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Monday, 14th of May, 2001 - VOL. XI • Issue No. 20 • Price 30 Yemeni Riyals • Founded in 1991 by Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

At least 2 killed and several injured after the kidnapping of 5 teenagers from Sanhan Serwah Nightmare Repeated

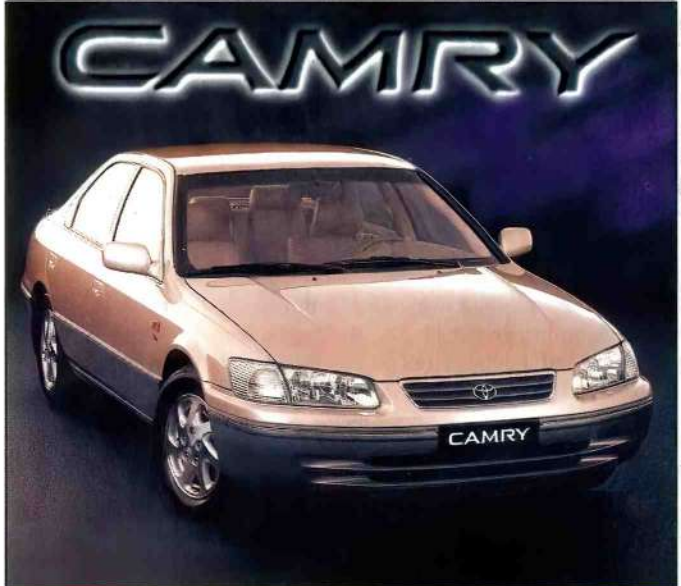


The Sanhani kidnapped teenagers

A tribesman and a child were killed and several injured when tense confrontations took place last week between brigade 25 mechanized of the military forces and tribesmen from Serwah in Mareb governorate. The military forces destroyed several houses with missiles and tank fire, injuring a woman and two children after heavy fire caused the collapse of 10 houses. Among the houses that were destroyed was the house of Hassan Al-Zaidi, a journalist for the Yemen Times. All the families were taken to caves in the nearby mountains. The male members of the tribesmen stayed in the area, as eyewitnesses say, to defend their property from the robbery attempts of the military forces. Around 2,000 missiles were said to be taken to the area for the attack.

The whole situation exploded when security forces set up a number of checkpoints between the capital and the Mareb governorate following the kidnapping of 5 teenagers of Sanhan, three of who are the sons of one of the Sheikhs of Sanhan, Hadi Al-Hushaishi. Apart from that, tribesmen from Sanhan established their own tribal checkpoints to prevent tribesmen from Khawlan from passing through.

Continued on P2.



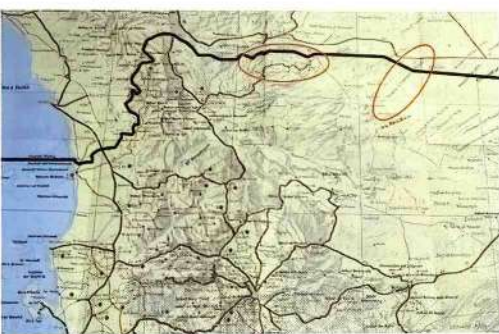
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New Saudi-Yemeni Border Demarcation Challenges Arise

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Reliable official sources told Yemen Times that the latest threats of certain tribes to resist any demarcation efforts and the apprehension of possible violence on the borders on this issue resulted in the decision of the parliament to hold its session tomorrow, Tuesday May 15 to discuss the issue. The parliament is expected to come out with a detailed report about the impending problems including, the threats of some tribes to disregard the Jeddah treaty. They will release the latest maps of the demarcation efforts, which will be submitted to the leadership of the country. Meanwhile, Yemen Times has received enormous complaints from different tribal leaders from Dahm and Waile opposing the demarcation efforts by the two countries.

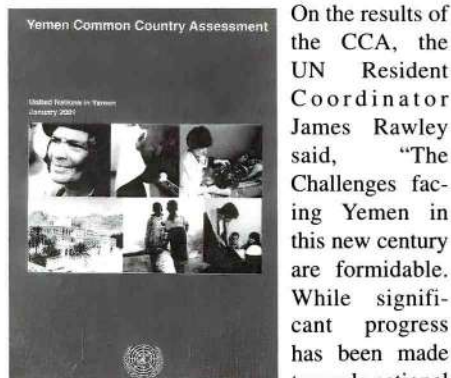


Tribesmen on the borderline near "Jabal Al-Thar" along with Wadi Al-Fari mountain range are reported to have thwarted Saudi lead efforts to demarcate the border. The team resumed work only after the Yemeni leadership intervened and ordered the surrender of the equipment so as to have the Saudi teams continue their work.

Continued on page 2

UN CCA Report Published: "Challenges Facing Yemen...are Formidable"

The United Nations Office of Resident Coordinator issued last week its Common Country Assessment (CCA) Report for Yemen. The CCA, which was prepared through a participatory process including all UN organizations in Yemen and consultations with agencies outside Yemen, assesses the country's development situation and key challenges from an integrated human rights and human development perspective.



On the results of the CCA, the UN Resident Coordinator James Rawley said, "The Challenges facing Yemen in this new century are formidable. While significant progress has been made towards national unity and building democratic institutions in the last decades, millions of Yemenis still live in poverty." The report mentioned the key development challenges that Yemen needs to address. Those are strengthening economic reforms, ending food insecurity, ensuring universal basic education, improving public and reproductive health, addressing the water crisis, ensuring justice, strengthening decentralization, enhancing national capacity for policy analysis, monitoring and evaluation.

Bulgarian Female Medical Assistant Kidnapped

An armed group of tribesmen kidnapped a Bulgarian medical doctor from a hospital in the city of Rada' in the governorate of Al-Baidha last Thursday. The kidnappers took the hostage to Jabal Al-Sahl in Murad between the governorates of Mareb and Shabwa 300 km east of Sanaa City. Reliable sources told Yemen Times that the kidnappers are from the tribe of Murad (Al Abu Asha) who are demanding the release of a group of prisoners in Sana'a.

Former UK Ambassador, Henderson:

"Travel around Yemen is feasible and advisable"

"Travel around Yemen is feasible and advisable", the former British Ambassador to Yemen Vic Henderson told the British Yemeni Society. At the society's monthly lecture held last week Henderson reflected on his posting to Yemen and said that his wife and he would

return in October to see some of the places they missed'. He said that Yemen could be divided into three zones: those where travel was perfectly safe such as Sana'a, Hodeida, Socotra and Wadi Hadramaut, those where the approval of the embassy should be sought and excursions should only be made if there are two vehicles and those where the protection of the authorities should be sought. Mareb and Saada fall into the last two categories.

In response to questions from the floor Henderson said that Yemen would gain as much from good bilateral relations with Saudi Arabia as it would from membership of the GCC. Henderson did not comment on the chances of the British citizens in prison in Aden getting a presidential pardon, but said that apart from Islamic extremists the Yemenis are conservative but tolerant Muslims.

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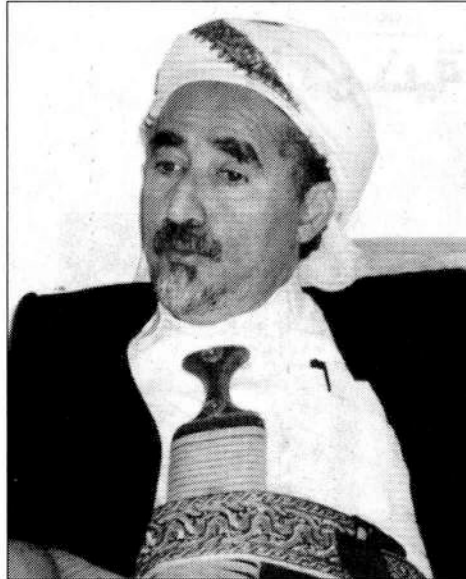
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Sheikh Abdullah to the YT:

“Revenge problems have never been associated with sheikhs. Rather they are associated with the weakness of the security and judiciary bodies.”

Sheikh Abdullah Bin Hussain Bin Nasser al-Ahmar, Parliament Speaker and Hashed chief sheikh, is one of the most outstanding Yemeni national and historical figures. He was one of the major patriots who struggled for the revolution and the republican system. He was a source for consultation as referred to in Abdulmalek Al-tayeb's book titled "al-Thawrah and the nafak al-mudlem", meaning "The revolution and the Dark Tunnel". In Khamer and after the revolution, Sheikh Abdullah headed a conference aiming at rallying all the forces, abolishing the kingdom and pursuing the loyalists. In July 1965, he was appointed as Interior Minister in the government of Ahmad Mohammed No'man. He was also the chairman of the first Legislative Council in Yemen, the National Council. He was elected for the chairmanship of the Shoura Council in 1971. After war of 1994 and until present, he has been Speaker of the Parliament. Imad al-Saqaf of Yemen Times held the following interview with him and shed light on sheikhs in Yemen and their role in the country.

Furthermore, sheikhs and tribesmen fought hand in hand with the Egyptian forces to support the revolution. Tribesmen used to break into the forts of loyalists. After they controlled them, they handed these centers to the Egyptian forces to occupy. Sheikhs played an active role in the 70 Day Siege, beside the military forces which was composed of many tribesmen. When the war was over with the royalists and things settled down, Yemen entered a new era. We established the first Legislative Council, "The National Council" which composed many social dignitaries, sheikhs, scholars and educated people. I was the chairman of this council. The first achievement of this council was the issuance of the constitution of the country which remained in effect until 1990. The Election Law was another achievement of this constitution according to which the Shoura Council Elections were conducted in 1971. I was the head of this council. Hence, sheikhs played great roles in moving the wheel of development in achieving stability of the political regime.



its job properly, there wouldn't be any excuse for revenge problems. Sheikhs are ready to cooperate with the authority to track down murderers and hand them over to the judiciary authorities.

Q: Could you spell out the reason behind your absence from the final session of the parliament to discuss the government program?

A: I apologized for not attending that session. I am against abolishing the scientific institutes. I have been supporting these educational edifices for twenty years, that is before the establishment of Islah and GPC. This edifice is for the good of Yemen and Yemenis.

Q: What is the stance of Islah regarding abolition of scientific institutes? Is it a way to restrict the control of Islah in the public arena?

A: Scientific institutes do not belong to Islah. They belong to Islam and to all the Yemenis. They are also affiliated to the

central authority and do not belong to Islah. As for the stance of Islah, we do not need to take any measures to stop this decision. The decision is up to the president and we have nothing to inhibit him.

Islah is a big political party. It has a wide and strong foundation. Hence, eliminating the scientific institutes will never affect the party.

Q: Is the government measure to abolish scientific institutes a prelude to abolishing al-Eyman University?

A: There is no link between the two. Scientific Institutes belong to the government while al-Eyman university is a national university and has no relation with scientific institutes.

Q: Some activists in the civil society organizations see that sheikhs as a stumbling block in the way of developing the civil society and institutions. They stress that we can never achieve a civil society with the existence of tribes. What is your comment?

A: The whole country is composed of tribes. Almost all the people belong to tribes. Moreover, tribes in Yemen are civilized ones. They are willing to modernize within their traditions, customs, and religion. However, they completely reject any forms of false western civilization.

Q: Many politicians see that plurality has restricted the influence of sheikhs. Hence, they turned to the economic and banking activity. How do you see that?

A: Politicians always have different glasses in which to view things. When plurality was adopted, most of the sheikhs joined parties including the GPC, Islah, etc. It

Q: What is the role of sheikhs in stabilizing the political regime in Yemen and what was the reaction of the authority?

A: First, thanks to the YT for focusing on the role of sheikhs and tribesmen in the political and social life of Yemen. Sheikhs and tribesmen have been very instrumental in stabilizing the political regime in Yemen. They were the first to call and struggle for change. Their struggle was clear even before 1948 revolt and until the 26 September Revolution in 1962.

After the revolution, sheikhs and tribesmen were the army of the country. They hunt for the vanquished loyalists of the kingdom. They also defended the revolution and the republican regime.

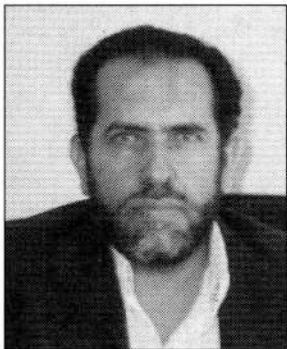
Q: Revenge problems, kidnapping incidents and carrying of weapons are associated with tribal sheikhs. Does getting rid of these phenomena require ending the control of sheikhs in Yemen?

A: Revenge problems have never been associated with sheikhs. Rather they are associated with the weakness of the security and judiciary bodies. If a murder is committed, there are no security apparatuses which track down the murderers, catch them, hand them over to the court to be tried. The inefficiency of these security forces causes the victim's family to take the law into their hands. They keep tracing murderers or any one of their tribe to take their revenge on them. This is obviously wrong. Had the security body been doing

Al-Samawi to YT:

“All That Has Been Said Is Misleading”

The recent decision of the government to unite the two educational systems, which was endorsed by the parliament last week has caused a heated debate between the GPC and Islah party, main controllers of the so-called Scientific Institutes. Mohammed b. Sallam met with Abdulrahman Al-Samawi, Director of the Educational Affairs Office at the General Authority of Scientific Institutes and filed the following



outlining the Islamic curricula was on the bases of finding a moderate background that does not incline to any of the five Islamic doctrines. This has been given more attention in order to preserve unity of the nation. This is one of the highest objectives of

our curricula.

Q: What is your reaction to the present campaigns against institutes?

A: I wonder if there is a difference in the objectives of education in Yemen. I can not think of any. I can hardly see any difference between the curricula of the institutes and the government schools, expect what I have already mentioned. Intensifying the curricula of Islamic and Linguistic studies is just similar to what the specialized institutes do. It is a matter of conspiracy, in my opinion. But if there are doubts about the curricula we teach, then we have to point fingers at all the officials who served at offices since the establishment of these institutes. Let my ask those who are leading the campaign against us, why they have been silent throughout this period?

Q: Chairman of the GPC parliamentary bloc Sheikh Sultan Al-Barakani said that the Islah spends US\$ 7 billion from the state budget each year?

A: This reflects the acute stupidity of Sheikh Al-Barakani. Does he mean that the Minister of Finance and those at the Central Organization for Control and Audit (COCA) are dishonest and that he is the patriot and the guard of the nation's interests? What the Institutes get from the Ministry of Finance does not exceed 600 million rials per year. This is spent as salaries for more than 35 thousand teachers who belong to different political parties.

Q: Is it true that students must be recommended by the Islah party in order to be accepted?

A: This is absolutely misleading. The scientific institutes are spread all over

the country and not all Yemenis belong to Islah. These institutes have been establish to give knowledge to all Yemenis disregarding their political affiliation.

Q: How many students have graduated from these institutes?

A: Thousands have graduated from these institutes. Some of these graduates are police officers, doctors, engineers, university professors, judges, scholars, etc. They hold good positions in different public and private sectors. So where is the problem since all of us are Yemenis and not strangers?

Continued on page 14

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was up to sheikhs to choose the party he approved of. Economic and trade activity is not restricted to a specific class of people. Sheikhs have paid heavily for the revolution and unity and they have the right to take up any field they feel interested in.

Q: How successful are conferences held by sheikhs in collaboration with other groups in society or with the authority? And how active is the second party affiliated with sheikhs?

A: Yemeni tribes have held many conferences like the Amran conference headed

by martyr Mohammed Mahmoud al-Zubairi, Khamer Conference which martyr Mohammed Mahmoud called for, however, was killed before it was held. Then, I headed it.

The Al-Janad conference was also held in Taiz. All of these conferences aimed at supporting the national interest, and to go on the right track of revolution realizing the six aims of the revolution. They were also to save Yemen from getting into useless turmoil due to some reckless officials or foreign intervention. We are proud that these conferences were a success and realized all the objectives they aimed at.

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Apology

Yemen Times would like to apologize to its readers and to the Danish Embassy for the mistakes that occurred in last week's interview on page 3, which resulted from technical errors. YT would also like to note that among the mistakes was the misinterpretation of the word "new blood" mistakenly to "new plot". Please refer to page 15 for the complete and corrected interview.

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Yemenia Magazine What Prominent Personalities Say...

In an attempt to focus on the importance of Yemenia Magazine and its contribution to the different segments of the Yemeni and foreign community, a number of prominent personalities were interviewed in order to present their views in this aspect in an open manner.

The two main questions asked were:

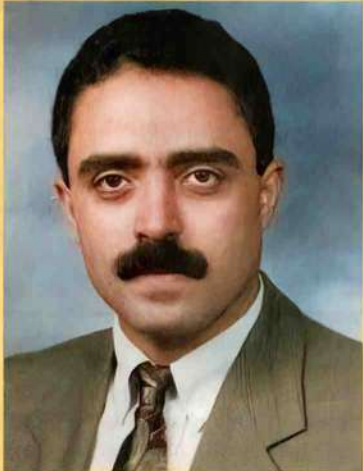
1. What do you think are the objectives of advertising in Yemenia Magazine and what are your future prospect for advertisement in this magazine?

2. What is your opinion of the Promotional Campaign for the release of Yemenia Magazine?

Amin Al-Haimi
Dep. Managing Director
Commercial Affairs
Yemen Airways

Yemenia Magazine is an important milestone in the development and modernization process shouldered by the Company in different spheres. It is a channel through which services offered by Al-Yemenia, Yemen Airways, will be presented to the public, as well as a channel for passengers to come close to Yemen, its culture, tourist services and how they can be accessed.

We, at Yemen Airways, have been very keen to produce a high quality design and printing, so that it can hold a reputable position among the other world-wide airway magazines. To ensure the expected level of quality, we have signed a contract with a specialized Syrian company which has already initiated work on the first issue of the quarterly Magazine, scheduled for July 1, 2001. More than



50,000 copies will be published and distributed for free to all passengers aboard Al-Yemenia and to sale offices. It will also be distributed on all economic and political occasions in Yemen. The Magazine will also contribute to the creation of suitable opportunities for many local and international activities through publicity so they can reach as many people as possible.



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Mohammed Samir
P&G Yemen Country Manager
Flight magazines have so many advantages:

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Overall, I think it's very good campaign. I see creativity in the sequence



of advertising; it started announcing the publishing of the magazine & then used a list of the sponsoring companies to encourage others to participate. I can now benefit from a direct to consumer campaign.

Zhongyuan Petroleum Exploration Bureau

Mr. You Zhiming
General Manager

ZPEB has been operating in Yemen for a year and a half, and its our long and sincere desire to advertise our service in the right media at the right time. This will allow our achievements here to be made known to those people for whom we intend to further our services. With the appearance of Yemenia magazine, we realize that the time has come.

R.D & Partners has done a very good job with the magazine. The whole project is designed in such a scientific and workman-like manner that



investors and contractors of various kinds can be brought together. It provides a platform where they are able to communicate well for the promotion of their respective operations.

Canadian Nexen Petroleum Yemen

Mr. Tim Thomas
President - GM

There are any objectives for advertisement in Yemenia Magazine. However, the most important of these objectives are:

- a. Support Yemenia magazine in introducing Yemen, investment opportunities and tourism in Yemen.
- b. Enhancement of the friendship and partnership ties with Yemeni people and government.
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Moreover, Yemenia magazine is a successful practical medium for announcements and advertisements because of its wide distribution amongst all type of passengers aboard Yemenia airplanes.

Mr. Ali Sohaiki
Executive Director

We are satisfied with the Promotional Campaign for the release of the magazine. Actually, we were following the campaign since the beginning. Our satisfaction to promote our Company's new name (CANADIAN NEXEN PETROLEUM YEMEN) in this magazine is a result of the success of that campaign.

