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AL-REHAB PERFUMES





10 - Muslims in Britain

Monday, 1st of January, 2001 - VOL. XI • Issue No. 1 • Price 30 Yemeni Riyals • Founded in 1991 by Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

Happy New Year INSIDE

- Associations Law, Backsliding Yemen Times Person of the Year for 2000 Ezz Adeen Saeed A. Al-Asbahi

6 - Panorama of Economic

Events in 2001

889 - YT Calender 2001

Ezz Mr. Adeen Saeed A. Al-Asbahi is the Founder ركة التضامنية اليمنية and Director of Taiz-based the Human Rights Information and Training Center (Hritc). Happily married with two daughters and a son, Al-**Business** Application Asbahi, 35, holds a BA in political and Economic E-mail SYSSOFT@y.net.ye Sciences from Sana'a University in الشركة اليمنية للتجارة والإنشاءات (المحدودة) 1989. Before he took up his current post, Al-Asbahi had served in Al-Gumhuryah official PHOTOCOPIERS Daily in different press positions for almost ten years. He was a famous and outstanding journalist and writer. He is also a short story teller. He has published some collections of stories and has some works under print. After Unification in 1990, he was exposed to

various human rights activities. During the early 1990s, he was appointed as the coordinator of Amnesty Groups in Taiz. Then, he was a coordinator of the Signing Campaign on The Fortieth Anniversary of the Human Rights Universal Declaration. After that, he was given chance to attend some human rights training courses in some Arab and for-

eign countries. These accumulated experiences in human rights activities have widened his scope of interest in human rights question in Yemen. It freaked him out that some of the already-established local human rights NGOs limit themselves to the political dimension of reporting and monitoring human rights and that people in Yemen are not aware of their rights and have not mechanism to defend them. Then, the idea of establishing an NGO to raise awareness of human rights flashed in his mind. Besides, he himself was personally harassed and imprisoned which has created in him the zest to add his voice to those advocates of human rights. "If people know their rights, they will cer-

tainly be in better place to defend them", Mr. Al-Asbahi says. In 1994, he started working on the overall structure and framework for Hritc which was officially founded in 1995. The center aims at spreading human rights within different cate-

gories of the Yemeni society, strengthening and developing civil society, promoting awareness of democracy, and establishing a library for information and publications on human rights.

For the Last five years Hritc with its 7-member staff has been a global voice advocating human rights as a major concern of all human beings. It has been operating both at the national as well as Arab level. It has been also organizing several workshops, producing publications and training journalists and other interested people on how to deal with human rights issues. For this, the center has been able to command the respect and trust of all local and international organizations. More on page 3





ALSAEED

A New Vision of

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TOSHIBA

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According to individual studies and research by the Yemeni intel-

(www.yementimes.com) proved to have bystepped all sites related to Yemen. Within the lectuals, Yemen Times Online at last two years, Yemen Times Online became

Yemen's most prominent and most popular site on the World Wide Web.

As the first Yemeni Site that provided news on Yemen to the WWW community, YT Online has further grown to become the first reference and preference internet users browse to seek all types of information about Yemen which further increased its popularity.

According to the latest results on search engines worldwide, YT Online is the only Yemeni site that appeared on the first page of any query searching for "Yemen." Apart from that, the

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number of readers of Yemen Times Online tripled in the last year. The latest web statistics show that the accesses to YT exceeded 1 million a month, something that no other Yemeni site is even close to achieving.

Moreover, it was awarded several times during the least two years from various online sites, and was offered several advertisement opportunities online, some of which are being studied.

Today, as the need to provide information on the web has become more and more important, YT management is studying the possibility of enhancing the site to provide daily news about Yemen, all automated using sophisticated Information Technology tools to satisfy its growing number of readers on the Internet. Along with that would be the offer to place the advertisements of its advertisers free of charge on its website in certain conditions. Of course, many companies targeting local and international communities would definitely benefit from this service.

In the meantime, YT Online continues to develop and improve as long as we try to introduce the best and latest technology to the site. Stay tuned for more!



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2 Home

"The new year is a moment to think deeply about one's conditions and decide to do something to bring about a meaningful change. Unfortunately, we do not have such a

rethinking at a certain specific moment of time. In my opinion, we can pick up this habit, and start applying it. To me, it looks

like a good idea which can be given universal application. I'm hoping we can apply it here in Yemen. What are the things we can address in a new year resolution?

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

Words of Wisdom



Yemen Times. Leading English Newspaper for the 10th Consecutive Year

t goes without saying that Yemen Times is the leading English language newspaper in Yemen with a reader percentage covering more than 90% of English-language newspaper readers in Yemen. However, what is unique about the success of the newspaper in 2000 was its ability to spread to the international community as the sole leader online as well with a reader percentage of almost 100%.

The newspaper's growth and potential have exceeded expectations making all rival newspapers amazed and struggling to catch up.

The readership percentage of Yemen Times is the highest with no comparison to competitors due to many reasons: 1- Yemen Times is totally unbiased, strong in its standing point, and has no loyalty to any political office, entity, or political party. This makes its credibility the highest among its rivals.

2- Yemen Times is the self-financed independent newspaper that has no obligations whatsoever to any commercial enterprise or powerful businessman, etc. It is purely funded by its revenues from sales, advertisement, and online services on the Internet.

3- The professionalism and news reporting quality has made Yemen Times the number one resource of information about breaking news and developments in the local arena over the years.

4- The institutionalized structure of the newspaper makes it the only well-equipped and organized newspaper in Yemen. Whoever is doubt can pay a visit to see how well organized it is.

5- Yemen Times is renowned world wide for its international reputation in defending democratic values and human rights. Whoever knows its founder, Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf would understand why it has become the example of honest and unbiased journalism. This makes it the only English-language newspaper with the ability to deliver the truth without accounting for its consequences of disappointing this politician or provoking that party. This has been the theme and continues to be the factor of uniqueness and success of the newspaper since it was founded in 1991. 6- Yemen Times is the only English-language newspaper that received tens of awards from international and local organizations, of which the International Freedom of Press Award was the most valuable. The newspaper has represented Yemen well in many international conferences and workshops and demonstrated its leading role in the Yemeni press.

7- Yemen Times is the leading provider of news on the Internet. Its international recognition made it the source of internationally prominent news organizations such as CNN, Reuters, AFP, AP, and others.

8- Not to forget that Yemen Times is the most active newspaper in Yemen in the production of supplementary magazines and booklets. Some of these publications are the tourism guide, commercial guide, insurance guide, Emerging Democracies Forum supplement, the 10th unification anniversary supplement, and many other supplements that were distributed with the newspaper and made a ot of difference.

Huge Fire, 10 Injures & Extensive Damage

Seven fire brigade and three men working in carpentry workshops were injured in a huge fire that broke out Saturday evening in ten carpentry workshops near al-Ulofi Police Station, in the center of Sana'a. The fire broke out when an electricity cable fastened to an electric post fell on a roof made of zinc resulting in a short circuit. The first carpentry workshop caught fire and then the second and so on till the tenth one.

FARM PROPERTY

ALERT" for such incidents. Immediately after they fire broke out, fire-brigade came within "HOURS" only in disparate efforts to put the fire out. Sultan Said al-Massani and Mujib Ahmad Abdullah al-Sunwi, owners of the two biggest ruined carpentry



TELEVICE PROPERTY

Photos by Nassri Al-Saggat norates "Libraries and Information" Distinguished Publication

"Libraries and Information" is a new magazine recently published. January and July, 1st and 2nd, issues of 2000 contained scientific and informative articles. On its main cover, the following titles were noted: Why Libraries and Information?, Information Importance to the Planning and Decision Making, Yemeni Radio and TV Media and Information Resources, besides some analytic studies and surveys. The magazine's editor-in-chief is Farhan

Kaid al-Bahm

The HRITC organized a two-day was meant to collapse of government's sup-

independence decisions, he added.

ed. General Director of Legal Affairs in the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Mr. Mohammed Abdullah Bahjat viewed importance of civil organization from two angles: culture and creativeness. He pointed out to the Ministry's preparations for a law draft to organize activities of cultural societies and organizations. He said that representatives of such institutions may participate in the preparation in coordination with the Ministry.



tions and spirit must be revived. government was also highlighted by advocate Jamaladdin Al-The current stream of modernization as a hindrance to development Adeemi who said that banning foreign relations and support reflected of civil society was highlighted by absence of confidence in and Dr. Ahmad Al-Qaseer. Civil socierespect for societies, calling upon ty organizations suffer from weak role of professional syndicates, civil organizations, parties and politicians to adopt a strong stance lack of organizations concerned against the law. He also urged the with women, interference of Sheikhs in many economic fields, parliament to be up to its responsibilities for amending the law in a he said. He added that Sheikhs way that it agrees with people's manage their activities ignoring rights as guaranteed by the constithe new and modern laws. For development of civil society he called for more freedom and devel-The role of civil society was given more emphasis during the last few opment of human resources.

Chief Editor of Al-Jumhoryah newspaper, Mr. Mohammed Ali Saeed presented a paper about the picture of NGOs in media. He pointed out the importance of cov-

IN BRIEF

Poland's First Financial Assistance to Yemen

A cost sharing agreement between foreign Minister of Poland and the UNDP has been signed in Sana'a. Based on this Agreement the government of Poland will partly finance one of the water projects in Yemen. The agreement was signed by Poland's ambassador H.E. Mr. Krzysztof Suprowicz and Mr. James W. Rawley, Resident Representative of the UNDP in Yemen.

This is the first agreement comprising Poland's direct financial assistance to the friendly Republic of Yemen. Another agreement concerning delivery of the polish generators to Socotra is in the final stage of preparation. Ten generating sets will be installed and used by the Yemeni healthcare sector, hospitals and healthcare centers on this remote island.

Media and security in booklet, Soon

Preparations are in full swing to publish a 300-page booklet on the relationship of security with the media in Aden. In a statement to the YT, brigadier general Mohammed Saleh Tarik, Aden security director, said "This book-

let gives information about security affairs during the past five years in Aden. It will also include the relationship of security with the media." He added that security in Aden is stable and fighting crimes in all its forms is pursued in accordance to swift and smooth measures. He indicated that in cooperation with all security bodies in Aden, the new security plan has been discussed defining duties and roles played by each body. He also said that security would do every thing to facilitate and organize procedures during the upcoming local elections and the referendum on the constitutional amendments

Parliament Speaker Honors SPAHC

Speaker of Parliament Abdullah bin Hussain al-Ahmar honored last Friday December,29 2000 the Social Peace and Arbitration House Committee represented by its director Abdulrahman Yahya al-Marwani. He highly appreciated efforts launched by the committee to achieve peace among the people. At the end of the honoring ceremony Speaker of Parliament donated a sum of money to support activities of the committee.

Sony Distributes Prizes Sony company, through its only

agent in Yemen al-Haidari Trading, delivered prizes for winners of the draw prizes conducted on the 28th of Ramadan. The night festival started at 2 after midnight and was attended by some of those participating in the draw who bought Sony products throughout the holy month of Ramadan.

Winners who were ten in number received their prizes which varied of cassettes, cameras, a stereo cassette recorder, and the 61-inch TV as the biggest prize for the first winner.

In the celebration some prizes were distributed for attendants who solved puzzles and questions. This is an annual tradition that is held during Ramadan when discounts on Sony products are conducted for customers.









tradition in our Yemeni community. That doesn't mean we do not plan. Some of us do. But, we do not have a conscious

Fire-brigade was as usual "ON THE carpentry workshops. take place in different places in many gover-

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Symposium on Civil Society Organizations

symposium on Civil Society in Yemen during 13-14 December 2000 in Taiz during which a number of papers were presented.

The paper of Mr. Ali Saleh Abdullah, Deputy Minister of Insurance and Social Affairs highlighted the significance of democracy as a basic element for the success of civil society organizations. It added that democracy and pluralism granted civil organizations more freedom and independence and that studies were being made to adopt a new law that would facilitate civil activities. However, the paper deplored misuse of democracy by some civil organizations that have fallen into the trap of political affiliation and bias. To develop and improve democratic practices of such organizations, a number of recommendations such as organizing electoral courses, training cadres, etc. were suggest-

Why Libraries and Information

9- The classified section of Yemen Times is one of a kind, and as one reader says it, "It is now not only read in the English reading community, but in all the Arabic reading community" The classified section (in Arabic and English) was truly a brilliant idea that paid off well.

The list of reasons describing why readers prefer Yemen Times over any other Yemeni English-language newspaper goes on and on. Whoever has any doubt about these facts could simply go to any newsstand and compare Yemen Times with its competitors, the answer would be clear and decisive: "Yemen Times is the leader!"

What is amazing about the last year's growth of Yemen Times lies in the advertising sector. As a direct consequence of the newspaper's growing popularity, advertisers have started using the great potential of the newspaper effectively by preferring to advertise in Yemen Times over all other newspapers. The main goal of any advertisement or marketing strategy is to reach as many readers as possible to notify them of the offered products and services. Yemen Times has proven once again its professional advertising capabilities and high quality service to its customers and that it is the number one choice of advertisers no matter what the product or service being advertised was. When asking a prominent businessman why he prefers Yemen Times over others he said, "You know that Yemen Times reaches the people, and that is what is important for me. It is not the price of the advertisement or its fancy style that are important, it is the fact that you reach your target when advertising in Yemen Times. What is the use of advertising in other newspapers with lower prices if my ad does not reach the public?"

The testimony of many of the companies in Yemen indicate that most of the announcements are read from Yemen Times more than any other newspaper. Advertisers claim that their products are marketed best when advertisements were published in Yemen Times. There are hundreds of other reasons why we should celebrate the success of Yemen Times over the last year, but guess what. There is still much to come, so don't be surprised to the increasing popularity of Yemen Times in the years ahead. Wishing you all, a happy New Year, full of joy and success!

On the subject of Societies Law, Dr. Haddash described the law as contradictory to Yemen's international agreements and treaties. He said that article (24) which bans any foreign support for societies unless permitted by the Ministry

Researcher Musa Abdu Raboh Al-Farawi confirmed that Synthesized Feedback of Undergground Water is the best means and recent solution to water crisis. He also confirmed that he had been propagating for 13 new researches in this field since 96 until now. "But the Yemeni officials seemed to be not interested. They don't appreciate intellectuals and talented people," he said.

Interviewed by the Yemen Times, he said that he presented his researches to the authorities concerned in Taiz, Sana'a and other governorates along with a scientific research into the secretion of pests tion as a must for real development; partnership of the government, private sector and civil society with the government's retreat from production and investment and the fact that civil societies organizations have become representatives of citizens.

decades in last century. Dr. Ali

Mohammed Zaid, chairman of the

Applied Research and Translation

Center attributed this emphasis to

three reasons: people's participa-

tution.

