is number one among the local commercial banks regarding the overall of payments which are used to support the state budget reaching YR 1,2 billion during 1990-1999.

The 1998-2000 period is considered a space of time for reforming failings and enhancing development of the bank. We came to find out that the period 1998-1999 was the most prosperous compared to the previous years. We have implemented the programs of the world Bank including the structural and administrative reforms; finishing all regulations and rules of procedure pertaining to human resources and to conduct evaluation;

retrieving most of the bank's bad debts; documenting all possessions of the bank; evaluating foreign investment; establishing the committee of assets and liabilities which is responsible for evaluating the latest daily banking development; establishing the fundamentals of banking policy.

The most important achievements of 1998 can be listed as follows:

- 1) There had been a visible increase in the net profit by the end of 1999 reaching YR 317,3 million in comparison to the end of 1990.
- 2) Decreasing bad debts to less than 65% in 1998 in comparison to its rate in 1995 and to 54% in comparison to that in 1997.
- 3) Activating the bank's branch in Sana'a which was opened in 1992. It became number one among the other branches of the bank in terms of direct banking performance and achieving net profit.
- 4) The capital paid and capital reserves reached YR 2,4 billion in 1999.



5) Establishing the objectives, policies and fundamentals of the banking work." Regarding future prospects, he said "We seek to modernize and develop the banking services and increase their kinds and expand them internally in terms of making the procedure easier and quicker to save time; improving the mechanism of banking services through using a computer network to interconnect the branches; depending on a qualified and competent cadre; enhancing the relationship between local and foreign banks; opening branches in all governorates; making strong contributions to enhance the development of the economy of the country through supporting the state budget, economic development plans, investments, etc."

## Market the marketing in travel and hospitality industry

Part I



By Shams Tabrez  
Director Marketing  
Co. United Travel  
& Tourism, Sanaa

Why is marketing such a hot topic in today's service industry?

Why is it expected to be the key management function?

What is the role of marketing in our travel and hospitality industry?

What is so magical and dynamic about

this powerful subject?

All these and other questions come to one's mind when one tries to understand the process of marketing. The best thing is to start by understanding the definition of marketing: Actually the definition of marketing is based on the six marketing fundamentals:

1- Satisfaction of customer's needs and wants

The primary focus of marketing is on satisfying customer needs.

What are customer needs? (Gaps between what customers have and what they would like to have)

What are customer wants? (Needs of which customers are aware)

2-Continuous nature of marketing  
Marketing is a continuous management activity, not a one time set of decisions.

3-Sequential steps in marketing

Good marketing is a process of following a number of sequential steps.

4-Key role of marketing research

Using marketing is a process of following a number of sequential steps.

5-Inter-dependence of hospitality and travel organizations

There are many opportunities for cooperation in marketing among organizations in our industry.

6-Organization-wide and multi-department efforts

Marketing is not the sole responsibility of one department. To work best, it takes the efforts of all departments or divisions.

When we combine these six marketing fundamentals, the following definition of marketing emerges for the travel & hospitality industry.

Marketing is a continuous, sequential process through which management in the hospitality and travel industry plan, research, implement, control, and evaluate activities designed to satisfy both cus-

tomers needs and wants and their own organization's objectives. To be most effective, marketing requires the efforts of everyone in an organization and marketing can be made more or less effective by the actions of complementary organizations. Before we proceed further, let's take a glance over the interesting historical background on the subject of marketing. There are differences between the way that marketing evolved in non-services industries and the way it developed in service industries: (organizations primarily involved in the provision of personal services).

Marketing eras

Among manufacturing and packaged-goods companies, marketing has evolved during four distinct "eras":

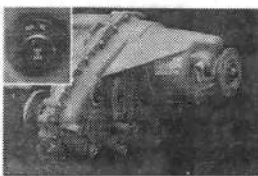
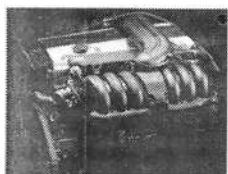
- 1) Production
- 2) Sales
- 3) Marketing
- 4) Societal Marketing

The changes in management thinking about marketing developed during these four eras because of technological advances, productivity improvements, intensified competition, expanding market demand, increased management sophistication, changing societal values and other factors.

"Evolution of marketing" next week.

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Naturalized citizens of that country will be given preference.

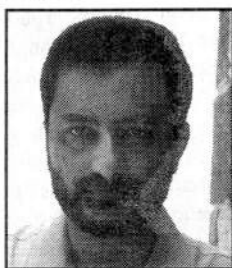
Interested candidates should send their CV together with details of work and home telephone numbers to:

Hassan Hammouch  
District Operations Manager  
PO. Box : 456 Sana'a Yemen.  
Fax : (01)341 598



## Faris Al-Saqqaf: After 1994 War, Democracy Receded

In his address to the seminar of the Socialist Party on democracy held on June 4, Dr Faris Al-Saqqaf said democracy in Yemen was the product of external changes and alliance of the two ruling parties in 1990. We mean the pluralist democracy that gave way to establishment of political parties. The large-scale of press freedom was one of the aspects the democracy but unfortunately after the war of 1994, the democratic pursuit receded and its phenomena began to occupy narrower areas of application. The democracy of 1990 was rather confined to the establishment of parties and margin of press freedom, while equal opportunities did not exist owing to the concentration of power, property and media and state institutions in the hands of first the two ruling parties and then the ruling party. Democracy here has not matured to the extent of peaceful transfer of power but the political forces are pinning hope that this matter could be realized by their peaceful struggle. Rd added that before 1990 we talked about the absence of democracy and now we are speaking of incomplete democracy. This undoubtedly dictates on the opposition to stabilize the democratic culture and include it



in educational curriculums in addition to reforming the constitutional and electoral system. The political democratic attitudes of those who work in politics are moving on two directions. Some see the no avail of the projected democratic action because it establishes formality of democracy and gives legitimacy to a political system not capable of achieving democracy the way it should. The other trend sees it as a prelude to act and struggle within its boundary, though narrow it may be, to enlarge it and to rely on the time factor and change of people's awareness and conduct. We are used to repeatedly talk about a critical vision or criticize the state or the political system while at the same time we care not about the political position. The political opposition itself is suffering from problems. Frankly speaking, we speak out our demands from the political system and rulers, whereas we ourselves, in our parties, are not qualified as an instrument of change and do not possess the democratic specifications. Those who govern the parties are minorities encompassing groups within them. The parties are led by the symbol leader who represents the chief of the party. For

more than three decades party leaderships remain the same. They have not been changed and have not conducted the transfer of party power and leadership. How can we demand the political regime or the ruling party of that while we do not practice it inside our organizations? We have to qualify ourselves, as instruments of democracy, for that. The parties must be social, meaning to be closely connected with the society and its suffering, not only political. There are many issues and problems in our country, such as illiteracy and people's living conditions. These areas are not seen as part of the political parties programs and are not part of their program of demands from the state. The society does not feel that these parties represent it. They are merely, as I earlier remarked, a reaction to the ruling party. They say the ruling party deals blows to democracy and tightens its grip against it, nevertheless when they were invited to a trip abroad, they responded positively. They respond to invitations and dialogues extended by the president but they go as listeners and without carrying a program or definite demands. The political parties are requested to actually revise and reconsider their slogans, political addresses and priorities, beginning from inside first.

*Fares Al-Saqqaf, Future Studies Center*

## Power Conflict in Yemen

Talking on democracy in the Arab world sometimes assumes a theoretically complex dimension, making the concept of democracy a bit problematic. The question is how we can guarantee that the government is run under supervision and knowledge of the majority. The PGC has proved that it had won a narrow majority and from the beginning it started looking for alliances and managed to ally itself to Al-Haq party. What we are talking about is a real popular majority. The political problem of Yemen is that the rule was characterized by conflict of elites representing regional, ethnic or tribal minorities while the popular majority remained marginalized and far away. Since the Imamat rule the right to government was confined to an ethnic minority, and even within that context there was a factional or certain tribal forces that spread their control and thus the rule was rendered into a narrower circle. This conflict remained active even during the post-unification phase. The regional minority groups indulged into strife, conflict and competition over the assumption of power without giving attention or concern for the majority opinion. The sources of power are controlled by a certain tribe, a certain group here or there, still this group continues in its conflict. It



makes no difference whether this is in the southern part or in the northern part of the country. What is apparent is that the voice of majority is inaudible in this context. To settle the issue of authority in Yemen, I think one should take the following points into account: The right of the people's majority. No doubt, the republican system has granted equal opportunity to all, which is a positive sign. But, the major tools of authority still continue to remain in the hands of a limited tribal regional sect. The morals of the ruler are a decisive factor for getting a good governance. Let us take the example of president Clifton's involvement in the sex scandal and how he acted to get out of the accusations. The American example is a significant point to be taken into account when dealing with authority. Wasn't it in the hands of president Clinton to put the investigating officer or who accused him of adultery in jail? If we deeply analyze the issue we can see that he did not have the power to do such a thing in a democratic system. To use the army against the Congress in the context is impossible. Such a sort of thinking is irrational too. It is more important to deal with the issues of wealth, power and authority. Since wealth remains determinant of power in the hands of the authority, it is not possible to tame the authority or subjugate it to law. Then, how are we going to solve this issue? If we take the

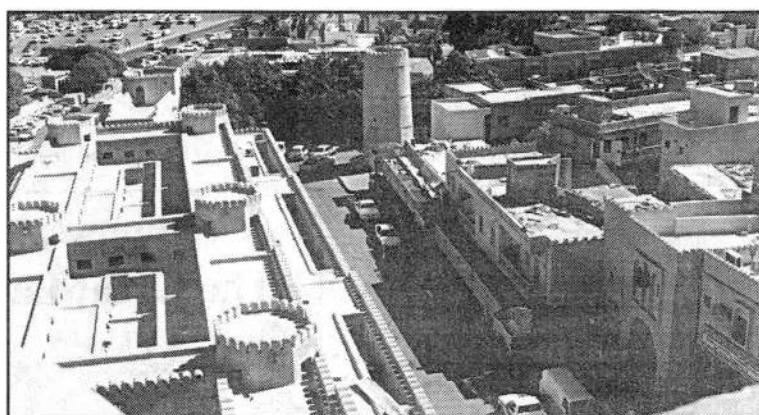
example of the U.S. we can clearly see the use of tools to subdue the subdue others is not seen in US administration. When I speak about uprightness of power I wager on morals of the ruler and nevertheless it is of no avail to bet on morals of those in power because in its very nature it tempts the ruler to injustice. The sound path is that the authority should not enjoy monopoly of or monopoly of wealth. If we don't settle this issue, then these ideas will remain only slogans and there would be impossible to achieve distribution of power. The only available path for us is therefore to struggle to transform elections to a real mechanism for peaceful transfer of power. Such mechanism will put the authority in the hands of the majority. No region or regions will claim the right to steer the state at the expense of the popular majority. The more important thing is what kind of role the opposition party should practically play? The practical way lies first in embodiment of these meanings within the parties and their organizational conditions. To cooperate and coordinate among themselves, the political parties must not escape from the democratic mechanism, i.e. the electoral mechanism and should struggle for putting this mechanism straight. They should make it a reality and the actual inlet for peaceful transfer of power and not to calculate their immediate gains or losses. Even within the PGC, we expect to find in the long-run that the popular majority would inevitably occupy its position and gradually move into the influential core.

*Mohammed Kahtan  
Chairman of the Political Department,  
Islah Party*

## Oman: Renewal with Reason

written and illustrated by Dr. Hussein Shehadeh

The most important event in the modern history of the Sultanate of Oman was the take-over of power in a bloodless coup by the then 29 year-old Sultan Qaboos from his father on 23rd July 1970. That night is unforgettable to the Omanis, who danced joyfully in the streets, welcoming an era of vigor and vitality. Sultan Qaboos bin Said meets you everywhere. His majesty waves and blinks in gold along the six-lane motorway from the airport to the capital, which just 29 years ago was trudge by camels and donkeys. In those days, Oman's 300,000 square kilometers were served by less than 10 kilometers of asphalted roads. Today 5,600 kilometers of asphalt criss-cross the country. Muscat looks to the sea at the foot of the cliffs reflected in the Gulf. Oman is clad in its best bib and tucker. Oman's renaissance under Sultan Qaboos is celebrated for a whole week every November. On the hillsides, stylish modern houses have opened their jewel cases, gems cascade down the walls. Necklaces of emerald, scarlet and white adorn the skies in the country's national colors. All that has been achieved since 1970 can be attributed to Sultan Qaboos: the roads, more than a thousand schools and the university with their 500,000 students, all the health centers, hospitals, telecommunications, radio and TV stations, the international hotels, the motorways, domestic flights, oil riches, tourism, social and environmental developments. "Before 1970 there was one school in Salalah, where I live," says a 35-year-old Omani. "We sat under a tree, just as boys, and read the Koran. Before 1970 we went to the mosque to pray for forgiveness for the ruler we had. Now we go there to invoking blessings for the Sultan's good health and long life, God willing. Now I can send all my kids to schools, the girls included." When Sultan Qaboos wanted to set about building his nation he opened the doors to all his countrymen in exile, plus thousands of guest workers from Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, the Philippines and Africa. Together, Oman's 2.1 million inhabitants, of whom some 400,000 are foreigners,



have brought about developments which in many respects are unique. The Omanis rapidly acclimatized themselves to riches, and development continues unabated. This causes some concern so long as it remains uncertain where the next billions will come from. The oil reserves will last a while into the new millennium but Sultan Qaboos has long been talking of the need to prepare other economic legs to stand on. The encouragement of private initiative and "Oman-ization" are the slogans these days. Omanis are already gradually taking over the jobs now held by foreigners. However, Western experts are still largely responsible for technical developments, while Indians, Pakistanis, Africans and Philipinos sweep the streets, serve in the hotels and drive the limousines. Omanis look to their past when they pluck up the courage for a future with no guaranteed oil riches. They have worked hard, and have conquered the world before. What astonishes first time visitors to Oman even more than the spectacular beaches, alpine mountain valleys, the fjord-like sunken valleys of the Musandam Peninsula jutting into the Gulf, and the forbidding inland deserts of shifting sands, is the care with which the country's natural wonders and man-made conveniences are maintained. Oman's major highways and its side roads have been broadened and well maintained. Its village houses have been modernized within rules which requires owners to maintain the contours and colors of traditional exteriors. And strict laws prohibit littering and regulate food preparation, water purity, and trash disposal to protect Oman's residents and their tourist guests. For formal occasions Omani men also

wear outer robes in a variety of colors and a silver khanjar, a curved ceremonial dagger that is the mark of adulthood for all Omani males. Unspoiled Oman is a tourist paradise. Oman's leaders want to keep it that way and they will not be "stampeded into permitting a hedonistic Club Med atmosphere, although visitors who want a bottle of wine with their dinner or who enjoy a beer or a cocktail in their rooms or in a bar, will have no trouble in finding any of these things in Oman's first class hotels. The preservation of tradition is not always an easy task when there are so many tempting attractions in the modern world. The Omanis are a rationally minded people, and the fear of eroding deeply rooted traditions and values are, in reality, quite remote. Unlike its neighbors in the Gulf region, Oman is a sea-faring nation that cultivated the land. From the very start the young Sultan tried to keep intact as much of Oman's cultural inheritance as he could. He called upon the men to continue wearing their traditional dishdashas, their long white gowns. In their belts one still sees the symbol of masculinity, the khanjar, a curved Omani dagger in a richly decorated sheath. Women in Oman now get an education and are actively urged by the Sultan to join the commercial community. Traditions are still honored, and especially in Bedouin camps you will see many women wearing traditional masks, or burqas. This respect for tradition is paired with a sense of pride about progress. Omanis actually talk of a renaissance, restoration for their country to its former greatness. This enabled Oman to forge a reputation as a trading and sea-faring nation at an early stage by virtue of its position between Asia and Africa and the monsoon winds.