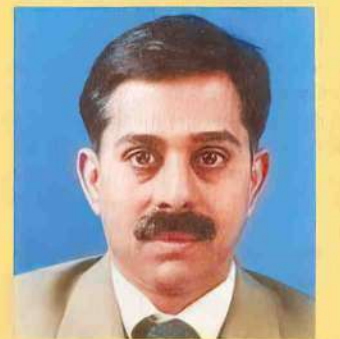


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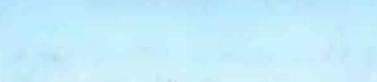
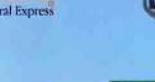
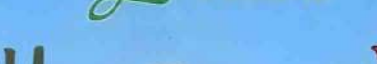
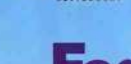
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Yemenia Magazine



اليمينية

Has Fight Against Dogmatic Schools in Yemen Begun?



Mohammed Hatem Al-Qadhi
Yemen Times
mhalqadhi@hotmail.com

The question of merging the religious institutes raised recently by the new government has created a big row between the GPC and Islah which runs such institutes. This issue has considerably embittered the relationship between the two parties. If we go back a little, last February local elections marked a deterioration in the relationship between the two parties. They accused each other of being corrupt, fanatic, and terrorists. Not only this, the two parties were embroiled in the violence and confrontations which claimed lives of many civilians supporting Islah and security men who were accused of being manipulated by the ruling party. However, the battle of today seems rather more fierce and severe as it targets one of the strategic policies and interests of Islah. The government of Mr. Abdulqader Bajamal seems to be determined to settle scores with the opponents on this serious issue. This has so infuriated Islah that it started assaulting the ruling party, accusing it of secularism for targeting these religious institutes. The GPC now believes that there is no need for having such institutes run independently by Islah which can influence its students into serving its own political interests. It also believes that the purpose for which these institutes were set up is now non-existent. They were meant mainly to resist the communist move in the northern parts of the country in pre-unified Yemen. These institutes are, in fact, an expansion of the Religious Guidance Authority established in 1975. They were formally announced in 1978 and

were supported by Presidents Ibrahim Al-Hamdi, Ahmad Al-Ghashmi, and Ali Abdullah Saleh. During the tenure of al-Hamdi controversy there was a whether they can grant certificates or not. The then Education Minister Dr. Abdulkareem al-Iryani said it was necessary for such institutes to include in the curriculum other subjects in the field of science and the English language to be entitled to grant certificates. This led to restructuring the curricula of such institutes. Their number eventually soared. They are now over 1400 with an enrolled strength of about half a million students, 25% of them are female. There are also about 38,000 teachers working in them (according to statistics of 1998). Around 30, 0000 students are likely to finish their secondary schooling soon. We have to point out the reasons behind the expansion of such institutes particularly during the rule of President Saleh. The heart of the northern part of Yemen as well as Sharaab witnessed violence triggered by the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) and the political regime. Therefore, President Saleh took the help of then Ikhwan Muslmoon (now known as Islah party) in resisting these socialists. In return, the Ikhwan were granted some privileges from the president. One of these was the expansion of these institutes meant to educate people about religion and alert them against the anti-religion stance of the socialists. They were even supported by the political regime. The Ikhwan were clever enough to manipulate the students of these institutes to get their political affiliation. The expansion of the institutes helped the Ikhwan to get more and more people to support their ideology. After unification in 1990, integration of education was one of the main strategies of the YSP. The YSP tried to get the support of all parties, mainly

the Nasserite Union, Baath and other Islamic parties at odds with Ikhwan (known as Islah now) to get the Education Law passed. It was passed in 1993 after a heated debate between the GPC and Islah on the one hand and the YSP on the other. The parliament discussed it and recommended it for the presidents approval. However, he made some changes and returned to it the parliament which voted against it and sent it back to the president. But since he did not give his approval. It was not put into practice. But, it has become automatically valid because the Constitution provides that if a law does not get the president's approval in 60 days since passing by the parliament, it becomes valid. The law was not enacted because of the strategic coalition between the GPC and Islah against the YSP which left power after the civil war of 1994. The coalition between the two parties was broken after that. The liberal wing in the GPC started pressuring and asking for the integration of the educational system. That is to say, the will of the YSP has become a priority for the GPC now. After the formation of the new government, the GPC has become very serious about this question which is why the new government has prioritized it. The chairman of the GPC caucus, Sultan al-Barakani stressed that such measure aim to protect Yemen's future generation against terrorism. He further said that it is irrational to keep it as now is a time Yemen is planning to have an integrated curriculum with some countries in the region, like Saudi Arabia. He said in the past it was justifiable as there were conflicts of ideologies, but now there are not any doctrinal differences. This development made some big wigs in the GPC accuse Islah of misusing the students of these institutes in the local elections. This really

means that the GPC is now very much aware of the role these institutes can play in any election which might adversely hit the GPC in the future. Al-Barakani also said there was a prevalence of corruption in these institutes and that Islah spent the budget earmarked for them on other activities of the party. Such a statement invited the anger of Islah leaders who demanded investigation into the accusations of the GPC concerning the alleged corruption. They also said such investigation should be conducted in the Ministry of Education. They further claimed that the hysteria of the GPC against Islah under this pretext failed to get the public opinion in their favor and rather harmed the president himself by proving him as a man who is not aware of things happening in the country. This would include the robbery of the tax payers money and the detriment caused to the Yemeni students over the past 22 years. Mr. Hamoud al-Tharehi, former deputy of the General Authority of these institutes stressed that it was not an easy task to abolish the institutes in the light of the sharp reaction to the statements of the Islah Secretary General, Mohammed Al-Yadomi who confirmed the end of the strategic coalition between the two parties after the local elections. Or it might be a reaction to the election results in which the GPC believes the students of these institutes played a role. He further accused foreign agencies of working from behind the curtains to sabotage these institutes because of their Islamic commitments. He said pro-normalization of relations with Israel might be behind it, indicating that the aim of these institutes was to produce scholars, preachers and teachers of holy Quran. He stressed that the government should start closing down all bars and nightclubs, which act as a spring board for moral

degeneration. The official media criticized Al-Sahwah and Islah leaders' statements ruthlessly, accusing them of defending corruption in these institutions. It said the Islamic and Arabic course of the institutes will be included in the curriculum of the schools and that the main concern was to enact the Education Law. Shiekh Abdullan bin Hussein al-Ahmer, Speaker of Parliament, refused to attend the debate session of the government agenda because of this problem, although, he later confirmed his support for the government in carrying out its agenda. Islah members in Parliament withdrew from the voting session and other members staged a demonstration in Sanaa in protest against this issue. However, a decree passed last Tuesday envisages that the schools and institutes will be merged financially, administratively and technically next June. The budget of these institutes is put at YR 13 billion. The government decision was described as courageous and was a surprise to the dogmatic wing in the Islah. However, the liberal wing in the party does not bother about this issue and make a big fuss about it. These people believe this was a welcome step for education in Yemen. However, they believe it should not be political-motivated. Rather it should aim at salvaging education in Yemen and safeguard its future generation against any dogmatic conflicts in the future. They even believe that these institutes have failed to attain their goals and therefore have become a part of the overall fragile and perverted educational system that needs to be addressed soon. These institutes worked as a base for other Islamic groups to have their own schools to teach their own religious dogmas in different areas in Yemen. In fact, there are many schools that teach different doctrines like Shiite, Salafiah, Sofiah



Sultan al-Barakani

and others. These institutions are very dangerous and might embroil Yemen into the turmoil of dogmatic conflicts. They should all be abolished and the government should undertake running Islamic teachings. The government has taken a laudable step but it should not stop at this point. People now are whispering about the fate of Al-Iman University run by Abdulmajeed al-Zindani, Head of Islah Shura Council. The university is teaching Islamic religion to students from different Islamic countries. It is believed to be the next target of the GPC government. There is now a question mark regarding the fate of this university that is suspected by the GPC and other international agencies concerned with countering terrorism. We can not afford to forget the campaign the official media launched against the university accusing it of nourishing terrorism. That happened last year as the Al-Thaqafia Weekly rereleased a novel which was viewed as anti-Islamic. It is true that the GPC has gained a political victory against Islah in merging these religious institutes against Islah's interests. However, the problem has opened the file of other dogmatic schools the government should address promptly.

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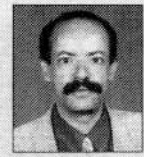
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Yemen's Location Attracts More Than 50 Million Customers The Private Sector Manages Industrialization, the Government Provides Services



Mahyoub
Al-Kamali

In a recent government industrial strategy, three industrial areas of the private sector are identified to treat weaknesses of local industrial products and materials. The government has proposed to provide adequate hired-lands in these area and introduce basic services required for industrialization. Reports of studies have envisaged establishment of three industrial areas to be managed by the private sector. The first is located within the triangle Aden, Lahj, Abian, the second in Broum and Hadramout governorates; while the third is located at the cross-road of Harad-Asaleef road in the Hodiedah governorate on the Red Sea. The studies aim at assisting the private sector to develop industries and open

doors for competition in order to widen Yemen's capacity for industrial export to foreign markets.

While national industrialists were keenly awaiting the government's radical policies to support and protect local industrial products, the Ministry of Industry considered the assignment of the three industrial areas, managed by the private sector in an environment that offers low-waged labor, is sufficient to develop industrial production together with continued imposition of taxes on local industries.

Industrialists, however, believe that the strategic geographical location of Yemen attracts around 50 million consumers in the region, and it requires pursuing a comprehensive policy facilitating the establishment of developed industries. The establishment of three industrial zones without providing protection for their products against smuggled goods would weaken the domestic products preventing them from having competitive prices and

would minimize the producers' profits. In return, the Ministry of Industry sources say that identifying the three potential industrial areas managed by the private sector, is a first step towards sorting out various obstacles for sustained industrial growth. The decision comes in the wake of a plan to encourage foreign investment in the process of industrialization.

It is worth mentioning that the new government's credibility depends on the freedom of the economy, market mechanisms, and for providing incentives for investment taking into account the difficulties facing the private sector which invests capital for investment in the industrial field.

But industrialists say that the government has been so preoccupied with structural reforms that it has neglected ensuring protection for local industrial products and has redoubled tax rates imposed on industrialists. This is a factor which caused regression in the industrial output of goods and services.

However, official industry surveys indicate that 95% of national industrial firms are categorized as small industries. Thus, the new policy envisages establishment of industrial areas to develop the productive side and change its traditional image towards an extraction and transformation of industry.

However, high costs of production, power, transfer and weak support for the industrial-agricultural sector, are considered major impediments for promoting industrial sector. Providing facilities for investors, would assist them to constructively utilize the opportunities made available though the planned industrial areas.

The three areas are expected to promote a sustained industrial growth to cater to the needs of domestic markets in conformity with state policies to developing and increasing the export of industrial products to neighboring markets.

Envisaging Methods and Goals for the Sana'a Stock-Market's Basic Structure

In its new economic policy and program, the government has assured its control and reform of the banking system. The government, thus, will be establishing the Sana'a Stock-Market on a stable foundation.

Finance environment private sector.

The project also envisages providing confidence to Arab foreign investors for free investment, utilizing all available opportunities in the market, as well as exploiting other opportunities in other distinct fields.

A committee, appointed by the previous cabinet to study other countries stock markets prior to Yemen's foundation of stock-markets, is likely to explore, as soon as possible, Yemen's potential to start such a market.

The committee is to identify the modern and necessary services for individuals, companies, organizations, and brokers who are expected to benefit from this important market.

Facing slow investment operations

Absence of a stock-market in Yemen, as business-men believe, maybe a basic cause for turning off investors who fail to start their investment projects. This road block creates difficulties in securing banking-loans exposing their projects to major risks.

However, existence of a stock-market would enable investors to put money in the market and to approach shareholders to implement the investment projects. These shareholders in turn may have the opportunities to go ahead with their projects.

Hence, it is suggested by banking-systems experts that there should be statistics to estimate volume of the stock-market component in the public sectors.

Means of Assignment

Accurate planning to establish this market represents a challenge which requires efforts from two directions. First, finding a monetary circulation net based on the most recent applied methods in banking markets. This includes availability of highly advanced technology and hot lines to ensure confidentiality.

The trading floor, if Arab modern banking markets are to be surveyed, has to be equipped with up-to-the-minute modernized companies, organizations, and monitoring local and external economics activities affecting the stock-market while serving the

dealers.

More over, the market should be constructed with the required modern mechanical exchange-systems, efficient enough to function in accordance with international standards of monetary circulation. It should have a facility for dealers to tie in their systems for dealing with Arab and international stock-markets so as to accelerate the attraction of investors.

Branches in the government

The basic hall for this stock-market has to be extended to the other governors especially in the free zone of Aden. The branches are to be joined to the base with advanced technology. An investors' club seems very essential, as it is the case in Cairo. It is to be provided with data and information demonstration equipment in the circulation traffic.

Human working-elements

The other issue to be taken care of is the preparation of the human working-systems. Dealers, too, have to be trained to deal with the alike systems. Execution of informative details about campaigns to make people aware of the market's goal and objectives and various scopes for investment, is of no less importance. Investment opportunities in Yemen are in fact as ample for international investors as they are abroad.

Stock-market promotes Banking

No doubt, the birth of this market would facilitate investments here. It would offer acceleration of banking activities with access to a data and information control system which would educate the customers about the trends in market and indicators on time.

Other advantages of the market

It would encourage speculators to put their stored capital in the market for movement, and control the unorganized importation of goods and services for the purpose of storing until prices rise. Such importers would be forced to buy shares and employ their available liquid assets in the stock-market in order to obtain profits. Finally, let's assume that the focus of the government on establishing this market, is a step in the right direction. It has a vital role to play in improving the economy and an increase in investments as well as to attract international capital.

Isai to YT:

"The Main Objective of this Visit is to Prepare for the Operation of Canada Dry Factory and Inaugurate the Heart Center at the Yemeni-German Hospital"

The Canada Dry Cola Factory in Aden has been given back to its original owners Omar Qassim Al-Isai and Ali Abdullah Al-Isai a few weeks ago 30 years after it was nationalized by former South Yemen in 1972.

This step comes as part of President Saleh's efforts to terminate the rules and regulations governing nationalization of private owned factories and establishments, which was common place in the 1970s in Southern and Easter Yemen.

To focus more on this historic step, Yemen Times Aden Bureau Chief, Ridwan Al-Saqaf met with Mohamed Ali Abdullah Al-Isai, the Administrative Manager of the Factory, who said, "The regulations of returning the privately owned factories to their rightful owners were slow and awkward. However, because of the orders of H.E. President Ali Abdullah Saleh and the cooperation of the Governor of Aden, Mr. Taha Ahmed Ghanem and the Head of the National

Council of Aden Governorate, Abdulkarim Shaif, all the paper work was completed in a record time on 3 May 2001. We have come out with a positive impression regarding the leadership's commitment to return all the nationalized rights to their owners and focus on investment at a greater pace."

When asked about whether there were any conditions to be fulfilled before the factory could be returned, Mr. Isai said, "No there weren't. Even though, we intend to keep all the employees in the factory, we will maintain and enhance the factory's structure."

Regarding future plans he said, "We have future plans to enhance and maintain the factory and produce the same products of Canada Dry. We will further enhance the production so as to include plastic bottles, which may require expansion of the factory. We are seriously in negotiating with the authorities concerned in Aden of the Ministry of Industry to establish a new factory to produce BET for plastic bottles, besides the recently returned factory. We also intend to establish a factory for manufacturing different vessels to be used for our local products. However, we are currently more focused on the newly returned factory which will require basic and regular maintenance in the departments of water and cooling. We have met with the representative of the Mother Canada Dry Company and discussed ways to enhance and modernize the



factory and expand lines of business."

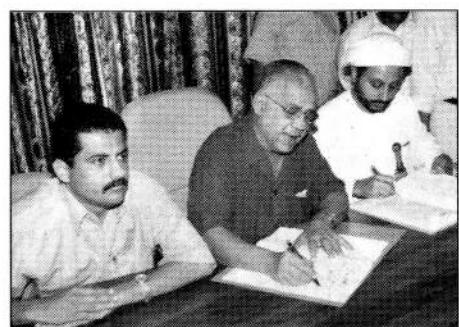
About his assessment of investment scenario in Yemen he said, "Yemen is a country with great potential and has great opportunities for investments from Yemen and all over the world, especially as the leadership represented by President Saleh is offering all facilities to promote investment. Alongside with that, Yemen is a country with a huge marketplace and the different Gulf and Saudi products consumed in the country are a great indication of that. We can also say that industrial investments in Yemen are among the most successful."

Regarding the different other investments Mr. Isai said, "We have many different investments in Yemen for Sheikh Abdullah Al-Isai, of which the Yemen German Hospital is the latest with the partnership with Dr. Yahya Al-Thawr. This is one of my goals of this visit as well as I believe that the hospital will be capable of competing not only in the local arena but also on the regional scale. Several advanced computerized systems not available even in

Gulf countries have been brought to the hospital. On the the 22nd of May 2001, the first ever Open Heart Center will be inaugurated, providing the Diagnostic Catheterization Department and Heart Surgery Department and supervision on a 24-hour basis. This center will be the most modern and most well-equipped center under the leadership of Dr. Ali Al-Rabu'i and Abdulqadir Abbas, the Head of the Catheterization Department."

Mr. Isai explained some of the problems he is facing, "There is no business that is free from obstacles and problems, yet we override them as serious businessmen taking into account our country's national interest. We however, request the decrease of the industrial and consumption taxes, especially softdrink taxes which create significant financial burdens."

In concluding of the interview Mr. Isai said, "I would like to provide my utmost appreciation and gratitude to H.E. President Saleh and all those who helped returning the factory to us. There seems to be a clear and strong commitment by the president to encourage expatriate businessmen. I personally use this opportunity through Yemen Times to call upon all expatriate businessmen to come and invest in their beloved homeland. I would also like to point out that this month for us, Isai family are three in one: Labor Day, Unification Day (22 May), and the day when our factory was returned back to us."



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ECONOMY NEWS

Yemen Builds Transport Network

Yemen and seven Arab countries had signed in Beirut an agreement for building an extensive transport network to enhance cooperation, trade exchange, goods movement and realization of regional integration. This is one of the major goals of the UN Economic Social Committee for encountering challenges of globalization. The agreement stipulates that each signatory state funds the works of the network which consists of international expressways, railways lines, harbors and airports. Besides Yemen the other Arab countries that signed the agreement were Lebanon, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Jordan, United Arab Emirates, Iraq. It would also be signed by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman and Qatar.

100 Villas to be Built in Tourist City in Sanaa

The Economic Establishment and Saudi Al-Madina World Company for Technology signed a contract for construction of 100 residential villas in the Tourist city in Sanaa on an area of 20 thousand square kilometers. The contract also includes building of Ceremony Hall accommodating 100 persons in addition to tennis yards, squash, swimming pools and public

utilities in Hadda town in Sanaa.

Yemen Gets a US\$ 102 million Loan from The World Bank

Yemen has got a US\$ 52 million loan from the World Bank to finance a project to build countryside roads. Another loan from the World Bank grants it a US\$ 50 million for funding the second phase of the project involving protection of the city of Taiz against floods.

Digging Exploratory & Development Oil Wells

It is scheduled that during this year an area of 3 thousand square km of land would be covered for two-dimension seismographic surveys and for conducting a three-dimension survey over an area of 270 kms. It is also expected that 86 oil wells, will be dug 20 of which are exploratory and 66 of development type.

17 New Companies Established

According to the licenses granted by the Yemeni Ministry of Industry and Trade during the first quarter of this year, 17 companies with limited liability will be set up. The ministry has also licensed the establishment of three companies of individual character.