He said that illiteracy, isolation of many parts of the country, insufficiency of universities, low level of education, lack of scientific research, etc. did not help people understand the role and importance of civil society organizations. If such organizations are to prosper, he said, the middle class' ambiering activities of NGOs However, he excluded the official media which he excused for not providing full coverage for NGOs' activities when they touch the government to avoid embarrassment. As he concluded his paper he called upon organizations to announce their activities, coordinate with media and work round the year instead of occasional work.

What can civil society organizations do to create a law that serves civil activities? A question we put at the end of this report to await answers.

They Laugh at My Researches!

and two researches on fighting sandhills. He has got scientific reports by a large number of doctors, technicians, the Sientific Research Establishment and letters from officials about feasibility of the project. He said that he spent 16 years researching into those fields and would propagate his researches in countries in the region. He metioned that he demanded \$300,000 from water authorities to complete and internationally document his research but was met with ironical remarks. He added that he got orders from the Presidential Office to the Cabinet to carry out field studies. When he went to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irregation in 97 he was told that the file was lost. He continued, "I submitted it again to the Presidential Office and it was discussed twice

and there they forwarded a letter to the Ministry of Electricity and Water which rejected it under the pretext that it was not of its responsibility." "I want to apply the biggest international field study in any valley in the Arab Peninsula and prove to the world that we have geniuos minds," he concluded.



Independent Cultural, Economic & Political Weekly First English Newspaper in Yemen founded in 1991 by Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saggaf

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Yemen Times Person of the Year Ezz Adeen Saeed A. Al-Asbahi

the Yemen Times nominates one person to receive the YT Person of the Year Award. The two overriding factors for nomination are:

1- Successful life(career, family..etc) 2- Service to the community

This year we have received many nominations. We would like to express gratitude for all our readers who have considerably interacted with us, specially from the diaspora. The screening process took quite much time using different criteria and trying to remain objective all the time and stick to the nomination factors.

As the choices were narrowed down, we felt that recognizing ordinary people should take precedent over more powerful individuals who command more resources. Politicians were also by-stepped in favor of people working on human rights, and those serving the oppressed and down trodden. The committee came up with the nomination of Mr. Ezz-Adeen Saeed A. Al-Asbahi. We are very pleased to announce Mr. Al-Asbahi as the Yemen Times Person of the Year for 2000. Mohammed Hatem Al-Oadhi of Yemen Times met Mr. Al-Asbahi and filed the following interview.

Q: How did the idea of establishing Hritc come to your mind?

A: The idea of establishing the Center resulted from accumulated experiences in human rights activities, especially during 1990-1991. At that very time, Amnesty International Groups have begun functioning in Yemen, and I was appointed as a Coordinator for Taiz Groups of the Organization. This opportunity has opened the way to other global organizations.

Furthermore, I have worked as a Coordinator for the Signing Campaign on the Fortieth Anniversary of the Human Rights Universal Declaration in 1988. This event has introduced me to a wide-range of human rights activities of many Arab and International Organizations. And by the time I returned from training courses in Cairo and Tunis, I found that many organizations and committees have already been established. Unfortunately, most of these organs focused on a political dimension of monitoring and reporting on human rights in Yemen.

In fact, I was always shocked by the fact that people in Yemen do not defend their rights, and that the concept itself has no particular meaning in the country. Accordingly, I have always developed the eagerness to

t the end of every year, increase awareness of human rights. If people know their rights, they will certainly be in a better place to defend them.

> Since 1994, I have worked on creating an overall structure and framework for Human Rights Information & Training Center. Other interested colleagues have joined hands to pave the road of promoting awareness of human rights. Then, the Center was officially founded in 1995, and work has begun at the practical level.

Q: Does Hritc only focus on local development of human rights?

A: No, of course. Since its establishment, the Center is another global voice advocating human rights as a major concern to all human beings. However, the Center has gradually extended its scope of activities from the local, to the regional, and finally to the international levels.

Hritc is an NGO that is based in Taiz, Yemen. However, many of its Consultative Board Members are recognized and influential figures from other countries, both regional and international. One of such members was the deceased Dr. Abdul-Aziz Al-Saqqaf, the original founder of human rights movement in Yemen. He has furnished great support to our Center's reputation, and has always referred to the Center with respect and pride. The Center has commenced its official operation in 1996 at the national level, and has extended its activities to other Arab countries. Hritc has organized

many training sessions in the field of human rights in different Arab countries in cooperation with many partners from regional organizations. During the year 2001, the Center will

initiate work on an annual Arab/International meeting on human rights coordinated jointly with the Arab program at the International Institute for Human Rights in Strasbourg, France. The Center shall handle the management and supervision of this initiative, which will bring together a selection of high specialists from Arab countries. Many other initiatives will follow in the near future.

Q: How far is human rights awareness important?

A: As previously mentioned, no one can hope for a better rights-based future in the absence of public awareness of these rights, in the first place. Spreading the culture and knowledge of human rights is the key to the full realization of human rights. This idea is enhanced by the fact that many violators of human rights come to perpetrate crimes and abuses habitually as if establish a voluntary NGO aiming to they were completely acceptable, men

breaching all standing rules set forth by local laws and international conventions.

Throughout my work in journalism, I have been an advocate of freedom of opinion, thoughts, and press. Through the passage of time, I have become more and more convinced that human rights are in crucial need for a more formal approach, and that political parties in Yemen are still ineffective in the fight to defend these rights.

Undoubtedly, the clue to achieving this goal lies in the hands of civil society organizations. Only those independent NGOs are capable of ensuring the maintenance of human rights and the realization of humanitarian and development goals. Through a diverse range of concern and experience, I have developed the necessary disciplinary orientation and sensibility to understand other people's concerns. It is worth mentioning that I have been personally threatened and imprisoned, leading to a stronger desire to add my voice to those advocates of human rights.

Q: How do you view the state of play of human rights in Yemen?

A: The state of human rights in Yemen is a complex subject matter to summarize. Yemen has undergone some improvements on the one hand, but has run into many setbacks on the other. For example, at the legislative level, there have been many explicit impediments in relation to media laws, civil status, and very recently the Constitution. Similar slow downs have taken place in the work of many organizations. Nonetheless, there are some positive signs; such as the stop of political and opinion arrests, and the establishment of many civil society organizations specialized in the field of human rights.

Moreover, a clear spread of awareness of human rights principles can easily be traced among Yemeni people these days. No doubt that Yemen is going through a very important transition toward democracy and human rights. Those inseparable and complementary goals which, if realized simultane-



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ously, would guarantee a true change in the lives of Yemeni people in the near future.

We should never lose hear. It is the responsibility of every one to strive for making real and comprehensive changes in the society. In fact, changes usually begin with the work of some individuals, who could make it possible, through their undefeated faith, to turn these principles into governing policies. From this view point, and as we live such deteriorating situation of human rights, we need more than ever to promote freedom of opinion.

Q: How about private jails?

A: The existence of private prisons is in itself a very shameful reality in any country. They illustrate one type of unacceptable violations of human rights. In fact, this phenomenon is a clear indicator of backwardness wherever it occurred, and a breach of all laws and national sovereignty. From this point of view, a culture of accountability must dominate, and the whole society should combat such irresponsible and inhumane actions.

Q: How do you see the state of women's rights in Yemen? A: During the last few years, Yemen has slowed down paces in connection with women's rights. The early years of the unification between the South and the North have marked an





Drawings on Yemen from the Ambassadors Online

emen Times received a letter from the Chief Editor of the Ambassadors Online Magazine, Dr. Talaat I. Farag introducing the January 2001 issue of his publication. The issue features Yemen in the "National Profile" section, which is dedicated to special profiles of the world's countries and their peoples in commemoration of the new millennium. The purpose of this section is to present these endeavors from the eyes of an artist. This artist, a distinguished cartoonist who's work is recognized worldwide, has been globetrotting for the most part of life investigating the living conditions of humans. Himself a product of the third world system, Ahmed Toughan, Judge and his guard in typical forma 74, has dedicated his professional career and artistic works to the emancipation and empowerment of those living under economic hardship, political obstruction, and oppressed freedom; a theme that emerges from most of his works. For this reason, the Yemen Times dedicated this page to present the drawings of Ahmed Toughan, courtesy Ambassadors Online (ambassadors.net) representing our country, Yemen.



attire on his way to court with the traditional dagger on waist







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H.E.PRESIDENT ALI ABDULLAH SALEH,

Vice president Mr. Abd Rabu Mansoor Hadi Government headed by Dr. Abdulkarim Al-Iryani, House of Parliament headed by Sheik Abdullah bin Hussein Al-Ahmar, Consultative Council headed by Mr. Abdulaziz Abdulghani, and all Yemeni People

On the Occasion of The New Year 2001

New Year lappy



Parties Race for Local Elections & Islah Political Maneuver



elections, due ocal February 20, 2001, are coming close, without much new in the political tense relations between opposition parties on one hand and the

ruling party (PGC) headed by the President Ali Abdullah Saleh on the other. So far, many opposition parties'

stances are not clear, particularly that of Islah, the Islamic and second largest party. Islah put off declaring its stance until today Monday January 3, 2001. The start of the parliamentary elections had intensified the dark clouds in the Yemeni electoral atmosphere. Furthermore, the stance of YSP, the

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first ally of the ruling PGC from May 1990 to war of 1994, is also important as it took the resolution to take part in the parliamentary elections and to continue its political activities even after receiving a notice containing threats to be dissolved by the Parties Affairs Committee as the YSP made violations of some articles of the Parties Law in its political activity, according to the notice.

The YSP received this notice following four months of holding its Fourth General Conference in which the party renewed its membership of some leaders to its central committee. These leaders were convicted and sentenced Ali Salem al-Beedh, used to be Ali Abdullah Saleh's vice president until war of 1994, Haidar Abobakr al-Attass, former Prime Minister, and fourteen others. These leaders staged

war claiming the lives of thousands of people.

Despite the opposition parties' early stance to participate in local elections, preparatory measures in constituencies and streets have not been conducted yet as if no firm attitude is being taken to have a serious competition. What is evident is that Islah. Yemeni Congregation for Reform Party (YCRP), which has often exploited its participation for political bargaining and to achieve some political gains, is certain to participate in these elections.

However, its participation is sometimes decided by interests on the one hand and its agreements with PGC on the division of constituencies on the

other. Many political observers and analysts take the view that local elections are the real test that will measure the effectiveness of Yemeni parties, especially those of the opposition if they can pull together and come up with aone unified list. Only then can they achieve some seats which will enable them to re-arrange their structure and

restore the people's trust in their feasibility which became evidently weak and fragile after the parliamentary elections in 1993 and in 1997 and the presidential elections in 1999.

In all the previous elections, the opposition parties had a hard time except for Islah party which has got the advantage of its participation after coordination with the ruling party, PGC as it failed to achieve the voters' trust and to reach the parliament with a rate that stands it on a better stead against the ineffective laws and to

show its vision of what is happening inside the parliament.

As a matter of fact, all the Yemeni elections have served democracy in the practice. However, the domination of one party has matched the democratic transition, mainly because of the absence of effective opposition that could stand a real competition.

It is also a fact that all the Yemeni parties will take role in local elections. However, who will achieve seats of the opposition parties is still unknown?











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Mahyoub Al-Kamali

6

he Yemeni Economy has witnessed several positive changes in the year 2000 mainly because of the rise in oil prices in international markets which increased the revenues of selling Yemeni crude oil. In the meanwhile, the government focused on implementing the economic and administrative reform program which is supported by

the world bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF) and many donating countries. Despite the negative effects of the reform policy on Yemenis of low income, this policy managed to provide Yemeni currency with needed stability, ranging from 160 to 165 Riyals for each American Dollar. Many seminars were arranged, all studied facts about the Yemeni economy. Private sector, investment opportunities and facilities given to investors in the free zone in Aden and ports all around Yemen. All those seminars tried to investigate the ability and readiness of Yemen to join the World Trade Organization (WTO).

During year 2000, Yemen received loans and donations to support its economic reform program. Yemen started giving much care to export other goods apart from oil to create new sources of national income.

Here, we try to highlight the most important economic events in Yemen during year 2000 month wise:

January

• Commercial counterfeiting was the main issue of this month which annoyed both consumers and merchants. Figures show the presence of counterfeiting in many imported items like clothes, electronics, car tires, medicines, weights of canned food and many other materials. Observers passed warnings regarding the increasing phenomenon of importing expired food and jeopardizing people's lives and national economy.

• The general authority for tourism in Yemen adopted a policy for tourism publicity including the participation in a number of international exhibitions in Milan, Berlin, Paris, London, Dubai and Beirut. All these activities aimed at introducing

February

• The ministry of agriculture announced that 'Karwa' is one of the dangerous pests that came to Yemen through imported honey and was discovered for the first time in Al-Mahweet. This pest caused potential damage to honey production.

• Increasing income activities program - social development fund, in Al-Hodeida announced that it will give 200 loans every month with an average amount of 10.8 million Riyal to finance service, commercial and productive projects.

• Sources at the technical office for privatization said that the total number of stumbling companies that have been privatized was 16. Privatization also included farms and hotels belonging to the government. Seventeen tourist establishments were rented to local and foreign investors. In the transportation sector, loading and unloading activities were privatized. tourism in Yemen to different parts of the world and eventually attracting larger numbers of tourists to increase the revenues of this sector. The approximate income of this sector in 1999 was 200 million Dollars.

• The general authority of rural water and electricity announced the number of projects that have been accomplished in 2000 to be 120 electricity and water projects to cover vast areas of the country that never before were lucky to have such projects.

• Official figures showed the expenditure of the ministry of agriculture was 2% of the total national that expenditure, which is very low when compared with a share of 7% assigned to the agricultural sector in the general budget for 2000.

In the financial sector, measures to privatize 'Al-Ahli' bank were completed.

• The administration of 'Al.Barah' cement factory has announced that the production reached 546,185 tones in 1999 with an increase of 140,508 tons and exceeding its annual capacity by half a million tons.

• A seminar discussing the project of general tax law was held in Sana'a with the participation of a number of experts from the World Bank, IMF and North African Arab states. The seminar concluded the need for gradual implementation of the law in accordance with human, material and administrative potentials. Trade and industrial chambers also participated in those discussions.

• The regional seminar of economic, social and cultural rights was held in Sana'a with the participation of more than 25 Pacific countries and NGOs .

Highlights of Economic Changes in Yemen in 2000 March

for having an important position of

being close to east African countries.