*Hussein Shehadeh is a Palestinian-born journalist and lecturer specializing in Arab culture and society in the Scandinavian countries. Dr. Shehadeh has lived and worked in Denmark for more than 30 years.*

## A Journey of Agony

Sovereignty of law is what characterizes the civilized societies everywhere and every-time. One of the manifestations of enforcing law and realizing justice is the court to which people resort to settle their disputes and differences in pursuit of justice. Constitutions usually guarantee independence of judiciary power and stipulate that courts' decisions and judgments must be mandatory for the executive power to carry out. When implementation of such verdicts is neglected or delayed, whether on purpose or not, it ushers an abnormal phenomenon and a dangerous precedence. It needs to be studied carefully and rectified before it becomes ordinary and consequently mars the application and implementation of justice in societies. If thus would be the case it means the loss of judiciary prestige and sovereignty of chaos and injustice and people might be pondering to take the law in their hands. What has aroused this short comment is the following story of an Uzbekistani woman who for some years now has been suffering from the delay or perhaps negligence in implementing certain court decisions. The verdict was decided in her favor but so far she gained nothing but more frustration and disappointment added to her previous ones. It is really a humanitarian case needs to be considered seriously and immediate solutions be effected in her favor. Can you ever fancy yourself in a country where you neither know the people nor their language? What if you are a woman? What if your only way of salvation is the courtroom? This in short is the story of Esveit Lana and her 4-year long journey of anguish and pain because the court's judgment in her favor has not been enforced even with the elapse of years since its issuance. The story does not only tell us the suffering of a woman who has been aggressively divorced by her Yemeni husband and deprived her of the children, but sheds more light on the vulnerability of our judicial system that has no power to make justice prevail. Esveit Lana met Aaref Salem Faraj, from Lahj, in Uzbekistan in 1991 when she was only 17. They fell in love with each other and got married. At the end of the same year they traveled to Lahj in Yemen, Aaref's city, to spend the summer holidays. Then they traveled back to Uzbekistan because the husband had to complete his university studies. In 1993, they again left for Lahj along with Anita, their daughter. She stayed back in Lahj while her husband returned to complete the last year

of his studies. When the civil war of 1994 broke out, Esveit Lana wanted to go back home. She traveled but her husband prevented her from taking her daughters, Anita and Randa with her promising that he would follow her accompanied by them later on. In 1994, Aaref arrived in Uzbekistan to tell his wife that she would neither return with him to Yemen nor she could see her daughters any more. In fact, the aim of his trip to Uzbekistan this time was to marry a new Russian girl. It was very hard for Esveit to live away from her daughters. So she decided to travel again to Lahj for the sake of her daughters. When she knew that her husband had married another woman she asked for divorce. She was divorced on 18/12/96 which marked the beginning of her journey of endless suffering and knocking at the doors of law courts. **Esveit Lana in Courts** Feeling shut out from society without her children except Aiman who was born in Lahj, and after all her attempts to get help from the Russian Embassy or any other people failed, she had no choice except seeking justice in law courts. "I had been in courts since 18/12/96 until I got a verdict in my favor from Al-Hawtah Court in 7/10/98 to get back my children," said Esveit Lana. "However, all have been only in papers," she concluded. According to the court verdict, children must be brought up with their mother.



In addition, the husband must pay for the mother's subsistence for the past two years, besides paying her a monthly pension to cover school fees, clothes and medicine for the children. But nothing has yet been seen in reality. Appealing to all charitable organizations and societies Esveit said: "Now I don't want anything more than a ticket to go back home," she said. As if this is not bad enough, Esveit Lana's passport has been impounded by the Immigration and Passports Authority so as to prevent her from leaving for her country along with her children. The Authority asked for US\$ 1000 in order to release her passport. Only Aiman lives with her while Anita and Randa are still in their father's custody in contradiction of the verdict of the court.

*Jalal Al-Sharaabi*

## VACANCIES

A well-known Yemeni Company announces its need to fill in the following jobs:

### A mechanic engineer to work on Plastic machines

The following is conditioned in the applicants:

- 1- To be a Yemeni national
- 2- An engineering certificate
- 3- At least five years experience

### The company is also in need of an accountant:

- 1- To be a Yemeni national;
- 2- B. A. in accountancy
- 3- An experience not less than five years
- 4- A good command in English written and orally

Those who find themselves ready and prepared to fill in the following jobs mentioned above, contact the following address:

Republic of Yemen Talz  
Mobile: 7924884  
Ahmad Haza' Mohammad Al-Haj

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**Words of Wisdom**

"If our people are afraid to take a stand against press oppression today, when the problem is still in its early stages, we will definitely not be able to stand-up to the totalitarian politicians when their machines of oppression are back in full force."

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

**Our Opinion**

BY WALID A. AL-SAQQAF

**Yemen's Main & Everlasting Problem:  
LACK OF LAW ENFORCEMENT**

**D**uring my short period of work as the Chief Editor of Yemen Times, I was able to tackle several problems in the newspaper. Among these problems was the maintaining of law enforcement.

All employees, and all human beings in general tend to be chaotic. They prefer to live and do everything they want in the way that suites them best. However, if continued, this will eventually lead to disorganization and total uncontrollable chaos. As a newspaper manager, I concentrated on enforcing all the rules of the newspaper in all their terms. I started with myself, and let others follow. Today, I feel proud to see that everything is going systematically and with great efficiency. I have realized that implementing the rules was the right way to go.

I would like in this stage, to compare managing a newspaper with the governing of a country. Even though the gap in scale is huge, comparison is still possible. A country with strict enforcement of rules, and with a president who always tries to be a good example, and the first to follow these rules, will definitely be more stable and well-governed. Remarkably, this is what seems to be lacking in Yemen.

Here I find it suitable to quote a European friend who once came to Yemen who said, "We in Europe don't follow the rules because we like to follow them. But rather, strict law enforcement by the state makes it impossible to even think of violating the law. The time I came to Yemen I enjoyed the freedom of speeding up in my car, not wearing safety belts, and doing virtually everything I like. There seems to have been little law enforcement. But frankly speaking, this may be temporarily good for a sense of freedom, but in the long run. Law enforcement is necessary for any country's stability and flourishing. I definitely stand against the current situation of Yemen's governance."

Indeed, if we need to have our country develop and prosper, we should think of the first step as law enforcement. It is not for us, or even our children only. It is for all the coming generations who want to live in prosperity, stability, and happiness.

I dream of a government that strictly enforces the law on everyone, on the civilian in the street, on the tribesmen, villager, minister, and even president of the country. Only then will I believe that there will be hope for a strong and developing Yemen.

As for me, I am not only dreaming. I am trying in the limited my limited scope of authority to promote this concept. I have established a strong and working rule enforcement techniques in Yemen Times, and I believe this could be a good model for other newspapers and establishments to follow. In conclusion, I believe that Yemen's most important problem in this present is the lack of law enforcement on everyone, I repeat, everyone.

**COMMON SENSE**

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

**On Flagpoles, Slaughterhouses and Stars**

**"M**ark my words friend, it seems like Sana'a has really found its place in the world, the United Nations, NATO, the IMF, the World Bank, the International League for Women's Suffrage, the International Federation of Marble Players and the Interpol are all moving their head offices to Sana'a", said Faris as he sipped his tea in the little street café by the Abdul Nasser Secondary School gate in Ali Abdul Moghni Street.

"I do not know, Faris, but you always come up with some crazy news", said Murad.

"Look Murad, how many flagpoles did you count today as you came to get your test seat number for the final exams?" said Faris as he counted his fingers to tally the flagpoles he came across as he came to school today.

"Look, my friend, I have more important things to do then to go around counting flagpoles. I am worried about the Math exams. We had such a lousy math teacher, who turned out to be a high school drop out!" remarked Murad.

"Now I understand why you could not count the flagpoles. Just look how shiny and golden they are, why you can't miss seeing them from a mile away, even if you had a lousy math teacher. I can understand how difficult it would be for you to figure out how much they cost, especially since they are all purchased in foreign currency and the commissions for purchasing them were paid in four currencies, which never went on the books, so you would have to guess hard, and there is a problem in figuring out the Italian Lira equivalent of the Yemeni Riyal, since one of the big boys insisted that his commission be paid in Italian Liras," reported Faris.

Faris, I have no time for such trivialities, my math exam is tomorrow and I have a headache as it is

trying to figure out the difference between logarithms and anti-logarithms, let alone figure out the difference in the exchange rate of the Yemeni Riyal" said Murad.

"Don't, worry Murad", remarked Aliya as she joined them at the table next to her brother Faris, "you are not the only one having trouble with Math, our super duper security and judicial investigators are also having a problem with mathematics also. They can't seem to add up exactly how many women and other bipeds, the Sana'a University butcher shredded to pieces, and my dear brother is worried about counting the number of flagpoles in the streets. What difference does it make how many flagpoles there are in the streets anyway? The important thing is that we have to make sure that we put the right flags on them!"

"Now there is a problem that needs expertise in international relations as well as mathematics!" said Faris to his sister.

Murad spoke: "Hi Aliya, how was your history exam today? Your brother here seems to never fail to make a joke out of everything. Don't worry about the Sana'a University butcher, he has Ministers and other friends who will find a way out for him. I heard that he has been requested to give lectures on brain transplants in Geneva, Oslo and Tel Aviv! Besides, our establishment here finds it of national pride that he did all his difficult experiments in Sana'a University, which will launch our prominent learning institution into the forefront of famous international learning institutions".

"You see what did I tell you, there is significance to having all those flagpoles raised in every street corner. I bet you that if you laid out all the flagpoles that have been put up in every intersection of the city you can make a circle parallel to the equator of the Earth." Faris just could not leave the flagpoles aside.

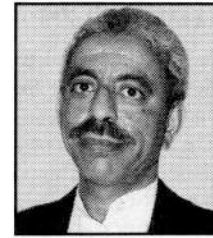
Aliya replied to Murad not paying attention to the flagpole comment of her brother: "The history exam, thank God, has now become a matter of history for me; what I am worried about now is the kind of history that is getting to enter the history of the country. Look at those headlines: 'Mad Butcher Reveals Sending Containers To Ministers Overseas'; 'Interpol is flabbergasted by the Regional and International Connections of the Sana'a University Butcher' 'I am telling you those flagpoles were hoisted just in the nick of time. Pretty soon you will have all the world's criminal investigators converge on Sana'a to make a case study of the way crime filtered its way into innocent Yemen finding comfortable cushions in every corner of the establishment, even the learning institutions of the country.' Even the international hit men of the Mafia have booked the Sheraton for a week to have a conference on 'Clean Manslaughter' said Faris.

Aliya remarked: "Don't get carried away with your imagination. There is no way that the criminal element of the world will be so easily welcomed here. Faris quickly got the comment he wanted to blare out in order: "Look sister, don't worry about the criminal elements of the world not finding comfort here in the country of Queen Arwa. In fact, about the only people in Yemen who seem to have any comfort in the country are the criminal elements. Therefore, in keeping with the trend towards globalization, Yemen has decided that international crime and intrigue will also find their right place here. That is why all these flags are being hoisted. We do not want any criminals of any country feel that their country is being left out, so we are putting up the flags of every country, just in case."

"Well, look at it this way, if the Government handles this Sana'a University Morgue Case with

greater transparency, then your brother here would not have the chance to make a mockery out of the whole thing" said Murad.

"Mockery or no mockery, the fact is that Yemen is now a happy place for cutthroats of all denominations and blood types. There are those who cut your throat slowly and without releasing any drop of blood - and they are the worst kind; there are those who just feel that without blood there is no way you can prove to the world that you have avenged your relatives' blood. I know of one blood feud case, in which thirty-five people have been killed on both sides of the feud. Because of the tough time, the feud antagonists have with arithmetic - and I am not talking about Secants and Anti-Secants here - they can't tally to see if they have gotten even or not. Of course, because the total number comes to an odd number, the feud has to continue until the number gets even. But there is a problem now, because the Sheikh who is mediating the feud has forgotten that the number 35 is an odd number, because he is insisting that both sides have now gotten even! I would never let this Sheikh count the flagpoles we have in the streets, for fear that he might start an international dispute since he wants to have all the states of the United States have six-pointed stars on the blue field of the American flag rather than five-



pointed stars, because he insists that Israel is an American state, and therefore the other American states should all have six-pointed stars, otherwise, they would feel let down with stars having less points."

"What difference does it make anyway?" Asked Aliya

"The Budget Committee in the US Congress is worried at the additional cost to tax payers of having to switch all the flags of the United States to six-pointed stars, yet our Sheikh refused to buy that, and in his dramatic speech at the US joint session of Congress, he insisted that a difference of one point should not be so expensive, or else they should do away with the stars altogether, like we got rid of our star during the unification of Yemen". Then all the states can be considered as equal, including Israel, which has now lost all the points on its star anyway, because of what Hizbullah has done to it in Southern Lebanon!"

"I am telling you, Faris, those flagpoles are going to drive you crazy. I am going to write a cable to the Prime Minister, for your sake, asking that those flagpoles should not have any flags with stars in them, otherwise we will have an international crisis on whether to have six-pointed stars or five-pointed stars" said Aliya.

Faris concluded: "Then we will at least get over the issue of the Sana'a University Slaughterhouse Case, which has made all of us see stand other shock syndromes at the horror of things that have developed in the country - a sure sign of all the neglect and a serious reflection of what total apathy can bring, even if you hoist all the flags of all the stars in the universe on our streets."

**In Memory of My Mother-In-Law  
The Great Lady of the Mountain**

Samira Ali Daair

**I** have been craving for a long smoke, as we sit on this terrace...witness of the long struggle in these mountains...reliving together all the sagas of the village;

I watch your eyes sparkle- with the force of your love for life- even though they begin to look like time-worn jewels... family heirlooms cast aside...alas all that glitters is not gold! I have seen you run up these mountains...challenging the rigors of nature...your spirit like the blazing sun on a gloomy winter day...breathing life into deadened souls...before the harvest.

I have seen you so proud...so strong...hiding your tears behind brave smiles...when your Adonis fell before your eyes...a helpless heap.