COMMON SENSE

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

... and to Ari Ariel

A True Semite Tells It Like It Is

On the same issue of the Yemen Times that Joshua Hachohen had written his remarks about Common Sense and its stand against Zionism, another letter had expressed the feelings of another Jew, who happened to be the exact opposite of what the likes of Mr. Hachohen represented. It is imperative to point out at this stage that this observer is keen on confirming that he holds no personal grudge against people solely for their religious persuasion, as long as they do not express any animosity towards our national or religious affiliation or find it their life long mission to distort history and to serve unholy causes cloaked in mythology, while on the ground their efforts to create facts on the ground are as unholy as any chauvinist cause is bound to come into conflict with decent moral persuasions that cross all religious and national sentiments, which are free from the arrogance of the kind preached and practiced by the Zionist mob that rules Israel and its blind supporters everywhere.

Mr. Ari Ariel is not one of a kind either and his sentiments as shown in his letter to the YT have been seen by this observer on a number of occasions, even by many Israelis this observer has come to be acquainted with over the years, in my travels and living abroad. It is worthy to point out that there were many Jews who emanate from the various countries in the region and many of them obviously recall that they had lived in the region for centuries, not facing any of the kind of hatred and sadistic cravings, like that portrayed by Zionist extremists like Rabbi Ovadio Yosef, from their fellow Arabs (even if they are Jews, they are still Arabs and enjoy our fraternal sentiment accordingly). Thus, it is understood why Mr. Ariel should (not Ariel Sharon, of course) would make it clear that what is going on in the Holy Land and perpetrated by the likes of Ariel Sharon is not morally right by any means and no matter what religious persuasion one follows. The fact of the matter is that it is inconceivable that any religion can condone the killing of four month old babies just so "God's

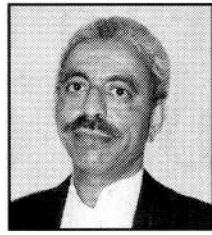
promise" can be fulfilled, for surely such nonsense does no justice to the teachings of all the prophets and messengers the Lord Al-Mighty has been kind enough to ask to deliver His true teachings and to wrest the pledges and covenants of the true believers in God that they will abide by the Ten Commandments and spread the teachings of brotherhood and the equality of all men (and women) everywhere.

Moreover, the Holy Land does not belong to any nation or any single religious persuasion. Yet of all the followers of the dominant Monotheistic faiths, it was the Arab Moslems who showed the most tolerance towards other religious persuasions and the fact that the Arab World embraced followers of all the monotheistic persuasions is testimony to this tolerance, not to mention that there are still well over 2 million Arab Jews. When the Crusaders took over Jerusalem, they hacked some 90,000 Moslems residents of the city, piling their skulls in pyramid mounds all over the city! There is no record whatsoever to depict that any Moslem Armies ever inflicted any massacres, although they fanned out from the doors of Paris to the gates of China, and never did Moslems force the conversion of people to Islam.

In any case, one is not trying to make a case for Islam here, but trying to show that the likes of Mr. Ariel understand that there is no justification for the inhumane behavior of their fellow "Jews", who purport to be Semites, but fail to understand that the Semitic race is characterized by strong moral convictions that cannot accept the kind of behavior we are witnessing daily by the Israeli security and military machine, and therefore does not lend credence to the adherence to the Semitic race by any means of such Zionist demagogues like Ariel Sharon and Rabbi Yosef.

On another note, while no one can fail to sympathize with the difficulties of the Palestinians and their right of self-defense, there is no logic for the mysterious killing of Israeli teenagers or unarmed civilians. We are not however convinced that either true Moslems carried out such a crime or that common Palestinian citizens are morally

inclined to undertake such crimes. One cannot rule out the kind of indecent behavior of mercenary Arabs working under instructions from the Zionist Establishment, whose motto is the "ends justify the means", and in order to lighten up the damaging public relations image that has tainted the Israelis by the killing of the two Arab infants, they sponsored the killing of the two teenagers accordingly. This may seem far fetched to many, but there are no limits to what the Zionist machine is capable of doing, even if it means sacrificing its own people, and Sabra and Shatila are not far away from the mind, when over 500 Arab unarmed men, women and children were killed in their sleep, by a massacre carried out by Arab madmen working under the direction and pay-



roll of Ariel Sharon. Incidentally, there are also Western Jews, some of whom were holding Israeli passports that went out of their way to express their disgust at the kind of regime that exists in Israel and its chauvinistic arrogant stands, as well as the unholy convictions propagated by the Zionist Establishment in general. On the other hand the American Jewish community is also misled as to what is going on in the Holy Land, because most of them also are descendants of the East European Jews and have been almost brainwashed by the Zionist propaganda that Israel represents the answer to all the problems of the Jews and the relief from the "Diaspora". If we can assume that arrogance and hatred and the erroneous belief that "God's chosen people" are entitled to any wrong they like, then surely they cannot be regarded as proponents of a Heavenly Cause, nor does that fall within the moral convictions that Semites are almost driven by spirit to adopt and convey to all Mankind. Thank you Ari for your uplifting sentiments and understanding of what it really is all about. You are a true Semite indeed.

Liberal Party!!



Jalal Al-Sharaabi
Yemen Times

A group of the People's General Congress Party (PGC) has recently, more specifically at the beginning of this week, announced the establishment of a Liberal Party. The task of the new party is to restructure the PGC in a more proper way and rearrange its cards in a way compatible with the predicted political confrontation in preparation for the coming election of 2003. In my opinion, this move does not exceed a temporal whim to be encountered with many difficulties and obstacles. Probably the fist of these is the traditional formation that governs the decision-making positions within leadership of the PGC. Added to the above point is the tribal composition of this party that, during the 1980's, posed as an umbrella for their parties and during the 1990's, the leader of factions, supporter of doctoring elections as well as collaboration with its former ally Islah Party at the expense of democracy and the voters' will.

The other factor calling for skepticism in capability of a liberal approach in the PGC of effecting a change in this bad reality is the recent composition of the Shoura Council. The Council has included some classical, outdated elements that have been removed from leading ministries and institutions as they proved their inefficiency, and thus to return through windows.

The previous periods have represented an open fraud on the people and many years were wasted. Those years should have been used for building the economy and the state. They were squandered in fragile alliances and ambiguous inapplicable strategies. The homeland's future would be bleak, had the situation remained as it is and with the same mentality. They are merely political fightings swaying from right to left and vice versa. These battles would mostly lead to calamities victimizing the citizen and the country groaning under threadbare strategies. What is urgent needed is the uprooting of corruption, checking the lobby that is deforming Yemen's civilization project, opening more room for a multi-party system, freedom of expression and providing a honorable living for the people.

DEVIL'S ADVOCATE

By Sharif Akram

A Riddle: Guess The Country

Our Islamic world and nations are going through a hard time. We are being sieged not only by non-Muslim enemies who definitely would like to see us weak, but also being duped by our so-called brothers, who seem to be working in the name of Islam but are actually undermining the very existence of our nations.

As history has always proved, there is only one country in this world that can be such a menace for Islam and still claim that it is the sole protector of Islam. Whatever it does, whether backing up Hizbullah in Lebanon or organizing a conference for the Palestinians or trying to make counter-propaganda against Imperialists, it is basically serving its own interests rather than serving the interests of the nation of Islam.

If we glance at what it is doing in the other parts of the world, especially when we closely examine its relations with its northern and eastern neighbors, we will definitely see that the policies that it pursues has nothing to do with the way that its politicians talk.

For example, Armenia is occupying % 30 of the Azarbaijani lands, namely Nagorna-Karabagh for nearly ten years. Armenia has been condemned for its atrocities by the sensible nations. The brutal attacks of Armenians have caused the Azarbaijanis to leave their homes and flee either to Azarbaijan or to their brother Turkey. The Muslims who remained in Nagorna-Karabagh have been butchered mercilessly and the Armenians ethnically cleansed the whole region. In the middle of this conflict we see our dearest sole protector of Islam, who does not even show sympathy to Azarbaijan, but financially and militarily supports Armenia. Why? Because it has a big Azari minority in its country and it is afraid that one day they might rebel and separate themselves from the country. Of course this is not the only reason. The other reason is that those Azaris are not from the same sect as the rest of the nation. So for them they are not really important!

Yet, another issue where we see our sole protector of Islam siding with the Christian Russia against the Muslim Central Asian States in deciding the status of the Hazar Sea. Why? Because the national interests push it that way with the other Muslims states and distribute the wealth of the Hazar Sea in equity among the coastal

countries, yet it will not be as profitable as it will be if it is shared with Russia, the number two known enemy of Islam.

Not only these solid policies, but the rest is also interesting to investigate. Recently we have been witnessing that our brother the sole protector of Islam has embarked upon a very smooth policy towards us, Arabs. It pretends that it supports the Palestinians. It pretends it supports the Arab causes, but what it does actually is to support its own followers belonging to the same sect. At the same time it also tries to get our support, the Arabs, so that it can get rid of its loneliness in the International Foray. It is destroying and damaging our Arab world as much as the Israelis. It is supporting the discrimination among the Muslims and creating animosity between the Islamic sects. In the civil war in Lebanon, I have witnessed their crimes as much as the Israeli crimes. I have seen them killing innocent people for no reason, (their only guilt is not being from the same sect).

Its last attack on a weak and poor country has proved once again that its intentions are not honest and it basically uses the name of Islam for its own benefit. I do not think that brotherhood and common causes mean anything to this sole protector of Islam.

Could you now name this dear country?

Anyway, this sole protector of Islam recently has been showing a great deal of interest in our country as well. For the last couple of years, we have been witnessing intense efforts from their side to develop bilateral relations. Its officials have been visiting our country and signing agreements. I cannot stop myself thinking about this sudden interest in my country.

Their initial target seems to be economic, I basically have no objection to their investments in my country and developing trade relations with other nations. My objection is to their hidden intentions and to the real face of this so-called sole protector of Islam. We have a colorful society, in which all the sects coexist peacefully and we need to keep this delicate balance between the sects. We should not let menace destroy the beauty of our society by planting the seeds of hatred among our people. We need to choose our friends very carefully, as our Prophet (peace be upon him) said "Tell me your friend and I will tell you who you are".

Mammoth Step in Democratization

Dr. Ali H. Alyami
alialyami@aol.com

The elevation of the human rights post to a ministerial level and the appointment of Dr. Wahibah Far'e to that post is a mammoth step in the right direction. This is another indication that the Yemeni government is responsive enough to listen to its people's calls, to respond to their needs and to protect their rights from abuse normally committed by governmental institutions and individuals.

As I have stated in an earlier article, by continuing its democratization process, Yemen is leading the way, especially in the Arabian Peninsula where governments' grip on and control over every aspect of human lives are among the worst in the world today. The Yemenis' courage to take such a giant stride speaks for itself, regardless of its critics' interpretations and accusations. Moves like this will be harshly criticized and severely resisted from within Yemen as well as from without. From within, there are those who will say it's a government plot to sell itself to the West. It's a Western invasion of their domains, or they may go as far as saying it's anti-Islamic. This indicates a self-inflicted feeling of inferiority because it implies that only the Western nations can protect the rights of their citizens. There are also those who will be hired by outsiders to disrupt political progress in Yemen. These critics and hired hands could serve their country best if they rally behind and support the new minister instead of wasting their time trying to figure out the President's motive for creating a much needed and sensitive post and

appointing an educated woman, in a male dominated society, to formulate and execute its formidable duties.

Dangerous critics to watch for are those from outside of Yemen. Yemen is surrounded by hard core wealthy dictators whose existence is totally incompatible with any form of democratization. Those antiquated regimes will always be threatened by any political, social and economic freedoms, especially when such progressive values are being initiated and practiced near their borders. Consequently, they will do whatever they can to impede any democratic steps taken by the Yemeni government and people. They will apply financial and military pressures as well as mount social and religious propaganda to distract the Yemenis from moving their nation forward to join the civilized world.

The enemies of democracy on the borders of Yemen have had a lot of experience in this field. When the Yemenis decided to rid themselves of one of the most backward and brutal royal families, the house of Hameed Aldeen, and take charge of their own destiny in 1962, the undemocratic neighbors employed their military and financial might to keep Yemen under the yoke of a regime that shares their totalitarian values. The Yemeni government and people prevented them from succeeding and will do the same this time as well. The road won't be easy, but it is the only road that will carry Yemen to a prosperous future.

Finally, it's incumbent on those of us who have come to enjoy the fruits of democratic values in the US or anywhere in the world to rally support for the Yemenis and for their efforts to build a democracy where the rights of all Yemenis can be protected.

The Horse Government's Terrible Start



Bassam Jameel,
Yemen Times

The government's decision taken last Tuesday to integrate the budget and curricula of the scientific institutes with that of schools have set forth lots of condemnation and anguish. Yemenis are in need of decisions of the other kind: putting an end to the rampant corruption, holding the corrupt responsible, rectifying weak performance of public institutions, backing up investment, activating the tourist sector, supporting agriculture, devising solutions for unemployment, accelerating the wheel of development, solving the deep rooted vengeance and kidnapping problems and so forth..

The new government's top priority should have been to address problems of the educational system in terms of qualifying the weak cadre, developing the curricula, renovating schools, and setting up new schools to accommodate the ever increasing number of students.

Then, why are scientific institutes targeted now?

I feel that the only reason is political. It is a way to fight the religious orientation since the scientific institutes offer the same Islamic and Arabic subjects which are not condensed when compared to the two subjects taught in schools. They claim that scientific institutes

may create dualism in education leading to a gap of understanding among the young generation. This is far from being the case. Scientific institutes have existed for 25 years and have been graduating students and we have never seen the so called gap.

Who is to benefit from closing down the scientific institutes?

Mr. Mohammed al-Hashmi, al-Mustakel newspaper answered this question and said "Those who can not bear the diversity of educational curricula and the wide range of educational opportunities in Yemen; those who do not care much about the religious culture; those who want Yemen to be like many Arab countries, centralized, tyrannical, controlling all the affairs of the people are the ones who may benefit from closing down the scientific institutes.

It is a pity that our top officials can't bear these institutes while the Hebrew country is spending a lot to support religious schools. Furthermore, some Islamic schools are being supported by the British government as well."

The government seems to busy itself in trivial things setting aside major issues; high standard of living, high rate of unemployment 37%, high rate of poverty 51%, etc.

This is the real challenge for the government of Ba Jammal. This is the real development field which they should worry about. However, they are very far from it. The country is continuously deteriorating and every thing is going backward not forward. When will the horse government stop adopting such politically intriguing policies?

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor

Last September I contacted your newspaper, (and a number of other Yemeni newspapers) expressing our concerns about the case and possibly pending execution of Mr. Fuad Ali Mohsen Al-Shahari.

Amnesty International, of which I am a member, is opposed to the use of capital punishment for any crime. The more so in this case, where the circumstances concerning his arrest and subsequent trial seem to have fallen short of recognized international standards for fair trial.

According to Amnesty International Fuad Ali Mohsen Al-Shahari has been condemned to death for murder. The killing reportedly took place in May 1996 in the town of Taiz while armed men were attempting to arrest Fuad Ali Mohsen Al-Shahari without a warrant. Fuad Ali Mohsen Al-Shahari had reportedly been stopped in his car by Captain Mohammed Al-Ameri of the PS. He was then surrounded by armed men. A gun battle ensued, the precise details of which remain unclear. However, it is known that a number of shots were fired, including at least one by Fuad Ali Mohsen Al-Shahari, and that Captain Mohammed Al-Ameri was killed. After his arrest Fuad Ali Mohsen Al-Shahari was reportedly held in incommunicado detention for one month, during which he was reportedly beaten in order to force him to confess. The existence of four different versions of his confession and of contradictory forensic evidence appears not to have been taken fully

into account by the court. At the Court of Appeal it appears that Fuad Ali Mohsen Al-Shahari did not have a lawyer and, in presenting his own appeal, was not permitted to cross examine at least some of the witnesses.

I take comfort in the fact that the Supreme Court, on 20 May 1999 sent the case back to the Court of Appeal. However, we have not had any news of developments since summer 2000, and am still concerned that Fuad Ali Mohsen Al-Shahari shall:

1. not be executed
2. have a fair retrial in accordance with recognized Yemeni and international standards for fair trial.

I have been browsing the web pages of several Yemeni newspapers. On your pages I have found a number of articles discussing the judicial and human rights situation in your country, among them one about Fuad Ali Mohsen Al-Shahari. As you obviously share our concerns regarding fair trial and basic human rights in Yemen, I kindly ask you to print this letter in your newspaper. It is our hope that publishing international awareness of possible wrongdoing, shall influence development in Mr. Al-Shahari's case to such an extent that justice will be done.

Yours sincerely

Lars Brubaek
Amnesty International
Group Nr 285 Norway

More Letters on page 14

Refugees in Yemen A Forced Return Journey

Jalal Al-Sharaabi
Yemen Times

“There are about 60,545 registered refugees in Yemen, most of whom (56,524) are Somalis” said the representative of UNHCR in a seminar held in Sana'a last Wednesday. Next comes the Eritreans- 2,566 refugees, Ethiopians- 1,203, Palestinians- 45, Sudanese- 91 and Iraqis 85. These figures were reported by the UNHCR in 2000 and 2001, but in fact the actual number of refugees are up to double the figures claimed. The refugee issue in Yemen has assumed awful dimensions due to both the economic and political situation resulting from the civil war in their own land. Yemen signed the Geneva Agreement related to the refugee conditions in 1951 and a similar Protocol in 1967. However, there has been no serious commitment to implementing them. Refugee camps are still in very bad condition lacking basic health, educational, nutrition, etc. services. In the seminar organized last month to discuss conditions of the refugees, accusing fingers were pointed at the UNHCR for carelessness. The participants said that they could not live under such deplorable conditions, demanding dignity of life or being returned home. Refugees were more agitated by the government's plan to move them to another camp in Luhj which is 20 km away from the nearest populated area. Although many refugees are not registered at the UNHCR, they have been able to get travel and residence documents. Since this is against the law, the Yemeni government has recently formed an ad hoc national committee consisting of officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior, Passport Authority, Central Organization of Political Security and Governors whose governorates host a good number of the refugees. Statistics show that the budget of opera-

tions and activities concerning rehabilitation of the refugees for 2001 is estimated at 3.6 million dollars. Besides, there have been generous contributions by the embassies of Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and the European Committee. In spite of this, the health and educational conditions of refugees have badly fallen below acceptable limits. In this context, press sources in Aden revealed, in the beginning of 2000, that more than 5 refugees were afflicted with AIDS. Besides, there are still 800 Eritrean refugees in Al-Makha without aid after the UNHCR's decision to stop its aid to them at the end of 2000. And out of 925 refugees in Al-Kharaz-Luhj only 125 have been accommodated.

An official report on refugees in Yemen stated that there were 63,929 recognized refugees from different nationalities through 1/10/1999-26/9/2000 plus 32,862 registered Somali refugees in the urban areas. Today, refugees are concentrated in Jaheen Camp-Abyan, Kharaz Camp-Luhj and Mayfaa-Shabwa.

Somali refugees fled their country after the eruption of the civil war in 1991. Since then they continue to come to Yemen to escape conflicts between the Somali political factions. More than 87% of the Somali refugees in Yemen originally came from the southern and middle parts of Somalia, and 13% came from the North of the country. The Eritrean refugees who came to Yemen during the Independence War have been placed at the Al-Khokha port on the Red Sea. There is also a group of Ethiopians consisting of police officers, students and navy officers who arrived in Yemen after the collapse of Mengest's government.

The continuous suffering of refugees may lead them in the long run to a forced return, which is forbidden by international law, if they do not find a decent life here. The government, as well as the UNHCR must admit that they have not paid refugees their due attention.