• Area of land good for agriculture in

Yemen was estimated to exceed 1.6

million hectare, only 1.2 million

hectare of which is used for agricul-

ture and that represents 2% of the total

area of Yemen. 21.2 million hectare of

the land in Yemen are pasture fields

and 2.4 million hectare of the land in

Yemen are covered with woods and

required by international markets.

• The general foundation for produc-

ing and marketing cement announced

the projects it is willing to accomplish

on the occasion of the tenth anniver-

sary of the republic, like starting a

new production line at Amran factory

with a total capacity of one million

tons each year and a cost reaching 80

million Dollars and laying the founda-

tion stone of 'Al-Barah' cement facto-

ry power station, which will be capa-

ble of generating 14 Megawatt with a

• Final results of a manpower survey

showed that there are 419,410

employees, 96.5% of them are perma-

nent and the rest work with contracts

84.2% of the total number of employ-

ees are males and the rest are females.

• The ministry of planning and devel-

opment announced the beginning of

work on financial and technical proj-

ects financed by Germany for the year

2000. The total cost of those projects

is 40 million Dutch Marks

total cost of 14 million Dollars.

bushes

· Official reports expected the number of employees to be retired to reach 49,000 during 2000 to 2004 and number of job opportunities available to reach 36,750 with an average of 7,350 per year.

• The supreme board for exports development declared that it will work on increasing the gross national exports of industrial, agricultural and fish products, and build a new permanent commercial center in Djibouti

April

• Custom authority, local bureau involved in fighting and controlling drugs, confirmed that the Republic of Yemen is free from drugs.

• 285 Italian tourists arrived at Sana'a international airport and 730 tourists of other nationalities.

In a seminar organized by 'Al.Wahda' newspaper and the ministry of supply and trade about the WTO and its effects on the economy of Yemen. The seminar showed the necessity for the private sector to develop means of marketing local agricultural and industrial products inside and outside the country and called to form trading centers in all governorates to provide necessary information to the commercial and agricultural sectors and to establish commercial representative bureaus abroad specially in those countries Yemen has big volume of trade. The seminar also showed the importance for Yemen to join the WTO, and force all Yemeni producers to stick to specs

May

• The total cost of projects that have started operation and projects about to start reached about 80 billion Riyals, 25 of those projects were in the sectors of communication, education and roads in Aden, 48 projects in the fields of health, agriculture and immigration in Sada, 148 development projects in Dhamar, 276 development projects in Al-Hodeida and 96 development projects in Taiz. • Custom office started a database to

from the regional office of the WTO. Sources announced that initial cost of investment of Al-Jabali project for excavating Zinc, Lead and Silver at Nahm district will be 200 million Dollars distributed between Al-Jabali mining company(43 million Dollars) and Al-Jabali refinery (166 million Dollars).

It also announced the total amount of reserved crude metals to be16% zinc, 2% lead and 113 gram per ton of sil-

store and analyze information about ver. smuggle control according to requests

August

• Mr. Ahmed Abdullah Al-Samawi, governor of the central bank announced that other banks' accounts at the central bank had been reduced from 152 million Dollars to 81 million Dollars after the reduction of interest from 15% to 13% and compulsory reserve from 20% to 10% at the end of July. He also added that governmental debts were reduced from 222 billion Riyals to 20 billion Riyals and debts of Yemen were reduced from 440 billion Dollars to 110 billion Dollars.

• Tourist flow increased by 5% compared with tourism season in 1999. Those were the results published in August.

• Projects finished and about to be finished are 1050 projects distributed all over Yemen as announced by general labor project with a total cost of

September

• A seminar was organized by the institute for Banking Studies to discuss legal problems in the banking system. Participants criticized the present system for having too many constraints holding banking investments back.

• The German government decided to increase its annual financial help to 60 million Dutch Mark to finance water and drainage projects.

• Yemen managed to get a loan of 56 million Dollars from the World Bank

October

 Contributions of banks in the balance were declared to be USD 1.6 billion.

• The total number of requests to invest in sector D of the free zone in Aden reached 455 by the end of August.

• The local authority for water and drainage received a loan of 60 million Dollars from the Arabic Fund Economic and Social for Development.

 Yemen and the European commission signed in Brussels a financing agreement of 6 million Euros to finance the administrative reforms in the fields of health, social affairs and aviation safety.

November

signed an agreement of cooperation international economy." rding to which the World Bank will give 15 million Dollars to announced that the total amount of Yemen to water and drainage projects. • Dr. Abdul.Karim Al-Eryani confirmed the seriousness of Yemen to go ahead with measures needed to join the WTO. He said in a seminar about trade and investment" joining the international trade organization is not an goal but it is a way for

60.6 million Dollars.

January 1st, 2001

• Sources at the ministry of planning stated that gross cost for projects for the next five years for development is more than 14 billion Riyals.

• Yemen Bank for Reconstruction and Development demanded some governmental sides to pay the prices of the real estates bought from the bank. Those prices together sum up to one billion Riyals.

• Sources said that agricultural imports have reduced and an excess has been made in agricultural products. On the other hand the gross value of exports apart from oil have risen to 100 million American Dollars.

• Supreme board to develop exports approved a plan to establish a database to encourage exporting services.

to support primary education in many Yemeni provinces.

• Ministry of oil has prospected the presence of oil in large amounts under the Yemeni national water in addition to natural gas in the Red Sea.

 The seminar about commercial counterfeiting urged all Arabic governments to quickly legislate rules to protect the consumer and support consumer societies involved in stopping this phenomenon.

• General budget deficit for year 2001 is expected to be 14 billion and 38 million Riyals, expenditure to be increased to seventy 9 billion and 633 million Riyals and revenues to be 98 billion, 891 million Riyals.

• Yemen and Ethiopia agreed to make a common committee to introduce businessmen of both countries to the various opportunities of investment in the two countries.

 Members of parliament stressed at the end of discussing the general budget the importance of accountant reports presented by the central authority of monitoring and accountancy showing the performance of both public and mixed sectors.

• Yemen and the World Bank Yemeni economy to merge with .



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Programme Development Officer – Vacancy

Oxfam GB is seeking to recruit a Programme Development Officer specialising in women issues to work as part of the Oxfam Sana'a team in developing and implementing Oxfam's SCO priority programmes in Yemen. The post holder is required to develop and monitor Oxfam Yemen's programmes on Women Issues.

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- Demonstrated understanding of the sensitivity to women issues and equity issues, including an observable commitment to address women issues.
- Demonstrated analytical, conceptual, strategic planning and writing.
- Demonstrated capacity for social skills especially when working with community groups
- Aptitude and skills for project management including communication, organisation, planning, budgeting and work scheduling.
- Demonstrated ability to work as part of a team which would include good interpersonal skills
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Founded in 1942, Oxfam works with people regardless of race and religion in their struggle against poverty. Oxfam GB is a member of Oxfam International.

.lune

• The minister of planning and develeconomy.

opment Mr Ahmed Mohammed • Yemenia airlines has approved hav-Sofan called to adopt better governing two flights to Syria in order to mental policies during the next 25 activate tourism between the two years to decrease population growth countries and increase commercial to 2%, achieve growth in the Yemeni exchange. economy of 9.8% and an increase of • Total accumulated investments of individual annual income to reach social growth fund has reached 2000 Dollars. That was in a press con-49,261 million Dollars distributed over different sectors since January, ference exploring Yemen's strategic vision towards a balanced national 2000.

July

• Five groups involved in handicrafts have been established in Taiz. Those groups are part of small projects development plan of the ministry of industry in cooperation with Federal Germany. The groups included tailors, Jambia makers and other craft makers. The goal is to encourage those craftsmen to maintain those crafts and to create better revenue.

• The minister of oil, Mr. Mohammed Al-Khadem Al-Wajeh expected daily production of oil in Yemen to increase from 450 thousand tons to 470 thousand tons at the beginning of 2001. He also expected the revenues to reach

1.4 billion Dollars by the end of year 2000.

issued new rules regarding establishing the Socatra protection fund to protect Socatra island from environmental dangers.

· Electricity and rural water authority's efforts led to the discovery of a number of water wells in Aden, Lahj and Abyan.

• Experimental field results of olive cultivation in Sana'a, Dhamar, Taiz, Al-Mahweet, Sada and Amran showed the fitness of those fields to cultivate such crop.

December

· Chief of oil excavation and production establishment, Mr. Nabeel Al-Qawsi announced that five international oil companies agreed to invest in four new regions in oil excavation and production. The new regions are close to the Saudi borders. By that, the total number of regions has reached 63 of which 23 are to share their production. The total production has reached 456,500 barrels per day.

• The gross amount of exports through the Gulf of Aden and airports for the year 2000 has reached more than 3 billion, 122 million Riyals, cotton has come on top with about 451 million Rivals, then fish with 342 million Riyals. The exports also included coffee, potato and other agricultural and industrial products.

• Yemeni Oil and Gas Company has decided not to export the crude product of light oil for the month of January 2001 after the collapse of negotiations with traders in Singapore.

The minister of supply and trade trade exchange has risen to 4,3 billion Dollars, in the mean while there was an excess of 418 million Dollars in 1999.

• In a study presented to foreign trade seminar organized by the consultative council that volume of smuggling is three times the official imported goods.

Yemen sold 800 thousand barrels of light oil monthly by then.

• In a meeting of the Yemeni – Saudi coordination council of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has agreed to reschedule 300 million Dollars of debts of Yemen for the sake of carrying out development projects in Yemen.

• Yemeni president Ali Abdullah Saleh mentioned that the attack against the American destroyer USS Cole has created an atmosphere of hesitation among investors, companies and tourists and damaged the economy of Yemen.

• An agreement has been signed by the ministry of agriculture and FAO to give Yemen an amount of 346 thousand Dollars to finance a project of food security.

• In a survey conducted by consumer protection society, 98% of people in Yemen are ready to boycott Israeli products as a support to the uprising of the people in Palestine.

• Environment protection council

**Unless mentioned otherwise, the articles on this page do not necessarily reflect the view point of Yemen Times

Opinion

6.30-8.30

2001

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the Moslem state, it is also up to the

Moslem State to protect these commu-

nities, as long as they adhere to the

laws of the land, and to insure that

they have the right of access to all the

resources of the land and the channels

for legally challenging any transgres-

sion they may be subjected to by any

It is this tolerance and concern for

human rights, which really helped the

Moslem Armies in the early con-

quests, when peoples that were sub-

jected to discriminatory practices or

7

<u>COMMON SENSE</u>

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

What Exactly is Islam? (FINAL PART)

66 compulsion; Truth has become distinguished from error ... " (The Holy Qur'an, Surah Al-Bagarah). "Today, Those who are infidels Have despaired of your religion. So, fear them not; You should fear Me! Today, your religion, I have conclud-

n religion, there is no

YEHEN

ed; I have fulfilled my bounty unto you; And as your religion, I have approved

Islam!" (Surah Al-Maida). When one sees satisfaction in life to come only from dedication to a cause, there is no greater fulfillment of the aspirations of life to be achieved then when such hopes revolve around faith. When that faith is clearly associated with the destiny of the universe, as seen and determined by the Lord Al-Mighty, then surely one is bound to feel an ecstasy unrivalled by any other achievement of spiritual enlightenment that one can conceive of for himself, as well as for the world at large. Most religions look at the development of their religions, as an exclusive journey, without necessarily providing any appropriate ties to the course of the universe, or for that matter, to the course of human history. Thus, there tends to be a break, or an abrupt deviation from the normal course of the human experience. Accordingly, most religions tend to disassociate themselves from other religions and regard all such religions as heathen worship to be abhorred or despised.

On the contrary, Islam looks at the spiritual development of man as an ongoing process, and considers itself as being a part of all the stages of this development in mankind. In fact,

gions as being deviations of one and the same effort - to set man's course in this world in keeping with the course and destiny laid out by the Creator and to underscore that man has no recourse in life except to submit to the proper ordinances that are set out for man by the very Being who laid out all the "natural" laws by which all of God's creations are governed accordingly. It is thus imperative for man to seek out the satisfaction of the One and Only Being who created him with the ability to direct his destiny either towards eternal bliss or eternal damnation, which He alone is able to award. Thus faith is the sublime raison d'être of life itself and there is no meaningful achievement in life, unless it is derived from faith, subscribes to faith or geared for the advancement of that faith in any way possible. Even faith in one's self – self confidence – is no substitute for faith that is associated with a universal attachment to all that submits to the will of the Al-Mighty, to Whom we owe our very own existence to and our continued sustenance from all the bounties He has endowed man with, in such a superb universal feat of engineering, far too impossible to be conceived as a spontaneous or abrupt random arrangement, whether viewed through its intricate parts or in terms of the universe as a whole.

Islam views most of the major reli-

Thus, Islam associates itself with the dynamics of the universe, and accordingly strives to set the course of man in keeping with human instinct and the rule of reason and logic, over all other forms of human governance. Accordingly, Islam has to be viewed beyond merely being an occasional intercourse with the ethereal to supplement our self-satisfaction, or to

some names for some local travel

agencies, which organize something,

Frothily, whenever we have a frank

debate about Yemen which is a

method followed by YT through out

the years, We refer mainly to economy

that passes through a pathetic phase.

You all the time mentioned an obvious

studies about the various aspects of ordinary Yemenis which directly or

indirectly have an impact on him/her

importantly economical aspect. Some

called tourist packages.

seek refuge when the challenges of life seem to be too overwhelming. Islam therefore is not a last resort, but it is the only sensible way of life, guided by an unchallenged submission to the supremacy of the Lord Al-Mighty and to all the ordinances He has laid out for us to follow, all of which are well within the human capacity and well in line with what our human instincts drive us to hope for.