I watched your sad descent from the heights since- as with faltering steps and hunched shoulders, you were like a wounded bird...with clipped wings, you ceased to ride so high;

The village people called it old age...doctors as usual blind with science...sophisticated names...I knew you were dying of a broken heart...strange language...people who had no time to listen...a world suddenly gone strange.

I often lived your sadness as I watched the perplexity in your eyes behind the hazy smoke as we sat many times on this terrace...the lines of history peeping from every crack...your tales of this and that and of what might have been...a strange anachronism.

The silent communion of spirits needs no language, often defying sound barriers... Like Beethoven in deafness composing the 9th symphony;

You and I come from different worlds...but the moment I saw you standing in these mountains... I knew we were kindred spirits within the Time Machine...both of us ever struggling against the tide and defying the gale!

How often we walked down these valleys as you held my hand like a fond mother leading an ignorant daughter...to the secrets of the earth. You pointed out the wonders of this land - bearing its fruit with the pouring of

sweet people forever waiting for the rain...

The land you cherished and I learned to love.

None around you could understand your wisdom as you often hid your sorrow behind a sharp tongue and flippant words. They never felt the throb of life in your big, warm heart...they only saw a broken old lady, struggling not to need any one...leaning on her cane as life's creature comforts are nobody's birthright...in the grinding toil of village life.

They could never understand your need to rise to the heights and touch the clouds.

I often saw you gazing yonder...across the valleys into the empty spaces beyond...into the mysteries of life and death. You would pat my head fondly as you saw the tear in my eyes...and with an unearthly smile you would tell me, you wanted to go beyond and join him.

So many times you fell, only to rise again...like a brave warrior returning from the frontline...and with a fresh twinkle in your eyes...fighting for life with a tired spirit... Dear brave lady of the mountains...daughter of Bilqees who like you weathered all the storms;

Alas time waits not for man as a neat list of undone chores...fleeting moments of joy and sorrow like the flickering shadows of this kerosene lamp as I write where on the same terrace;

How can I ever walk alone on these mountains...nothing is the same...but no I am not alone.

I see you sitting underneath the Acacia tree eating berries as you shade your eyes from the sun.

I hear your voice teasing the village girls whose laughter echoes near the old well...

I hear your voice whistling through the wind and your lively face engraved on every stone as I watch your small lithe form walking up these mountains once more.

Your spirit shall live on...to guide the steps of village women...to teach generations the secrets of life...your legacy of love...and that you can only take what you give to the land.

**In Remembrance of Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf**

Aziz A. Alhadi

**W**ith this week, one year has passed since we began to mourn the loss of the ultimate citizen. Although a year has passed, the tragic death of Professor Abdul-Aziz Al-Saqqaf is no easier to understand now than it was a year ago when he lost his life to a senseless accident. Without question, the past year has been a very painful one for many, but perhaps in a self-ish way, it has been especially so for those of us who learned from him through our work with him. We, in education, will likely always feel the loss. In this loss we lost a great champion of our cause, a great educator who spared no effort to promote this cause because he knew that without education

there would be no action and without action, there would be no hope. His standing in this regards is evidenced by all his actions and through all his many contributions to society. All shared the central theme of promoting action through dialogue or education. Yes, education, because as the late William O. Douglas, an American Supreme Court Justice, said: "All education is a continuous dialogue—questions and answers that pursue every problem to the horizon." With the many causes he supported, Dr. Al-Saqqaf clearly lived this mission of promoting continuous dialogue toward "every problem" in all that he pursued. Through his work in promoting free press, sound legislation, fundamental human rights and basic education, his cause was far-reaching and encompassed everything from prison reform to international exchange through education.

With amazing grace and a dedication and persistence matched by none, he pursued and promoted this dialogue in all spheres, on many fronts and through many institutions. From such diverse institutions like the Yemen Times to Yemen's Senate and many more in between, his cause was heard. To reach further still, he even established organizations specific to the cause—evidence Forum 21, a NGO whose very name is dialogue. Dr. Al-Saqqaf was indeed very special. Always available on short-notice, he practiced everywhere: in the press, in government, in the circle of academia, in the community of donors, in his classroom and even (once) in detention. A year later, it is this man, this champion of education, action and dialogue for whom we mourn.

May God rest his soul in paradise and grant his family and friends peace and patience through his memory. And may God also grant the community of leaders, intellectuals and the soldiers, the wisdom, energy and the will to continue the pursuit of action through dialogue and education.

**Letters to the Editor****The Greatest Deed of Dr. Saqqaf's Remembrance**

When great men pass away up into heaven, their great deeds, and our memories of them remain alive. Although their bodies are buried, their pure soul and great deeds survive for ever amongst their lovers and disciples. One of these great men is the late Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf, founder of Yemen Times.

Dr. Saqqaf was one of the substance men who lived up to their principles. During Saqqaf's career, we found him as a horseman that faced deteriorations courageously. The more he wrote about mortality and human rights, the more he implemented. His directness was the main reason which gave Saqqaf that great love from his lovers (readers, friends, mates, students, etc.)

Yemen Times is, surely, the greatest deed which related to Saqqaf's role in developing his country. Through Yemen Times a large number of people knew the Martyr Dr. Saqqaf as a journalist and a strong supporter of human rights, and the true way in which he faced corruption and oppression in his society. In fact, Saqqaf's great deeds are very many, but Yemen Times remains the greatest. His disciples, especially his eldest Son Mr. Walid Adulaziz Al-Saqqaf, Editor-in-chief of Yemen Times, and the Yemen Times' ship leadership into the best. So, on the occasion of the first anniversary of Saqqaf's death, I have written these words for the sake of Saqqaf pure soul. May God bless his pure soul:

O, our Martyr!  
Your noble ship does still sail,  
It is facing strongly every decay & gale,  
It is led by your won pure soul,

Whatever, storms come,  
it will not fall.

By: Abdul Ahmad Al-Haddad  
Ibb University

**Get Ready for the Summer**

As usual, we know that we are to face a summer vacation. This vacation always comes with its changes on different levels. It comes when we are ready to do something that is prepared by ourselves or by somebody else. This time, I don't know if everybody plans for something in the summer vacation. I mean what parents are to do for their sons and daughters? As for the students, they can use their time in a proper way by studying in some beneficial courses or read books, etc. To put it in another way, the long summer vacation of students should be used efficiently. I lie the ideas of some students who in every summer enroll in English, or other useful courses. This is useful to improve their proficiency in English or in the subject they will study. Taking advantage of leisure time is necessary to meet the requirements of this era. Interestingly, some girls prefer studying in such courses to avoid themselves helping their mothers in household duties during the summer. I do, somewhat, agree with them as this will help this generation improve its level of education. I hope that my message of encouraging students to use their leisure time in the summer be taken into consideration by parents and students. Another thing I want to say is, "I don't mean to intimidate anyone - probably the mothers of the escaping girls-, but this is what I see best after my experience in life."

By: Abdulaziz Al-Boriehey  
Taiz

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# Yemen and Psychotherapy

Yasser M. Ahmed  
Yemen Times

Human being is an aggregate of contradicting sentiments and feelings. The thought of mental health is just as important for him as that of water, food and medicine. Recent studies show that some of mental diseases were known since 5000 B.C.

Psychotherapy is a multifaceted field which was the result of the development of knowledge about mental health.

Islamic scholars were the first to classify diseases and human behavior according to their source, kind and degree. Avenca was considered to be a pioneer sergeant and psychologist. He described depression, worry and tensions and their effects on the body. Averroes had made a distinction between severe diseases and permanent mental diseases. The first sanitarium was established during the reign of Imamin. It is reported that after a few centuries Kerblin applied Muslims theories to the treatment of mental sickness.

Some of the outstanding scholars who contributed a lot to the science of psychotherapy are as follows:

a) Paracelsus (1493-1541) who discarded astrology and concluded that there were some concrete, analyzable reasons behind mental diseases.

b) Charcot and Askerol were some of the most famous psychiatrists. c) Pritchard, Sygan and others committed themselves to the study of psychology and excelled in it.

In our country we are in urgent need of further study in this science. We have to

plan out and draw up strategies to start from the point others stopped at.

The spread of mental diseases in our country is quite discernible in the past few years. It is triggered by social and economic reasons such as family problems, migration, divorce, increase in the number of qat chewers, deplorable economic conditions, especially after the Gulf War, accentuated by the return of a large number of Yemenis.

One of the incentives that prompted me to conduct this survey is the First Mental Health Activities Meeting during (27-29) 2000 in which there were illuminating lectures about the victims of obsessive compulsive disorders and their negative impact on the society.

Dr. Ahmad Maki, specialist in mental diseases, talked about the preliminary steps to develop the network of services in the area of mental health in our country since 1982 when a number of specialists graduated. The graduation ceremony was attended by an advisor from the International Mental Health Organization. It was held in the Southern governorates before the unification. Since then, mental health services began, though in a limited scale, in Taiz and Hodaidah. In the past the government used to send mental patients to be treated abroad which used to cost the exchanger huge sums of money.

However, if mental health centers are available in the country, more patients will be better treated here, saving the precious foreign currency reserve of the country. Therefore, it is of prime importance to establish these centers, so as to treat these patients, the majority of whom are still occupying key posts in the country. This can make them valuable assets to the country rather than making them a burden on it.

The government has started giving more attention to psychiatric patients and a number of important decisions have been taken by the Cabinet to help them. The Cabinet also earmarked the funds for establishing a sanitarium for mental diseases in Al-Thawrah Hospital Sana'a. A short-term plan for 1984-1985 was also drafted, the objective of which was to create a central administration in the ministry of Health that would be responsible for developing facilities for treatment of cases related to psychiatry in different governorates of the Republic.

In December 1986 a seminar on obsessive compulsive disorders was organized in collaboration with the World Health Organization in Geneva and Alexandria. A Yemeni team with the members from the Ministry of Health and the university participated in it. In the seminar the participants discussed and outlined the agenda for treatment of the mental diseases. Yemen was the third country to present its action plan to the WHO.

Eventually, the then southern part of Yemen was making slow progress in the field of psychiatry. Regular treatment of patients started at the beginning of the 1960s by the British demonstration for the first time. That was in the central Prison of Aden. Then, Al-Salam sanitarium was established by the British government in Sheikh Othman in 1966 to quarantine the sick people and treat them in a far off place. Then there was a trend to establish such projects for ensuring the mental health of the people. In pursuance of this in 1985 the Educational Psychiatry Hospital was inaugurated in Aden. However, There was a marked focus on the educational side. The psychiatry program which

was funded by the WHO ran a training program inside the hospital. Meritorious students were sent abroad for further studies.

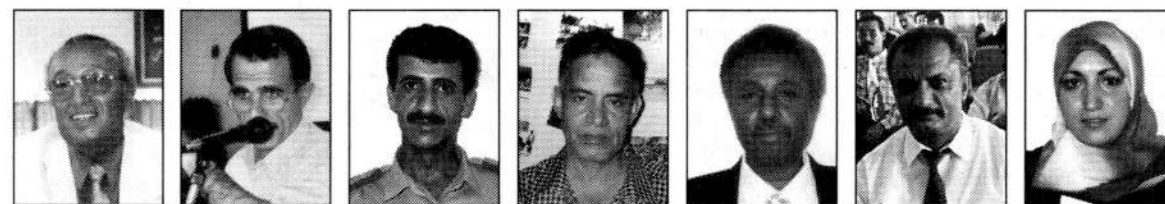
lence of conjurers.

The problem was aggravated by the absence of laws to regulate application of relevant rules."

Dr. Abdul Rahman Salam, assistant professor, faculty of Medicine Sana'a University, said "There is also the problem of lack of cooperation on the part

rating family relations.

Another study was made by teacher Somiah Al-Tamimi. She reported that the obsessive compulsive disorders are prevalent more among adolescents. It affects their mental health and the harmony with their surroundings. This disorder has three parts:



After the unification efforts were further consolidated in the hospital. As Dr. Zaki Mubark Saeed, general manager of the hospital, said "The progress achieved so far in the psychiatry field is very important and essential for the society to protect it from different mental diseases."

Aminah Rezk, chairperson of the educational and psychological guidance, Faculty of Education, Amran, said "Mental health is the overall outcome of all the psychological activities of the individual. It is a goal everyone seeks. However, the point is, do we have a qualified cadre of physicians who are able to render the necessary psychiatric services? We can take the Educational and Psychiatric Department in Amran as an example. The college was opened in 1995/96. The number of students who joined this department were 265. There was a continuous increase in the number of students joining this department. The department helps individuals of our society to overcome whatever mental problems they suffer from. These cadres help the Ministry of education, Ministry of Labor and technical training, Ministry of Interior and social affairs and Prisons' Authority, Ministry of Health, etc."

Despite the sincere efforts of the government to train a qualified cadre, there are lots of obstacles that stand on our way to establish centers for mental health or psychiatry. Regarding these obstacles, Dr. Faraj Ba Saleh, specialist and chairman of the mental diseases, Avenca, Al-Mukala, said "Obstacles standing at establishing a prosperous mental health in Yemen are a lot which include the social beliefs, misunderstanding of some religious concepts, lack of trust in the psychiatrists, limited qualified staff, ignorance of the importance of this science not to include it in the schools' curricula, attitude to the specialist in this field and the preva-

of our people. For example, some Yemenis have mental diseases. However, they do not consult a psychiatrist because the patient feels shy to reveal it resulting in the disease being serious. Of course, big families, strong faith help a lot to decrease the incidence of this disease. Other obstacles are the abnormal behavior of some patients which are not properly understood by the people around. Thus, the people should be aware how to differentiate between normal and sick behavior."

Dr. Mohammed Al-Tushi, faculty of Medicine, who is researching on some mental patients, said "I have made different studies on mental diseases. For example, the case of S.M.S who is 19 years. He is suffering from a mental problem due to which he commits adultery and thefts. After studying his case, I found that he has an anti-social personality. He was found to be suffering from some mental problems even before he was 15.

The mentally sick people suffering from schizophrenia are prone to lie, escape from home, steal, be skilled to insinuate others to commit illegal acts like cheating. If medicine is not timely used, there will also be greater possibility of committing suicide. You can not trust them for they may do things unaware of their results. Whatever the results, such patients are always indifferent.

Such cases should be carefully studied and be given the attention needed so as to give proper relief to their families and retrieve the situation before it is too late."

Dr. Al-Tushi also recommended that specialists in psychiatry have to make researches about the mental disorders that youth may be exposed to due to the migration of youths. He appealed to all universities to invigorate intensify the researches on such phenomena as Qat chewing, carrying weapons and deterio-

1- Compulsive thoughts.  
2- Compulsive rituals.  
3- Compulsive thoughts and rituals.  
Such thoughts and rituals are forcibly accepted by the patient despite his full realization of their inappropriateness. The study pointed to the conclusion that parental care with their children plays a vital role and that the parents' strictness to make their children obey their orders leads to mental sickness in children. This creates an inner conflict inside the child between what he himself wants and what his parents want. She added that treatment of such syndromes should be tempered with mercy and love.