Queen Arwa University Concludes a 3-Day Cultural Festival

Under the patronage of H.E. President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Queen Arwa University hosted last week its fourth cultural week from 9-11 May 2001 under the caption "Women as Partners in Development".

In the opening ceremony Prof. Waheeba Ghalib Fare'e, Minister of the State for Human Rights, stressed the significance of launching such activities by universities. Such activities offer students opportunities to express themselves through their participation and expression of their talents and capabilities.

Prof. Fare'e added that such activities would enable the students to understand the burdens and issues of their country. Queen Arwa University is proud to have hosted such an event. The Minister of the State for Human

Rights expressed that the central focus of the festival was to review the role of women as the complementary part of any society. The minister mentioned that the role of women must be praised for their contribution to the growth of the society as the mother, sister, teacher, and worker in all fields of life. The General Secretary to the Higher Council for Universities praised the university for its initiative in launching such activities since its foundation. This reflects the commitment of the university for fulfilling its obligations towards the community, the General Secretary added. He announced full support of the Higher Council for Universities to Queen Arwa University.

On his part, Dr. Magdi Aklan said that the university has always been so active in hosting such cultural activities.

Later, Prof. Fare'e, and the General Secretary of the Higher Council to the Universities together with the Deputy Minister of Youth and Sports visited the bazaar in which a number of Arab and foreign institutions took part in addition to charity organizations. The ceremony included lectures by Prof. Abdul Karim Omar, Mrs. Raja'a Musa'bi, Mrs. Fa'qa al Sayed. The lectures were devoted to the issues of women as partners in development. The ceremony was attended by Mr. Hamoud Abbad, Deputy Minister of Youth and Sports and many prominent personalities.

As part of the festival the University organized a 10km marathon last Friday, in which many champions of the Republic of Yemen participated. The start-point of the marathon was from 70 sq. to the premises of the university.



On the last day participants and committees were awarded prizes. A number of police students and other outstanding students of the University were also recognized with awards..



اجمل التهاني وأطيب التبريكات نرفها بالفأل والورد والياسمين
والعطور والرياحين للاخ /

إبراهيم محمد أحمد المرشد

بمناسبة الخطوبة. فآلف مبروك وعقبى للفرحة الكبرى.

المشنون:

والدك / محمد أحمد المرشد، هشام علي، د / محمد السوروي، ملازم / محمد عبد الرشيد السوروي، شاهر عبد الله سعيد، ظهير عبده علي، محمد عبد الرزاق قائد، عبد الله محمد أحمد، خالد عبده علي.

مسابقة مكرونة المائدة

أضلي ه طبخات

المائدة
مكرونة المائدة غذاء وفائدة

جائزتان قيمة
كلًا منهما
٥٠,٠٠٠ الف ريال

جائزتان قيمة
كلًا منهما
٤٠,٠٠٠ الف ريال

جائزتان قيمة
كلًا منهما
٣٠,٠٠٠ الف ريال

جائزتان قيمة
كلًا منهما
٢٠,٠٠٠ الف ريال

جائزتان قيمة
كلًا منهما
١٠,٠٠٠ الف ريال



مائدة أضلي ه طبخات من كرونة وشعبية المائدة موضحة بها

عزيزتي ربة البيت،

اكتبي طبختك المفضلة من مكرونة وشعبية المائدة موضحة بها

١- المكونات

٢- المقادير

٣- طريقة التحضير

٤- طريقة التقديم

٥- عدد الأشخاص

ايعني طبختك المفضلة من مكرونة المائدة في ظرف مع الاسم

والعصر والعنوان مع ذكر الصحيفة أو المجلة التي وجدتني

فيها الإعلان الى العنوان التالي:

شركة الصناعات المتنوعة ومواد التعبئة

إدارة التسويق

تمز - الحويان - ص.ب (٦٣٣٨) لاي استفسار تليفون (٢١٨٠٢٧/٨)

تعلن النتائج في الصحف الرسمية في تاريخ ١٥/٧/٢٠٠١ م

- مكرونة المائدة طبيعية ١٠٠٪ من أجود أنواع سميد القمح القاسي

غنية بالبروتينات والنشويات والسعرات الحرارية والفيتامينات.

- مكرونة المائدة لا تمتص أو تمتص أثناء الطبخ.

- مكرونة المائدة متعددة الأنواع والأشكال لكي جميع الأذواق.

- مكرونة المائدة تصنع بأحدث الطرق الآلية وتخضع لرقابة

جودة في كل مراحل التصنيع (قبل - أثناء - بعد).

- مكرونة المائدة الأولى مبيضا والأكثر استهلاكاً وتقشيراً في

اليمن على مدى ١٥ عاماً.

المائدة
مكرونة المائدة غذاء وفائدة



فوكس
التقنية
الألمانية

أخي السائق
إحذر وانتبه!!!

لماذا يتناقص ويتبخزيت محرك السيارة؟؟
ولماذا يخرج دخان العادم بكثافة ملوثة؟؟

عندما يتناقص زيت المحرك هذا لا يعني أن سيارتك قد بدأت باستهلاك الزيت وإنما يعني أن الزيت الذي تستخدمه لا يتناسب مع محرك سيارتك ولم يعد يتحمل درجة حرارة المحرك!



ولضمان جودة
الزيت إشرف
على فتح
وتفريغ العلبة
أمامك!

لأنه قد تم اكتشاف بعض محلات تغيير الزيوت يقومون بالغش!!

فوكس حماية دائمة
نلتزم بتطور وتقدم عالمك

لمزيد من المعلومات يرجى الإتصال بنا على هاتف الموضح أدناه: شركة شولق -
الإدارة العامة: صنعاء - هاتف ٧-٢١٧٩١٦ فاكس: ٢١٧٩١٥
البريد الإلكتروني: showlaq@y.net.ye ص.ب.: ٣٩٣٩



May 8 - World of The Red Crescent and The Red Cross Day - Making a Difference in People's Lives

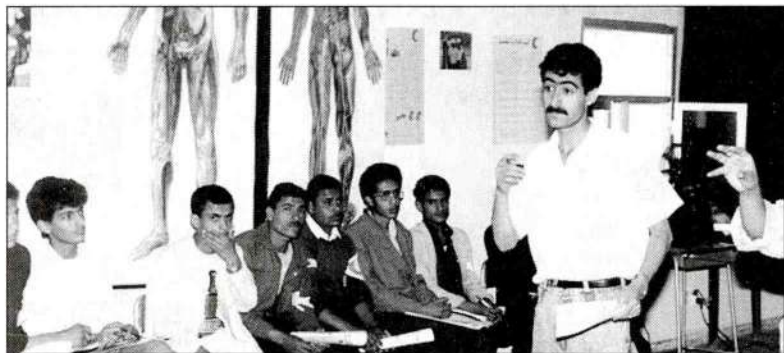


Prepared by Ismael Al-Ghabiri Yemen Times

The 8th of May is the obscure World Red Crescent and Red Cross Day, and the Year 2001 has been declared International Year of volunteers by United Nations. On this occasion the ICRC and YRCS organized a celebration on 9 May, 2001. A photo exhibition opened on this occasion shed light on the role of volunteers for promotion of the movement's fundamental principles and humanitarian values.

Message to Red Crescent and Red Cross Volunteers

Why is it called the World Red Crescent and Red Cross Day? It could just as well be called Volunteer's Day as volunteers mean so very much for the foundation of our Movement. The day is chosen to pay tribute to Henry Dunant coinciding with his birthday. Henry Dunant suggested the formation of "relief societies for the purpose of caring for the wounded in wartime by zealous, devoted and thoroughly qualified volunteers". Both the Geneva Conventions and the Statutes of the Movement subsequently highlighted the importance of these volunteer relief societies ("the foundation of the Movement"), today's National Societies. Humanitarian motivation is, of course,



not unique to you, but you, the volunteers can express quite forcefully this "Power of Humanity" as embodied in the Red Crescent and Red Cross:

- by the drive of your commitment. The time you give to help, illustrates our Movement's ideal to rely first on its own resources in order to take action'
- through your free choice in serving and adhering to the Movement's founding mission. You ensure independence of action in favor of the victims of conflict or disaster, and those who are most vulnerable;
- by coming from all countries of the world, from different cultures, by responding to various and changing needs, you demonstrate the universal scope of humanitarian concern.

In this connection, many celebrations are to be held in 2001, two of which are of particular interest to us and to you:

- The United Nations-declared International Year of Volunteers, of which you are the living embodiment;
- The commemoration of the award of the first Nobel Peace Prize to Henry Dunant and Frederic Passy 100 years ago, for their contribution to the work

of peace.

Though many of you are familiar with the experience of war-related suffering and carry out charitable services to help victims of armed conflicts, you are imbued with a spirit of peace. At Solferino, Henry Dunant, so to say the first volunteer in our Movement, was also imbued with a spirit of peace, and mobilized this Power of Humanity that you embody today.

Many of you have also travelled to foreign countries providing assistance to the ever growing number of disaster victims worldwide, despite in many cases, your own and your families' suffering. It is at such moments of catastrophe that your spirit of self-sacrifice shines brightest.

The work of tens of million of Red Crescent and Red Cross volunteers who respond to human suffering in communities around the world has been glorious. Every year, Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies bring assistance to more than 200 million vulnerable people.

To mark 2001 as the United Nations International Year of Volunteers, the Movement calls on governments to improve the legal, fiscal and political base for volunteering. The value of volunteers' work must be recognized and their working conditions improved. Volunteers make a real difference in people's lives because they act at the local level and they come from the communities in which they work. They know the culture, they know the language, they are there when disaster

strikes and are best placed to implement long-term development or rehabilitation programs.

The Role of Yemen Red Crescent in Society:

Countering and managing disasters is one of the priorities of the Yemeni Red Crescent Society which puts great emphasis on training its staff to carry on field surveys following disasters, classify victims, take part in the first aid campaigns, evaluate the urgent material and assistance needed for victims, searching for the lost victims, etc. The Society has a qualified and experienced staff to deal with events including earthquakes, floods, and wars that have happened in our country. Such events have provided them with great abilities to conduct and manage camps, provide aid to victims, etc.

Despite the lack of adequate resources the Society has a strategic storage of water tanks, transportation means, mobile clinics and laboratories to face disasters. It has more than 1500 volunteers and can make available more than 6000 others to take part in first aid campaigns whenever needed.

The Society is ambitious to make the slogan "A Reliever in Each Family" a fact. Intensive training courses are held for school and university students in all the organization's branches in order to achieve this aim. As for drivers, priority is given to truck and taxi drivers. It also organizes activities in prisons where it takes care of the psychological, health and social conditions of prisoners.

Fighting Diseases

To control the spread of diseases volunteers are trained on segregating the sick, looking after them, immunizing others, guiding people in taking preventive measures and so on. There are 10 health centers, 5 health units, 2 mobile clinics and 2 laboratories which help render the Red Crescent services to the public.



OPHTHALMIC EDUCATION VISION 2020 The Right To Sight - PART 3

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Every 5 seconds one person in our world goes blind and a child goes blind every minute. Our mission is to eliminate the main causes of blindness in order to give all people in the world, particularly the millions of needlessly blind, the right to sight.

Leading causes of blindness

1. Cataract
2. Trachoma
3. Onchocerciasis
4. Childhood Blindness
5. Nutritional Blindness
6. Refractive Errors and Low Vision

The first three were discussed in the part 2 of this series.

4. CHILDHOOD BLINDNESS

The World Health Organization estimates that there are 1.5 million blind children worldwide, mainly in Africa and Asia. In developing countries blindness in children is usually caused by conditions which cause scarring of the cornea (the front of the eye) such as vitamin A deficiency, measles infection, conjunctivitis of the newborn and harmful traditional eye medicines. Elsewhere, the main causes are cataract, retinopathy of prematurity, genetic diseases and congenital abnormalities.

5. NUTRITIONAL BLINDNESS

Vitamin A deficiency - blinding malnutrition (xerophthalmia) - is the

major cause of blindness in children. An estimated 250 million pre-school children are vitamin A deficient, and each year 350,000 children go blind and 2 million children die from lack of vitamin A. At a cost of only 5 US cents a dose, vitamin A supplements reduce child mortality by up to 34% in areas with vitamin A deficiency. Millions of vitamin A capsules have been directly distributed to those in need on an annual basis.

6. REFRACTIVE ERRORS AND LOW VISION

To reach its goal Vision 2020 needs to provide Low vision care to over 35 million persons worldwide. This, for instance, will allow children with low vision to be integrated into regular schools rather than be taught in special schools for the blind. The provision of these services will help insure a better future for visually impaired children and adults by the year 2020.

A much larger number of persons including school children, require correction of refractive errors such as short sightedness and long sightedness. Vision 2020 will enable them access to corrective spectacles at affordable costs.

Vision 2020 aims to prevent at additional 100 million men, women and children from becoming blind by the year 2020.

Reference: WHO launches Vision 2020 to combat avoidable blindness. Public Health Rep. 1999



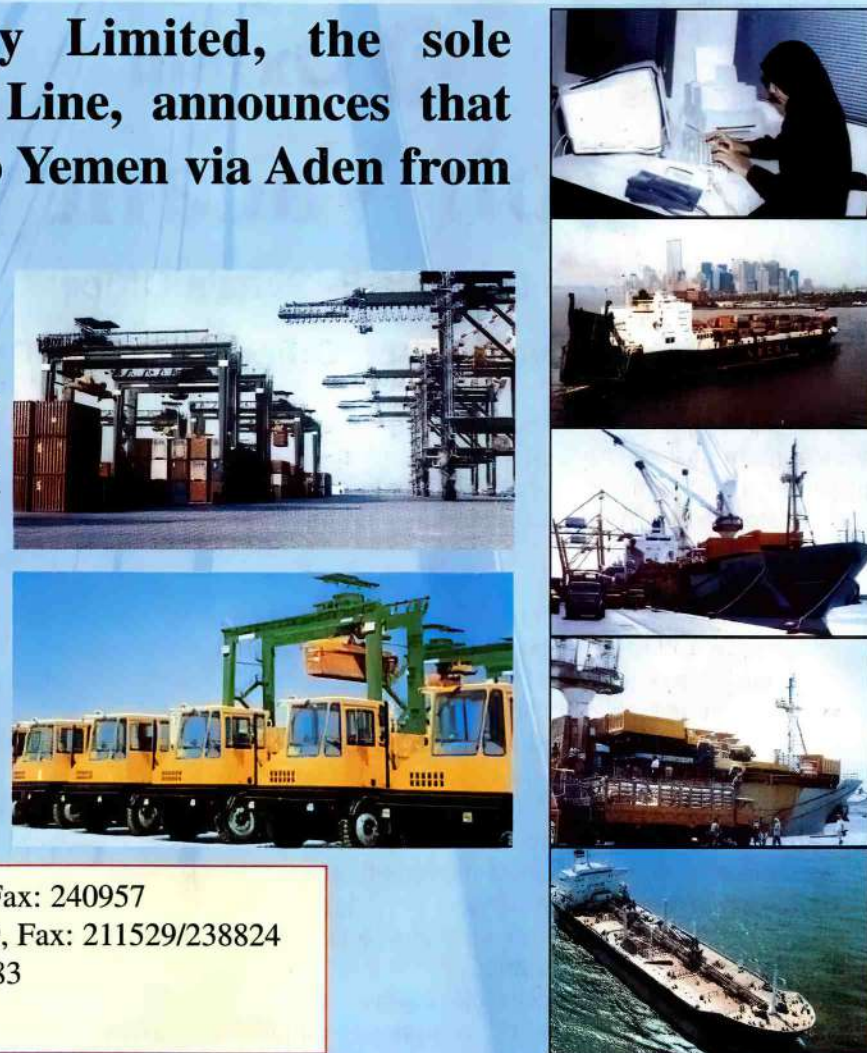
Middle East Shipping Co. Ltd COSCON



The Middle East Shipping Company Limited, the sole representative of Coscon International Line, announces that Coscon Line will operate weekly sailing to Yemen via Aden from Far East, Malaysia, India and Pakistan.

Vessel route:

- From China:** Hong Kong, Sigapore, Japan, East of Asia, Malaysia and Colombo to Aden and back
- From India:** Mumbai, Cochin, madras, Calcutta, and Tuticorin.
- From Pakistan:** To Aden and back.
- From Aden:** Jeddah, Al Aqabah and back



Yemeni traders and importers from and to above mentioned ports are requested to contact one of our addresses below for more information:

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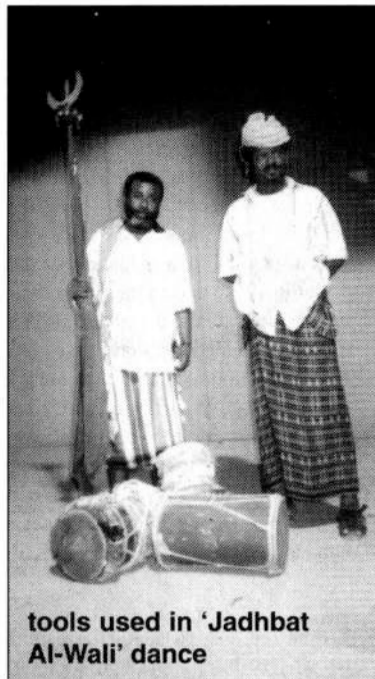


Ideological Patrimony

The Yemeni society has undergone decades of ignorance and backwardness owing to illiteracy. This fact has made many Yemenis explain and interpret many accidents and phenomena by attributing them to supernatural powers. Their realization of a possible relation between these supernatural powers and some pious people make them regard the latter as potentially capable of fulfilling different purposes and needs. Shrines and graves of saints and pious people have become hearthstones for many people in Abyan, Luhj, Zabid, etc., who believe in the ability of these dead people to render services such as recovery, protection, etc. On certain days, each year people flock to such shrines carrying a lot of offerings as communions. Some bring pieces of

cloths and others distribute money and food to the poor. During the annual visit and camping of people near the shrines many activities are organized. These include lectures, religious songs, etc.

In some areas, on the last night a special kind of dance known as 'Jadhbat Al-Wali' (The Saint's Hysterical Dance) is performed. Dried sticks are gathered and burned until they turn into embers. Then a group of 4-5 half-naked and bare-footed people, holding Jinbias, start dancing on the embers. As the drum beats get louder and louder, dancers hysterically and maniacally begin stabbing their bodies, cut their tongues, etc., amidst the audience's amazement. This dance lasts for almost an hour. I asked one of the dancers why they didn't bleed while or after hurting themselves. He calmly replied that



tools used in 'Jadhbat Al-Wali' dance

they stab themselves after they receive a signal from the dead 'Wali' who protects their bodies. If a dancer bleeds this means that he is not pure and that the Wali is not satisfied with him.