Furthermore, Islam would only accept voluntary adherence and insists that forced adoption of Islam is a disservice to the religion. Therefore, the Qur'an stresses that Moslems should rely on dialogue and persuasion rather than force to propagate the religion. It is only when people have become fully convinced of any creed that such creed will truly be of meaning to the believer and will such a believer find ultimate satisfaction as only being attainable when he has fulfilled the requirements of the creed and the satisfaction of his Creator accordingly. Islam, for the Moslem, is really the only thing that life is all about and that all of life should be directed towards serving, not just by simply fulfilling

all the worship rites and guarding against its limitations on life, which are really very few, when compared to most réligions, or other mundane jurisdictions or social orders. Islam is a guardian of human rights, in all their modern manifestations, and openly declared this some 15 centuries ago. Thus even freedom of religion was a major call of Islam, as can be seen by the above verses from the Qur'an and from the early history of Islam. Even the early wars that the Moslems engaged in, were not, as some prejudiced orientalists contend, for material gains, but rather for the imposition of

themselves, or when interested people in Islam were subjected to ruthless punishment by the prevailing political or social order, first in Arabia and later in the adjoining areas. Moslems were compelled by order of God to insure that the appropriate environment for the free expression of opinion and for Islamic missionary work were not curtailed by any prejudicial or discriminatory practices that were based on arrogance or repressive regimes that refused any argument that threatened their own power or interests, as narrow as such interests may be, and notwithstanding the obvious injustice that characterized the rule of the prevalent regime. It is only when Moslems were beset with oppression in any land that the Moslem State was compelled to engage in the defense of the faith and the faithful, for in Islam, members of the faith are to be guaranteed the support of their brethren in the faith, wherever they are, even by war, after having exhausted all other peaceful means of trying to eradicate any injustices faced by Moslems. The Qur'an also commanded the faithful to rely on dialogue as the proper channel to uphold the faith and disseminate its principles, as Islam is eventually bound to be seen as the only logical creed for man, simply by its insistence that human rights are a core element of the religion and without them, Islam has no bearing on the society and is being ill-served by the prevalent

regime governing Moslems, or non-Moslems for that matter, which does not uphold such rights. The significance of human rights in Islam are so important that Islam stresses tolerance, even to the point of accepting the existence of other faiths within the Moslem State. Thus, non-

repressive government turned to the Moslems for their liberation from such tyranny. That is why the Moslems were able to invade Egypt with a force of only 4,000 men, for the Egyptians Moslem communities are not only themselves, who were then almost all guaranteed their right to exist within Coptic Christians, saw the Moslems as

Moslems.

a refreshing relief from their oppressive Byzantine (Eastern Orthodox) rulers. In Spain, Jews and other Spaniards aided the invading Moslems against repressive Visigoth rule. In these and other areas, Islam spread because people were convinced of Islam's logic and appeal by reason, and never was Islam forced upon any people "by the sword". The existence of non-Moslem communities under Islamic regimes, throughout Islam's history, is testimony to the tolerance of Islam and its respect of human r, even if these communities were polygamists or idol worshippers, as was the case in the Indian subcontinent, where a Hindu majority continued to exist under an Islamic regime.

What exactly then is Islam? Islam is a way of life, no more, no less.



etters to the Editor

Impressions on my visit

was visiting Yemen as a L 'Muwwallad' who is holding a Bittaqa (Yemeni ID) and a foreign passport and here is what I felt.

I found that Yemen has shown some positive change. Cities have grown tremendously and are well equipped with all you need compared to 1995. Public service offices although still have a long way to go in clearing corruption, which resulted from the high cost of living and low pay, are offering better service.

Thanks to the ruling party,, keep up such as social, political and most the good work.

I still have a comment though. The

the most humble and isolated tribes will benefit from this influx of foreign wealth and culture. approachable by both extravagant and One of the most significant changes in budgeter travelers. Also giving us

world tourism is the so-called "cultural experience" whereby foreigners come to a land with a different culture to partake in this culture's food, language and people, rather than to take photographs of buildings, cathedrals or nature.

longer need to trade in oil and even

In Yemen, you have the opportunity to provide cultural experiences PLUS you also have the most significant

archaeology of Biblical times. In this regard, it is good that Yemen remain unique and independent from her neighbors. Your country's leaders have wisely chosen this path. In a much greater role, the country and people of Yemen can also become world leaders in peace, by remaining neutral in the intifada There is only one solution to the conflict of Arab and Jew. They must join together under the worship of the One True God. This far away dream is not impossible, for it is the result of man, not God, and can be set right by man, with God's help. Yemen was once the most influential kingdom with the most intelligent leaders and the most peace-loving of nations. Her greatness was sacrificed for a future time when her message of the One God and the brotherhood of Arab and Jew would be needed. That time is now. Yemeni people, be proud of who you are. You are not Arab or Jew, but the seed of Abraham and the children of Queen Saba. You are Yemeni! You are the peacemakers of the world - not by might - but by your potential for interceding in the conflict and welcoming all believers in the One God to your country. Show that all can live together by your hospitality and by your buried artifacts and temples which are respected by all of God's people.



government should invest in the youth, give jobs to the new blood and be open to the masses.

Saeed S. TRADE2US@AOL.COM

Comments on the Travel and Leisure Page

I would like to acknowledge the working staff in the Yemen Times for their excellent contributions to the paper, of which I am a regular reader. For the past period you started with an ambitious project, it's the exotic destinations in other part of the Globe, The Travel & Leisure page, which is sponsored by Kamaran Company. There are several points I would like to comment on:

Firstly, whenever you introduce a new spot, priority is to navigate into Arab and Muslim countries, however I don't deny your publishing on some Arab destinations in your previous editions, nevertheless they are rare compare it to non- Arab or Muslim nation.

Secondly, whenever you mention a particular place you ignore some momentous details such as Visa details, the address of the respective embassy or the consular in our country, procedure, amount and duration which in my own perspective are so vital and necessary to know.

Thirdly, kindly to brief us with some addresses of hotels (5,4,3,2, and 1start)/guesthouses that could be

domestic destinations are unaffordable so we can imagine overseas spots, however we don't ignore that the number of daily travelers is increasing day by day but this figure is mostly entitled for people who are associated with politics, business or industry.

One more think, I appreciate your move towards encouraging our domestic tourism, by focusing on Yemeni destinations

Hoping from you to publish this article either at the letter column or at any other suitable space in your Newspaper.

Thank you and best regards.

Sami Sanganee Sami_ye_78@rediffmail.com

Wise move by government

I wish to applaud the Yemeni government for the recent decision to reject the installation of Saudi troops to guard the proposed pipeline to the port of Aden. This is a wise move and one that must have been difficult to make in the current political climate.

Many people living inside and outside of Yemen may not be aware of some of the most recent discoveries made in the sands at Bilqis. Aside from the important religious significance of these archaeological discoveries, the Republic of Yemen stands to become wealthy in material ways by virtue of the ability to host millions of visitors who will come to Yemen on pilgrimages to this location. Yemen will no

Again, also be proud of your wise leaders and open your hearts and minds to the work of Allah, who want his children to live in peace. He will bless your land and bring you prosperity!

> Gary Vey garyvey@earthlink.net

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10 Cuiterie January 1st, 2001 Times Muslims in Britain: Integration Without Assimilation

By Karen Dabrowska

he story of two million Muslims in Britain is the story of many different communities - Pakistanis, Moroccans. Yemenis. Turks, Kurds, Somalis, Bosnians etc. It is the story of extreme wealth and poverty and undreamed of success as bus conductors from the Indian subcontinent have worked their way into the record books of Britain's - and Europe's - richest men. even There are Saudi businessmen who live in £3 million mansions in Kensington and work from offices in Park Lane in central London. And there is the poverty of Lumb Lane which runs downhill from the Manningham district of Bradford to the edge of the city centre, past crumbling properties and derelict mills. This is home to many of the city's 55,000 Muslims, half of them under 16 who often live in crowded homes and attend overcrowded schools from which they emerge without any qualifications. By the time Muslims arrived in Britain, the heyday of Islamic Europe was gone

Historic settlements of Muslims in Great Britain date back at least 400 years, although travellers during the days of the Ottoman Empire and Moorish Spain are likely to have also visited the British Isles. There is ample evidence of the odd Muslim sailors and/or Muslim servants from the Indian sub-continent of the British Empire arriving in Britain from the seventeenth century onwards. The recent discovery of a large consignment of Islamic coins and artifacts on a sunken ship established the thriving trade between Elizabethan England and Morocco and it is quite possible that Muslim sailors from North Africa may also have settled in Britain like their Indian counterparts.

The earliest Muslim communities in Britain were mainly those of Yemeni seamen, known as lascars, who started settling in around port cities such as Tyneside, Liverpool and Cardiff around the middle of the 19th century. The early days of Islam in Britain owe much to the pioneering work of individuals, both Muslims and prominent English converts aided by funds from various Muslim monarchs.

The Shan Jehan mosque in Woking, established in 1889 by the Hungarian Dr Leitner, was the first purpose-built mosque in Britain. Sir Richard Burton, one of the few Westerners of the time with an empathy and understanding of Islam, and a great admirer of the contribution Islamic science, mathematics and culture had made to human develempires - a recognition that truth takes many rich and varied forms'. Around the same time, William Henry Quillan founded a mosque in Liverpool. In the capital, the East

London Mosque was originally founded in 1910 with the help of people such as Syed Amir Ali and the Aga Khan The mother of Britain's mosques is undoubtedly the £6million Regent's Park mosque in central London which was officially opened by King George VI in 1944. The 2.3 acres of site adjacent to Hanover Gate in Regent's Park was presented as an unconditional gift from the British government to the Muslim community in Britain to enable it to build a mosque and an Islamic Cultural Centre and to conduct affairs pertaining to their faith. A Mosque Committee made up of prominent Muslim diplomats and Muslim residents in the United Kingdom gratefully accepted the gift which was intended mainly as a tribute to the thousands of Indian Muslim soldiers who had died defending the then British Empire, which at the time had more Muslim than Christian inhabitants. Today there are nearly 700

mosques in Britain. The early Muslim communities continued to expand but it was not until the late 1950s and early 1960s that large scale immigration from Commonwealth countries started. The largest number of Muslim immigrants came from Pakistan and Bangladesh (either directly or by way of East Africa) along with sizeable groups from India, Cyprus, the Arab world, Malaysia, parts of Africa and elsewhere.

The experience of Muslims arriving in Britain during that period was similar to that of other immigrants. Settling in towns and working in factories, they were among the unsung heroes of the post-war reconstruction of Britain. Some, like the Indians who were traders and professionals, laid the foundations for today's burgeoning Muslim entrepreneurs.

The immigrants could be divided into three broad categories: those who came for economic reasons, those who fled for their lives from repressive regimes and those motivated by a combination of economic necessity and fear of persecution. The partition of British India into East and West Pakistan and the construction of the Mangla Dam in Pakistan in the early 1900s, which submerged 250 villages, was a powerful incentive to leave. The 1970s saw the further settlement of Bengali Muslims and Turkish Cypriots following the 1974 partition Cyprus. During the 1980s and of 1990s further groups of Muslims arrived in Britain mainly as refugees. They included Iraqis and Iranians, Afghans, Somalis, Eritreans, Kurds

and Bosnians.

At least a third and possibly even half of the Muslims in Britain were born in the country, and even the most sanguine Muslim leaders admit there is no guarantee that all will want to be orthodox Muslims. How the generational change is handled will be crucial in determining the character of Islam in Britain, as will the activities of local converts such as the former pop star Cat Stevens (now Yusuf Islam).

The determination to preserve and develop a religious, cultural and social heritage is demonstrated by the large number of mosques, cultural centers and Muslim organizations throughout the country.

London's Central Mosque has the largest congregation in Britain on Friday's. During festivals it may number over 15,000. There are several important groups such as the Union of Muslim Organizations, The World Muslim League, the UK Council of Imams and Mosques, The World Sufi Council, The Islamic Council of Europe, The World Islamic Mission, the UK Islamic Mission, The Islamic Guidance Society as well as some 4000 small organizations concerned with local welfare and social activities.

Fostering links with the host society is the raison d'etre of the Council for the Advancement of Arab British Understanding (CAABU). There is also Anglo-Arab Association and the numerous 'fan-clubs of various Arab and Muslim countries such as the Saudi British Society, the Anglo-Somali Association, the British Yemen society etc.

The Muslims contribute to most sections of the economy and are found in large numbers in the textile and catering industry, in small businesses and corner shops in the public service and in the professions.

They make substantial contributions as doctors in the National Health Service, as teachers in public and private education and also as engineers and scientists. The Muslim business community is fast expanding in many centers and increasingly Muslims are becoming involved in political affairs, especially in local government where they are reaching the office of mayor. Britain has one Muslim member of Farliament, Mohammed Sarwar from Glasgow. While many Muslims are eager to enter mainstream British politics others have set up Britain's Muslim Party. Apart from the settled Muslim community there has been a notable growth in the numbers of Arabs coming to Britain as businessmen, tourists and students and to seek medical treatment. The acquisition of property by Arabs from the oil-producing countries has been most marked in London also the home of around 60 Arab, or Arab majorityowned banks. The Arab British Chamber of Commerce estimates that official Arab investment in Britain totals well over \$60 billion. Mohammed Al Fayed's purchase of the House of Fraser is the single largest investment. The Sultan of Brunei, one of the world's richest men, has added the Dorchester Hotel to his long list of acquisitions and the Kuwait Investment Office, the Kuwaiti government's foreign investment arm, has invested an estimated \$15 billion in Britain. There are two main Arab investors official (governments) and privatindividuals and companies. Both concentrate on treasury bonds, stocks and shares and property. British exports to Muslim countries are now exceeding £22billion. This figure does not include invisible income, tourism, letters of credit and defense equipment. In 1986 the British Tourist Authority noted that the number of Arab visitors to Britain reached 500,000. They were mainly from Saudi Arabia, UAE, Egypt, Bahrain, stayed an average of 16 nights and spent £1,350 each per visit - an amount well above the average for foreign visitors. Britain also welcomes many tourists from Pakistan, Nigeria and Turkey and the number of visitors from Arab and Muslim countries continues to rise. During the 1970s the Iraqi Cultural Centre and the World of Islam Festival Trust helped put Arab and Islamic culture on London's cultural map.

'We were trying to redress the balance of prejudice and ignorance which has built up since Byzantine times', the festival organizer, Alistair Duncan told The Yemen Times. The festival was the first project of the

World of Islam Festival Trust set up in 1973 to promote understanding and appreciation of Islamic culture in the West.

Duncan believes that it was totally different from anything that had gone before because it was a 'joint venture' between British institutions, scholars and artists and their counterparts in Muslim countries.

'It gave Muslim governments, academics and scholars a tremendous morale boast- here was their culture, their heritage being displayed in one of the cultural capitals of the world which had traditionally been considered unsympathetic towards Islam and people loved it!'

After the festival the trust, which received over £2 million from Arab governments, continued promoting Islamic culture through exhibitions such as the Arabic Calligraphy exhibition and the Islamic Bookbinding Exhibition held at the Victoria & Albert Museum. Its publications include Mammluk Jerusalem and Sana'a: An Arabic Islamic city. The trust has also produced a video introducing Islamic culture to secondary school students.

Following the Lebanese civil war London emerged as a leading Arab media centre and art galleries, museums, book shops and educational institutions such as London University's School of Oriental and African Studies continue to provide a penetrating flash of insight into Arab and Islamic culture.