There are many researches which highlight mental diseases. These suggest a number of remedies to lessen such diseases in the society. Anwar Al-Dhabhany, MA mental health, Mental Health Institute of the armed forces suggested building mental health service centers in the military cantonments, teaching basic psychiatry courses in schools, conducting field surveys and familiarizing the society members with elementary principles of mental health. Dr. Faraj Basaleh thinks that remedies should arise from spreading the awareness about mental health among people through specific programs especially through, TV, seminars, mosques, etc.

Amat Al-Rahman Hameed and Zohrah Al-Nihari suggested building mental health centers to take care of those who suffer from mental problems and organize qualifying cadres working in the same domain. They said that the government should have statistics about the number of psychiatric patients in order to find the suitable solutions to the problem in a planned manner.

We hope that in days to come health psychology will be paid full attention to overcome all the difficulties specialists are faced with in their work.

## Waste Water re-use Projects for Agricultural Irrigation in Yemen

By: Abdulkadir M. Al-Arifi  
Environment/Development Consultant

In response to environmental and economic needs many developing countries in the Middle East and Latin America introduced since long time the development of re-use system for agricultural irrigation in order to decrease the pressure of population growth, increasing urbanization, industries and agricultural requirements, considering the wastewater reuse in the framework of water resources.

In fact, there are many economic benefits resulting from re-using waste water safely such as: recovering arid lands for agricultural purposes, creation of employment opportunities; increasing food production and improving nutrition and above all finding an alternative to sewage disposal and their corresponding pollution and public health problem. In other words by re-using the treated sewage, the polluting effect of discharging it into the environment, will be avoided.

However the following problem arose: many countries started reusing untreated domestic sewage for irrigation in response to the pressure of water shortages and protein shortfalls. Thus these have posed some health risks for the farm worker and for the general population consuming agricultural products from sewage re-use sites (CEPIS). AS an example, in Latin America in Chile, Mexico City and Peru, problems of health hazards appeared after re-using waste water containing heavy pathogens; in fact in Chile, 57% of the population have been infected with Salmonella, and 30% with typhoid and antibodies.

According to the epidemiological data collected by the researchers in the area, (campus)1 for the populations in the district producing the sewage (at Sanjuan)1 and those consuming the produce from the re-use site, it appeared that the most prevalent infectious diseases in the area are: acute diarrhea diseases (principal agents are rotavirus, entro toxigenic and enteropathogenic E coli, Salmonella, and shigella) typhoid and paratyphoid fever; viral hepatitis

polio; and intestinal parasites such as Entameba histolytica and giard'a Lamblia. The mortality and morbidity associated with these diseases in line is shown in table I.

The above mentioned example indicates that the greater public health risk contains in "NOT Anticipating re-using projects" and planning for it appropriately and accurately, but what so ever the need might be it should not be at the cost of harmful effects on human health that might be caused by exposing to pathogen and toxic substances contained in untreated wastewater. Thus the main objective in re-use project should be to minimize the exposure and reduce the potential health risk without unnecessary discouraging wastewater reclamations.

### Wastewater re-use for irrigation

The practices for wastewater re-use for agricultural irrigation proved successfully in many parts of the world especially in developing countries with water resources scarcity such as: Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Peru. On the other hand agricultural use of sewage sludge (night soil) has been applied particularly in the Far East countries for many centuries.

In fact, in many countries of Middle East with severe water scarcity such as: the Republic of Yemen the main source of water for agriculture is groundwater and due to the limitations and over exploitation of that source, many countries in the region looked or are looking for other alternatives to be used for agriculture irrigation. As a matter of fact re-use of wastewater became a fact and a means of water conservation and pollution control. Many private farmers by their own initiative, especially in Yemen, started using waste water for irrigating their

farms. This is a clear indication of the high demand for agricultural re-use in respect to the extreme shortage of water resources and high pumping costs. In doing so equal quantities of fresh water can be made available for potable water supply, this practice of re-using might encourage to re-consider waste water as an essential part of a water resource plan or to include it in the national water policy.

In addition to the sewage sludge, agriculturally there is an obvious benefit of waste water-reuse through conserving water resources, and using it as a fertilizer especially providing nitrogen to the soil. The recovery of the nutrients will help in reducing the direct cost to the farmer and his dependency upon inorganic fertilizer often imported from outside. If the irrigation operation is managed appropriately the water-resources (surface and ground water) could be protected from pollution such as high nitrate concentration due to the use of fertilizers on irrigated land.

The treated waste water re-use in irrigation will contribute significantly in improving or controlling the ground water resources which are the main sources (especially in Yemen) for agricultural irrigation provided that irrigation management system would be based on:-

- High frequency irrigation without increasing the applied treated effluent.
- Application of the needed effluent in amount just sufficient for plant growth having almost no excess effluent to percolate into the ground water basin.
- Application of the needed effluent with low pressure orifices or close as possible to plant roots.

Mortality & morbidity data for selected diseases. Lima, 1980

Total population= 4,542,437  
Under 5 years= 663,200

| Death Cause    | Reported Cases |       |        |        |
|----------------|----------------|-------|--------|--------|
|                | Total          | 5yr   | Total  | 5yr    |
| Acute diarrhea | 1,686          | 1,355 | 35,852 | 26,413 |
| typhoid fever  | 154            | 39    | 8,142  | 1,097  |
| Hepatitis      | 50             | 9     | 2,574  | 1,156  |
| Polio          | 15             | 12    | 121    | 117    |

## OPHTHALMIC EDUCATION (4) Understanding STRABISMUS

### What is Strabismus (Syn. Squint)?

It is abnormal eye movements where the affected person uses his/her good eye to concentrate while the affected eye moves inward, outward, upward or downward. About four percent of children are affected of some sort of strabismus.

### What are the causes of Strabismus?

There are different causes for strabismus (squint): -

1. **Paralytic Squint** - due to paralysis of one of the nerves supplying the muscles of the eye.
2. **Non-paralytic Squint** - due to long sightedness or it can be congenital (which appears within the first six months of life).

### What are the symptoms of Strabismus?

The patient or the parents of the child notice that there is imbalance of ocular motility.

### How is Strabismus diagnosed?

The eye doctor will determine if the child has "pseudo-strabismus" or "real strabismus". Pseudo-strabismus can be diagnosed easily by the eye doctor but he/she has to do all the eye examination required before saying that the child's eye are

normal.

If the strabismus is real the eye doctor will do the eye examination and investigations required detecting the type and cause of the squint. Knowing the type of squint helps the eye doctor to give the correct treatment.

### What is the treatment of Strabismus?

- The first step is to diagnose the type and cause of the squint
- Treatment of amblyopia (lazy eye) after checking the vision of the child. Remember that amblyopia can only be treated before the child is eight years old otherwise it becomes untreatable
- Examining the back of the eye (the retina and optic nerve) and checking the eyes for glasses. These tests are performed after putting drops or ointment to dilate the pupils.
- Certain types of strabismus need an operation to correct it.

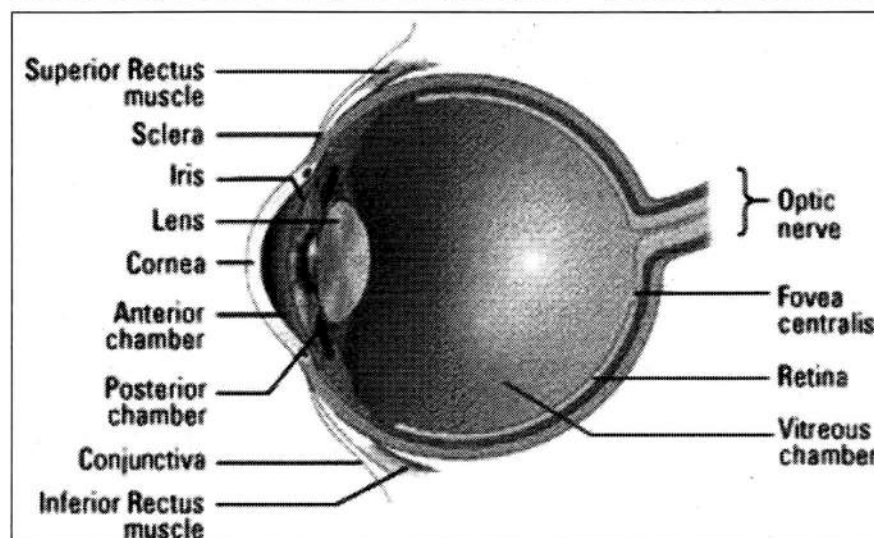
### REMEMBER:

- If your child have strabismus, you need to take him/her to your eye doctor for an eye exam as soon as possible.
- Amblyopia (lazy eye) can be treated before the child is eight years old otherwise it becomes permanent.

• Certain types of strabismus are treated with glasses while others are treated with surgery.

*Routine eye exam by an eye specialist is very important. It is your sight and your eyes need every care they deserve.*

Mahfouth A Bamashmus  
FRCSEd, FRCOphth  
Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon  
Ibn-Al-Haitham Clinic  
University of Science & Technology, Sana'a





## Developments in the Mohamed Adam Omar Case:

## Body's Inspected, and... Identified

At the fourth hearing last Monday in the courtroom of the Sana'a court of appeal, the technical team assigned to examine the morgue presented its report.

The team included: Dr. Qassem Aqlan, specialist in Forensic medicine and toxicology, Dr. Abdullah Al-Raqimy, gynecologist, Dr. Abdul Hakim Abdul Salam, orthopedist and Dr. Hussni Al-Jawshai, anatomist.

The report indicates the following:

1- The team found six bodies in the morgue. All were of male persons who died in the accident involving the Saudi Bus. These did not relate to the case of the serial murderer, and the former morgue assistant, Adam Omar.

2- The team examined all available body parts in the dry basin and the other ones filled with Formalin and found the following:

i) Bodies of two women who died long ago. One of the bodies was intact and the other one was partially anatomized.

ii) Two male pelvises. Their tissues were found to be not torn.

iii) Four bodies of old men whose tissues had been torn in anatomy classes. These were kept at the dry basin.

iv) A 15.5 X 12.5 cm skull base with the cervical vertebrae and 9 thoracic vertebrae likely to be those of a woman.

v) Two similar legs which have been chopped from the ankle joint likely to be those of a man.

vi) Two female legs chopped from the ankle joint.

vii) Three left legs, all chopped from the ankle joint.

viii) Right and left hands with red paint on the nails. One of them is 13 cm and the other is 12.5 cm long.

ix) Five skull bases, relatively old, likely to be those of men.

x) A scalp with African brown blonde hair.

xi) A complete female hand which was clearly exposed to violent external contusion at the elbow joint and wrist joint.

xii) Two right legs of women chopped from the ankle. One is 21 cm and the other is 23 cm long.

xiii) A recent skull vault of a woman.

From the marks of Hematoma on its serv-

ices it was clear that it was exposed to violent external contusion.

## Viscera

The team examined all the morgue basins and found the following:

1- A left kidney of an adult.

2- A liver, abdomen, left lung, right kidney all of a young boy.

3- A brain that has been chopped into two parts.

4- A right lung with wind-pipe, diaphragm, right and left kidneys belonging to the same person. The kidneys have been cut by a knife inappropriately.

5- Small intestine of a child.

6- A big recent abdomen with the big intestine. It was difficult to know if they belong to a male or a female.

7- Two livers with some parts of the large intestine, one big liver, parts of kidneys, 5 lungs: 2 right and 3 left. All these have been there since a long time for educational purposes.

8- A number of body parts which were there for a long period for educational purposes.

9- A recent esophagus.

The technical team separated the parts that were suspected to relate to the case for further examinations.

**Bones**

As far as bones are concerned, the team found the following:

1- A recent pelvis with part of the lumbar vertebrae and part of the backbone of a 20-year-old man.

2- A recent single left pelvis bone of a female adult.

3- A recent single left pelvis bone of a female adult.

4- Two recent femurs of an 18 year-old girl

5- Two recent femurs of an 18 year-old girl

6- Three recent pairs of bones

7- Three recent leg bones, two of which are of a woman and one of a man.

8- Three chemises whose sex was difficult

to determine.

9- Five different humeruses, three of which were of a left upper arm and the others were of a right upper arm.

10- Three recent left scapulas of a female

11- A recent right scapula of a male.

12- Four recent bones, difficult to tell the sex

13- Six recent fibulas, difficult to tell the sex.

14- Three recent ulnas with marks of burns. It was difficult to tell the sex.

15- Fresh bone of a woman.

16- A man's bone with marks of burns

17- A calcaneum with marks of burns

18- A recent bone

After the examination of the morgue, the team came out with the following conclusions:

1- The bodies and parts found belonged to both sexes which refutes the sexual motivation unless the accused is a homosexual.

2- The body parts found belonged to people of different ages.

3- The burning marks found on some of the recent bones indicated that the accused burnt some bodies to get rid of them.

4- The number of victims reported by newspapers is not the real number of the victims.

5- Some similar parts were disappearing.

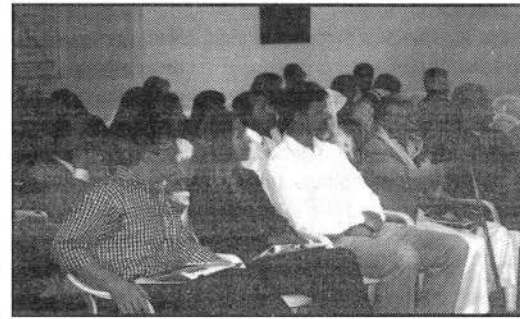
6- No records were available to know the exact number of bodies coming into the morgue in a legal way.

Jalal Al-Shara'abi



## Gender in Post-Unification Yemen

Dr. Margot Badran, the current senior Fulbright lecturer delivered a lecture on Wednesday, 7 June at the American Institute for Yemeni Studies. The event was attended by some politicians, university professors, journalists, student of the demolished Empirical Research and Women Studies Center. The lecture was titled "Gender: Meanings, Uses and



Discourse in Post-Unification Yemen". Dr. Badran focussed on the three kinds of discussion- academic, governmental and political- as realms in which the concept of gender attracts different and often contradictory meanings.

In the seminar, she examined the idea of gender and the various shapes that this idea has taken in recent discussions in Yemen.

At the beginning of her discussion, she dedicated her paper to the memory of some of the girls who were killed inside the gates of Sana'a University. She observed that "there has been an enormous misunderstanding of the concept of gender in Yemen. Some emanates from genuine unfamiliarity with the terms and its meaning. Gender connotes the cultural construction of man and women or masculinity and femininity as distinct from the biological category of male and female or sex. Most simply put, sex is a biological category while gender is a cultural category. Gender is an analytical tool enabling us to probe

deeply in everyday practices as women and men within the context of our religion, culture and history. Some have not only simply misunderstood gender but have pervert its meaning and uses. Some have politicize gender."

In her paper she identified three discourses of gender in Yemen today, examine the organs of gender as a new concept in an analytical tool in the west and Arab societies, look at the challenges concerning the gender terminology in Arabic, and finally discussed the contradictory of gender fate in Yemen.