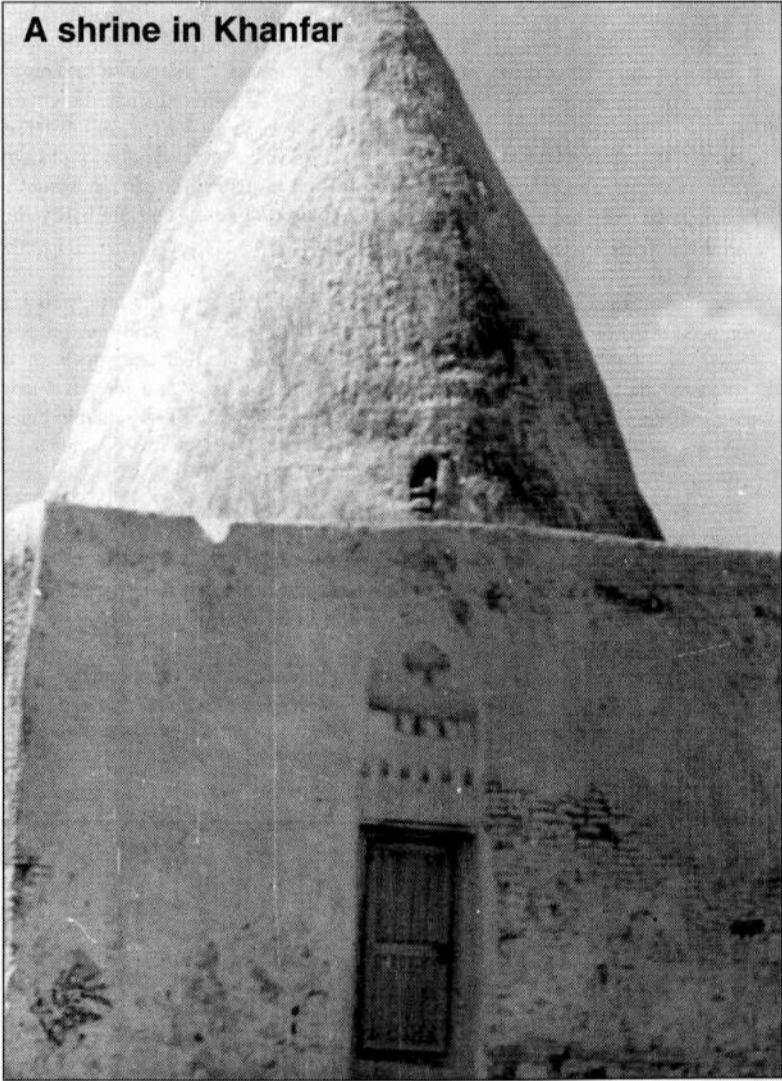
On the last day of the gathering, the attendants cover the shrine with a very precious silky cloth. They walk to the shrine carrying the cloth on a wooden board. This cloth is always green on which some verses from the Holy Quran are written.

In other areas, especially in the Tihamah, it has become a must for couples to visit the shrine of the dead holy man before marriage to ensure a smooth and happy life. Problems developing between couples are often attributed to not getting the blessings of the Wali.

A big segment of people in Zabid believe that the Wali, Ben Ojail, is still the protector and defender of the area. When the Imam Yahia Hamidaddin tried to conquer Bait Al-Faqih, the servant of the Shrine of Ben Ojail put guns and ammunition on the shrine and announced that the Wali was calling for resistance to the Imam. People fiercely countered the Imam who later destroyed the upper part of the shrine. The shrine was renovated later when the revolution ended.

It is to be stressed that such activities are not approved by Islam. There are many devout people who are blessed by God, but these can not bless others.

A shrine in Khanfar



Culture In Abyan:

Lingering Worries and Long Pending Hopes



Saleh Abdulbaqi
Yemen Times

Cultural activities are of prime importance to any society. Yemeni society is rich in this field which has a great impact on the identity of our society. However, it is a pity that these activities have been in wane in the past few years. This has actually crippled the creative development of artists as it weakens the cultural movement and the arts in general. Cultural activities have become restricted to some national ceremonies and festivals.

I will spotlight the cultural activities in the governorate of Abyan. I met with Mr. Hussain Mohammed Naser, Cultural Office GM in Abyan, who gave a detailed account of the whole issue and all the issues related to it. He said "We carry out cultural activities as planned by the Ministry of Culture. There are some cultural, artistic, folklore and theatrical activities annually. As a matter of fact, cultural heritage in the governorate is not alien from that in other governorates. It lacks attention and support. So as to fulfill our goals there should be adequate resources mobilized to raise the cultural sensitivity. This is not to diminish the currently held cultural activities but to stress the point that it is not up to the standard. This under-performance is attributed to the low grants provided by the Ministry to the Cultural Offices in general. What is granted to the Cultural Office can hardly cover the administrative expenses. We have discussed this issue with the Ministry. However, there has so far not been any good omen for a change.



On the other hand, we highly appreciate the incentive of the governorate officials to carry out cultural and artistic activities every now and then. Moreover, the employees and members in the Abyan Cultural Office are an example of solidarity and enthusiasm. It is true that there are some artistic groups which have disappeared from Zunjbar, capital of Abyan. However, others are steadfastly serving the artistic mission. Activities of the office are still confined to the town of Zunjbar. Hence, the Cultural Office has a great responsibility to organize cultural festivals, publications, and refining talents. To that end the Ministry has to activate the cultural activities in the Ministry sub-offices in other governorates. If support is provided, we then can go beyond the boundaries of Zunjbar to cover all the districts of the governorate. We count highly on Mr. Abdulwahab al-Rawhani, Culture Minister, to address these problems. We are also optimistic that in the coming days there will be promising cultural activities in all the governorates of the Republic.

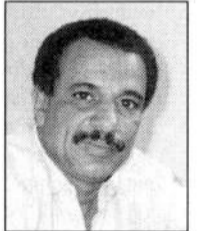
Abyan was among the pioneering governorates that has a remarkable theatrical tradition which has lasted for many years. Besides, it has a qualified cadre of actors, authors, and producers who graduated from the Fine Arts Institute in Aden. The cadre is working hard to implement cultural programs. However, they can achieve little worthwhile for the aforementioned reasons. Artistic teams of Abyan's Cultural Office participated in some international and

Arab festivals including the Soviet Union festival in 89 and 95, Babel exhibition in Iraq in 92 and 97 and al-Ismaillah festival in Egypt in 98. "We do hope that we will be able to participate this year in Babel festival which will be decided during our visit to the Ministry Office in Sana'a soon." The Ministry gives teams opportunities to participate. However, the governorate and the artistic teams have to bear all the expenses.

The Ministry has to draw up a centralized plan for all the offices in governorates which should be provided adequate financial support to carry out these activities. It has to make all the necessary resources available to make these activities a success. It also has to organize competitions among cultural offices to be on a better stand when selecting teams for national festivals or when representing Yemen outside the country.

Mr. Faisal Sufi, Culture GM, said that there were clear instructions by President Saleh to the Culture Minister to revive and cultivate the cultural activities in all the governorates. The Ministry can certainly revive the backward and stagnant literary activities provided the Ministry has the will to do so.

In conclusion, if the Ministry does not make sincere efforts to revive the tradition of culture and art, this may lead to the loss of our precious cultural heritage. Besides, developing and supporting literary men and woman is very crucial since they are the main pillar of any literary movement in our country.



Job Vacancy

Oxfam GB- Sana'a Office

Programme Development Officer (Health & Development).

Oxfam GB is seeking to recruit a Programme Development Officer _ specializing in Health and development issues to work as part of the Oxfam GB Sana'a's team in development and implementing Oxfam's SCO priority programmes in Yemen. The post holder is required to develop and monitor Oxfam Yemen's Programmes on health and other development issues.

Key Competencies:

- Education to a degree level in social sciences/. public health or related discipline. A good working knowledge and experience of development work in the social sector.
- A sound understanding of poverty and vulnerability issues related to health, socio economic, political and culture conditions in Yemen.
- Demonstrated analytical understanding of the sensitivity to gender and equity issues including an observable commitment to address equity issues.
- Demonstrated analytical, conceptual, strategic planning and writing skills.
- Demonstrated capacity for social skills- especially when working with community groups.
- Aptitude and skills for project management - including communication, organization, planning, budgeting and work scheduling.
- Demonstrated ability to work as part of a team which would include good interpersonal skills.
- Fluency in English and Arabic.
- Knowledge and skills in computer usage.
- Physical fitness for travel and willingness to undertake sustained field work.

Contract: National Post for a period of 2 years.

Closing date: 28 May 2001

Interview date: Date to be confirmed .

Only shortlisted candidates will be contacted for interview.

For further details please contact the Oxfam GB-Sana'a office
P.O. Box 1045, Sana'a,
Tel: 01242996, Fax: 01 260320, Email: Oxfamyemen@y.net.ye

Oxfam works with others to find lasting solutions to poverty and suffering.

Captain of Indian Football team to YT:

"Luck was on the Yemeni Side"

The Indian football team played on Friday, 4 May a match with the Yemeni team in Al-Thawra Stadium of Sana'a. This visit by the Indian team came close on the heels of the Yemeni team's visit to India Both the matches ended in a draw. During a reception dinner hosted at Taj Sheba hotel, Sana'a', in honor of the visiting team, Dr. Ramakanta Sahu, met them and snatched a few moments from the hectic schedule of the team Captain Mr. Bhaichung Bhutia and the goalkeeper Mr. M. Balaji to file this interview.

Excerpts:

RKS: How would you assess your team's performance in the match with Yemen?

BB: Our players played with a lot of promise. But we were quite unlucky. We should have, in fact, come out with 3 points.

RKS: What in your estimation went wrong?

BB: Yemen scored two early goals and that put them on the lead over us. In the second half we started well. But unfortunately we could not cash in the opportunities available to us.

RKS: What will be your strategies for the forthcoming matches you are going to play in Brunei and other places?

BB: Well. We would like to maintain better coordination between the defense and the midfield players and

not repeat the defense lapses.

RKS: Good luck to you and your team mates.

BB: Thank you.

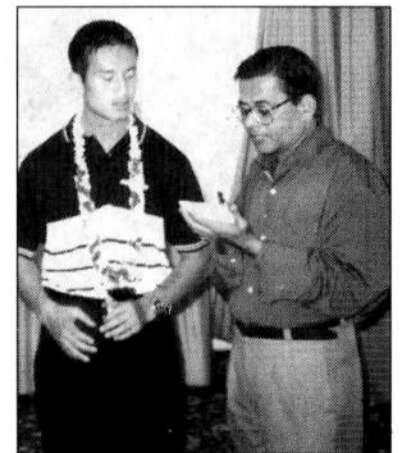
RKS: Mr. Balaji. As the goalkeeper of the Indian team, what are your views about the outcome of the match?

MB: We had to win the match. But we conceded all the three goals. We played well. But luck was on their side.

RKS: How would you like to change your game plan?

MB: We have to give a better report about ourselves in defense as well as in the attack. Our scoring was good, but there is scope for improvement. Had Bhutia been there, we hope to have a better goal margin. We'll also miss him for the next match.

RKS: Why was Mr. Bhutia shown a



red card?

MB: The Referee was pretty tough with him. It was an unfortunate eventuality. Yet we would try to do our best.

RKS: All our best wishes are with you for a glorious performance.

MB: Thanks a lot to you and the Yemen Times.



Improve Your English



Dr. Ramakanta Sahu
Associate Professor
College of Education, Mahweet

I. What to say

Education after school

- Bakil:** Hello, Ahmed. What a pleasure meeting you after ages!
- Ahmed:** Hello, Bakil. Nice seeing you. If I'm not mistaken, we haven't met after we left school.
- Bakil:** That's right. Our ways didn't cross after graduating from school because we chose different professions.
- Ahmed:** Tell me about your education after you left school.
- Bakil:** After I left school I took an entrance exam for a course in Computer Engineering in the Regional Engineering College, Rourkela, Orissa in the eastern India. I was lucky to pass in the first chance. It was very hart work.
- Ahmed:** What was the duration of the course?
- Bakil:** It was a four year integrated capsule.
- Ahmed:** Did you take up a job after that?
- Bakil:** Yes. Luckily. I got an offer as Computer Engineer in a multinational firm in Dubai. During my working life I took an advanced course at the Birla Institute of Technology, India. I'm just back from India. I'll spend two weeks of holidays here before proceeding to Dubai to join my work. Now tell me about you.
- Ahmed:** I don't have a chequered career as yours. It's fairly simple and straight forward. After leaving school, I served one year in the army. Then I joined the College of Education, Mahweet. It took me four years to graduate.
- Bakil:** Oh, excellent. When was that?
- Ahmed:** That was last year. I have just returned from the UK with M.Sc degree in Applied Linguistics.
- Bakil:** Why don't you complete Ph.D.?
- Ahmed:** I'm planning to. I have applied to a couple of universities in the States and India. Insha Allah I shall get selected in one of them.
- Bakil:** Insha Allah. My best wishes for you. May you be a light of knowledge and a source of inspiration for the future generation.
- Ahmed:** Thank you very much. I shall try in my modest way to do the best. I also wish you a very bright career.
- Bakil:** Thanks a lot.

II. How to say it correctly

Correct errors, if any, in the following sentences.

1. With the help of a dictionary you may learn new words easily.
2. I was afraid that if I asked him again he could refuse it.
3. He was working hard so that he should get good marks.
4. He played with me when he was a boy.
5. If you do not work hard, you will fail.

Answers to last week's questions.

1. He ran **fast** so that he **might** catch the bus.
2. My dear, you **should** not have spoken this.
3. I **dare** not accept your challenge, you are too strong.
4. A doctor **ought to** do everything possible to save a patient.
5. Had he worked hard, he **would have** passed.

III. How to express it in one word

1. Hard but easily broken
2. Descriptive, pointed article in a paper cover.
3. Read parts of a book not in detail.
4. Estimate of probable future income and expenditure.
5. Official statement of news.

Answers to last week's questions

1. Small shop selling women's clothes, cosmetics. etc.: **boutique**
2. Refuse to have anything to do with: **boycott**
3. System of writing and reading for blind people: **Braille**
4. First meal of the day: **breakfast**
5. A soft, gentle wind: **breeze**

IV. Fill in the blanks, choosing the appropriate word given below.

dirt look hurt wash clean dray bandage
Your friend has fallen over and cut his/her knee. This is what you should do: First, _____ your hand with soap and water. Then, _____ at the cut and remove any _____ that you can see there. Then _____ the cut with a little water _____ but be careful, because it might _____! After that take a clean cloth and _____ the cut carefully. Finally tie a _____ over the cut, to stop it getting dirty again.

Answers to last week's questions

1. Can anything **replace** a mother's love and care?
2. More than a hundred thousand people died of **starvation** in Ethiopia.
3. A society cannot really progress if there are too many **dishonest** people in it.
4. The doctor **assured** her that she didn't suffer from any disease.
5. A **thermometer** is used to measure temperature.

V. Words of Wisdom

**"Do you wish to be applauded?
Applaud another."**

—Jon Chrysostom

Inter University Recitation and Debate Competitions in Sana'a

Dr. Ramakanta Sahu

An Inter-University English Recitation and Debate competition was organized by the Department of English, Faculty of Arts, Sana'a University on Sunday 6th of May 2001. Apart from the host university, Dhamar, Hodeidah, Ibb and Taiz universities participated in the event which had the unenviable distinction of being the first of its kind in the history of university education in Yemen. The event got off to an auspicious start with a recitation of verses from the Holy Quran. Introducing the event, Professor Damodar Thakur, Chairman of the department, highlighted the role of the competition in grooming and nurturing budding talents in presentational skills. He said that his aim of starting this competition was not just to have some academic fun in the form of some extracurricular activity every year, but to create and develop in talented students in Yemen a burning desire to be speakers of international reputation. Shakespeare, he said, was the greatest treasure house in English of statements of profound proverbial wisdom, suiting all different occasions in life. Whether it was politics, economics, administration, law, medicine, education, wealth, poverty, birth, marriage, victory, defeat or any other occasion, one could always find in Shakespeare numerous quotations of sparkling wit and wisdom. For a powerful speaker, therefore, coming to grips with passages from Shakespeare, he said, was an attempt to equip himself with wit and wisdom suiting all occasions. In the first phase of the competition

participants' emotive rendering of poetic passages from Shakespeare in their resonant voices reverberated through the spacious auditorium and made the massive audience spell-bound. Each competitor was unique in his/her own style of delivery. However, the poignancy of rendering of the lyrical lines in a deeply sonorous voice by Ghinwa Moh'd Murad, daughter of the land of Sheba, won everyone's heart and left an indelible impress on the mind of the audience. The topic of the debate was: "In the opinion of the house, the Western System of Education Does not Suit the Eastern Genius". Introducing the debate, Professor Thakur hoped that a day would come when it would be widely known that Yemen had internationally admired powerful speakers. The journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step. He hoped that the events organized by his department would one day prove to be the beginning of a laudable national achievement. He encouraged the competitors to aim high and quoted the American poet Longfellow, who said: "If you would hit the mark, you must aim a little above it; Every arrow that flies feels the attraction of earth." Professor Thakur further added that experiments of decades had conclusively proved that, in spite of the most intensive and sustained training, even the most intelligent animal could never speak a human language, whereas even the least intelligent homo sapien learnt the language of his community in the absence of an organized training. Language is one of the rarest and most valuable gifts of God to man, and enlivening and enriching one's language ability was, therefore, a sacred act of worship.

Participants of the debate competition, in the second phase of the event, eloquently put forth their considered views in an impressive idiom on a topic of unquestionable saliency. The cogency of argument in a persuasive style of delivery coupled with an economy of expression made their points of view all the more stimulating and thought-provoking as signalled by thunderous applause of the audience. The director of YALI, Prof. Monorama Trikha and Dr. P. A. Abraham constituted the panel of Judges. The function was attended, among others, by the Dean, the Vice-Dean of the Faculty, and by Dr. Abdel Aziz Al-Magaleh, the Rector of Sana'a University. A noteworthy feature of this inter-university competition was that Sana'a University was represented in it by boys as well as girls but the other universities in Yemen were represented by boys only. The first prize for speaking in favor of the motion, the first prize for speaking against the motion in the debate, and similarly, the first prize for reciting passages from Shakespeare were awarded to students from Sana'a University. The winners of the first prize for recitation and also the first prize for speaking against the motion in the debate were girls. As curtains were drawn on this glittering event, the hearts of the organizers, the participants and the audience were full. The members of the department have good reasons to congratulate themselves for pioneering an event of this magnitude which was a resounding success, thanks to the active help and support of Professor B. P. Singh, Dr. S. Sinha, Dr. S. Tripathy and other colleagues.

Participants

Debate		Recitation	
University	Competitors	University	Competitors
Dhamar	Ahmed Ali Garabesh (for) Abdullah Salih Aziz (against)	Dhamar	Abdullah Alih Aziz Ahmed Ali Garabesh
Hodeida	Yassir Mohammed Nasr Ali (for) Ramzi Ahmed Salim Al Orim (against)	Hodeida	Yassir Mohammed Nasr Ali Ramzi Ahmed Salim Al Orim
Ibb	Majid Nagi Nasher (for) Issam Mohammed Al-Khowlani (against)	Ibb	Majid Nagi Nasher Ahmed Ali Mohammed Al-Yafi
Taiz	Waleed Noman Abduh Morshed (for) Yasser Mohammad Abdul Wadood (against)	Taiz	Waleed Noman Abduh Morshed Yasser Mohammad Abdul Wadood
Sana'a	Solueiman Hassan Ali (for) Noor Taher Ali Hussein (against)	Sana'a	Solueiman Hassan Ali Ghinwa Moh'd Murad

RESEARCH ABSTRACT #2

Preparation of Lactase from Yeast *K. Fragilis*

Hadeed Abdulmalek Abdulmajid
(Department of Biopharmacy, China
Pharmaceutical University, Nanjing
210009)



A low-priced medium for producing lactase was designed by microbiological principle of glucose effect and orthogonal design method. Some fermentation conditions were optimized and the fermentation in 20-liter fermentation showed that the yeast strain *Kluyveromyces fragilis* Y34440 was able to produce 9.18 ONPG units per milliliter of medium containing 2% lactase. The optimum pH and temperature for the enzyme lactase isolated from the yeast *Kluyveromyces fragilis* was found to be in the range of 6.5-7.0 and 37 °C respectively. Incubating enzyme at 50 °C for 15 min, the residue actively was measured as 84.02%. The enzyme shows stability in pH range of

5.8-7.3. The lactase has Km value of 1.16 and 5.63 mmol/L for ONPG and lactose respectively. Metal ions such as Mn^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , Na^+ , K^+ and low concentration of Ca^{2+} have an activating effect on enzyme activity. Scanning study on lactase stabilizer revealed that glucose solution could increase enzyme stability. This enzyme is able to remove more than 80% or 90% of lactose milk when lactase activity was 1.0 ONPG unit/ml in milk incubated at 37°C for 2 h or at 8-10 °C for 10 h. Lactase was freely made accessible to its substrate by permeabilization of the cell membrane with food compatible reagents, in 0.1 mol/L potassium phosphate buffer (pH 7.0) and 4% methyl paraben (ethanol solution) in ratio of 3:1.2 v: v. The permeabilization was complete at 30 °C in 2 h. Moreover, a method for preparing lyophilized yeast containing lactase was designed. Enteric-soluble encapsules and tablet was achieved using the lyophilized yeast. And disclosed a process for lactase extraction followed by preparation of lactase drops using glycerol and potassium phosphate buffer (pH 7.0).