But the publication of The Satanic Verses damaged relations between Britain's Islamic communities and the host society. The sustained and color-

Verses issue and the methods used to defend the publication of the book and condemn its opponents, and often by extension, all Muslims) has produced an effect well known to students of racism, discrimination and bigotry. Victims are reconstructed as villains while the initiators and perpetrators and the causative factors leading to oppression, frustration and anger remain largely unaffected. The fact that UK law recognizes the concept of blasphemy but only with regard to Christianity was played down as was the overwhelming body of evidence from police reports, Home Office studies and evidence compiled by human rights groups that Muslims have suffered disproportionate and increasingly severe incidents of racism. There were also a lot of reservations about the establishment of Muslim schools and there is still a reluctance to respect the wishes of Muslim parents to withdraw their children from Christian collective worship.

Political events in the Middle East (Lebanon, the intifada, the Gulf War) as well as the tragic recent history of Bangladesh have given Muslims a high and generally negative profile. Mohibur Rahman, President of the Federation of Islamic Societies in the UK and Eire, pointed out that Islam brought a new and vibrant civilization to Europe. 'But 12 centuries on, its legacy remains mixed. While the architectural splendours of the Alhambra in Spain remains an enduring monument a golden era, it is the Muslim victims of modern genocides in Bosnia and Kosovo that finds the deepest resonance amongst British Muslims. Watching their brethren being wiped away in Europe's back yard has led prominent Muslims to wonder out loud when and if the same fate might befall them.

'It is in this rather precarious environment that Muslims are growing up. Born and educated in Britain, an increasing number define their identity as British Muslims and see their

ful media coverage of the Satanic Verses issue and the methods used to defend the publication of the book and condemn its opponents. and often by extension, all Muslims) has produced an effect well known to students of

'Progress depends on a change in attitude, Rahman concludes. 'Wider society must be sympathetic towards the needs of their Muslim citizens, tolerant of their differences and patient with some of the teething problems this young community is facing'. In his 1993 speech to the Oxford Centre for Islamic studies which was a watershed in relations between Muslims and the host society, the Prince of Wales said :'We need to work harder to understand each other. to drain out any poison between us, and to lay the ghost of suspicion and fear to rest forever. The further down that road we can travel, the better the world that we shall create for our children and for future generations'. The Imam of London's Central Mosque, Sheikh Gamal Solaiman, believes that assimilation is not an option for Britain's Muslims. 'Let us all work for the welfare of Britain. I say to my own community now you are part parcel of British society, make every possible effort to understand British culture and project your image in a way which will be appreciated by the British. I call on non Muslims to make allowances for the diversity of cultural backgrounds and not make the mistake of judging Islam by any one person or group. Diversity reflects strength and confidence'.

But despite its achievements, contributions to the host society and recognition by the British establishment the Muslim community at the beginning of the 21st century finds itself at an important cross-roads. As the secondlargest faith community - and the fastgrowing one- its young are growing increasingly aware of their Islamic identity. While many are becoming successful, the community as a whole remains one of the poorest in Britain in terms of wealth and the most vulnerable in terms of discrimination.

Violence Against Women

Dr. Khadija Al.Haisami Sana'a University

Yemeni owadays, women have taken their share in economic, social, political, and cultural fields side by side with men. In fact, they entered into serious competition with men in these fields. Women struggled a lot to get their rights. However, this caused some kind of negative effects on the personal lives of some of those women. Studies indicate that one of the main reasons behind the increasing rate of violence against women during the last 20 years is because women started to take new roles and positions in the society. Women's role is no more looking after the house and children, but they are more involved in political, economical and cultural issues in the society. Law is lenient with those harassing women, because law is made and executed by men who never care about women's rights. Women being beaten by husbands, fathers, brothers or any other relative, refuse to make official complaints in order not to get beaten further, and if a woman is seriously injured and taken to the doctor, she won't give the real reasons of those injuries. This is the case of women of the north and west of Yemen while those in the south and east of Yemen make complaints at police stations against those who assaulted them regardless of how relative those people are to them. Thus it has become necessary to establish women police schools, the graduates of which would work in family protection administrations at police stations. This will encourage assaulted women all over the country to make complaints at police stations and know their complaints will not be ignored which will make men think twice assaulting them. One more

advantage of those administrations is to know the actual number of violence cases in the country.

Women police stations will enable women administrations to take legal measures against women committing crimes, investigating their cases and providing them with their needs.

Other aspects of violence against women in Vemen

ing the personal status laws that give men the right to divorce their wives without informing them. The campaign was preceded by a media campaign to aware mass media of this issue and how it threatens families.

Difficulties and Impediments

The absence of policies and programs related to violence against women

opment, described the building of the mosque as: 'The beginning of an epoch of goodwill and understanding between two great religions, two great

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The issue of violence against women is a huge subject that cannot be covered in few pages, but I will try to be brief. Unlike men, women, especially in rural areas are deprived of their rights in many things and mainly their right in education. Their roles remain limited to work in farms and houses. In cities, violence against women is not totally eliminated but it is less. Part of our traditions involves other types of violence like forcing a 12 or 13 year old girl to marry somebody who is a lot older than her without even being previously informed. Another form of violence is that when a girl is forced to marry the brother of the wife of her brother as some kind of exchange and when a couple want to get divorced, the other couple must get divorced even if that was against their will. Some women in rural areas are forced to leave their inheritance to their brothers which contradicts with Islamic rules, only for the desire not to split the inheritance and leave in the hand of the brother. Arbitrary divorce which is another

Arbitrary divorce which is another type of violence against women, when a man-divorces his wife without even informing her and ignoring his responsibility towards the children. In this respect, a campaign against violence against women was first launched in Beirut, in December 5, 1999. The campaign was organized by the Committee for Resisting Violence Against Women, Arab Court. The campaign aimed at chang(Same all

- Those involved in violence against women do not get punished.
- No family guidance centers to which assaulted women can seek support.
- High illiteracy rate among Yemeni women and men.
- Scarcity of financial resources allocated for educational institutions and research centers responsible of the issue of violence against women.
- Absence of supervision and control on implementation of laws regarding women and children.

We find that dominating concepts of Yemenis towards women are limiting women's roles and depriving them from the rights assured for them in Islam, such as the right to learn and the right of choosing a husband.

Violence against women is a heritage of the ancient times in our Arab world. Violence against women has always been under different political, social, economic and cultural titles and has taken different forms. Women suffer from the consequences of economic changes taking place in the world.

To conclude, men must understand it is not for them to give or take, God and Islam have honored women and stressed on the importance of the women's role, so men cannot just ignore all that and continue this dirty game of violence.



11

Improve Your English



Dr. Ramakanta Sahu Associate Professor College of Education, Mahweet

1. What to Say

Mujib: Good Morning, doctor. Today is the first day of the English new year. Wish you a happy new year. Dr. Kumar: Good morning. Wish you the same. May the new year being peace and prosperity to you. Mujib: Thank you, doctor. Are these greeting cards in your hands? Dr. Kumar: Yes. Some of my friends and students who stay outside Sana'a have conveyed their

new year's greetings and messages. Mujib: Is it a common practice in your country to exchange greeting cards on occasion of the

- new year? Dr. Kumar: That's right. Particularly among the young masses, it is fairly common these days. In
- fact, in India the postal department faces a very tough task clearing the spate of greeting cards on the new year eve.
- **Mujib:** What, really, is the significance of the new year's day?
- Dr. Kumar: Well, it marks the beginning of a new calendar. That is its surface value. But it has a deeper significance. It urges us to look within, introspect and analyze onwards so as to discover our strengths and shortcomings.
- Mujib: I think that's a very important message for 3. all of us.
- Dr. Kumar: Yes. It whispers to us to look up and march forward with renewed zeal, interest, and commitment. It inspires us to be a man of action and the master of our destiny, not a mere passive onlooker of days and months and years roll by. Mujib: Oh. Yes
- Dr. Kumar: If you don't fritter away your time and promise to make something new and beautiful, that is the real celebration of the 2. new year's day. Do you agree? **Mujib:** I do. I promise, I shall try hard for making 3. everyday a new year's Day. Dr. Kumar: Insha Allah. May Allah's choicest blessings 4 be showered on you.
- **Mujib:** Thank you, doctor.

II. How to say it correctly

- Correct errors, if any, in the following sentences.
- Because he is intelligent, therefore, everybody likes him

- 2. I was reading the newspaper, at that times Najib came to me.
- 3. Both Zia and Ridhwan are beautiful.
- 4. Two weeks have passed since I have seen him.
- 5. I took the medicine that I might get well.

Answers to last week's questions:

- I shall take care of you because you are my younger brother.
- 2. He had hardly seen me when he came running to me.
- 3. I will die someday as all men are mortal. 4. No sooner did we reach the stadium than it started
- raining
- 5. Maqbool was not in a good mood, so I didn't talk to him.

III. How to express it in one word

- Study of ancient monuments. 1.
- 2. Language which has lost its currency of use.
- 3. A group of small islands. Person who draws plans for buildings. 4.
- 5. Place for keeping old, historical records.

Answers to last week's questions:

- 1. Natural ability to acquire knowledge or skill: aptitude 2. Building with an artificial pond for keeping and
- showing living fish: aquarium Plants or animals growing or living in water: aquatic
- Land suitable for ploughing: arable
- 5. Settlement of dispute by a judge: arbitration

IV. Use the following phrases in sentences: Look into, look for, look at, look + adjective, look like, look forward to.

Answers to last week's questions:

- 1. Do you like working on the farm? Not really. I'm not used to the smell.
- Do you like living with Ahmad? Not really. I'm not used to his bad habits.
- Does your sister like living so close to the airport? Not really! She is not used to the noise. Do the children like the new houses?
- Not really. They are not used to the city life
- V. Words of Wisdom "Books are a guide in youth and an entertainment for age"

such funny traditions.



Yemeni Traditions & Women

Any society has its own customs and traditions. Some are good and some are bad according to the members' beliefs. Personally, I admire some of my society customs.

All in all is good and each one sympathizes with the other. However, still there is a belief which I view as bad and unfair. People believe that daughters are not as good as sons. They feel bad and sometimes People at Kabbaita, Taiz gover- become angry when their wives give women because they have to get up norate, are half-sophisticated. This births to females. I wonder how peo- very early in the morning to prepare village lacks many of the basic pub- ple dare to think in this way. They all these things before breakfast. should remember that women are the reason behind their existence on earth. Also during wedding party people stop the bride on the way to the bridegroom's house to give her money almost three times. Upon arriving, the bridegroom stops his bride and slaughters sheep on her feet believing that in this way he will be in overall control over their life in the future. Thus, this society has also

Talking about free time, women have less than men because they have to help husbands in farms and fields and have to cook and feed cattle and milk them. This is really hard for

Continued from page 3 **YT Person of the year**

Q: Does Yemen comply with the international conventions to which it has already ratified?

A: Actually, the obligations provided within international human rights instruments are more binding to States than their local legislation to that effect. In other words, if it is found that a particular law is inconsistent with international conventions of human rights to which the country is a signatory, it shall be deemed essential to amend or abolish such law to ensure that it goes in line with the standing international rules.

Yemen has adopted a number of international conventions related to human rights, such as the political, economic, labor, women and children rights, as well as the protection the environment. In my opinion, the implementation of such international instruments is dependent upon the extent to which people are acquainted with these international principles, and the level to which these public convictions are reflected in actions and behaviors.

People should devote stronger efforts to defend their rights that have been defined by all local laws and international conventions. In Yemen, for example, we notice the scarcity of cases in which a court of law would refer to an international instrument in investigating any of human rights. Unfortunately, many of these officials are not really convinced that these international conventions have any legal power at the local level.

A recommended approach would be based on making thorough comparisons between local legislation and international conventions. Through this process, any inconsistencies in the local laws with international consensus would be uncovered. The next step should be that of increasing public awareness of these international agreements.

In Hritc, we believe that there is much work to do. On this basis, the Center organizes a variety of training sessions and workshops to inform people of these international conventions and global human rights. Furthermore, we have conducted appraising activities to clarify the points of agreement and differences between local laws and international instruments, hoping that this activity will accomplish the desired results.

Q: What is the role of Hritc in mainstreaming Yemeni press toward promoting awareness of human rights?

A: Hrite plays a major role in human rights education among all sectors of the society, through conducting training and documentation activities for media institutions and individual journalists. The Center mainly sets a common framework of activities that brings together all parts of the society. The role of media is indispensable for the realization of human rights. Therefore, Hritc has published "Our Rights" magazine on a regular basis since 1999 to be the first Yemeni magazine specialized in the field of human rights. In addition, the Center publishes periodicals & brochures entitled "Know Your Rights", highlighting a particular right of citizens. These periodicals are distributed all over the country free of charge. Moreover, the Center has many distinguished books and researches on the field of human rights.



different media institutions have attended the event. And now we do have real friends who are willing to spread these principles and to advocate human rights at their ends.

Q: Many foreign organizations release annual reports on human rights situation in Yemen. Do you have any comment on them?

A: Yemen is in crucial need for more exclusive and accurate reports on the state of human rights that truly reflect the pros and cons of the situation. Unfortunately, the only reports that are being issued are international ones, such as Amnesty International, U.S Human Rights Watch, and United Nations Reports on issues like children, women and environment.

These reports are either exclusive or inaccurate in connection with such areas as refugees and labor conditions, which require specialized researches. Moreover, local NGOs still lack the sufficient capacities to conduct such researches on the issue. Therefore, I do believe it is of crucial importance to encourage and support local organizations to achieve the required accuracy and transparency standards, since they are closer to sources of correct information and are more likely to reflect the true image of the problems pertaining to human rights.

In Yemen, human rights reports are still widely underestimated. Furthermore, neither local NGOs nor formal institutions do have the required capacities to commission reports on the current situation or in response to the published reports on the issue. Therefore, more formal training is needed for those institutions to achieve better performance on the issue.

Through reading some of the available current and previous reports, I have often come across many exaggerations, which clearly demonstrate the lack of independent attitudes. Therefore, these reports should not be taken for granted to ensure that these reports would independently help redress oppression and maintain justice. This role can only be fulfilled through independent organs that are capable of seeing and reflecting the reality of the situation.

International annual publication containing high-level academic studies on human rights, besides Our Rights magazine. There is a tentative agreement on this publication with the Arab program at the International Institute for Human Rights in Strasbourg, France.

At another level, the Center will begin its monthly forum, which will bring together a number of local lecturers in its premises in Taiz. It will be a very good opportunity for people to meet on a regular basis to discuss issues concerning one of their rights.