She said "Explicit gender discourses are a phenomenon of post unification Yemen. There are three discourses of gender currently discernible

in Yemen, which I called the state discourse, the academic discourse, and the demonizing discourse. The state discourse is the discourse of development and democracy. It is a normative and applied discourse grounded on the fundamental law of the land. The second discourse of gender is the academic discourse which is of intellectual, scientific in core and analysis. The third discourse is the demonizing discourse which is a discourse of deceit and fabrication fanned on popular press on the street. It is a manipulative discourse playing on notions of endanger culture, horror of identity. Although, three discourses, gender discourses can be detected in Yemen today, they are not impermeable. Indeed, these three of gender intersect and depend on each other in a multitude of ways.

spring. She also highlighted the problem of the ERWSC which was an important institution for discussing the question of gender in Yemen. She said "In short the center was an example of a mutu-



ally beneficial concerns of national development and academic work." She also observed gender as a new analytical category and gender in Arabic.

After that debates and discussions from the audience were presented.

By Mohamed Al-Qadhi,  
Managing Editor, Yemen Times

CARE  
International/Yemen

## - Logistician / Driver-

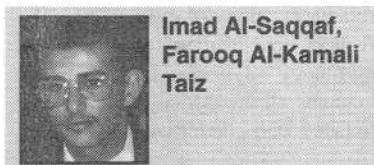
CARE Yemen, an international non-governmental organization (NGO) is seeking national candidates for the full time position of logistician/Driver.

Experience as a logistician/expediter, an excellent driving record, very good English/Arabic language skills, computer literacy and a promise to work efficiently and honestly is desirable. Candidates without the above qualifications who can show a sincere commitment to grow into the job description will be given just consideration.

Interested candidates are requested to submit, by 26 June 2000, their detailed CV and references to:

CARE International/Yemen  
P.O. Box 11101 - Sana'a, Yemen  
Email: care@y.net.ye Fax: / 402957

## Unraveling the Mystery of Al-Shabazi



Imad Al-Saqqaf,  
Farooq Al-Kamali  
Taiz

During and after President Ali Abdullah Saleh's visit to USA, the issue of the Jews and normalization of relationship was extensively discussed in press and TV channels. At the time, there were some Jewish tourist groups visiting Yemen. The government seemed to find this an opportunity to activate tourism drive in the country after a period characterized by tourist recess due to kidnapping incidents in various parts of the Republic. On the other hand, Israel wants to be given access to the Yemeni waters, so as to control the Gulf area through Aden Gulf.

During their visits to Yemen, many Jewish groups raised the issue of Al-Shabazi, after official statements by the Zionist entity and Jewish communities abroad were made to recover his remains or to locate his grave so that it could be renovated and made an important tourist spot.

Though the Yemeni public, in general, are still against the idea of normalization of relations with the Jews, the grave of Al-Shabazi constitutes part of our cultural heritage that should not be distorted ignored. Yemenis bear no grudge against the Jews nor the Jewish religion. The two races have lived together in peace for a long time. What the Yemenis as well as many Arabs are against, however, is the policy of the Zionist entity which occupies the Arab territories and oppresses the Arab people of Palestine.

## Al-Shabazi and Al-Muayed Rest House:

Many newspapers as well as TV channels have recently been interested in the issue of Al-Shabazi. There was



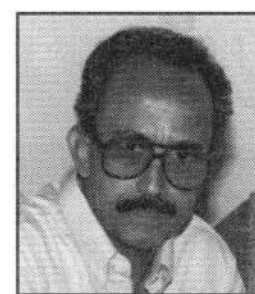
also a big controversy about the location of his grave. Many questions are still raised about his identity, purpose of his coming to Yemen, and choosing Taiz in particular and the exact location of its dome, all of which are still unanswered. Many a persons took Al-Muayed Rest House for his dome as there is the hexagram atop the Rest House dome.

To shed more light on the matter and uncover ramifications of this issue, YT went to Al-Muayed area where the Rest House is located in the South of Al-Kahera Fort. Al-Muayed Rest House is just a dome and a basin next to it. The condition of the dome is really miserable due to negligence. Cracks have distinctly appeared in the hexagram. We met one Abdullah Al-Fadli who said "This is Al-Muayed Rest House and the basin below it receives water that comes down from Al-Kahera Fort. The speculation that this is Al-Shabazi grave is groundless. Two journalists from Al-Jazeera channel came to take photos of this site thinking it as Al-Shabazi grave."

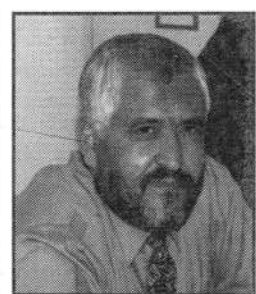
In Al-Muayed area there is a new Rest House under construction bearing the name of Al-Muayed Rest House. We met the engineer in charge of its implementation who said that the area would be developed into a beautiful tourist site.

## The Hexagram:

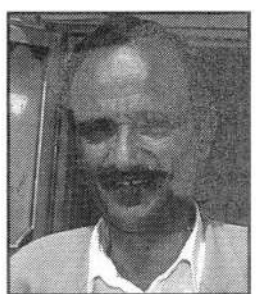
Regarding the existence of the sixth star on Al-Muayed dome as well as on some Islamic sites, Mr. Al-Izi Mohammed Musleh, chairman of



Mohammed M. Al-Mujahed



Abdullah Al-Thaifani



Al-Izi M. Musleh

Archeology Office in Taiz, said "The hexagram on the dome is a decoration that has nothing to do with the star of Israel. It is deeply rooted in the Islamic history and is commonly called "Al-Dawoodiah" Star referring to prophet Solomon's ring which was hexagonal.

The star was also frequently used by the Sufi as an adornment sign on their drums. It was also used in psychotherapy. It used to be used as charms to exorcise evil spirits.

Yemenis, in general, used it in the past to decorate their houses. Therefore, the star is seen in many old buildings.

Moreover, there are some pentagrams and eight-pointed stars."

Mr. Mohammed Mohammed Al-Mujahed, chairman of General Organization for Tourism in Taiz, said "The hexagram used to be prevalent at that time on different buildings, not only religious monuments. This has eventually acquired a religious symbolism among the people. It was not known at the time that star will be the symbol of the Israel. Al-Muayed Rest House dates back to the reign of Al-Rasolin in Al-Muayed area. However, Al-Shabazi is in Al-Sawani area on the other side of Al-Kahera Fort and, to be specific, it is in Al-Maghreba. There is a far long distance separating the two.

## Al-Shabazi: a brief sketch

His name was Shaloom Shabozo. According to the Yemeni Jews he came from Morocco in about 200

years. He settled in Taiz and it was believed that he was an adult then. It's also reported that he lived in Taiz for 15 years before before his death and was buried in Al-Maghreba area where the Jews of Taiz used to live then under orders from Imam Ahmad Haimd Al-Dain.

He was a poet and not a religious leader. He was actually like Ali Bin Zaid for Yemenis. He used to compose poems on agriculture, crops, harvest, etc. However, the Jews' focus on him makes everyone think that he is more than a mere poet."

YT went to Al-Maghreba. But we

could see nothing spectacular. Nayef Mohammed Haider, the person in charge of looking after the grave said that the grave was covered under earth which he discovered. Then, he showed us a nearby basin where sick children were used to be treated. He said "Water in this basin is with medicinal properties and is used to treat children who have weak health."

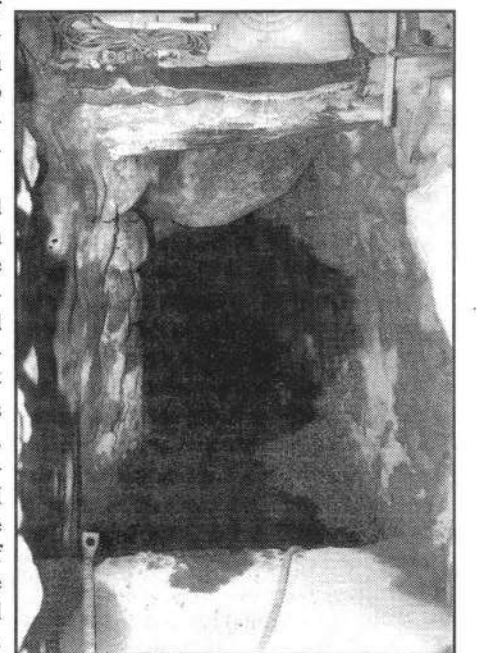
About the grave of Al-Shabazi, Mr. Al-Izi said "Al-Shabazi was buried in a grave that has an architecture, different from that of normal Muslim graves. The roof was built with mud bricks. It has a small window and is surrounded by a small wall. Now it has no clear-cut marks. However, it has never been exposed to any ravages. Besides, the government preserves all the sites that are part of our cultural heritage. We guard the Al-Shabazi grave because it's part of our history."

In the cemetery and near the grave of Al-Shabazi the Al-Saeed Institute for primary education was built and later the Jews temple was changed to a school.

## Al-Shabazi for Tourism:

If the Yemeni government pays this cultural site as well as other such sites in Taiz the due attention, it is certain that tourism industry will flourish. It is no less important than the Al-Kahera Fort and the Al-Mudafar mosque.

YT contacted Mr. Mohammed Al-Mojahid from the Tourism office in Taiz who said "The Chairman of the Jews community in America phoned me and promised that at least 20 thousand tourists will come annually to visit the site, if the site was properly maintained. Besides, they are willing to do the renovations themselves. Therefore, I feel that we should renovate this site not for the sake of tourist Jews but for all the tourists who will come from all over the world to our country.





# Press Scanner

We start with **AL-NAHAR newspaper (Independent, weekly 3rd June)**, which joined the press community recently. Furthermore, it is the first with a female Chief Editor. The same edition was re-issued on 6th June in a "second edition". AL-NAHAR reported that a "Yemeni delegation of women left for New York to represent Yemen in the '5 Years after Peking' Conference. Rashida Al-Hamdani, Chairwoman of the National Committee for Women who heads the delegation, told Al-Nahar, that members of the delegation were chosen from among the cadres of several government agencies. The delegation is entitled to vote and endorse any articles that don't contradict with the Islamic Sharia'ah, or with Yemeni laws and norms. The most important part of their mission is to present a report on what was achieved by Yemen during the last 5 years since the 1995 Peking Conference as well as on 12 aspects which Yemen had endorsed (The most prominent are education, health, law and poverty)." Ms. Al-Hamdani thanked the political leadership of Yemen for its trust in Yemeni women by sending a delegation consisting of only women. She expressed her confidence they shall be up to this task.

**AL-AYYAM (Independent, tri-weekly, 3rd June)** focused - like most other Yemeni newspapers - on the Faculty of Medicine crime which continues to attract the attention of the population. AL-AYYAM republished what was reported by AL-HAYAT of London about the Sudanese Minister of Agriculture's denial that the accused criminal was a relative of his, although he added that he knew his mother. The newspaper ran three other stories on the same issue.

AL-AYYAM ran a short story on the presidential visit to Germany and Saudi Arabia. The story said: "President Saleh is expected to leave tomorrow for Federal Germany to be followed by a visit to Saudi Arabia. The Financial Times of London said in an article titled 'Saudi Arabia and Yemen hope to settle the border dispute' by Ronnie Aaron, that the settlement of the 66-year old dispute might be looming." "The Financial Times quoted diplomats in Riyadh as saying that a comprehensive agreement to settle this dispute might be signed during President Saleh's next visit to Saudi Arabia. It will be the most important incident in the history of both countries since Yemen sided with Iraq during the Gulf War. The Times said that both sides concurred on their points of view: something that had never existed before.

AL-AYYAM (5th June) reported that: "After the appearance of the girl Nada Mohammed Saeed, and her attendance to the court in the third session of the trial of the Faculty of Medicine killer, AL-AYYAM received numerous phone calls by people demanding the truth and background of this subject. AL-AYYAM telephoned the house where her sister Aicha lives. When a relative of hers answered we told him that as AL-AYYAM opened its pages to enable the family to voice their opinion about Nada in the preceding days, the family was obliged to answer some questions, such as: where was Nada? How did she lose contact with the family and how did she reappear?" "AL-AYYAM repeated its calls many times but neither Aicha nor her sister gave us any answer. A relative said they weren't available to answer the questions of the general public".

AL-AYYAM reported also that the residents of Al-Abari village, Dhala' governorate, appealed to the Governor that a military rocket that fell on the village during the 1994 war, and didn't explode is frightening the population. A military team that visited the village said that the only solution is to detonate it, which might cause a lot of damage to their houses". "The residents appealed to the Ministry of Defense to bring a quick end to this imminent danger which threatens their lives and belongings".

**AL-EHYA'A AL-ARABI (Ba'ath party pro-Iraq faction, weekly 5th June)** was

unique in reporting the apology of Mr. Sabieh Mutlaq, the uncle of the Iraqi victim Zainab in Faculty of Medicine crime for his assault against the Sudanese Consul inside the court for which he was sent to prison.

## Why Others Involved Weren't Investigated?

**AL-HAQ (Independent, weekly 4th June)** covered the case of the accused Sudanese in the Faculty of Medicine crime. It recalled that "during interrogations the killer Mohammed Adam Omer told investigators that there were others who knew what he was doing, and that they were involved. He might have mentioned names. During the first session on Saturday 27th May he repeated the same thing. However, on Monday the 29th he changed his mind and denied that others were involved, saying that he did it all alone and was the only person responsible". "The contradiction in his statements makes us wonder whether there was some pressure on him? If that was the case, who pressurized the accused in order to make him change his statement?" "The only remaining question is: Why weren't those involved with the killer investigated, whether they are from inside the University or from beyond, especially as he had mentioned their names during interrogation?"

## The General Public Wonder about Nada's Reappearance

**AL-MITHAQ (People's General Congress, weekly 5th June)** reported that "several of the staff of the Faculty of Medicine asked Prime Minister and P.G.C. Secretary General Dr. Abdul Karim Al-Eryani to abandon the suspension of the faculty rector and his deputy and that they should be allowed to return to work". "In a statement signed by about 60 members of the faculty staff they indicated that the faculty reported to police the crime committed recently by the killer Mohammed Adam as soon as it took place and spared the faculty many disasters". "They added that this crime has humiliated them and that they painfully feel the reaction by society towards education and the learning process".

In another article AL-MITHAQ disclosed the names of six students who were mentioned by other newspapers as victims of the faculty of medicine series killer, while the truth is that they are all alive. One of these is Amira, who has graduated and works at the Dhala' health center, Hamdan. Another is Raja', who graduated and is working at the Sana'a Central Laboratory. A third is Shahnaz who had graduated and works in Abyan governorate and a fourth is Rabia'ah who moved to Aden University. Wafa is a fifth and continues to study at form 3 and the last is Nada who attended the court. AL-MITHAQ disclosed also that many of these are taking the newspapers that reported them as victims in this case to court.

## The Right Answers Demanded: A Killer: Negligence or Wrong Policies?

**AL-WAHDAMI (People's Unionist Organization, weekly 6th June)** devoted its editorial to the same subject, demanding that the government bear its responsibility and disclose the truth behind this crime or the general public will not rest.