YOUTH FORUM

Emam Ali and his sayings
1) A friend is a friend if he gives true companionship in three situations: in a friend's afflictions, in his absence and in his death.
2) If you put yourself in a difficult situation, you understand your worth as a friend.
3) There is no wealth as mind, no poverty as ignorance, no bequest as polite respect and support as a consultant.
4) The people of present time are busy only eating, laughing, sleeping and being angry.
5) If the mind is enriched, the personality will be richer.

Huda Ahmed Al-Hamadi
Sana'a University
Level 3

Ordeal

What will you do if all your wishes are shattered? Will you go on or not? Before you think about the answers, let me share with you my experience. When I was studying in the secondary school, I decided to be a teacher. In other words a doctor 'a professor' in the university. In fact, I felt that this profession is the best one that would enable me to take our country on the path of a bright future. In addition, I felt that most of our teachers didn't qualify enough for this profession. So I worked hard to finish the secondary school and got a high degree that enabled me to register my name in the college. In the first year at the college I made every effort to do well because I knew that, in order to achieve my aim, I should study hard. In the beginning of the second year I

met one of my friends who said: "Khalil, you can't achieve your aim." "Why not?" I inquired. He said: "I'm sorry to say that, but there is a new regulation which says that any student who wants to pursue the Master's degree, has to pay 700,000 rials," he answered. "Impossible, I'm sure you are joking," I said. "Believe me, I tell you what I heard," he said. I got shocked and became hopeless because I felt that all my hopes were dashed. It is an incredible amount for me to collect 700,000 rials. A lot of conflicting thoughts occurred to me. What is the rationale for such a decision? What can we do then to achieve our aims? Will our study stop with the last year in the faculty? They had better made a visit to the universities, before taking such a decision. I'm sure, if they had made a visit and had seen the large number of foreign teachers in all our university, they would have changed their mind. In addition they would give us all available facilities and encourage us to continue till we completed the doctorate.

Khalial Al-Amery
College of Science Arts and
Education
Level 3
Amran

Jokes

1. "Daddy! What do you mean by self-respect?"
"Dear son! It is a virtue found only in unmarried persons!"
2. "Why are you not going to school

- today, my son?" enquired the mother.
"No, I won't go"
"But why?" the mother again asked with curiosity.
"Because our teachers always keep on shifting their ground."
"How's that?"
"Day before yesterday my teacher told me that 5 and 2 are seven and yesterday she said that 3 and 4 are seven. Well, What's the use of going to such a school?"
3. Son: "I'll not invite you, daddy, to my marriage."
Father: "But why, my son?"
Son: "Did you invite me to your marriage?"
4. Servant (To the employer): "I'm going away leaving the job."
Employer: "Why?"
Servant: "You no longer have any faith in me."
Employer: "Who says? Even I leave the keys of the safe on the table."
Servant: "But none of them can unlock the safe."
5. Lady: "See to it that our engagement remains a guarded secret."
Fiance: "Sure, I'll ask my relatives and friends not to reveal it to anybody."
6. Patient: "Doctor, what I need is something to stir me up - something to put me in a fighting - trim. Did you put anything like that in this prescription?"
Doctor: "No. But you'd find it in the bill."

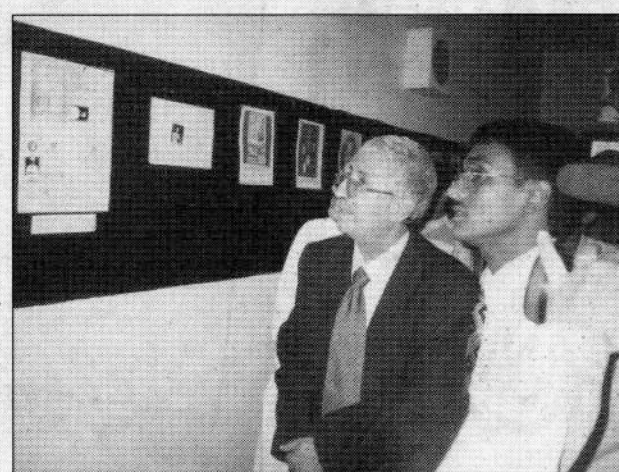
Aisha Mohammed Moudah
College of Education
Mahweet

Campus News

Seminar on Ba-Katheer

Under the patronage of Professor Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Maqaleh, Rector of Sana'a University, and Dr. Ahmad Basarda, Dean of Faculty of Mass Communications, Public Relations in Mass Communications college organized last Tuesday a seminar in honor of Ali Ahmad Ba-katheer, the prominent Yemeni author. Many of Ba-katheer's books and photographs were displayed at the seminar. Dr. Al-Makaleh and several Professors of Sana'a university who participated in the event discussed Ba-katheer's role in the enlightenment movement in Yemen and the Arab world.

Nabil al-Kumaim



CANADIAN nexen

Vacancies

Canadian Nexen Petroleum Yemen is offering the following job opportunities for Yemeni Nationals

Electrical Facilities Engineer (2 posts)

Qualified Electrical Facilities Engineers are required in our Masila Block Operation Hadramout Govt. Yemen. This job will be based on rotational schedule (28 days on / 28 days off).

Work Performed:

- Carries out a variety of planning and preparatory work on engineering service requests from various departments.
- Compiles 'Issued for Construction' package. Includes preparing such information as construction drawings, bills of materials, schedules, scope of work etc.,.
- Prepares requisitions for the project. Includes seeking and evaluating bids and issuing requisitions. Reviews vendors' data as required.
- Prepares project specifications. Includes writing technical requirements for equipment to be purchased.
- Chairs coordination meetings with Construction, Operations and Maintenance to discuss project progress and get concurrence on designs and timing.
- Prepares construction completion documents certifying that the work has been carried out according to specification and contract.
- Updates operating manuals as required based on on-going project experience.
- Prepares a variety of reports. Reviews drawings to ensure that designs are safe.
- Interfaces with Production, Procurement, Safety, Maintenance etc., to discuss construction packages and to ensure that construction features are acceptable to the parties concerned.
- Carries out other similar or related duties as required.

Minimum Requirements:

- Bachelor's degree in Electrical Engineering.
- 5 years' project and construction experience. Intermediate PC skills including word processing, spreadsheet applications and knowledge of engineering software.
- Very good knowledge of English.
- Valid Yemeni driving license.

Mechanical Facilities Engineer (2 posts)

Qualified Mechanical Facilities Engineers are required in our Masila Block Operation Hadramout Govt. Yemen. This job will be based on rotational schedule (28 days on / 28 days off).

Work Performed:

- Carries out a variety of planning and preparatory work on engineering service requests from various departments.
- Compiles 'Issued for Construction' package. Includes preparing such information as construction drawings, bills of materials, schedules, scope of work etc.,.
- Prepares requisitions for the project. Includes seeking and evaluating bids and issuing requisitions. Reviews vendors' data as required.
- Prepares project specifications. Includes writing technical requirements for equipment to be purchased.
- Chairs coordination meetings with Construction, Operations and Maintenance to discuss project progress and get concurrence on designs and timing.
- Prepares mechanical completion documents certifying that the work has been carried out according to specification and contract.
- Updates operating manuals as required based on on-going project experience.
- Prepares a variety of reports such as HAZOP, hot tapping procedures, etc. Reviews drawings to ensure that designs are safe.
- Interfaces with Production, Procurement, Safety, Maintenance etc., to discuss construction packages and to ensure that construction features are acceptable to the parties concerned.
- Carries out other similar or related duties as required.

Minimum Requirements:

- Bachelor's degree in Mechanical Engineering.
- 5 years' project and construction experience. Intermediate PC skills including word processing, spreadsheet applications and knowledge of engineering software.
- Very good knowledge of English.
- Valid Yemeni driving license.

Mechanical Foremen (2 posts)

Qualified Mechanical Foremen are required in our Masila Block Operation Hadramout Govt. Yemen. This job will be based on rotational schedule (28 days on / 28 days off).

Work Performed:

- Oversees the construction of pipelines, mechanical facilities and associated work scopes. Receiving general instructions from his supervisor, arranging with contractor for necessary materials and equipment and supervising contractor's equipment on site. Signs time tickets, provides progress reports on construction activity.
- Carries out other similar or related duties such as preparation of work sites, constructing foundations, structural components, testing of the same.
- Ensures the work is carried out in a safe manner and that Nexen policies and procedures are being followed. Participates in Nexen Safety programs.
- Ensures that work is completed cost effectively and within the scheduled time allotment.

Minimum Requirements:

- Bachelor's degree in Mechanical Engineering
- 5 years experience in Mechanical / piping systems, 1-2 years as a lead hand.
- Good understanding of Construction practices and equipment capacities.
- Ability to read mechanical and piping drawings and communicate to fabrication personnel.
- Ability to read and write English, fluency in Arabic.
- Valid Yemeni driving license.

Civil Construction Foreman (2 posts)

Qualified Civil Construction Foremen are required in our Masila Block Operation Hadramout Govt. Yemen. This job will be based on rotational schedule (28 days on / 28 days off).

Work Performed:

- Oversees the construction of concrete foundations, pre-cast concrete units, block and metal buildings, finishing works, structural steel erection and associated work scopes. Receiving general instructions from his supervisor, arranging with contractor for necessary equipment and supervising contractor's equipment on site. Signs time tickets, provides progress reports on construction activity.
- Ensures the work is carried out in a safe manner and that Nexen policies and procedures are being followed. Participates in Nexen Safety programs.
- Ensures that work is completed cost effectively and within the scheduled time allotment.

Minimum Requirements:

- Bachelor's degree in Civil Engineering
- 5 years experience in civil and concrete construction, 1-2 years as a lead hand.
- Good understanding of civil and structural construction and concrete practices.
- Ability to read civil and construction drawings and communicate to Contractor personnel.
- Ability to read and write English, fluency in Arabic.
- Valid Yemeni driving license.
- Computer experience in MS Word and Excel would be considered an asset
- Ability to use survey instruments e.g. levels and theodolites.

If you have the above requirements,
Please send your CV to the following address not later than **May 31, 2001**.

Canadian Nexen Petroleum Yemen Human Resources
P.O. Box: 15137, Sana'a Republic of Yemen Fax No. 01-269899
Attention: Senior Supervisor, Human Resources

Please note the following in your CV

- The position you are applying for.
- A direct telephone number where you can be reached.

Note: Please don't call us, we will phone you if you are chosen for the test & interview.

African Color, Light & Thought in Al-Taib's Works at Dia

An African Color, an African light and an African thought, commented on by Dr. Sulaiman Ibrahim, teacher of Art Education at the High Institute, on the new collection of Al-Taib Al-Hajj Mohammed Ahmad, a Sudanese artist, at the exhibition organized by Dia organization at its office on 7-21 May.

Artists are the people most attached to their countries and homeland. This is really the first impression one gets as he looks at the drawings of Al-Taib. "I admire his respect for his environment, said Samirah Abdu Ali, a Yemeni artist and film director. The black characters and land dominating his works reflect how much he has been influenced by the African environment, the simple why of life, as well as the Africans' love for nature. "Each work of mine deals with an issue of humanity," he said.

Al-Taib Al-Hajj Mohammed Ahmad, a graduate of the College of Fine Arts-Al-Khartoum, has been working in Yemen as a painter and designer at the Center of Educational Aids at the Ministry of Education since 1986. The academic phase brought along with it



more awareness and worries about the quality and morals of the work in contrast with the pre-college phase when he usually used to let his imagination to go as far as he wanted. Each artistic work of his must have a moral and esthetic value which is controlled by emotional as well as mental norms. "Artists should be aware of the high value and mission they want to convey," he said adding that the good artist

is the one who makes use of his/her expressive tools to highlight man's issues so that works are not only a decoration that loses its values in the course of time. "Every single work he does

tells a story of the African man," said Abdul Wase'e Mohammed Al-Olofi. He does not agree with artists who confuse the spectaculars with a lot of ambiguous lines and colors. However, he also blames the audiences for being not educated enough to understand what is beyond the colors of the artist's work. "Sometimes the artist works reflect his/her psychological, social, status, the surroundings and his/her ambitions," he said. So it is easy to go deeper into the inside of the artists through his/her works, he added.

During his long stay in Yemen, he has captured many typical Yemeni issues such as Jinbias, ancient wooden doors and windows of Sana'a Al-Qadimah, etc. Unlike many artists who have drawn the Jinbia, Al-Taib has given it a special touch by making it a living thing in the shape of a mermaid, and so on. This is true for the sole and group exhibitions he has held in and outside Yemen. Speaking highly about the collection Mr. Girard Marcinak, Secretary General of the French Cultural Institute, remarked: "In each exhibition he has a different style." Presently he has volunteered to train a

group of young artists at the Dia office, along with his college Yassin Ghalib, a Yemeni artist and engineer. The course aims at training the students on how to deal with color technology. Most of the trainees are engineering and media students. The course also includes lectures on esthetics, colors and other tools used by the artist. In his lectures, Al-Taib urges his trainees to depict the Yemeni patrimony out of fear that someday such pictures would disappear. It was wonderful seeing a number of works by the trainees which included drawings of ancient wooden doors, Mashrabias, etc. One of the future projects of his is to organize an exhibition for such drawings.

Dia has recently launched a web site dedicated to the presentation of Yemeni arts and artists to the world. "The project includes presenting the Yemeni artists and their works to the whole world," said Rami S. Al-Ghazali, IT Manager at Dia. Works and details of Yemeni artists will be available beforehand through the search

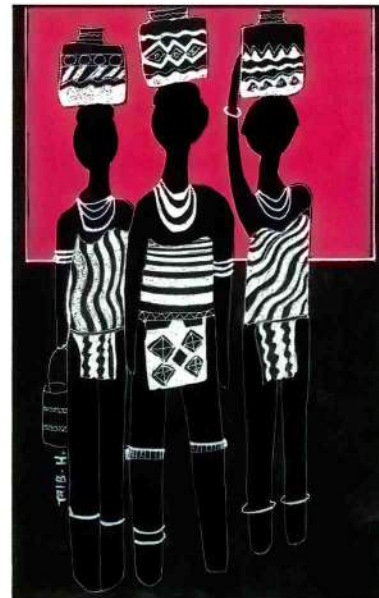
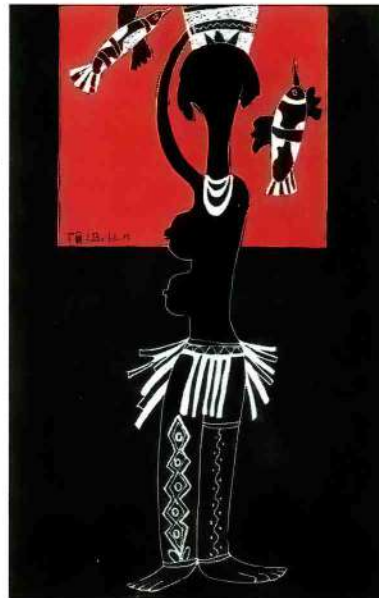


Al-Taib looking at some of his works

facility the site offers. Furthermore the site introduces important information about, and, a collection of pictures of the Yemeni cities for all tourists or people interested in the Yemen.

Mr. Rami expressed hopes that the project would be complete in the near future once it gets the necessary financing. He also hopes that the finance will come from Yemeni companies which understand the importance and significance of such a project. The site was kicked off last month, and can be reached at www.yemenarts.org.ye

Hisham Al-Qubati,
Nada Al-Shamiri
Yemen Times

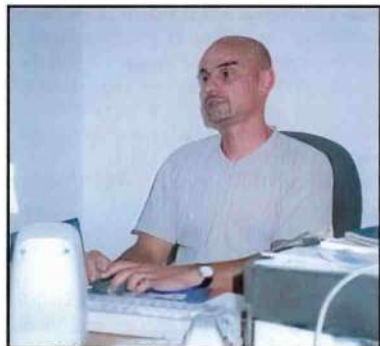
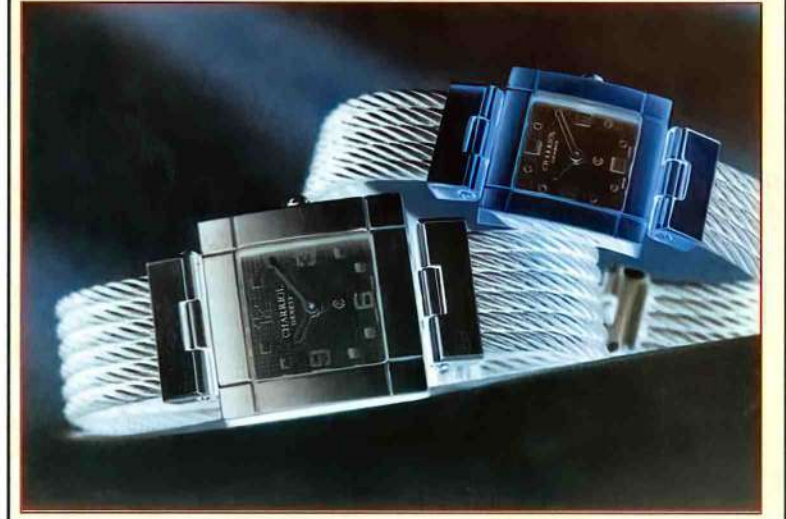


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IT Manager Rami S. Al-Ghazali

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Press Scanner

Prepared by Mohammed Khidhr

Concerning domestic affairs in Yemen, this week has seen some major developments and issues which captured the main news stories of local newspapers. Bajammal's new government has obtained a vote of confidence by the parliament regarding its program but was boycotted by the parliamentary Speaker and strongly opposed by the opposition parties. Particularly, Islah with regard to the project of unifying the education systems, meaning the abolishment of the scholastic institutes. The other prominent event is the plenary joint meeting of the cabinet, the PGC's blocs at the parliament, the Shoura Council and its leadership chaired by president Ali

Abdulla Saleh. The other outstanding event is the GPC's meetings of its second ordinary session presided over by president Ali Abdulla Saleh, leader of the GPC party. Some newspapers have published a controversial news item on a kind of belts flooding Yemeni markets which were detected earlier in Iraq, Syria and Jordan. The news claims that Israel is behind production and marketing of the belt buckles which are fitted with magnetic pieces treated with uranium and consequently cause infertility and cancers. Front pages of this week's local newspapers also carry various domestic, Arab and world news items which we will review below in this edition of Press Scanner.

not Muslims. In that case the situation would be different. He brings about evidence by mentioning the war the Jews in occupied Palestine are launching against the defenseless Palestinian people. He wonders if shelling the Palestinians with heavy artillery, tanks, warplanes and missiles is not termed as a war. What is a war then?