The Center has also launched its new web site on the Internet, www.hritc.com, the first electronic magazine that carries important information on human rights in Yemen. We hope that this ambitious plan of electronic web site will be supported to become a comprehensive source of information for all researchers on the subject. And I praise the efforts that have been devoted by many partners and friends who are interested in our success and continuation.

Q: How do you find working with government and other civil society organizations?

A: As a civil society organization based in Yemen, we need to build panels of cooperation with all concerned parties in the society in order to achieve our common goals. In the field of human rights, it is impossible to work alone. Therefore, partnership is a necessity, yet independence must be maintained.

Since the beginning of our operation, we have encouraged all interested partners from both the government and civil society organizations to join our efforts to promote human rights in Yemen. However, our goals are clear and are not subject to change and camouflage on the basis of interest of pressure. We do meet with others for the sake of realizing our center's humanitarian goals. We have built excellent cooperation with government bodies, such as the National Supreme Committee of Human Rights, Prisons Authority, and Ministry of Interior, as well as with civil society organizations and NGOs in Yemen. And we are proud to be friends of all these parties.

-Jeremy Colier

lic services such as electricity, water, education etc. However, the people there are kind and generous. This can be seen as there are strong ties relating the people together. Relatives visit each other during Eid festivals, eat together, laugh together, and have lots of fun. During their free time, some go to high mountains to enjoy sightseeing and some sit together and chew qat.

Family members just get up when everything is ready by the mother. All of them then go to work in fields and farms. Such kind of life is certainly very difficult and tiresome for women who bear most of the hardships so as to maintain the family struggle for existence.

> Intessar Mohammed Sana'a

Human Rights in Islam



rights have uman always been the focal point of all religions, recently, an increasing area of international interest is being given to human rights. Many countries around the globe, have written those rights in deeds and committed themselves to practice them. Those human rights formula were derived from the western concept of democracy, that's why they've had no connections with religions. The West say that those announcements and deeds of human rights were originated in western

countries who will insist on having those deeds and announcements practiced by all other countries and all constitutions have to be reformulated according to those deeds and announcements. Moslems see human rights as part of their religion that can not be isolated from the rest. They believe that God has given those rights to all people whether they were Moslems, Christians, Jews or Pagan and no human can be deprived from those rights. All religions have included rules aimed at achieving the interests of people; maintaining the rights to think, to learn, to marry, to have children, to work and many other rights. Difference between religion terms and human terms is due to secularism which is chosen to be a way of living in many western countries. Those differences can be summarized in the following:

- All divine laws prohibit adultery, while some western laws allow it saying that it is a right of both man and woman to have sexual intercourse with no need for being married if they are content with it.

- All divine laws prohibit homosexuality, while some in the west are trying to pass laws allowing males to marry other males and females other females

Islam is distinguished for having other rules for:

- Prohibiting alcoholic drinks,

- having women covering their hair. To conclude, all religions consider human rights as essential parts of their bodies, but all those religions and the different groups of people on earth have their own characteristics and peculiarities, so one version of human rights prepared in one place may not fit people in another.

Hritc has succeeded in establishing firm relationships with different government and non-government media institutions. They are vital partners in broadening the outreach of the Center's activities, and programs. We disseminate information widely around the country, with the help of media, TV and radio institutions that have large audiences in different parts of the country.

In order to facilitate such outreach, the Center has organized a very important training course for journalists on means of spreading human rights principles. The beneficiaries have obtained formal guidance to how best they could present such issues to people in an acceptable and transparent way. More than fifty journalists from

O: What are the outstanding future activities of Hritc?

A: Our plan for the year 2001 is the outcome of a long-term experience of the Center. As such, we will continue to stress on achieving the goal of promoting human rights principles through a number of activities. The Center has gained wide recognition and is known of its truthfulness and respect, as described by the Report of the U.S Department of State on human rights.

This general opinion about our Center encourages us to devote stronger efforts. We seek to improve the accuracy of our activities, and to target the most influential proportion of the society in our training activities to those who are capable of conveying the message of human rights principles to others, like judges, lawyers, journalists, and kindergarten teachers. With regards to publications, we will work on another Arab and

Q: What about cooperation at the international level?

A: We have succeeded in establishing international and regional cooperation. We exchange information and joint activities with important Arab organizations in Egypt, Tunis, Morocco, Lebanon, Palestine and Jordan. Also, we deal with many organizations at the international level, such as in France, U.S.A., and Canada.

Furthermore, we have organized with some of the above-mentioned organizations joint activities out of Yemen. Needless to reiterate that many of the Center's Consultative Board members are well-known and influential human rights activists of different nationalities. They monitor the activities of the Center, and advise on future plans. The Board includes important figures from France, Egypt, Palestine, Tunis, Sudan...etc.

CANADA NEX

إعسلان عسن تغيييراسم ANNOUNCEMENT OF CHANGE OF NAME

12

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Canadian Nexen Petroleum Yemen

يسرنا ان نعلن بأن شركتنا الأم كنيديان اوكسيدنتال بتروليم ليمتد، وهى شركة عالمية في مجال النفط والغاز والطاقة والكيماويات التي يقع مقرها الرئيسى في مدينة كالجرى – كندا قد قامت بتغيير اسمها إلى نكسن إنك. WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT OUR PARENT COMPANY CANADIAN OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM LIMITED, AN INTERNATIONAL OIL, GAS, ENERGY, AND CHEMICALS COMPANY WHICH IS HEADQUARTERED IN CALGARY, CANADA, HAS CHANGED ITS NAME TO NEXEN INC.

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> کنیدیان نکسن بترولیم یمن Canadian Nexen Petroleum Yemen

الاسم القديم Old Name كنيديان أوكسيدنتال بتروليم يمن الاسم الجديد New Name كنيديان نكسن بتروليم يمن



January 1st, 2001

13 In the Memory of **Aziza Al-Saqqaf**

welve ago, we said goodbye to Aziza Al-Saqqaf, the wife of Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saggaf, and the compassionate and loving mother whom not many people knew of, but who had lived her life resembling an ideal example for all the Yemeni women of today. Aziza passed away on Wednesday, December 20,



2000 after suffering from a (bottom left) and Raydan. Photo taken in 1981 brain hemorrhage causing

her to go into a 4-day coma, and eventually leading to her death. Family members, friends, and all who knew her were shocked and saddened by her demise. "It seems that she missed her husband a lot, and it was time they meet again," said Nadia Al-Saqqaf, her younger daughter who stayed beside her in this difficult time.

In honor of Aziza Al-Saqqaf's contribution and spectacular life, we as Yemen Times, dedicate this page to her memory, which will live with us forever.



the village school. In 1971 she married the late Al-Saqqaf Abdulaziz founder of Yemen Times,

and moved to Sana'a. For a few years she dedicated her self solely to her children. In 1978 she followed her husband to the United States of America, where he was studying for the PhD. There she acquired the equivalent of high school education. Once back from the USA she began her higher education in the Department of English language of Sana'a University's Faculty of Education. She graduated in 1985 as a teacher of English language. Following her graduation she joined the Humphry program for one year. In this program she gained the experi-



ence in teaching English as a second language for beginners. In 1986 she began her carrier in teaching first in Asma girls school and the in Khawla girls high school. In 1994 she was mandated from the ministry of education to her village as head of the Hadharem Women's Rehabilitation Center for one year. After this successful mission she went back to her job as an educator and teacher. She continued her career while participating in many social events with her husband the late Prof. Abdulaziz Alsaqqaf until she passed away on the 20th of December 2000.



Dinner with a some Yemeni personalities and foreign dignitaries

The Fallen Star

he Yemen Times has carried the sad news of the sudden death of Lady Aziza Al-Saqqaf. Those

who knew the late Dr. Abdulaziz Yassin Al-Saqqaf and his late wife Aziza Al-Saqqaf, two cousins who enlightened our life with their ubiquitous presence among us yesteryears, would understand how the two couples made great difference in the life of many who of those who knew them as friends, as relatives, as neighbors, as teachers in classrooms, as charitable citizens and as beneficiaries of their kindness and knowledge. Aziza, the scholar, the educator, the mother, the mentor and the role model of all women of her generation was and is a unique example that must emulated. I have known her as a scholar, an educator and a peer who in her own right earned international recognition and respect. She was a Humphry Scholar when she was selected as a life member of the American University in Washington and a distinguished member of the American Association of Women University Professors. She never missed an opportunity to serve others

and charitable causes. She impressed those who knew her as a brilliant and a diligent research fellow. She completed her educational career from elementary to university in a record time of 12 years. She graduated at the top of her cohort and peers. Yet she was an unassuming, modest, humble and loyal wife to one of the most successful scholar-husband. Those of us who were associated with her late husband know that his wife was the stronghold and unwavering support behind his scholarly investment.

Aziza was a partner who shared her success with her family members and posterity. She produced four college students and graduates men and women who are prime examples in their own right. Aziza the little girl from a small vil-

lage in Qaryat Al-Hadharem, Turbat al-Hujarriya, the citadel of the Al-Saqqafs, broke the ceiling glass of gender difference to become an internationally renown woman and an example of a great dedicated lady behind a great man. She fulfilled her role as a mother and emulated her ancestors such as Lady Fatima, the beloved Daughter of Prophet

Mohammed (PBUH)and Lady Aisha the Companion and Trusted Wife of Prophet Mohammed (PBUH). She often intimated to me these influenced her life and

career. As one of her mentors when she was a student and a fellow in the United States that she dreamed that her life should be measured by her ability to raise her children, establish a school and share her knowledge and skills with the most deprived Yemeni women and children.

She has fulfilled her dreams, but her journey was cut short suddenly when she was taken from among us by the Will of Allah who promised her a rewarding life in Paradise in the hereafter. She is today beside the great women of Islam and most of them beside her Grand Father, Prophet Mohammed and His Beloved Family in Paradise. That was her dream and that was her destiny. Her legacy is her modesty, her humility and her undiminished love for all of us who knew her. I am sure her family will miss



were the women who At work in Khawla bint Al-Azwar High School

her as we do, but the Saqqafs must be proud of her as a woman who was destined to be great and will be remembered to be so for a long time. Aziza, we will miss you. You have achieved in your short life with us what we could not achieve despite the opportunity in our hands. You fulfilled your dreams and struggle to

improve the life of your gender. May we be cherished by your good memories and love as a mother, as a sister and as a relative of many of us. May Allah (SWAT) accept you in his kingdom amongst the good-doers and most-pious servants who tried to serve Him in this life and hereafter in death equally. Amen

Dr. Ahmed A. Moen **Professor of International Health** and Development

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he campaigns aroused about the constitutional amendments, draft law of the police authority and demonstrations law were about to finish when another campaign on the draft law of associations and public organizations started. The latter and 40 of its articles were discussed in a parliamentary session before Ramadan. It is believed that the Parliament would hold another session after Ramadan to discuss the remainder articles.

Stripped of Its Value

The draft law of associations and public organizations, appeared too late, had been discussed by many local and international organizations. However, it was perverted and had many impediments that threaten working for nongovernmental organizations. Those who prepared this draft law deleted many articles that were included in the draft law that was prepared in cooperation with international organizations. These indicate the government's insincerity, lurking, mistrust and disrespect towards associations.

Article No (57) in the constitution ensures people the freedom of organizing, establishing and unrestricted membership in public associations where they organize themselves according to their own regulations. Public associations are of the civilian contracts that must not be harassed by the state in any way.

The state must not hinder them from being established, developed or from practicing their role in developing the society. The law must be confined to

organizing registration of associations association or organization not publiin the concerned authority, moreover, it must leave the organizational matters to associations themselves. In case of differences within them, they must be resoluted by the judicature, not by the Ministry of Social Insurance.

Ascendancy

The texts of the draft law of associations and public organizations included a number of shortcomings such as contradiction between texts of articles, inaccuracy of drafting, ambiguity and generalization of its phrases and referring most of essential issues to the executive bill. This allows the government to dominate the associations and exert restrictions upon them to prevent them from foreign financing. It also authorizes the Ministry of Social Insurance to dominate associations, intervene in their affairs, restrict their domains and effect penalties upon their members.

A Series of Penalties

The danger of the draft law, now being discussed in the Parliament, lies in a number of articles that include severe penalties.

Articles No. 68 and 69 state that imprisonment for six months or a year or penalty of paying a fine of 1000 rials applies to: any member who invites or allows non-member of the general assembly to attend its discussions or to be one of its directors or managers. These penalties are also applicable to any person who endites, presents, holds documents or registers that include false information with knowledge beforehand. Those penalties are also true of anyone in the association, who deliberately gives information to unconcerned authorities or deliberately conceals accounts needed as a proof by the law.

All those who set off an activity of any

cized yet, or practice an activity contradicting objectives of the association or spend the association's welfare in activities that do not serve its purposes or speculate its welfare to his own account or to the account of the association are liable to suffer the same penalty. These penalties also include the following: any person who takes part in continuing activity of an association that had been dissolved by a decree or any one who collects unlawful donations from public or any person who uses facilities of the association in purposes other than those purposes they are meant for.

Article No. 70 of the draft law states that any violator of the law or the executive bill, not existing yet and which might complicate the public work further, would be severely penalized.

More Penalties

Article No. 71 entitled the judicature to inflict most severe penalty on any violator of the law, whether that penalty was in the Criminal Law or in other laws. Furthermore, article No 77 prohibits the Board of Directors of the association from collective donations unless the general assembly agrees on that. This article nullifies the role of the administrative board which was originally authorized by the general assembly itself, restricts the association's right of gathering donations to support its activities by accrediting the bill to specify conditions and methods of collecting those donations.

The unreasonable and severe penalties of those texts show clearly the danger encountering associations. Moreover, there are other articles in the draft law that reveal insincerity of the executive authority towards associations' activities and those in charge of them. All those indications arouse many ques- restricted the procedures of registrations about removal of articles in the original law before it's being approved by the Ministers Council and presented to Parliament in it present form.

Difficulties of Establishing An Association

Law of Associations - Backward

The Ministry of Insurance is swaggering that the draft law was prepared in cooperation with the Consultative Council of Laws of Non-profit Establishments. The council is located in the American capital Washington. Although the Ministry had conservation about the law at that time, it removed many articles like the ones related to definition of associations and private foundations, the number of people in the original law was 7 while in the amended law it rose to 41. Undoubtedly, this exaggerated number aimed at hindering establishing associations. Many enhanced laws in developed countries stipulate no more than 7 persons to establish an association.