AL-WAHDAMI, like some other newspapers, looked suspiciously at some developments of this trial. In a small article titled 'Nada' [the name of a victim who appeared alive at court] AL-WAHDAMI had a new look at, "the way the name 'Nada' was added to the list of victims, and her unexpected appearance at the court". It concluded, "These have raised suspicions that some parties want to distort many facts and push the general public into believing that the killings didn't happen to the other girls while their corpses are still at the morgue, a proof of the crime and a cursor towards those involved".

Under the title: **Iraqi Shi'ites**

**Deported and Detained, AL-WAHDAWI** said: "Sheikh Mohammed Al-Sharif, an Indian passport holder who is originally Iraqi, was deported to the U.A. Emirates after a short stay at Sana'a Airport. The act was taken in execution of oral instructions of a political police officer".

"A close source to Police authorities reported that Al-Sharif was deported after a 30-hour confinement for no reason except being a Shi'ite and lecturing to fellow Shi'ites in some governorates". "Another Iraqi, sheikh Ahmed Al-Nagafi was also detained because he was there to meet Al-Sharif. He is still detained". "It is recalled that these acts weren't endorsed by the pertinent high authorities, but are the result of personal decisions of some anti-Shi'ites".

**RA'Y (Sons of Yemen League, weekly 6th June)** said in a small article commenting on what it said are "instructions by high authorities to depose the Sana'a University Council leadership, members of the council and faculty rectors. These instructions came in the aftermath of the crimes confessed by the killer Mohammed Adam and are designed to decrease the anger of the students and the general public. This move was one of the most important acts demanded by the students' and other public demonstrations since these crimes were uncovered. However, opposition parties' members of the deposed organs expressed their fear that the [ruling] Peoples General Council might use these circumstances to get rid of democracy within the university and reestablish the tradition of appointments to these leading positions".

## Who Killed the Victims?

**AL-THAWRI (Yemeni Socialist Party, weekly 8th June)** in a first page article stated that, "observers of the ongoing trial of Mohammed Adam Ishaq for the kidnapping, rape and killing of 16 Faculty of Medicine students and other women at the faculty's morgue, considered that the case is heading towards a kind of liquidation. The reason hinted at is that there are some parties and lobbies that have concluded that it is of no use to continue with the trial and only limit it to the accused Sudanese. Popular pressure for the disclosure of those involved has intensified. Recent developments in the trial have shown that there are conflicting parties warring over how the trial is to be concluded. The report prepared by the forensic doctor and presented to the court has shown many contradictions in the confessions made by the accused.

## Ebb University Students Support Sana'a's

**AL-SAHWA (Islah Party, weekly 8th June)** reported that: "Female students at Ebb University performed a sit-down opposite their university administration in support of their sisters at Sana'a University. They presented a letter to Dr. Nasser Al-Aulaqi, Chairman of their university, demanding prompt disclosure of all those involved in the Faculty of Medicine crime and their trial, so that they get their lawful punishment.

The students called for reviewing security and education policies in all universities and for the uprooting of open and hidden corruption. The letter praised all efforts made by political parties, syndicates, unions and students sectors in denouncing what happened at the Faculty of Medicine.

## Premeditated Murder

Parts of the public owned official media continue to publish unseemly photos of [female] dancers performing songs or late-night programs as a kind of advertisement for some hotels and tourist destinations. The TV channel ran an inferior dance by semi-naked women, a dance that isn't appropriate for a Muslim country or for the officials running our TV and information services. Oh brothers! Most fires are the result of small sparks. Do you want to open widely the door for crimes that shall kill both our present and our future?"

# European film festival- 2000

The Fourth Film Festival was organized from 4th to 13th June, 2000. Eight European diplomatic missions and cultural centers representing Germany, Poland, Turkey, Czech Republic, Netherlands, France, Italy and Britain, in cooperation with and under the auspices of the Yemeni Ministry of Culture and Tourism have already taken all the necessary preparatory steps for this great event of the Yemeni Capital cultural life. The European Film Festival has already become a tradition in Yemen. Its first edition was held in June, 1997, the second one in May, 1998, the third one in June, 1999 at the Yemeni Cultural Center, with participation of several European countries. Great interest showed by the Yemeni public opinion as well as the enthusiastic support and assistance provided by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism in organizing the festival brought the former participants to the conclusion that it served well the development of the Yemeni-European cultural relations and that it should be continued in the next years.

The Festival gives details of dates, times, and film titles together with the names of the producers and directors.



On 4 June, 2000.

**A film from Germany entitled, "Run Lola Run"**

The film deals with the issue of life, love and death. Lola and Manni are in their early 20s and lovers. It seems that Manni is involved in crooked dealing for a black-marketeer in cars. but everything goes wrong and Manni leaves the bag with 100,000 Marks lying in the underground. His boss wants to collect the money in twenty minutes. Then he phones Lola about it and Lola runs out into the street. She runs for her life, love and for Manni's life.



On 5 June, 2000

**A film from Poland entitled, "With Fire and Sword"**

The seventeenth century polish-Ukrainian borderland is torn by a Cossack uprising. A young Polish Colonel Skrzetuski on his way back from Russia meets beautiful Helena which he falls in love with her. Unfortunately, as a result of her Aunt's plot, Helena had been promised to a Ukrainian soldier in return for her resignation from the right to a family property. When Skrzetuski finds out about the plot, the Aunt agrees to give Helena to him. When Bohun the soldier learns about it, he runs mad and burns the property down killing the Aunt's sons. Finally, Skrzetuski meets Helena and they announce their engagement and the colonel gets Bohun imprisoned. However, he lets Bohun free at last.



6 June, 2000

**A film from Turkey entitled, "Roots of Oleander" - My Childhood.**

Muzo the son of a poor family lives in Adana with his big brother Sefa. Muzo is a sensitive imaginative boy. A couple moves into the house opposite of Muzo's. The man is old and rich and the woman is young. The old man always sends him to buy drinks giving him tips generously. The young woman leaves home because the man keeps beating her. Ten years later, muzo meets the daughter of their new neighbor Cumali. They work together in the same cotton field and the father desires to marry his daughter to muzo but he can not marry her before he completes his education. Thus the father marries her to another man.



7 June, 2000

**A film from Czech entitled, "kolya"**

This Oscar winning film describes the everyday troubles of a peculiar old bachelor Louka who accepts a faked marriage with Russian woman Nadezda. After her emigration to the West, he unexpectedly becomes father of five years old Russian boy named kolya. After the political changes in Czechoslovakia, Kolya returns to his mother leaving the two couple to say good-bye to each other.



8 June, 2000

**A film from Holland entitled, "Abel The flying liftboy"**

Abel, 11 years old, isn't getting on well in his school so the mother takes him away from the school and he gets a job as a lift boy in a department store. Abel likes the job very much. When a policeman comes to take him back to school, he pushes the green button and the lift shoots up like a rocket. that's how the adventure of Abel and the Flying Lift starts. The journey leads all those in the lift to New York and to the Latin America.



10 June, 2000

**A film from France entitled, "Le Bossu" - (The hunchback)**

It will take 16 years for Lagardere to have revenge on treacherous Gonzague who murdered his friend, the Duke of Nevers. Sixteen years to make morals triumph, to save his honor and to find love.



12 June, 2000

**A film from Italy entitled, "notes of Love"**

Angela is a woman of thirty, who in search of her love, challenges her phobias. She convinces herself that she found the man of her dreams. The only problem is that Marco, a teacher about forty, separated from his wife a father to a daughter of fifteen. On the other hand, he is in love with one of his young students, who in turn loves the wrong person just like Angela. Despite all the difficulties, destiny brings Angela closer to the man of her dreams.



13 June, 2000

**A film from Britain entitled, "lock, Stock and Two Smoking Barrels"**

The plot revolves around five likeable, rough diamond characters. They take part in a serious card game and believe that everything is under control. They don't realize that the table is rigged and consequently they find themselves owing twice the amount originally played for. A group of upper class hippies have cultivated a potent strain of cannabis which is turning into a profitable business venture. when the hippies' stash of money is stolen by a violent gang, chaos ensues as it transpires that the dope growers are working for another gang.

# Vacancy Announcement

## Yemeni -German Technical Cooperation Promotion of Self-help in the Rural Areas IDAS II Project

The GTZ announces vacancy for the following post: Local GTZ Advisor for Promotion of Self-Help in IDAS II Project for the Taiz/Ibb region.

### Main Duties/Responsibilities:

Support/Advice project PIUs (Project Implementation Unit) in the implementation of IDAS II concept of self help and participation. Assist PIUs in formation and organizing of self-help groups, building their capacities, and providing link to service providers. Planning and participation in training of IDAS II staff and members of target groups. Monitoring and evaluation of effective impact of self-help activities at village level.

### Qualifications / requirements:

MSc in Agriculture, Agricultural Economy, Agricultural Extension, Socio-economics, Rural Sociology or in any of the other Agricultural Sciences. 10 years Professional Experience, with 5 in above fields. Good command of English and Arabic.

### Place of Duty:

The main stations are Taiz and Ibb but travelling in other areas may be required.

Candidates who qualify for the above are kindly requested to send their CVs to:

**The Deputy Director  
GTZ Office Sana'a  
C/O IDAS II project - Application  
P.O. Box 692**



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# Sam Yemen International School Celebrates Second Graduation of Grade 12



Student Tasneem A. Al-Ameri singing the school song

Under the Patronage of His Excellency the Minister of Education Prof. Dr. Yehya Shohabi, His Excellency the Minister of Health Dr. Abdullah Abdul Wali Nasheer and His Excellency the Minister of Culture and Tourism Mr. Abdul Malik Mansoor, **Sam Yemen International School**, headed by **Sheikh Faisel A. Al-Ameri**, the Head of the Board of Governors and Principal Mrs. Souad Goeish celebrated its second Graduation ceremony for grade 12 students of 1999/ 2000 scholastic year and the 10th year of Yemen Unification on 07/06/2000 at 10.00 A.m.

The function started with recitation of Holy Quraan.

On behalf of the School Board of Governors and staff Mr. Waddah Al-Alem delivered the Welcome Address. Then the students presented a play called "The Barrel of Division" which depicted the division and unification of Yemen.

The play was enacted very beautifully by the school students who portrayed the sentiments and patriotism of the Yemeni people.

The Horses show during the play was breath taking.

It was followed by a short comedy play called "Juice Seller" which was also very beautifully acted by the students.

There was a brief speech from the students Sabri Al - Ezzi and Ahmed Noaman on behalf of the graduating class. The excellent students Dalia Al - Eryani, Salwa Al- Iryani, Ahmad Noaman and Teketaye Abeijaye of the graduating class were honored. They received certificates from the Honorable Minister of Education His Excellency Prof. Dr. Yehya Shoabi.

His Excellency the Minister for Culture and Tourism Mr. Abdul Malik Mansoor spoke about

the Role of Women in Society, Education and the Uses of Internet which was very encouraging.

**Baskin Robins** sponsored two prizes for the best academic achievers. The two lucky winners received free ice cream for a period of one year from **Baskin Robins**. The lucky winners were **Karim Saeed Noaman** and **Defaf**. Baskin Robin's also served free ice cream for all the people who attended the function.

Cakes and refreshments were served from the Taj Sheeba Hotel.

The **Sam orchestra** played excellent music for the people.

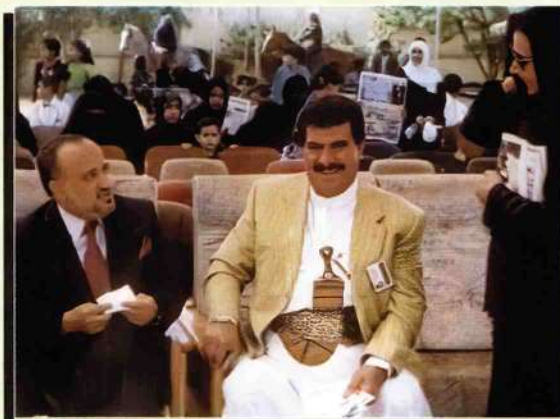
The function ended with the student Tasneem Faisel A. Al - Ameri singing the school song.

Even as the function finished the sweet memories of the day lingered with me.

## Event in Photos



Visiting Dignitaries: (From Left) H.E Mr. Abdul Malik Mansoor, Minister of Culture and Tourism, H.E Prof Dr. Yahya Shoabi, Minister of Education, H.E Dr. Abdullah Abdul Wali Nasheer, Minister of Health



The Head of the Board of Governors Sheikh Faisel A. Al-Ameri talking with H.E. Mr. Abdul Malik Mansoor, Minister of Culture and Tourism



The Doctorates of Sam Yemen International School



The horses show in the play "Barrel of Division"



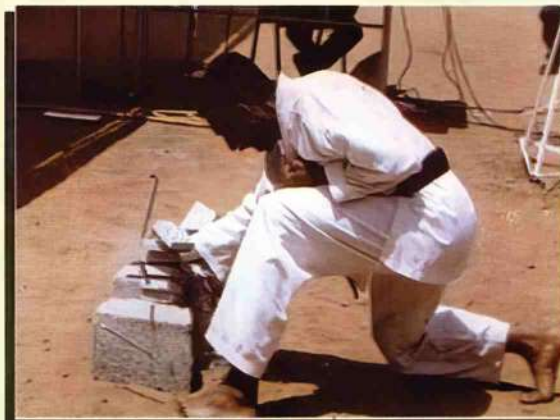
Coach Mohammed leading the horse show



H.E Dr. Yehya Shoabi presenting certificates to the Best Achievers of the Graduating Students



The school Karate Club presenting a karate show



Captain Naji, the karate coach in action



Student Ahmad Noaman speaking on behalf of the graduating students



H.E Mr. Abdul Malik Mansoor giving a speech



H.E Dr. Abdullah Abdul Wali Nasheer congratulating the Head of the Board of governors Sheikh Faisel A. Al-Ameri



The Excellencies presenting the Baskin Robin sponsored prize



# Improve Your English



Dr. Ramakanta Sahu  
Associate Professor  
College of Education, Mahweet

## What to say.....

You are standing in a queue. You see somebody breaking into it. As you have been waiting for a long time, you feel annoyed. You are no longer able to control your anger and extremely disapprove of his thoughtless, irresponsible conduct.

- "Sir, we have been standing here for a long time. Would you mind putting yourself at the end of the queue?"
- "Hey there! Who is breaking the queue there? Can't you see we are here before you?"
- "You there! Are we fools to be standing here for such a long time?"
- "Hello! Please have sense. Behave yourself"
- "Looks like a gentleman. Has no manners. Will you be so kind as to take yourself to the end of the queue?"
- "Don't you have consideration for others?"
- "Wonder how people lose all sense of civility and civilized conduct to behave like a beast!"
- "Hey! Who the hell is breaking into the queue there?"
- "You! Come in the queue. Behave."
- "Can't you come in the queue? Time is valuable for all of us, not only for you."
- "There seems to be a blind man breaking into the queue."
- "Sir, here is the queue. Can't you see?"
- "Hello, Dear! Be sensible. Look round and place yourself at the end."