Mr Al-Wasie says the United States is biased towards the Jews to an extent that it does not care about its reputation and does not give any weight to world feelings. It shows a limitless support for the aggressor and condemns the party coming under aggression. Even when the UN Security Council demands condemnation of atrocities committed by the Jews, just a condemnation, the American veto stands with sheer impudence against passing it. Also, the American veto is used to foil a resolution on sending an international force for providing protection to the defenseless Palestinians against the Israeli aggression.

The article maintains that there is a war of aggression waged in Palestine using the most ferocious ways by an enemy possessing a huge store of rancor and hatred against humanity as a whole. The world thinks that the Jews enmity is targeted only against the Muslims, but it is here mistaken. Future will disclose this reality and proves how the Jews are enemies of the entire world.

AN-NASS weekly, May 7, 2001.

The newspaper's editorial is tackling the controversial issue of unifying education in Yemen. The editorial says "we in Yemen are heading for a real disaster" because of the state educational system and also due to the political extortion that made the issue of education part of the political game. The disaster we are talking about obliges us to think we are in dire need of introducing more religious educational curricula instead of abolishing them. It is related to the large-scale dissemination of sectarian education which began to grow in three dangerous schools:

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor,
I read with great interest the thoughtful survey of university education in Yemen which appeared in the 23 April 2001 issue of your newspaper. Many of the problems mentioned by the students and rectors in this article are shared by universities in the United States. Most US universities would also complain of inadequate funding for libraries and laboratories, of poorly prepared students and of over-worked instructors. And even in the best US universities, students (and teachers) who are truly serious about their academic work often find themselves in the minority.

There is a fundamental tension regarding university education in democratic societies. The tension concerns whether universities should concentrate their attention on the students with the best preparation and the greatest aptitude for scholarship, or should instead spread their resources widely to meet the needs of less talented or less fortunate students. Concentrating on the best and the brightest runs the risk of crating an intellectual elite; focusing exclusively on mass education risks diluting the overall quality of higher education.

This dilemma has been mitigated, although not resolved, in practice in the US through the emergence of a limited number of elite universities, whose mission is to introduce students to the most advanced theories and the latest technologies. In the world of the 21st century. These elite institutions have cultivated close ties to private sector companies, which often provide equipment and research funding to their faculty and graduate students. This is not always a happy situation, and sometimes produces major conflicts of interest between private sponsorship and the demands of scientific inquiry. But it is probably true that in the end, linkage between private enterprise and public universities have made important contributions to scientific and intellectual advance in the US, western Europe and Japan.

-The hardliner Salafia school with all its branches, mainly concentrated in certain areas and is widening its scope in dependence on encouragement from the authority and backing of Gulf sides.

-The Sofi schools which has recently strengthened following the failure of the Socialist party in some southern governorates.

-The Shiite schools and their affiliate scholastic centres that have exceeded teaching of Zaidi doctrine to the Ja'afari and the Ithna-Ashari. This school is supported and financed by Islamic Iran. Followers of these religious sects are increasing and each of them carries one concept, i.e. monopolizing the understanding of Islam according to and in line with the ideology they have been taught.

ATH-THAWRA daily, May 13, 2001.

The daily editorial said that the Zionists stepped up aggression and acts of violence, collective killings and destruction against the defenseless Palestinian children, women and the elderly. This gives a clear indicator that the notoriously terrorist power used in Israel has been a declaration of war and an introduction for escalating the conflict in the region. It is apparently aimed at completely torpedoing all that had been reached in the context of the peace process.

The course of events and expansion of the scope of the barbaric atrocities perpetrated by the occupation army, armed with most sophisticated weapons of mass destruction, this indicator. The Arabs and Moslems have over fifty years failed to draw up a strategy for their conflict with the Israeli entity that usurps their land and desecrates their sacred Islamic places. They have all neglected such a strategy leaving circumstances and developments to manage their stands. Such a situation has granted Israel an opportunity to carry out many of its hostile schemings.

As Arabs we are first of all demand for support and the backing up of our Palestinian people and their legitimate struggle by serious stands through political, moral and material support. This must be done in a consolidating way to ensure their steadfastness against the Zionist arrogance and the overall war launched on them by the forces of occupation in Palestine.

Other US universities have set up honors programs or special colleges to promote the education of the most talented and best prepared students. These honors programs allow faculty to give their best efforts to a limited number of students, who have earned their entry into the programs by merit and who remain in the programs only as long as they continue to excel. Such programs are sometimes criticized as being undemocratic, but they do seem to encourage academic achievement among faculty and students alike.

There is no question that university libraries have become almost impossible to maintain, given the constantly rising cost of books and periodicals. The only hope may lie in the expansion of internet-based information systems. It is now technically possible for internet connections to reach universities through satellite hook-ups, and for information to be distributed quickly and efficiently through local computer networks. If universities in Yemen can obtain official permission to establish such independent satellite hook-ups, they may not need to invest in expensive printed publications, which tend quickly to go out of date. Whether or not universities will be able to take this step entails a number of crucial political decisions regarding the regulation of telephones and other means of communication. Deregulation entails both costs and benefits, as the deregulation of utility companies in the US during the 1990s clearly demonstrates. But at least in this particular case, reducing the degree of central control may make it possible for higher education in Yemen to take a substantial leap, catapulting this country's universities into the forefront of international scholarship.

Fred H. Lawson,
Fulbright Lecturer in International Relations,
College of Economics,
Aden University

Don't Blame Them!

Review of the main headlines front-paged in this week's newspapers.

- Vice-President Visits Qatar
- Kuwaiti Ambassador to Yemen: Kuwait to Fund Establishment of Society Faculty in Socotra
- Yemeni Fighter Plane Crashed in Aden
- Students Union Demands Opening Corruption Files at Sanaa University
- Yemeni Market Flooded with Expired Foodstuffs
- Dispute over Religious Institutes, GPC Waves of Ousting Sheikh Al-Ahmer
- Sons of Yemen League Party Proposes Solutions for Education Dispute
- Israeli-made Trousers Belts in Yemen Cause Infertility Among Men
- Preparations For Founding Press Correspondents League
- Three Killed in Renewal of Fighting between Kabs and Nahd
- Parliament Speaker Al-Ahmer Boycotts Parliament Session in Protest to Government Program
- The Poor Query about Fate of Oil Revenues
- Abolishing Institutes Harms Educational Process
- Canadian Archaeological Team in Thamoud Soon
- Council of Ministers Decides Merging Religious Institutes Budget with Education Ministry
- Iraq offers new 5 million euros in Support for Palestinian Intifada
- Syrian President Visits Oman, Discusses Joint Cooperation & Developments in the Region
- Four Palestinian Killed, 27 Wounded, 10 Houses Destroyed in Israeli Attacks
- Jordanian Monarch Confirms Necessity of Lifting Sanctions on Iraq
- Sudan, Uganda Agree on Normalization of Relations.



RAY weekly, organ of Sons of Yemen League party May 8, 2001.

The weekly has devoted its editorial to dealing with the new formation of the Shoura Council saying its composition is lacking of any political, social, geographic and economic balance. It has even become incompatible with the objective of having a Shoura Council. Its composition does represent a strengthening of a fait accompli at all levels. It does not form any reflection of reform, change or development, even be it a gradual one.

The aim behind the establishment of the Shoura Council has always been for creating an element of balance and stabilization of the unity. It should be accomplished by direct elections of nominees possessing qualitative conditions, expertise and science. The president could appoint 11 members enjoying the same characteristics of balance, expertise and science. As for authorities, they have to be more extensive and more significant, not as an alternative of the parliament but rather complementary. If the council's authorities are confined to consultation and giving opinions, it would be merely a duplication of the former consultative council. In this case, the new council would be a gathering of those losing their ministerial posts and former ambassadors and governors, and added to them a number of political personalities.



As-Sahwa weekly May 10, 2001.

Under the heading "Undeclared War" writer Ali Wasie As-Shami published an article saying that America alleges its keenness on human rights and issues an annual report on what it considers as violations of human rights taking place in various parts of the world. The author asserts that if a state has declared a war against its people America would certainly declare war against that state but under one condition, and that is the targeted people are

VACANCIES

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For all above positions, we are offering competitive salaries and benefits to the right candidates with appropriate experience and qualifications. Preference will be given to candidates who are fluent both in English and Arabic. All candidates should be computer literate and come from reputable companies. All positions are based at our Head Office in Sana'a.

Are you interested?

Please send us your CV as soon as possible but before 16 May 2001. You should clearly mention which of the above positions you are applying for. Please also attach copies of certificates and qualifications plus a recent photograph. Our address:

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Attention of the Administration Manager
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Sana'a



VACANCIES

(1) UNICEF Seeks A Reputable Engineering Firm A Civil Engineering Consultancy

Purpose:

In support of the Ministry of Education's efforts to improve textbook storage and distribution systems, UNICEF seeks a qualified engineering/architectural firm to review the existing design of a textbook warehouse in Ibb governorate and supervise its construction.

B - Detailed TOR:

Phase 1: Design Stage (one month)

1. Review existing technical drawings, bills of quantities, and tender documents prepared by General Cooperation for printing press and verify the correctness. Introduce changes to these documents as deemed necessary. Prepare final drawings, bills of quantities, and tender documents for the construction of the warehouse. In performing this task, close collaboration with a textbook storage and distribution systems consultant will take place;
2. Assist the UNICEF office and Government in analyzing all bids received and advise the UNICEF office on the selection of bids, on the basis of agreed upon criteria.

Phase 2: Implementation

3. Provide all the necessary technically qualified engineers and support staff, equipment, and means of transportation to undertake this assignment in a manner acceptable to UNICEF and its partners;
4. Assign a resident engineer/technician for the Ibb Warehouse to supervise the work of the private contractors on day-to-day basis;
5. Take all necessary measures and steps to ensure contractor adherence to standard technical specifications and the agreed implementation schedules;
6. Certify the satisfactory and technically sound completion of the different phases of the work of contractors and advise UNICEF on the appropriate payments to be made to contractors.
7. Work closely and harmoniously with UNICEF staff, the local government authorities, local committees involved in the project;
8. Report periodically to the UNICEF Office on the progress of the work on each site, alert UNICEF field officers of any actual and/or potential difficulties that might affect the smooth implementation of the project, and advise on ways of addressing such concerns.

C - Requirements:

Applicant firms should meet the following minimum criteria:

- Registered as an Engineering or Architectural Firm in Yemen
- Experience in implementation similar project in the past
- Adequate and demonstrated human resource capacity and technical expertise to undertake this assignment.

Interested firms are requested to submit a technical proposal and financial proposal in two separate, clearly marked and sealed envelopes. The technical proposal should contain the following information: firm's references, comments and suggestions on the Terms of Reference, description of methodology and work plan for the assignment, team composition and task assignments, CVs of professional staff, time and work schedule. The financial proposal should provide a summary of cost, breakdown of price per activity and include any miscellaneous expenses. Supporting documentation can be obtained from the UNICEF Sana'a Office (Supply Section) or the UNICEF Ibb Office.

D- duration: 4 months

E - Closing Date: Last date for receiving applications is May 29, 2001 noon at UNICEF Office: Assr Area, behind the Plaza Suites Hotel (applications should also be received in UNICEF IBB). This bids will be opened on May 30, 2001 at 10:00 AM at the UNICEF Office Sana'a.

2) The United Nations Children's fund (UNICEF) invites all applicants to apply for the position of **Project Assistant** based in Abyan Governorate (**Zinzibar city**) to undertake the following tasks.

TASKS:

- 1) Assist in setting up meetings with a wide range of local government partners and communities, provide support for the documentation of said meetings;
- 2) In close collaboration with the supervisor will provide hand-on monitoring of construction of community based project including the rehabilitation of health centers, constructions of classrooms, construction of sanitation facilities and water schemes;
- 3) Assist in the monitoring of the functioning of district health systems in Abyan and Lahj governorates (selected district);
- 4) Assist in the mobilization of communities in planning, monitoring and implementation of multi-sectoral projects interventions;
- 5) Carry out other duties as assigned by the supervisor.

QUALIFICATIONS AND SKILLS REQUIRED:

- Minimum secondary school education. Computer skills highly desirable.
- Minimum of Three years experience. Community development experience an asset.
- English and Arabic, written, reading and verbal fluency essential.

Qualified individuals should sent their application including a curriculum vitae with a brief covering letter expressing their interest in this position to the following address before the close of business on 27 of May 2001.

The Operations Officer
Sana'a, UNICEF
P. O. Box 725

3) The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) invites all applicants to apply for the position of an **Admin Clerk** based in Sana'a to undertake the following tasks.

TASKS:

- 1) Provides Advice and assists staff members and their dependents by processing requests for visas, identity cards, driving licenses and other necessary personnel related documents in accordance with their requirements of the UN and within context of Yemen.
- 2) Drafts correspondence, faxes, memoranda and reports from oral instructions, previous correspondence or other available information sources in accordance with standard office procedures.
- 3) Advises and makes arrangements for shipment and receipt of office supplies in coordination with supply unit.
- 4) Collects information on local living conditions and provides administrative assistance for cost of living survey.
- 5) Classifies and codes material relating to a number of subject matter and maintains general office files.
- 6) Maintains, update and transmits inventory records for non-expendable equipment,
- 7) Manages petty cash transactions
- 8) Perform other duties as required.

QUALIFICATIONS AND SKILLS REQUIRED

- Completion of secondary education is required.
- Ability to operate computers and various software applications as well as communication equipment.
- Five years general clerical work experience, preferably in a multinational or in an international organization.
- English and Arabic both reading, verbal, and written are essential to the post.

Qualified individuals should sent their applications including a curriculum vitae with a brief covering letter expressing their interest in this position to the following address before the close of business on 27of May 2001.

The Operations Officer
Sana'a, UNICEF
P. O. Box 725

Ambassador of Denmark to YT:

"The promotion of the Democracy and Human Rights project is our most important official program we intend to go about in Yemen"

Ambassador of the Kingdom of Denmark to Yemen since October 1998, Mr. Sven Nordberg, made a combined business and official visit to Yemen accompanied by the Minister counselor Mr. Henrik Curtz two weeks ago. During the visit, he met with several prominent government officials and discussed various issues concerning the bilateral relationship and cooperation in different fields. Nadia Al-Saqqaq of the Yemen Times met with both Mr. Nordberg and Mr. Curtz and filed the following interview.

Excerpts:

Q: What are the objectives of this visit? Do you have plans to establish a permanent Embassy of the Kingdom of Denmark here in Sana'a?

A: The Kingdom of Denmark and the Republic of Yemen have always maintained good and friendly relations. It is true that this is my first business visit to Yemen as the ambassador of Denmark, but the political counselor of our embassy in Riyadh has been paying regular visits to Yemen. We also have an Honorary Consul in Yemen, Mr. Ahmed Hayel Saeed Anam, the General Manager of Hayel Saeed Anam Group of Companies. He takes care of the consular matters between Denmark and Yemen and deals with some commercial inquiries as well. Therefore, for the time being there is no plan to establish an independent embassy in Yemen. We have the Royal Danish Embassy in Riyadh to attend to the Danish interests all over the Arabian Peninsula.

As for the objectives out of this visit, we have come to collect information about the new government. We have taken due note of the fact that Yemen has nominated a female Minister for Human Rights, which has placed it among the forefront countries in the world in regards to this particular issue. We are also here to learn about the policy of the new government.

Another objective of this visit is to assist the commercial opportunities between Denmark and Yemen and to follow developments of the Democracy and Human Rights Program, which is the most important project of the Kingdom of Denmark in Yemen. This is to support NGOs and Human Rights organizations along with the rights of women in general and women in prisons in particular. The last but not least intention of the visit was to obtain an overall assessment of the security situation, so as to support the Danish tourism in Yemen.

Q: How successful was your visit in reaching its goals?

A: In our 5-day visit we have been to Sana'a, Taiz and Aden. Regarding the political situation I think I have got a very good and broad picture because we have been in touch with so many people. Regarding the human rights program we are running, I can only establish that the NGOs we are working with have been doing very serious and professional work. In terms of commercial prospects, we have concluded that it is time that more Danish companies come here and investigate the possible areas for trade and investment. In far as tourism is concerned, I believe that it is best for tourists groups from Denmark to be accompanied by a professional guide who knows Yemen's conditions very well. They should also stay away from the remote areas where a number of incidents had occurred in the past. I hope from what I was told that we could safely conclude that tourism is safe in

Yemen and recommend tourists to visit the country. However, I have to say that the final decision to recommend tourists to visit Yemen would take time, though we would try to take the decision very soon.

Q: In what aspects do you plan to expand your investment commercially?

A: Our role is to study the situation and recommend. However, it is very clear to us that Yemen has a lot of problems to deal with; there is unemployment and the investment situation and the infrastructure should be improved. But, I also think that business companies might find better potential and possibilities in the years to come. Our job is to draw the attention of the Danish companies to the possibility of investing in Yemen, but they are the ones who should eventually decide on whether they should invest in Yemen or not. But, we can pinpoint the specific sectors where Denmark is active in and tell the Danish companies that Yemen offers a good market.

The Aden Free Zone is another possibility for new business opportunities. As a whole I could establish with my own eyes that Aden needs new economic revival.

Q: What are the other interests of Denmark in Yemen?

A: The purpose of this visit is the assessment of the present situation; where is Yemen now. Ministers and businessmen have explained their views regarding the present political situation. We will report what we were told and what we have seen back to Denmark. As for cultural aspects, if you consider the tourism part of it, then we can say there might be some Danish interest in this particular field in future. But to be fair, the promotion of the democracy and human rights project is our most important official program that we intend to go about in Yemen.

Q: How do you assess the democratic experience Yemen has gone through especially that we have the first female minister of Human Rights?

A: Time and again, I have heard from the diplomats and businessmen that the new government represents "new blood". However, government business is an internal Yemeni affair and I shall not give any judgment. I realize that the new government has little time. It has to act fast within two years until next election. But you have new ministers in many key ministries, so I hope, like all the people I talked to, that this would lead to a better future for the country. We along with many other European countries will be following the developments closely. Yet, we say that no one can make Yemen a better country other than the Yemenis themselves. I would like to mention that apparently large sums of Yemeni capital are invested abroad. If the capital comes back and is invested in the homeland, it may make a great impact on the investment picture of the country. Yemen is a country with great potential and so much could indeed be done.

Q: What kind of aid is the Kingdom of Denmark providing to Yemen?

A: Like I mentioned before, the democracy and human rights project is our main concern in the Republic of Yemen. It started 5 years ago, and the amount of money earmarked for this project is only USD 100,000 per year. We give it as a form of aid to people working in those particular sectors that promote human rights and democracy. In other words, we try to select NGOs working on human rights and women's issues to support. We

have also tried to provide aid to women in prisons so that they get legal advice. We have sponsored seminars and the Yemen Times also participated in seminars abroad. We will continue to support such projects in the future.

This is the aid we provide to the non-governmental sector. As for the governmental sector, we have provided Yemen's parliament with hardware and software and have given them language training. Currently, we are preparing for an official visit of a delegation from the Danish parliament to Yemen so as to meet the Yemeni parliament and see how it works. Our program includes steps to enable people from the Yemeni parliament to visit Denmark and see how the Danish parliament works. Hence, this will probably provide an opportunity for the two houses of parliament to study the possibilities of assisting and learning from each other. This project has been adjourned a couple of times. It might take place this year.

Q: Any final comments you would like to add?

A: I should say that on the personal basis, this visit to Yemen has been a distinguished experience. Yemeni people are very kind and very hospitable. It's a beautiful country and I am looking forward to coming to Yemen again.

Mr. Henrik Curtz is the Minister Counselor of the Embassy of the Kingdom of Denmark in Riyadh dealing with agriculture. He has been working with the Danish Embassy in Riyadh for the past 5 years, before which, he had been to Rome, Brussels and to Athens, and at the end of this summer he would probably be appointed in the Danish Embassy in Moscow. Nadia Al-Saqqaq met with Mr. Curtz and filed the following interview.