In term No. 5 of article No. 4, the draft law stipulates that there must be financial supervision system on associations. This may constitute an obstacle for associations in case the executive bill put conditions, if not abided by, will impede the work of associations. Article No. 9, too, stipulates that any person wanting to establish an association must fill in an application form to the Ministry of Insurance or concerned office and take a receipt of the application. This article did not indicate what to be done in case the ministry turned down the application, documents or refused to give a receipt of the application. It also did not mention if submission of applications is limited to the Ministry of Insurance or to its offices in the governorates. This system, though took the form of registration and not giving them permits, had

tion and popularization. These restrictions made the registration system more complicated than the system of granting permits. This gives the General Administration the right to hamper establishing associations prematurely. Generally, we can say that if the draft law was approved as it is now, it would limit the right given to the people by the Constitution to establish associations and it would make all private associations and organizations penalized if they do not please the government, specially those working in the field of human rights.

Only The Government Deserves Foreign Aids

Article No. 24 of the draft law prohibits associations from getting foreign finance. This article contradicts the laws of the UN that state that associations must not be prevented from practicing work and getting foreign financial support. Furthermore, it would terminate many civil society organizations and this what the authority is aiming at by including such a useless text in the law. So, why does the government accept foreign finance to all the projects that must be carried out by it and prohibits associations. from receiving such international aid to support their activities for developing the society ? Why does the government prevent the associations from making international or foreign relations? The answer is simply to terminate the activities of those associations.

More Moral Stipulations

Besides all the impediments and conditions mentioned above, there are more restrictions, conditions and impediments that aim at making the General Administration a supervision authority on establishing associations.

This includes annual supervision of the registration system and changing it to a permit granting system. By this it controls granting, refusing, renewing and refusing to renew permits to associations.

Moreover, there are also articles that restrict the association's right to choosing their members. There are articles in the draft law that give the General Administration the right to interfere in specifying, modifying and amending objectives or charter of the associations, to classify associations into different kinds, to modify and withdraw resolutions of associations or object to appointing of particular managers in it.

All those impediments need a firm stance by all civil society organizations and politicians. All must work hard on not approving the draft law in its present form. Otherwise we will wake up, too late, to see that the General Administration had aborted civil society organizations that attempt to develop the society and defend its rights.

Responsibility of the Parliament

The Parliament must undertake its responsibilities for amending the draft law to conform to the constitutional right given to the people in unconditioned establishing of associations because Yemen has many commitments towards universal declaration of human rights and international conventions and agreements. Besides, Yemen has commitments that it had promised to fulfill in the Evolving Democracies Conference, held last year, such as supporting civil society organizations. The latest commitment was made to the UN resolution that states that the rich countries must support in developing the poor ones. However, the present draft law prevents Yemen from this support.

INTERNATIONAL COMPANY





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presents its best wishes to H. E. PRESIDENT ALI ABDULLAH SALEH,

> and all Yemeni People On the happy occasions of

Eid Al-Fitr Al-Mubarak and the New Year 2001 Many Happy Returns...



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Al-Hadi Mosque: Unique Islamic Architecture

Can Trus



Tawfeek al-Shara'abi Yemen Times Sa'adah

a'adah is considered to be one of the most important historical cities distinguished for its archeological sites and unique architecture. Its strong historical wall was very well-known. There are about 16 mosques in Sa'adah constituting a perfect example of the historical Islamic architecture, the biggest and most important, famous and ancient of which being the Imam al-Hadi

mosque. Imam al-Hadi's real name is Yahya bin al-Hussain bin al-Kasem who was the founder of the Zaidiah dynasty in Yemen and the most famous personality in the Yemeni history.

The mosque was established late in the end of the third century Hejira, when Imam al-Hadi dreamt, according



to some historians, in one night a light twinkling at that place, in the center of

al-Hadi used to live in the old city of Sa'adah located below Telmass mountain. However, he passed away before finishing the mosque. His sons continued building the mosque. The size of the mosque at the time was from al-Hadi's doom in the South and to Kasem's doom in the East and from that of al-Mahdi Ali bin Mohammed in the west and to his famous called mihrab "al-Mua'akher" in the North. The mosque built by Imam al-Hadi was partially cov-

There are 28 pillars and 84 arches in this portion of the mosque.

bin Mohammed dubbed by Imam al-Abed and Emir Shams al-Din who is the son of Imam Sharaf al-Din. The former expanded the mosque when he came to Sa'adah and stayed from 751-753. He established the dooms over the tombs of his grandfathers. He also rebuilt the 28m hermitage during the reign of Imam and judge Abdullah bin Hassan al-Dwari according to instructions of Imam al-Abed al-Mahdi Ali bin Mohammed. The latter renovated for the second time

father Sharaf al-Din. The front part was expanded 45m in length and 18m in width. In



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his son Emir Shams al-Din which was inscribed on the walls fixed up by Emir Shams in the mosque.

As for the ancient water basins and "Madaah" meaning water channels for animals in the past, they were established by Judge Abdullah Hassan al-Durari according to instructions of al-Mahdi Ali bin Mohammed. New water closets were built in their place. A library was set up in the second floor. A big water tank for drinking is still there until now.

Worth mentioning is that a well was dug up in the eastern side of the mosque to provide the mosque and other areas with water. However it frequently breaks down due to poor maintenance and attention. Next to this well there is also quite a big yard belonging to the mosque.

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Sa'adah town.

Ahmad bin

ered and decorated at 45m in length and 8m in width.

al-Mua'akher was renovated by Imam al-Mahdi Ali the front part of the mosque according to orders of his

this part 72 pil-Imam lars and 99 arches were also set up. There are two wards each 33m in length and 10m width one to the East and the other to the West and the 50m hermitage is in the middle. Corners were built at the west side where buildings were set up and were often used for setting people's disputes as courts during the reign of Kasimiah dynasty. These were set up by Emir Sharaf al-The decorations, marvelous, eyecatching designs and unique and rare penmanship makes everyone but stand in reverence and awe of this rare and unique beauty. Hadi Upon finishing

al-Hadi Ancient Islamic University: al-Imam al-Hadi mosque is an Islamic university based according to a clear strong basis of clear thought and jurisprudence. Many a scholar and intellectual have graduated from this university. Graduates are to have an all-out knowledge of the holy Qura'an, its sciences, hadith, faith and its fundamentals, jurisprudence and Arabic language and its arts, etc. This university was established in 1354 Hejira according to instructions of Imam Ahmad Hamid al-Din. Judge Ahmad Abdullwasa'a al-Wase'ee was appointed as director. Scholar Majd al-Din bin Mohammed al-Mu'aidi, Ali Abdullah al-Shehari, Ahmad Mohammed Marfak and Yahya bin Hassain Suhail were of its outstanding scholars. Of its graduates and teachers were scholar Hassan al-Hashimi, scholar Abdullah al-Sailami, scholar Hassan al-Faishi, scholar Ali bin Ismail al-Mutaish, scholar al-Hussain bin Ali Suhail, scholar Ismail Ahmad al-Mukhtafi, etc.

Some information was quoted from a book titled Imam al-Mosque Unique Architecture. these renova-



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net 7522202	Aden: 255668	Zubeiri 26083	/5 Cama'at 207029	fish + table in price		
.net (32222)		Head Office 23238	/9		بوات، ت:	ىراق، خبرة ثمان سى
(HACALTALE	Taiz 222162	Reservations 25080	/1	10000 YR. Tel. 242484.	أعمال تجارية	
(+ HOSPITALS	Hodeidah: 217370/1	Airport 250868/8	Mukalla; 303913			and a na
	Yemen Insurance company	TRAVELS:	Yemen Freight Agency (YFA) 272135	■ For Sale: Samsung,	ب میانی + · ·	ىمد قاسم على: مشرف
zal Specialized Hospital 79077330/200000	Sana'a 272806/272962	TRAVELS: 🛱	Temen Freight Agency (TFA) 272155	Washing mashing full		
emen German Hospital 418687/8/9	Hodaida 252392	2020/20	INCTITUTE	Washing machine full	حبره، ن.	ة عامة + ٤ سنوات .
I-Eryani S. Hospital for Obst.		Sabena 285865/9 Universal Group of Companies 4135	01	Automatic, Dining table	مناسب، أمل، بيجر: ٨٨٦١٨٨ .	. 1.11
&Gynacology 204476,402191/2	Taiz 233632	Universal Group of Companies 4135 Bazara Travel 78093/2708	Germany Language Institute 266204			785,052
Al-Raboie Hospital 618087	Aden 242727	Ilias I. T. T. 412308/3	13	with 8 chairs. Al-	مطلوب: بيجر موتورلا مع الخط.	سيارات
Al-Rasheed Hospital 200830/200730	Mukalla 304292	Al-Nasim Travel 2707	SCHOOLS	Shaibani. 7909095 or		
Athawra Hospital 246366	Hodeidah: 217292			Shaibani. 7909095 or	جمال ت: ۲٦٦٥١٩	12.2.2.1
Al-Jelani Hospital 615402-615400		🚍 CAR RENTAL: 🚍	Sanaa International School 370191	289540 (work).	موديل ٢١	بيع: سيارة نيفا روسي ا
Al-jumhury Hospital 274285	BANKS	where a set is the set of the set of the	Al-Hussein Naional Schools 412826/7	2000 10 (110111).		and the second second
emen Specialized Hospital 224963	DANKS	Al-Safeer Rent a car Sana'a 223914/9		1 • •		Construction and the state of the
The First Clinic For Neurologic And	Yemeni Banks:	58541	58 The American School 417110 414640			
Sychiatric Patients 204252	Central Bank 274310/1	Europear Downtown Station HQ: 2707	51	and the second se		
I-Madina Hospital 208885/6		Airport Station: 3444 Hertz Rent a Car Sana'a 01-2687				
fax: 208887	Commercial Bank Sana'a 213662/6	Hertz Rent a Car Sana'a 01-2687 Aden 02-2456		Winner of last	، الاسبوع الماضي هو week is	الفاتر بمسايف
	Hodeidah 217040/3	Addi 02-2400				
DENTAL CLINIC	Int'l Bank of Yemen 272920/3	COURIERS:	French School 206694	Reventede Main	م ناجى الفائق Al Faeq	11
Sehab Dental Center · 400443/218824	National Bank of Yemen 275373	COURIERS:	Al-Majd Yemen School 206159	Mustafa Naje	Net Sign Des Part	L'ALAN
enao Demai Center 400443/218824		Aramex Sana'a: 264819/20				
GOVERNMENT OFFICES:	YBRD 271623/4	Aramex Sana'a: 264819/20 Aden: 2553	UNIVERSITIES	He won a KRUP	نزة من كروبس product S	121 1 1 100
GOVERNMENT OFFICES:	Watani Bank 206613	Taiz: 2134	90	I C HOI & MAUOF	Chicanor	
	BRANCH OF FOREIGN BANKS:	Hodeidah: 2181	68 University of Applied Science and Social			
Foreign Affairs 202544/7	Arab Bank Ltd. 276592/3	Mukalla: 3033		KRUPS BXPBCT	. قوقع الأفضل HIB BEST	maas
interior Affairs 252701/7		D1 10/00	V3 Aden 234533/234960			°C-22-
Immigration 250761/3	Bank Indosuez 272801/3	Sky Net Sana'a 2021	77 Sana'a University 250553/4/5		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Tourism 254032		Aden 2598	74 Salla a Olliveisity 2505551475			





. TT9V9T := حاجتها الى موظفين بشترط فيهم: أن يكون لائقاً بدنياً - أن يكون حاصلاً على الثانوية العامة - أن اليعلن معهد مجالك عن حاجته الي خياطات اندنوسيات ماهرات ويرجى الاتصال بتلفون: ٢٢٢٦٩٨-17.112 يكون لديه مبادئ اللغة الانجليزية. عباس الجبري. ت: ٢٤٣٢٠٩.

علن مؤسسة رائدة عن وجود وظائف شاغرة في المجالات التالية: موزعين، سكرتيرات، مدراء ماليين، محاسبين. على ان تتوفر في المتقدمين الشروط التالية: (أن يكون يمني الجنسية وحاصل على البطاقة الشخصية، وإن تكون لديه رخصة ■ يعلن المستشفى الأهلي النمونجي بصنعاء عن حاجته الى ممرضات فعلى من تجد لديها الرغبة في ذلك عليها مراجعة ادارة المسشفى الأهلي، ت: ١٦٩١٨٩– ١٦٩١٨٩ قيادة، انْ خبرة في نفس المجال لا تقل عن خمس سنوات، وإجادة اللغة الانجليزية كتابة ونطقاً). فعلى الرغبين التقدم الى مقر المؤسسة: الرغبين التقدم الى مقر المركز الثقافي شارع الدائري جوار المركز الثقافي الفرنسي (فيلا مطعم قصر السلطان سابقا). منى الشاوش. تلفون: ۲۰۸۷۶۷، بيجر: ۲۰۸۸۶۰، سيار: 179117 تعلن شركة رائدة في مجال الأمن والسلامة عن حاجتها لمشرفين يجيدون اللغة الانجليزية وحاصلين . 19. 27.7 على الثانوية العامة كحد ادنى ولديهم

 مطلوب: سكرتيرة تجيد اللغة
الإنجليزية والكمبيوتر. ت: . . Y-YEV.VI

على الأقل. (الشئون الإدارية) الأخ/ عباس الجبري. ت: ٢٤٣٢٠٩-علن نيويورك سنتر للترجمة TAOPTY والطباعة، عن حاجته الى شخص يجيد الطباعة والترجمة على مطلوب مدير مدرسة أهلية بشهادة آلكمبيوتر باللغتين الانجليزية والعربية ت: ٢٦٦٦٨٨. خبرة سابقة. فاكس: ٢٩٧٦٧٩-٤٠. مطلوب: مسوقين او مسوقات ذوي خبرة في التسويق لمواد طب الاسنان

مَطْلُوب: محاسب شريطة أن يكون بنسبة من مبيعاًتهم للعمل لذى (واي. إم. للتجارة) لمستلزمات طب الاسنان من أوائل الدفع (علماً بأن العمل في صنعاء). ت: ۲٤٧٠٧١-٢٠. معهد الكلية البريطانية بحاجة

ت: ٢١٨٧١٩ - ٢٠٩٤١٧، دكتور/ لمدرسين للمواد (لغة عربية -ياسين معوضة. انجليزي - حاسوب) بدر كرشم بير عبيد، شارع تعز. ت: ١٠٢٠٢١. 🔳 مطلوب: سكرتيرة تجيد استخدام الكمبيوتر للعمل لدى برمودا نت

ويفضل من لديها خبرة في مجال الانترنت وتجيد اللغة الانجليزية. ت: يعلن بيروت للديكور، عن حاجته الى سكرتيرة تجيد اللغة الأنجليزية كتابة ونطقاً وتجيد الطباعة علي . 1484.4.4.4.4.4.4.1 الكمبيوتر. ت: ٤١٢٧٢٥. صالون رجل الاعمال يحتاج الى

حلاق لديه خبرة جيدة في هذا المجال، فمن لديه الرغبة بالعمل ا مطلوب: حلاق للعمل لدى صالون زهرة الخليج أبراهيم البعداني. الدائري، أمام صيدلية دبي. ت: ٢٠٦١٨١. الحضور الى المحل. صنعاء-شارع امناء الشرطة يعلن المعهد الألماني عن حاجته الى سكرتيرات او سكرتير يجيد اللغة

مطلوب: سكرتيرة تجيد اللغة الانجليزية كتابة ونطقا ، وتجيد الطباعة على الكمبيوتر، للعمل لدى الدولية للسفريات والسياحة، ت: . 111001-11. ...