## How to say it correctly..

Try and correct errors, if any, in the following sentences.

- 1- He is a noted criminal.
- 2- He worked for one and half hours.
- 3- Napoleon was greater than any politician of his time.
- 4- As a sleeping partner he has invested a little amount of money.
- 5- He is our mutual friend.

## Answers to last week's questions:

- 1- Mr. Sadiq is **the** ablest man of the town.
- 2- There are not **many** books in the library.
- 3- Health is preferable **to** wealth.
- 4- Aden is a place **worth-seeing**.
- 5- **Fewer** books are needed for me.

## How to express it in one word:

- 1- Short form of a word or an expression.
- 2- The simplest facts of a subject to be learnt first.
- 3- Give up, renounce a right, an office, one's authority.
- 4- Part of the body that includes the stomach and bowels.
- 5- Take or lead a person away unlawfully.

## Solutions to last week's questions:

- 1- That which cannot be heard: **inaudible**
  - 2- That which cannot be conquered: **unconquerable**
  - 3- List of books and writings of one author or about one subject: **bibliography**
  - 4- Of a system of government having two chambers in legislature: **bicameral**
  - 5- Frame with beads or balls sliding in wires, for teaching numbers to children, or for calculating: **abacus**
- Affixes:**  
**hyper-** (in the sense of too much): hyperactive, hypersensitive, hypercritical  
**infra-** (in the sense of below): infrared  
**inter-** (in the sense of between, among): interact, interchange, inter dependent, interrelated.  
**mega-** (in the sense of a huge or enlarged version) mega-serial, mega-phone.

Try to find words that have the following prefixes:  
**meta- micro- contra- para- supra-**

## Quotable Quote.

"You don't get harmony when everybody sings the same note."

# The Love Song Of Mr. Jubeiry (Part I)

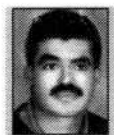


Dr. Anil K. Sharma  
Associate Professor of English  
Faculty of Education  
Arhab

The rocky land of poet's murder.  
 Who would untie the lover's knot?  
 Truth is all that you make  
 And beauty is all that I see  
 It never was so.  
 The two-into one that god was born,  
 Then a song made of sweetest everything.  
 Nowhere so, no two so known.  
 The world may know.  
 Lovers had longer life,  
 Always longer than time.  
 Now the sweetest land of Arabia.  
 Its water flows to meet  
 The two washes Indian sea shores.  
 Held in mine these silver hands,

And finger tips,  
 Black diamond on finger rings.  
 What are these disturbing sharp eyes!  
 Kindly love, the kind you are.  
 Radiant heart, our bliss of union  
 Mohammed did all-created his image in her,  
 And divorced parted be.  
 A thunderbolt pierced me deep,  
 The glow of love forever dim.  
 The mighty ruh will do,  
 Let us go then you and I-  
 To the eternal wheel and suffer to die.  
 The best is therefore not to be born  
 And suffer pangs of separation.  
 But you said we would be lovers until the doom.  
 Your flower bouquet will confirm.  
 Then Satan said-"we love and marry,  
 And others marry and love.  
 Mother Marriam love divine,  
 Anan Kanan Proserpine."

# Some Ways to Develop Fluency in Writing part 2



Mohammed Naif  
Lecturer of English,  
Sana'a University

I would like, now, to give a brief description of two techniques that I have been using in my writing classes, specifically to develop 'fluency' in writing.

## 1- Journal Writing

After explaining the rationale for this assignment, I ask them to write a daily journal at home no matter whether it is a school day or a holiday and come to class during school days prepared to share their journals with their classmates. The topics of these journals are determined by the students themselves, not me. For example, if a student had a bad day at work or at school, he may go home and reflect on what led to such a bad day. Reflection may reveal things one has never thought about before. Another example: sometimes students have some arguments during the course of the day with other people. These arguments may take place between students and their close friends or relatives. Therefore, some students might choose to write about such arguments and release their anger on paper rather than bottling it up and holding a grudge against a close friend or a relative. In class, I call on some students to read their journals and the other students and I take notes of wrong word choice or grammar, etc. Then we discuss these notes together after each student finishes reading his/her journal. At the end of the term I ask students to submit all their journals and give them 10 out of 10 or 20 out of 20 for doing all of their journals. I read them and write some feedback on them regarding the choice of topics and ideas, but I do not mark them because the purpose of these journals is to encourage students to develop the habit of writing extensively. Some students do not like this assignment in the beginning, but once I explain the rationale for it and they see the amount of writing they have done by the end of the term, they really appreciate it. Moreover, some students continue writing journals even after

the writing course is over. I have also noticed that the quantity of the students writing consistently increases from a few lines in the first journal to a page or two by the end of the course which proves that it is an effective way to achieve 'fluency' in writing. Another thing that I notice in the students' journals is that the quality of their writing steadily improves. In other words, the number of mistakes decreases, which means that the more writing students produce, the more familiar they become with the form, cohesion, coherence, unity, and mechanics.

## 2- Free writing

Free writing is a way first to get and then to develop ideas. When students write "freely"- they write without stopping-on a topic for a specific amount of time. They just write down sentences as they think of them without worrying about whether their sentences are correct or not. They also do not have to punctuate sentences or capitalize words. They can even write incomplete sentences or phrases. The main goal of free writing is to keep the student writers' pencils moving across the paper. I do this kind of exercise once or twice a week in class, but I always encourage my writing students to use it every time they have to do a writing assignment, in or outside, the classroom. It is obvious from the description above that this is a technique to generate ideas before starting writing the actual assignment. I usually set a time limit of about 10 minutes and then write with the students on a given topic or each of us chooses his/her own topic to write about for ten minutes. Once we finish, we read a few of our freewritings and comment on some of the topics. Students are sometimes amazed at how much writing they can produce in a matter of ten minutes. They also feel relieved that they do not have to worry about grammar, punctuation, organization, etc. Nevertheless, I have always noticed that their freewritings exhibit very few mistakes in grammar, punctuation, organization, etc. Therefore, based on my experience in teaching writing, I would highly recommend this technique, which can be used not only to gather ideas, but also to produce a large

amount of writing in a very short time for a variety of purposes besides the most important one which is to develop 'fluency' in writing. However, I would like to remind the readers as well as TESOL professionals that the desired 'fluency' in writing cannot be accomplished unless teachers of English are trained and believe in the writing process approach. It is illogical to expect a teacher of English who was trained to write through the product approach to teach his/her students to use the process approach techniques. It is pretty clear to TESOL professionals that the product approach does not pay attention to the stages a piece of writing goes through before it reaches its final stage; it only pays attention to the finished product regardless of what process is used in achieving the end-result. Obviously, this is not what goes into achieving that end-result in real life as I mentioned above. Therefore, I strongly believe that we should first train our student-teachers of English at the university level how to write through the writing process before we ask them to get their students to use this writing approach. In other words, it is not fair to expect some teachers who do not know what the writing process is all about to train their students to use it. Teachers have to be familiar with the approach that leads to 'fluency' in writing first before they can get their students to achieve 'fluency' in writing through the writing process.

To conclude, based on my experience as a learner and a teacher of writing, I have come to believe that the process approach in writing as well as journal writing and free writing are very effective techniques to develop writing skills in general and achieve 'fluency' in writing, in particular. Nevertheless, this development cannot be achieved unless teachers of English are familiar with the process approach. To put it differently, we should provide proper education and training to teacher-trainees of English in writing first in order to enable them to help their students become successful writers and show great enthusiasm when they are asked to write.

# The Future of Yemen's Higher Education and Skills Training The Value in the NGO Higher Education Conference

Abdullah A. Fadil  
Lecturer of Management &  
Labour Relation in Canada  
Consultant in International  
Development

The organizers of the NGO Higher Education Conference have set out for themselves and the conference a few modest yet ambitious goals and objectives:

- Improve the Higher Education System in Yemen, and formulate admission policies, according to labor market needs and the country's human development strategy.
- Upgrade curricula and teaching methods of Sciences and technology.
- Increase women's enrollment and participation in Higher Education.
- Enhance the meaning of the Technical and Vocational Training.
- Introduce financial alternatives to support Higher Education programs such as private Distance Education and Open Flexible education.
- Adopt and spread the concepts of Human Rights and Democracy through Higher Education programs.

These are lofty ideas, yet the fact that serious discussions are taking place points to the resoluteness of Yemenis to move forward in bettering their society. The first four of these objectives could be achieved in short to mid term time frames. The last two are in the long term range. Nonetheless, if these goals are to come to fruition, priorities will have to be decided. However, the commitment and the participation of leaders from all walks of life will be the key ingredient to any success. These leaders have to be on board and must be made to realize the importance of heavy investment in education and in expanded enrollment of studies of both genders and the link of these factors to the future economic growth and prosperity of Yemen.

Strengthening Higher Education:  
University education in Yemen should

remain wedded to what universities were intended to be, that is a place where long term views of development, research and soul searching take place. If universities are made to respond to the vagaries of the markets, then would we ever have graduates of arts, poetry, literature, anthropology and so forth? The self-evident question is not because there are no apparent demands from the market for these fields. Yet these areas of study are fundamental to the fabric of the Yemeni society and to its ability to know and learn from its history so as to shape it and protect it for future generations. Opening new universities and consequently spreading thin resources even more thinly may not be a desirable goal. Strengthening these already existing seven public universities and providing the needed infrastructure for the private ones while allowing for different universities to specialize in different areas may be a viable solution. I would not go so far as to put a moratorium on opening new universities, but quality rather than quantity should be the guiding principle. Some fields in university studies can also be made to respond to labor market demand but on a more long-term basis. The emphasized role of universities ought to remain twofold. In the short-run, universities should provide the necessary intellectual and analytical rigor required for a meaningful contribution to society. In the long-run, research should be the focal point of university's existence. However, vocational, technical, as well colleges should be made to respond to the immediate needs and demands of the labor market. In this regard the involvement of the private sector is a key ingredient. The establishment of nation-wide public Technical Community Colleges would be one such response. Hence, a parallel University/College system which allows students to choose depending on their preferences and abilities seems to be in order. Private colleges should only fill any gap left by the publicly funded ones. With the eco-

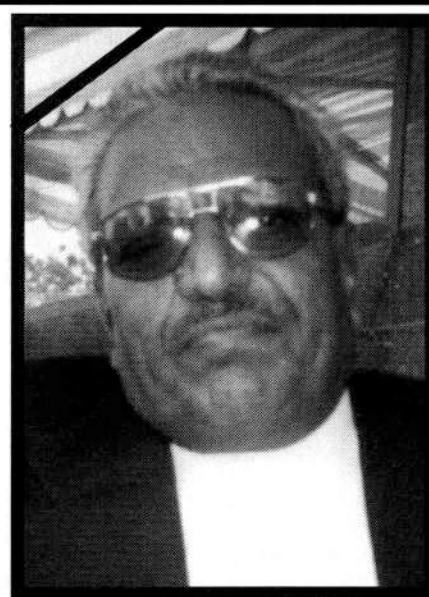
nomie means of most Yemenis, accessibility to higher education will prove to be a deciding factor for many. Moreover, more and more women have also to be incorporated in the technical and vocational areas. To date, most Yemeni women graduates, regardless of area of study, hope to become at best executive secretaries. Why should the literacy rate of Yemeni women (illiteracy of women hovering around 70-80%) increase if they are ever doomed to being secretaries? The talents of Yemeni women can be better utilized by appreciating their expertise and capability of bearing responsibilities according to their education, skills, knowledge, ability, and dedication and not by the sole criterion of gender.

## Benefits for Democracy and Human Rights:

Most rich countries are democratic and most democracies are rich. This cliché becomes even more true if we say that, most skilled nations are not only rich but also democratic. As people develop better skills, their earning potential increases. With higher incomes people will demand better education, health, and transparency of governmental institutions, namely more democratic institutions and society. Good examples of where this has taken place are the cases of South Korea and Indonesia. Of course, this pattern was long established in all of the now industrialized countries.

## Bright Future Ahead:

Before Singapore became a small rich and highly skilled island, it was simply an underdeveloped, 'backward', and agrarian society. Within thirty years Singapore has become an economy and a nation to be reckoned with because leaders of that country have realized the importance of investing in education and technical skills training. The example of countries that fit this profile is numerous, including most of the so-called Asian Tiger countries. Yemen has always been a country that relied on its human rather natural resources. Investing in higher education and skills training will be the ticket to Yemen's future economic growth and social and political stability. It may not be far fetched to imagine that foreign investment will come to seek skilled, strategically located, and equally important, cheap source of labor where a major part of the region's products and eventually services can be produced...i.e. a hub of Arabian peninsula where Yemen becomes within the next 20 years a Low Skilled Equilibrium country, where products of lower quality and lower cost are produced. This within itself will be a giant step forward and a bit ambitious, but nonetheless achievable.



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## May his Soul Rest in Peace

On Saturday 3.6.2000 a ceremony was held in commemoration of the first anniversary of the late Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf. He was an unforgettable personality. Founding the Yemen Times, he was a sponsor of human rights and freedom of the press. He was the first professional journalist in Yemen.

I'll never forget the time he came to Aden when he was the chairman of the Freedoms Committee at the Consultative Council. He used to make visits to prisons in the Republic to see prisoners' conditions and to study prisoners' cases. He phoned me one day to go together to Al-Mansoorah prison. On the following day we went together to Al-Mansoorah prison and there he examined cases of many prisoners and then paid "Orsh" an amount of money one has to pay in case he seriously injured someone. He was able to release tens of poor prisoners who were unable to pay. It is really hard to express my feeling when I saw those poor prisoners expressing their gratitude towards Dr. Al-Saqqaf. Releasing prisoners and studying prison conditions was only one example of the accomplishments of Dr. Al-Saqqaf when he joined the Consultative Council. His campaign against violating human rights was strengthened by his strong articles that distinguished Yemen Times from other newspapers. He used to stress the idea that democracy and respecting human rights go hand in hand. His strong relations with many Arab, regional and international organizations supporting democracy and human rights had an impact on making his efforts a success. He was also instrumental in making Sana'a host more than one regional and international conference.

The interview made with him by Al-Jazeera channel a few years ago made everybody proud of him. Many countries at the time had no idea about Yemen and if they had, it was a distorted picture. However, he came to give a clear image of Yemen and the democratic course it had adopted.

He was very instrumental in making many countries start supporting Yemen and appreciating its democratic transition. His newspaper Yemen Times used to be his weapon against corruption and corrupt officials. It was also the bridge linking Yemen to the world.

Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf was a person who used to find himself when he was with people feeling what they feel and trying to relieve them of their suffering. But he is now no more. He left us for good.

However, as he was a great politician and journalist he was also a great father. His sons proved to be as great as he was. Mr. Walid, chief editor of Yemen Times, shows that Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf has not died in vain and that his newspaper continues with its mission with the same pace is a strong proof of that. Therefore, Yemen Times, the soul of Dr. Al-Saqqaf, has to follow the same policy planned out by him so as to give him his due right.