ا تعلن محلات عبد الكريم جبران 🔳 يعلن مكتب السفير للسفريات

. 1717 297 . 19. 2717 تعلن روضة أطفال ٧ يوليو عن حاجتها الى مدرسة تجيد اللغة مطلوب: اشخاص قياديين لديهم مستوى عالى عال في اللغة الانجليزية، جامعيين ولديهم خبرة الانجليزية، جامعين ولديهم خبرة الانجليزية والموسيقي ولديها الخبرة في التعامل مع الأطفال، وذلك للعمل لديها وعلى من تتوفر فيها الشروط عمل لا تقل عن ثلاث سنوات (يفضل والرغبة الحضور الى الروضة في خريجي كليات الشرطة/الحربية) للاستفسار الاتصال بالاخ/خالد، أو ش. الجزائر امام صالة الجزيرةً قرب محطة البنزين ت: ٢٠٧٧٢٩ صالح ت: ۲۲۹٥۸۳-۲۶۲۲۰۹.

خبرة عمل لا تقل عن ثلاث سنوات

الأنجليزية والكمبيوتر.

. 0ATTET1-TITETV

باحثون عن وظيفة

🖬 منتهى لقمان محمد : بك زراعة وحمام وصالة كبيرة من بينها شقتين تتكونان من ٤ غرف وحمامين ومطبخ (بساتين) + دورات انجليزي، T. 11.7 :--وصالتين. بمبلغ ٢٠ مليون ريال. دادية علي قائد مهدي: بك جيولوجيا/كيميا،، تعمل معيدة في قابلة للتفاوض. بيت الزبادي. ت: 10901-1. صنعاء.

ارضية مساحتها اربع لبن بمبلغ الحامعة. ت: ٢٧٦٨٩٤. مليون ونصف المليون ريال. في نجلاء محمد احمد الجرادى: سنة منطقة شميلة. على شكل مربع. وفي خامسة (جامعة الإيمان) ت:

شارع رئيسي. جميل احمد الزّبيدي. ت: ٥٨ م٨١٨. . 7227. أبو بكر غازي العريقي: سنة ثانية محاسبة، مستوى متوسط في اللغة

الانجليزية. يرغب في العمل لدّى اي شركة في مجال المحاسبة. ت: 45...79

مساحة بيت وحوض على شارع 🔳 باسم محمد احمد: طالب في واسع. بمبلغ ٢٠٠,٠٠٠ ريال. الثانوية ألعامة، يرغب في أي عملً حسين ت: ١/٤١٣٥٢٢

 بیت دورین علی شارع شیراتون،
مسلح، بسعر ۱۶ ملیون ریال، ت: مصطفى ناجي الفائق: سنة رابعة لغة المانية (كلية اللغات)، يرغب في 111.02 عمل مناسب لدى اى شركة. ت 🔳 عمارة سبعة أدوار مساحتها .YETEE

خمسون لبنة، معمور منها عشرون فتحى عبد الهادي: ثانوية عامة لبنة، بها تسبعة عشر شقة ، وستة وحاصل على دبلوم في العلوم عشر جناحاً، تستخدم كفندق، ١٠ الادارية (قسم المحاسبة). يرغب بأي دكاكين على الخط و ٣٠ لبنة حوش، عمل بأي شركة وفي أي مكان وبأي بسعر ١٥٠ مليون ريال قابلة ت العمل: ٢٠٧٥٠٢. للتفاوض. عبد الجبار، ت: ٦٢١٠٥٤. صالح يحي شفيفة. كلية التجارة/سنة أولى لدي هايلكس استئجار عقارات

وأرغب بالعمل في اي مجال. ت: OETTVY أنور محمد علوان المسنى: ثانوية

عامة، عمل لدى شركة أدوية في مجال

راتب.

:0

فی شارع تعز. ت: ٦٦٨٦٦١. غناء عبد الغني الحمادي: دبلوم قسم اجتماعيات، ت: ٢٤٤٩٨٦. 🔳 ىبحر مستعمل بحدود ٨٠٠٠ ريال. محمد عبده ٤٠٢٠٧٢. النبيل عبد الله الكميم: كلية اللغات، 🖬 مطلوب: شقة مكونة من ثلاث غرف خبرة تدريس E سنتين، خبرة وحمام ومطبخ وصالة، وان يكون لهذه ترجمة، دبلوم كمبيوتر، ت: ٢٤٨٧١٦ الشقة حوش للسيارة او كراج (جيرش) وتلفون وكافية لخمسة بيع عقارات

■ للبيع: عمارة في الحديدة في الحي التجاري جوار محبز السلام سابقا.

مكونة من ثلاث طابق وست شفق. كل

شقة مكونة من ثلاث غرف ومطبخ

شراء عقارات

🔳 ارضية حر في القطيع-عدن.

طلاب. محمد عبده محمد الرعوي. .Y. TV00 :-🔳 مطلوب: ثلاث غرف + مطبخ +

حمام بسعر ۷۰۰۰–۲۰۰۰ ریال، نادر جميل الشريف، جولة حدة/الزبيري. محل نادر للنظارات. مطلوب: شقة للايجار ثلاث غرف او غرفتين وحمام ومطبخ في الدائري او هايل او الحارات القريبة من شارع بغداد بإيجار لا يتعدى ٨٠٠٠ ريال. أحمد سيف صالح، بيجر: . 019. AV1

مطلوب: استئجار شقة مكونة من ٣ غرف وحمام ومطبخ في حي الحامعة بسعر ٧,٠٠٠ ريال. ت: فاكس: ٢٥٥٠٤٣. . 17. 115

عقار للايجار

فيلا طابقين بحوش مستقل وغرفة مستقلة في الخارج للحارس مع خطين هاتف. شارع حدة-مدينة الأصبحي القديمة . عبد الله حسن مالك القباطي، ت: ٧٩٠٢٥٨٦. ثلاث شقق مفروشة في عمارة من

للبيع: ثلاث ألات كاتبة ، بيع ألة تخريم (تغليف حلزوني) RE + EL ، طابعة HP ليزرجيت 6L ، طابعة دورين، تأثيث كامل Delux ، في كل شقة غرفتين نوم + صالة طعام + ملونة إبسون 660 - 110 فولت. صالون + حمامين + مطبخ ، مع محمد عدد ، ت: ۲.۱٦٦٥. حوش للسيارات، شارع القيادة، وليد ابراهيم جعفر، ت: ٢٠٥٤٩٤.

سيارات للبيع

■ مطلوب: شقة تتكون من غرفتين ■ للبيع: سيارة كرولا ٨٥

اعسلانسات تبعس 🔳 مطلوب: سيارة كرسيدا موديل وظائف شاغرة ٨٦-٨٦ على ان تكون نظيفة وبحالة ممتازة. محمد القاضى. ت:

حدة، بسعر ٢٠٠ الف ريال ت: ٤٤٦٦

يعلن عن وظائف شاعره للمراد التالية. تع انجليزية-أدب انجليزي-رياضيات-فيزياء. فمن يجد في نفسه الرغبة والكفاءة عليه تقديم ملفه وشهادات الخبرة الى مقر المعهد الكائن في عقبة شارع جمال، على أن يتم اختبار المتقدمين كلا في مجاله. علما بأن المعهد سيدا باستقبال الملفات ابتداءاً من 🔳 فقدت اوراق كاملة لسيارة كراون برقم (۱۸۲۲) مودیل ۷۸م، ت: ۲۲۵۷۹.

■ فقدت اوراق مهمة باسم/ فؤاد محمد البخاري، فعلى من يجدها ايصالها الى فندق برج التّحرير السيّاحي. أو الاتصال على تلفون: ٢٢٥٧٩٠. وله مكافأة ١٠,٠٠٠ ريال وجزيل الشكر.

أعمال تجارية

للبيع: منحة دراسية لسنة ٢٠٠١م في احدى الجامعات الاهلية بمحافظة حضرموت في مجال برمجة الحاسوب. المنحة لمدة اربع سنوات مع السكن والتغذية. يشترط في المشتري الآتي: ثانوية قسم علمي معدل لا يقل عن ٨٠٪. وديع السادة. ت: ٢١٠٧٩٤–

🔳 مطلوب: موتور (ياماها) لون اسود. بسعر ۷۰٬۰۰۰ الف ريال. اكرم عبده سيف. ت: TILEOT.

مطلوب: بيجر مع الخط نوع موترولا بسعر مناسب. وليد احمد الشرعبي. ت: ۲۱۰۳۸٤. عارف

اللبيع: موتور ياماها لون احمر. عا ناصر دبوان مفرق ماوية ت: ٢١٨٤٥٦ عقارات

مطلوب: شقة مكونة من غرفتين وحمام ومطبخ وصالة وجراش للسيارة. محمد طه المسنى. ت: ٢٤١٢٧٢.

🔳 ارضّية ٦ لبن محوشة، شارع الستين. قيمة اللبنة حسب الأسعار هناك. ت: TYANYE.

البيع: ارض ٥ ، ١٦ قصبة في مفرق ماوية.

وتجهيزات مكتبية ...

الخضر العاطفي: خبرة في الرسم + تصميم في الكمبيوتر. ت: ٢٢٦٢٩٥.

في مدرسة خاصة في ١٠٠٠٠٠٠ أرشيد عياس الجندي: ثانوية عامة. يرغب في العمل في اي شركة. ت: ٢٠١٨٤ه، مؤهل في علي الجرب: مهندس معماري، مؤهل دبلوم مهني يرغب في العمل لدى أي شرك مقاولات ولديه خبرة ٣ سنوات، ت: ٢٢٥٢٣٧

العمل لدى اي شركة او محل تجاري. ت

عماد خدم مرزان معاملة في التعبيرين. شهادة خبرة في مجال السكرتارية. إجادة اللغة الإنجليزي : ۲۰۰۲۰۲. (عربي/إنجليزي) ت: ۲۰۰۲۰۲. ه خالد عبده محمد: يرغب في العمل لدى اي شركة حراسة : ۲۱۸٤٩٧.

اي محمد محمود مهيوب: يرغب في العمل لدى اي شركة او حداسة مزل. ت: ٢١٨٤٥٦.

من الساعة الثامنة صباحاً وحتى السابعة مساءاً. ولمزيد من المعلومات ي من مسجد مستند وبمريد من المعلومات يرجى الاتصال على ت: ٢١٠٥٦٢، صب: ٦٠٤٧.

ا وليد عبد الكريم راوح: خريج علم اجتماع + دبلوم تجارة. يرغب في العمل بأي مكان.

TTOAS .:-

🖬 مطلوب: رسيفر بحدود ۱۰٬۰۰۰ تعميم مي المبيرين. يـ ١١١٢٠ ■ عبد السلام الشامي: مدرس رياضيات، مع خبرة في هذا المجال. يرغب في التدريس في مدرسة خاصة. ت: ١٢٢٣٩٥٠. ريال. محمد عبده ت: ٤٠٢٠٧٢. مطلوب: بيجر اي نوعية. بخط او

🔳 احمد الشهاري: ثانوية عامة، يرغب في

Y. 2217 منال محمد: دورات متكاملة في الكمبيوتر،

🔳 مطلوب: سيارة مرسيدس موديل ۸۰-۸۲ بسعر ۳۵۰ الف ريال. جلال. بيجر: ٨٢٨٣٤٣ . 🔳 مطلوب: سيارة كرسيدا موديل ٨٤-٨٢ سعر ٢٥٠-٢٠٠ الف ريال. صالح على المشولى. ت: ٢٤٠١٥٨. 🔳 مطلوب: سيارة مرسيدس بحالة جيدة بمبلغ مائتي ألف ريال. يحي الثلابا. ت: ٤/٢٨٢٢ (٩ صباحاً ٢ظهراً).

بدون بسعر مناسب. احمد النمر. ت:

كمبيوتر

🔳 اذا کان لدیك ای استفسار عن

مشكلة عالقة في جهازك الشخصي

(كمبيوتر) اتصل بالمهندس/ بشير

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شراء سيارات

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مطلوب: سيارة هايلوكس (للمركز) الإيطالي للديكور) غمارة واحدة موديل ٩١، بحالة جيدة وبالتقسيط صنعا - شارع القيادة ، ت: ٢٣٥٥٠٠.

عبده یحیی، ت: ۲۰۲۱۸۹

📓 مطلوب: مدرسة لغة انجليزية شرط ان تكون خريجة أداب قسم انجليزي. محمد

 مطلوب: سيارة حبة وربع نظيفة بسعر
۲۲۰۸۳٦
۲۲۰۸۳٦ البيع: سيارة دايهاتسو ٩٢، التحرير-

مطلوب: سیارة مودیل ۸۵ لون فضی تحمل لوحة اجرة، بسعر مناسب رشاد. ت. ۲۲٤١٥٢.

🔳 مطلوب: سيارة هايلوكس غمارتين أخر موديل بسعر مناسب. حمود ناجي الزوقري ت: ٢١٨٤٥٧

تي المعيدة. ■ للبيع: سيارة كرسيدا موديل ٨٥. في حالة جيدة. محمد احمد سالم ت: ٢٣٠٤١٠.

TAAT19 :-

مفقودات

🔳 مطلوب: مدير مدرسة أهلية لديه خبرة سنتين على الأقل في الإدارة المدرسية الحكومية أو الاهلية براتب وامتيازات خاصة.

على الراغبين ارسال شهادات الخبرة او ما يدل على ذلك على فاكس ٢١٧٦٧٩ -٤٠ ■ يسر معهد كندا اليمن للغات-تعز، أن يعلن عن وظائف شاغرة للمواد التالية: لغة

باحثون عن وظيفة

شراء/بيع آثاث منزلى