Mohammed Abdulkader Al-Atar

Correspondent of French Press Agency,

## The Man We Lost

It is already one year since we lost the late Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Saqqaf. It is time for the forces of modernization to imagine what could have been achieved if Dr. Saqqaf was with us during this very difficult year. Only through such imagination we can comprehend the extent of our loss, and our homeland's loss of Dr. Saqqaf. Dr. Saqqaf was the vanguard of modernization forces which refuse to surrender or bow. He had a belief that he is entitled to a role in society and he always looked up to the role he thought Yemen should play. Dr. Saqqaf was a stern fighter who did not know despair. He had a strong will and a brave pen. He was always on the move and had a rare set of qualifications. He wasn't interested in wealth just for wealth's sake as he was accused by some. Wealth in his belief is only a means towards great aims and achievements. He started private ventures ranging from chickens to rabbits. Each time he discovered that these ventures might yield money, but they didn't satisfy the aspiration of having a role in serving society. In Yemen Times Dr. Saqqaf found what he was after. He endeavored to make the best he could deliver. He spared no effort to innovate Yemen Times through tireless efforts into the most internationally recognized Yemeni newspaper. Dr. Saqqaf's ambitions weren't limited to that. He fought on numerous

fronts in order to establish a [development] society for the country. He was mercilessly fought by the ignorant and hypocrites who envied him. His efforts on this aspect continue as a sweet smell among his community.

Dr Saqqaf fought for democracy, free elections, human rights and the establishment of modern society institutions. All of this was in addition to his duties as a lecturer at the Faculty of Commerce and Economics. Dr. Abdul Aziz endeavored to enforce his international contacts which he tried to use for the purpose of modernizing his homeland. Wherever Dr. Saqqaf worked his unique qualifications and characteristics prevailed and inflamed the rest: especially the anti-modernization tracts and forces in our society. This is a common phenomenon in non-developed societies. They kept following his unintended missteps while being all the time blind towards his achievements. Similar to all human beings who endeavor and try he had his missteps. Only when he died did they recognize what a man they and the homeland and forces of modernization in Yemen lost. May God bless Dr. Saqqaf.

Dr. Mohammed A. Almutawakkel,  
Sana'a University

## Last Word's of Abdullah Sa'ad, for Dr. Saqqaf

The great Yemeni journalist and writer, Abdullah Saad was among the closest friends of Dr. Saqqaf. A few days after Dr. Saqqaf's death, Abdullah Saad sat down to write an obituary letter for him. However, his destiny was that he would die too a few days later. As an appreciation for him, we here publish the incomplete letter of Abdullah Saad, which he planned to complete afterwards, but simply didn't come back alive, may his soul rest in peace.

"In early 1998, while I was at his office at the Yemen Times newspaper I asked my friend Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Saqqaf in a friendly way about who might succeed him. He replied in a confident manner that he had sons and daughters each of whom he considered as competent as Abdul Aziz by a thousand times. He added that he had built an establishment strong enough to carry on what he had begun. He told me about his children in Turkey, Italy and India.

I remembered this as I came to the Yemen Times to condole with his son Mr. Walid. I watched his face as he was receiving condolences upon the loss of a great human rights advocate and the founder of NGOs in Yemen, Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Saqqaf, may his soul rest in peace.

I knew the late Dr. Al-Saqqaf in the beginning of the 1990s. Our friendship became stronger and deeper after the civil war of 1994. Since then, we used to meet together at least once a month. We participated in many seminars, meetings, fora, all were organized to back up the work of NGOs and to defend human rights and press freedom.

All those who knew him believe that he was a school demonstrating the best models of virtues and love for his country. He was full of energy that he was able to work for more than 17 hours a day which is very rare for ordinary people, it is rather a characteristic of great men.

During the civil war of 1994 and after that we discussed the idea of founding a party comprising no more than 100 members. "80 are enough," said Dr. Al-Saqqaf.

We discussed principles and conditions for establishing that party, with emphasis on surpassing past conflicts, non-commitment to any other ideology, working with available poten-

tials without overlooking the future...etc. Unfortunately, the party project was not fulfilled. Whenever I met with Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Saqqaf, we talked again and again about that idea. He used to tell me that any person who worked sincerely and was not influenced by the parties, was as if belonging to our party. He mentioned some names. Today, after his death, people as well as parties believe that he was a multi-dimensional man who worked hard and sincerely for his people and country.

During a short period, Dr. Al-Saqqaf was able to prove himself a leading member of the intelligentsia in Yemen. He was as busy as a bee in his work in the NGOs, as a journalist and as the head of Rights and Freedoms Committee that was the most active committee at the Consultative Council. Dr. Abdul Aziz is the only Yemeni who visited most of the prisons in Yemen, got acquainted with prisoners conditions and helped free hundreds of them. He was able to do what parties could not do in this regard.

He presented the best example of opposition through his activities and through the Yemen Times. Although he had good relationships with officials, top of whom is the President, he did not hesitate in criticizing any negative issue. On the other hand he did not hesitate to praise great acts."

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SILVER LINING

By: Mohammed Hatem Al-Qadhi,  
Managing Editor, Yemen Times

## Yemeni Women and the College of Medicine Aftermath

Yemen is a conservative country in which women are trying very hard to locate themselves in society. Before the revolution women were among the most suppressed and marginalized groups in society. And in post-revolution Yemen, they have not gained a lot for most of them are still illiterate and suffer due to social and health problems. However, they were encouraged in some areas to join school and university as they can help lead the drive of development in society. In post unification Yemen, they were, though it is not enough, given a room to show their merits and voice their interests. The Empirical Research and Women Study Center (ERWSC) meant a lot for Yemeni women as it gave them scope to discuss their problems. In other words, the center was a good institution that was doing fine for the interests of Yemeni women. However, the jerks mobilized to demolish it and nip it in the bud and they succeeded. Why? Because the key Yemeni women did not group together to defend their rights. Their fault is that they personalize their differences and this results in the loss of their rights which, of course, affects the question of Yemeni women at large.

Of course, this is one aspect of the backsliding of the Yemeni women's movement in post-unification Yemen. The other one which is of greater impact is the murder crime of the college of medicine. I believe the crime incorporates a setback for educated Yemeni women. How? Let me tell you. As I said earlier Yemeni society is very conservative. It has begun slowly to accept values which they considered, and, of course, some still behold this belief, odd and alien to the society's social fabric. Among such values is the education of women. This applies more to the tribal part of the society. Hussn's father of Hamdan's tribe has rebelled against the norms of the tribe and allowed his daughter to go to university. And Hussn was to be the first female doctor in Hamdan. Her father paid the price of his decision twice. First, he was laughed at by the tribesmen as he broke the social barriers and sent his daughter to university. However, he could tolerate that.

When Hussn disappeared, the tribesmen made fun of him and told him that education had perverted his daughter as they thought she eloped with somebody. That was very painful for Hussn's father and because of that sorrow he passed away. Now, Hussn is proved to have been raped and killed inside the lofty institution. This incident forms a staggering experience not only for the tribesmen but for the society as well. It is a nightmarish experience that shocked the Yemeni consciousness very strongly. Now people even the educated reconsider the education of women. Who could now convince the tribesmen of Hamdan to send their daughters to university?

The conservative social structure and tradition which fences the Yemeni mind with a lot of taboos is also responsible for this crime. The tribesman of Hamdan felt ashamed to report the missing of his daughter. If the Iraqi lady had not worked hard to get Adam arrested, he would have killed a lot more Yemeni women. Therefore, we have paid the price of our conservativeness and it is time we considered some outdated aspects of our social structure. Finally, the college of medicine crime and its aftermath impact on education of women is a real setback for Yemeni women. It really needs our full concern and attention. Otherwise, it would drive Yemeni women back into history and demolish the achievements which they have made. All key women and educated people in general should join hands to study the problem and try to get a way out, will they?

## Unforgettable Personality, Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

Living in the hearts of patriotic people, Abdul Aziz worked for a better tomorrow for his society, enhancing the values of democracy and human rights in Yemen. He was a pioneer in this field. He devoted his life to supporting democracy and issues of human rights. Throughout his lifetime, he did his best to develop the awareness of people so that the supreme values of democracy and human rights might take root.

He is the martyr of Yemen's press and democracy. He was a man ahead of his time. Founding Yemen Times, he launched a daring war against corruption and the corrupt who exploit potentials of the country for their own interest. Disclosing human rights violations, he stood trial many times. However, he used to possess an unwavering determination and nothing daunted him.

However, without any prior notice, he left us for good. But his ideas and values are still alive in the hearts and conscience of the people. It is he who created a motive and determination in the intellectuals of our society to struggle and fight for democracy, for freedom of expression, for social equity, "for comforting the afflicted and afflict the comfort". Therefore, he will never die as long as these people live. He was loved and admired by all. Even the corrupt who hated him, admired him. All the people whom he stood by and supported in hard times will never forget him. He was a generation by himself. He was a very courageous kind of person, full of enthusiasm and ambitions. It is impossible to find one like him or to replace him. A year has passed since he left us. However, we still and will remember him. His newspaper, Yemen Times, is a great homage to him. We all have confidence in his son Mr. Walid to follow the steps of his father and continue to sponsor human rights and democracy no matter what obstacles he may face. We are sure that the newspaper will have the same objectives of the late Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Saqqaf, to raise the awareness of people to democracy and human rights. Yemen Times is and will be the ambassador of Yemen to the outside world and the voice of the voiceless so as to achieve democracy and social equity. It will also be the bridge between Yemen and other countries. We all do support and pin high hopes on it.

Mohamed Noman

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## Picturesque Display by International Women's Association

Under the auspices of the International Women's Association, the second International Women's Art Exhibition was held on Thursday. A number of female artists from different countries participated in the exhibition with a brilliant display of their paintings. Yemen Times attended the exhibition and held the following interviews:

**Amna Al-Nassiri**, teacher at the Philosophy Department, Sana'a University, critic and painter, said "Recently, I have started using the graphic technique, that is, painting through colors. These pictures constitute a special stage in my artistic career, that of using colors. The theme of my paintings has



time in several markets in Bab Al-Yemen, for example. I think one of the things that makes Yemen very special is that the tradition is still alive here. I went to visit Dubai and Oman, but these places are very modern where you can't find the traditions any more. I think it is wonderful that these things are still alive in Yemen. The Yemeni female painters are a very energetic and talented group of people and it is wonderful that they have the freedom to express themselves. I think the biggest obstacle for them is the lack of opportunity to exhibit their work, because it seems obvious that they are free to practice it and sell it, but I wish that there were more opportunities in Yemen for local work to be exhibited."

Born in India, Fatema is married to a Yemeni. She has been in Yemen since 1972. She had no training in painting which has been her hobby since her childhood. Her famous painting is about the three symbols of Islam; Ka'abah. She said "I like to show more life and action in paintings. I always show a person doing something. I love Yemen, especially its tradition. There is some good potential in the Yemeni artists and what they need is support and encouragement."



**Chiu Wai Ian** is from Hong Kong. She has been doing paintings for the past 14 years. She learned painting in Africa when she was in Zambia. She is interested in painting using wax and dye. Talking about her paintings, she said "We painted on 100% cotton. It is a very primitive art. You need a lot of experience to master this art. I think the difficulties facing Yemeni painters are to find enough opportunities to see different kinds of art to inspire them."

**Tawfeek Al-Shara'abi**  
Yemen Times

### A Snapshot

The parasols planted by the United Company for Industrial Metals, represented by its General Director Hamdo Adbdulkarim in the main entrance of Aden and at Aden-Taiz station have added a beauty touch to those places. Besides, they protect traffic policemen from the heat of Aden's sun.



لقد أضاف العندين في تقاطع مداخل عدن الرئيسية المتمثلة بنقطة العلم ونقطة عدن تمزج لمسة جمالية وفنية رائعة. وهي بادرة طيبة تشكر عليها الشركة المتحدة للصناعات المعدنية ممثلة بمديرها العام الأستاذ/ حمدو عبد الكريم، والتي قامت بشكوة بمثل هذه العقود التي تقي رجال الأمن في التقاط من حرارة الشمس الملتبسة وتسهل عليهم أداء واجباتهم بشكل أكثر تنظيماً.

two aspects; the first is the content in which I sometimes focus on contemporary social issues. The second is the form in which I try to apply the modern techniques in art. This exhibition has projected the talents of many new Yemeni painters which is a positive phenomenon. Some of the obstacles facing women preventing them from nourishing their talents, in general, are social constraints, economic problems, the way the Yemeni society views women, and the like. I wish the Yemeni female painters to go out of their self exile.

**Andrea Cohen** is from USA. She has been in Yemen for 2 years. The work she has done is very much influenced by her stay here in Yemen. She said "I spent a lot of



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■ For sale: Minolta EP8603, Heavy Duty photocopier, 20 bin sorter, autostapler, duplexer, 6000 paper store, almost new. Contact: Hamed Al-Baidhani tel: 672129.

■ For sale: Refrigerator, 251 litre. Contact: Wajdi Ali Kohail tel: 276177.

■ For sale: A miscellaneous assortment of used medical books, including titles in both the basic and clinical sciences. Contact: Dr. Abdulrahman, tel: 617640 (3:00 pm - 8:00 pm).

■ For sale: New Phillips Whirlpool washing machine AWG 372. Mohammed Saleh. Tel: 206971.

■ Wanted: washing machine Daewoo. Wagde Ali Mohammed Thabet. tel: 276117.

■ Needed to buy TV in good condition and good price. Saddam Al-Arikhi, pager: 5857773.

■ We look for washing machine in good situation and good price Address:- Mohammed Abdulmalik Al- Dobai Tel:- 271791

■ Needed to buy TV, computer, sofa and chairs. Mohammed Ali Tel: 213721

■ Fridge wanted. Contact 618259.

■ Washing Machine needed: any company washing machine required. Contact: 01-203827.

■ Fridge needed: any company small or big fridge required. Contact: 203827 (2-4 pm)

■ Palm-Pilot 3Com, handheld personal computer. Tel: 241561, E-mail: mali1.edu@y.net.ye. P. O. Box 11277. Sana'a.

## Accessories

■ Saifani Jambia (dagger) very valuable. Price: \$12,000. MOHAMMED Al-Sharafi 415761, 416330.

■ Needed

■ Want a bike and a motor cycle in good situation and good price Name: Abdulgawi Qazazz Tel: 212422

■ I need to know about Scandinavian history, any national of those countries please supply me with books, newspaper, magazine... etc. Mohammed N. Phleem. P. O. Box 11399, Sana'a, Yemen.

## Business

■ (Business) Give advise in investment in Yemen Address:- Abdulqau Razazz P.O. BOX:- 15209

■ Al-Sailami for Trading. Abdulkarim K. Al-Sailami. ROY. Looking for old stocks from USA, Canada and European countries. Fax: 00-967-1-270657. Email: ALSAILAMI@y.net.ye

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## Price YR550,000. Tel: 285436, Husain.

■ Toyota RAV 4 Model:1997 Doors: 5 Color:blue Km: 40000 Diple. plates - Excellent condition \$ 11,000 Tel:- 412687

## Real Estate

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