Q: Is there a particular message you would like to bring forward in this interview?

A: Yes, actually the main problem we are facing in the field of agriculture is the ban on Danish and European meat products by GCC countries, and now Yemen. Danish products have been hit severely by this ban. Such bans are not quite new as EU countries had suffered problems affecting food trade, such as the Mad Cow disease in the UK and the dioxin problems in Belgium, when poisonous material of this harmful substance was found in some food products. However, the problem now is that many countries are taking the whole of Europe regarding food safety, which is not fair. Denmark was affected in the past, specifically in the last year for a few months following the discovery of a single case of the Mad Cow disease in February 2000. The ban was also on dairy products. I can openly say that this was not a correct decision, due to the fact that this disease is not transmitted through milk products, and fortunately it was abolished after a very short time.

Nevertheless it was a typical commercial shock; because the volume of our dairy products exported to the region is quite huge. Still, the ban on meat products remains until today. We have tried throughout the years to give ourselves a clean profile recognized everywhere as a country producing safe and high quality food products. We worked hard in this regard to maintain this respectful reputation. We held a number of seminars last year and this year as well in the several GCC countries. All these seminars were conducted by our Embassy and by Danish experts who

came to clear the picture regarding Danish products in the GCC countries. Many businessmen and investors in the public services in the region attended those seminars and asked many questions. It was an interactive experience where information on subjects of interest was exchanged. The exporters themselves financed these seminars. We are keen to continue this kind of work in other countries including Yemen; it all depends on the funds available and the local interest that we sense.

One very important point here is that through such activities we get closer to the local administrations. When there is a problem we know whom to contact and vice versa. We would like to have the right people approach us and have ourselves involved in problems related to food safety issues in the region. We are eager to provide information about food safety because there is a lot of experience we could share in this regard.

Q: What are your impressions about Yemen, specifically in the field of agriculture?

A: In my field of work, which is food and agriculture, my concern is the potential of viewing Yemen as a consumer country. What are the demands of the consumer here? Are they getting broader? Do people have more money than before? We look at the infrastructure of trade. Is there a possibility for a certain product to be distributed to a wide range of consumers? If not, why? These are among the questions, which we will try to find answers for. What we can see is that the average income has not gone up. In fact, it has been declining. This is a problem to be understood by Danish exporters, who are the ones interested in markets. This does not exclude that we are doing very well in terms of milk products, in particular milk powder, Lurpak butter and cheese and fertilizers, which constitute of around 95% of all our food exports to Yemen. This totals to about USD 14-15 million. There is no doubt that this figure would increase because of the increase of the population in Yemen. We can see that because there is an excellent infrastructure for trade, local companies were able to market the products to very remote areas in the country. During this second visit of mine to Yemen I have got a better impression about the companies dealing with Danish products. The Yemeni companies are extremely capable; I think the Danish companies have found the right partners. I am happy to see how the products have been marketed, and this shows that there could be no limits to the corporation that could take place. There is a lot of potential for future cooperation between Yemen and Denmark, particularly in the food sector.

VACANCY

Secretary General of the Higher Council for Motherhood and Childhood/Director of the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) for the Child Development Project

Background

The Higher Council for Motherhood and Childhood (HCMC) is being restructured under the Chairmanship of His Excellency the Prime Minister with the Membership of Ministries and parties concerned with the well being of children and mothers. The Secretary General of the HCMC will also be the Director of the Project Coordination Unit for the Child Development Project which will be jointly supported by the World Bank and UNICEF.

Duties

As the Secretary General of the HCMC, the person will be responsible for:

- advocating the cause of children and mothers and ensuring that their well-being is kept high on the national agenda;
- coordinating with government and non-governmental institutions and donors to promote strategies, policies, programmes and projects for children;
- obtaining from ministries and concerned operational agencies, information on the progress of the situation of children and mothers and organize periodic feedback to the Chairman and members of the HCMC.

As Director of the PCU for the Child Development Project, the person will be responsible for:

- directing the PCU according to its terms of reference;
- developing the relationship between the HCMC, technical Ministries and UNICEF for the successful implementation of the project;
- submit plans to the project steering committee for approval, request disbursement of funds, issue contracts and report on financial accounting and project progress to the steering committee.

Qualifications

Applicants should have the following qualifications:

- be a Yemeni citizen
- have an advanced University degree or equivalent, from a recognized institution;
- have demonstrated management and communication skills of at least 10 years;
- fluency in written and spoken Arabic and English;
- full computer literacy;
- previous experience in the field of social development a major asset;
- previous experience with development projects in the social sector;
- previous experience with international development and/or aid agencies an asset.

Interested candidates are requested to apply, submitting a detailed resume and copies of their supporting documents to the:

Higher Council for Motherhood and Childhood (HCMC)
C/O Minister of Social Affairs and Labor
P.O. Box 15485
Sana'a - Republic of Yemen
Fax No. 243173

All applications should be clearly marked " HCMC Secretary General/Director Child Development Project "

The closing date for receiving all applications is May 20, 2001.



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Mr. Mohd. Mayat (Asst. House Keeper), Mr. Abdul Aziz (Bell Boy), Mr. Ali Kasim Abdu(Cook), and Mr. M. Suleman (G.T.M.) who were working with Taj Sheba Hotel, Sana'a have been deputed to Taj Palace Hotel, Dubai effective 15th April 2001.



Continued from page 3

Al-Samawi to YT:

"All That Has Been Said Is Misleading"

Q: How many students are currently studying at these institutes?
A: About half a million.

Q: It is rumored that institutes occasionally organize camps which are always exploited for party teachings. What is your comment?
A: This is not true. The students belong to different political parties and some are independent.

Q: How much do the institutes get from the state for the teacher's salaries etc.?

A: Seven billion rials is spent as salaries for the employees in a year, in addition to 120 million rials

which is spent on the Holy Quran Centers and the Authority Offices in the Republic. This is, of course, not enough.

Q: How are graduates employed?

A: According to the general plans of the Civil Service Ministry. Presently we have thousands of students who learn the Holy Quran by heart. We no longer need Arab teachers who have memorized the Holy Quran.

Q: How many non-Yemeni teachers are there?

A: Two thousand. They used to be more but many of them have been replaced by Yemenis. The remaining are in charge of the rare fields of specialization and experts in the conducting of examinations.

Q: How do these teachers come to teach at your institutes?

A: They come according to cooperation protocols between Yemen and their countries such as that signed between Yemen and Sudan. The institutes also make contracts with a number of Arab teachers who are experienced and well-qualified.

Q: Do institutes receive support from sources other than the government?

A: Institutes do not receive any support form any foreign sources. What happens is that sometimes some national and immigrant businessmen or merchants support building centers for teaching the Holy Quran or institute more classes or departments in their villages or districts.

Q: What are the difficulties the institutes face?

A: Corruption prevailing in many government offices and lack of financial resources are the most

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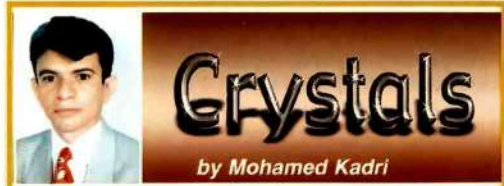
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by Mohamed Kadri

Prime Minister and The New Era

No wonder I have been hearing the public talking about a better era for Yemen. My keen observations show that people here are seriously expecting a great deal of improvement in their living conditions, and advancement in political relationships between Yemen and our brothers in the region!

What makes Yemenis hope so? What prompts such a public confidence in Mr. Bajammal, our new Prime Minister? Is he a magician creating a new and prosperous Yemen while his predecessors failed on these scores?

My deep reflections led me to share the positive opinions towards Mr. Bajammal. The reasons are simple and are five fold: First, Bajammal, generally speaking, is a personality that fills his chair. His far-sight into general affairs, and his charming personal behavior are sufficient to make him reliable. Second, Mr. Bajammal's past track records, show how successful the man has been, especially in negotiations with rulers of Saudi Arabia. The matter achieved an end to the Yemeni-Saudi border problems, which others hung our resulting backwardness and failure to have a better standard of living on. Third, Bajammal originally comes from Hadramout; where real and factual investors come. And now, neighboring countries waiting for the right person to give them confidence and to work with is here. Fourth, all of us realize well how Saudi and Gulf countries recognize Bajammal, accept him and, and no doubt, will give him a hand! Fifth, Bajammal has been put in a challenging position. I see it as logical behavior for him to work-hard!

Mr. Bajammal, our new Prime Minister: Try to rise to the expectation of your people. Try not to disappoint them!

Diana Muqalad to Yemen Times: "The topics we covered in our program were Tribes and the government, Qat, and Jews in Yemen."

Diana Muqalad is Lebanese journalist of the Future TV said. She comes from a family originally from south Lebanon, Jabal Amer. It is said that Muqalad is the descendant of a Yemeni family, which migrated long ago from Yemen. Diana is the producer of "Al ayn Al mujarada" program, which has been a successful documentary series. Nadia Alsaqqaf met with her in Amman and had the following interview.



YT: Tell us about your career and project?

Diana: I have been working with the Future TV for the past 9 years. I graduated from the Information and Documentation College in Lebanon, and I have been with the Future TV since then. I started with the news section and through the 9 years I carried a variety of work types such as news, reporting, coverages, and analysis. I specialized in certain social issues. While I was working with foreign media instruments, the idea of fieldwork, as in documentary, was put forward. I studied how they worked and became a producer with them. I also followed foreign media and I had a course at the BBC. All that accumulated and the resulted in the "Al ayn Al mujarada" program. I put the suggestion forward to my boss and he accepted. We started in the end of 98, and since then we have covered many issues and countries. The first topic I took up was Iraq and the "hisar"; we talked about the Kurds in north of Iraq also. We had stories about Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Jordan, Armenia; going on TV now is Russia and next to be on the air is Yemen. Starting this Friday for three consecutive Fridays at 9:30 pm.

YT: How did the topic about Yemen come up? And what are the issues you discussed?

Diana: Yemen is a part of the world, it is

natural that it is on our agenda, and especially that it has been in the news quite often lately. Also we have to acknowledge the rich history and culture of the country. The topics we covered in our program were three main issues of Yemen, Tribes and the government, Qat, and Jews in Yemen.

YT: Why did you choose those topics? And how did you present them?

Diana: I am a journalist before being a TV producer. It is natural that our interest in Yemen lies in the general interest of the people in the world. We tried to study what is the issue that the people want to know about and we tried to give more information about them. We tried to define what the tribe is, and what the influence of it on the government is; we talked to tribal people and governmental people as well. Regarding Qat, well the story is beyond definition, as it is an obvious phenomenon here. And the Jews of Yemen have always been a topic of interest, especially since Yemen is one of the very few countries in which that issue is present. In the presentation we took the case of arms and weapons in Yemen. And the issues of kidnapping also. Professionally I can say that we were neutral in our presentation and we took the words from the original people themselves. Something I would like to say is that we

do not criticize or praise, we put the facts as they are, and we try to be as objective as possible. Also I do not claim that I have given the complete picture. There might be things, which we did not cover, and if we had more time maybe we would have given a more detailed coverage.

YT: What are your coming activities?

Diana: We are going next to Morocco, where I intend to take up the topic of migration. To go to Europe, Moroccans risk their lives. There is a huge number of immigrants; also the route they take to reach Europe through the Mediterranean Sea, the percentage of the risk reaches 70%. Some drown on the way or lose their lives just for a new hope of life in Italy or Spain.

YT: Being a global journalist, what do you think of globalization?

Diana: Unfortunately we Arabs are good at talking but doing nothing. We create many stories criticizing that this program destroys our ethics and the program subjects our children to Jewish influence, etc. without giving the alternatives to our viewers.

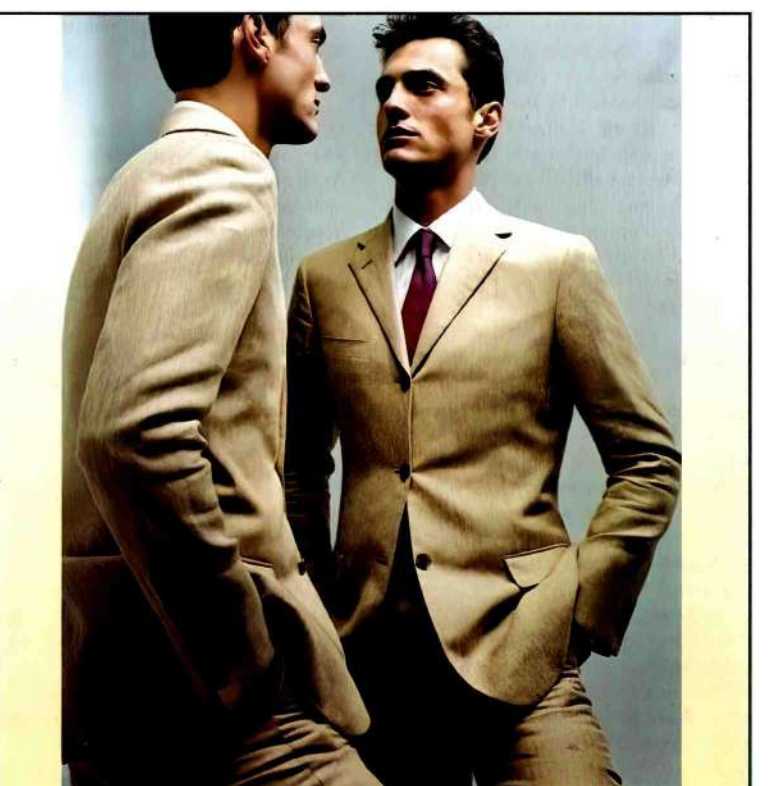
It is easy to criticize and make up stories. We should not waste our time talking and debating. We should learn from these instruments. They have a lot of good things to offer, why do we constrain ourselves to the negative effects. If only we figure out a way to make use of them instead of fighting. Globalization is no longer an option, it's happening with or without our permission. What we can do is channel the input and provide the local alternatives which are interesting enough to attract the Arab viewers to our own channels.

YT: So you think our TV channels should be improved?

Diana: Producers should study the programs they plan to present before starting to do anything. They should ask themselves what exactly do they plan to present thorough the program. What are the basic ideas behind the program, and what budget is there for it? Also there should be thorough planning. Our channels are full of fillers, lots of empty talk with nothing serious to give. I agree that there should be an amount of entertainment but it should be studied and there should be respect to the viewers' mind. They should be given information also. There should be a message to be presented through TV. And they should always make use of foreign experience professionally.

YT: Last comment?

Diana: I loved Yemen! I hope I can visit it again. I think that the country has a lot of responsibilities to tackle before it can lay-back and relax. I heard it among the people. The good thing is that the people are talking about it and that is a step forward. Other countries, even wealthier, do not even dare to talk about their problems and issues. The Yemeni people are asking themselves what exactly they want. With planning and getting rid of Qat and other obstacles they will improve. It's only a matter of time.



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Mr. Mohammed Fass Mua'awee lost his passport No A,0986939 dated 27.12.99. It was issued by the Somali Embassy in Sana'a. Whoever finds it is kindly requested to bring it to the Somali Embassy in Sana'a.

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مستشفى العواضي النموذجي

طابق الدكتورة وبرفورات من رومانيا

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صنعا، ش تزعز، بعد فندق الاستقبال حوالي ١٥٠ متر، ص ب ٦١٣٧٢
فاكس: ٢١٨٨٩٦، تقال: ٦١٣٧٠٧
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(المركز الإنجابي التخصصي) ت: ١٨٢٠٨١ - فاكس: ٢٤٣٦٠٢

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YEMEN TIMES

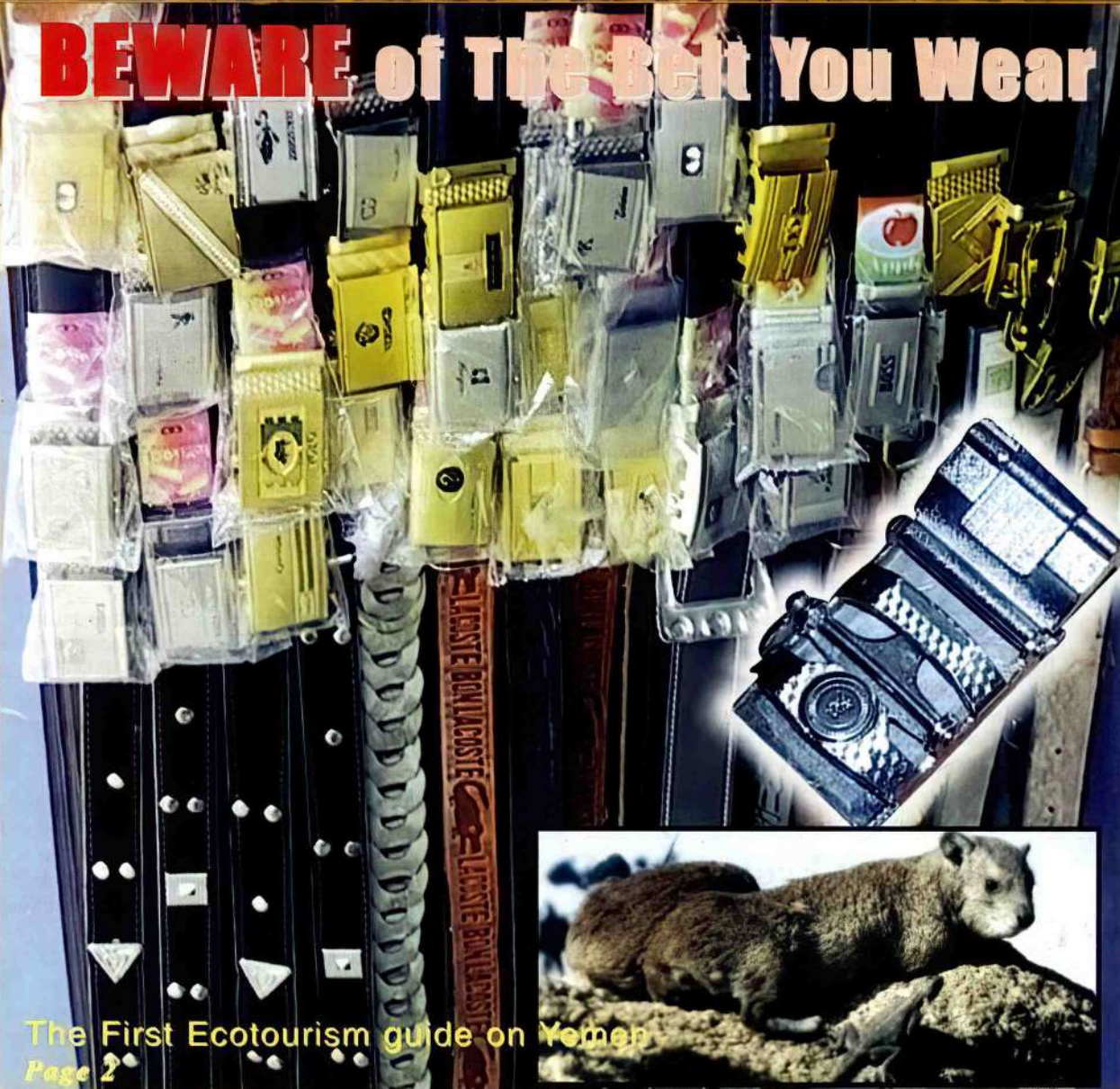


Light

A Weekly Entertainment, Technology, Cultural, & Commercial Supplement

Issue (20) Vol 10 May 14, 2001

BEWARE of The Belt You Wear



The First Ecotourism guide on Yemen
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Belts That Result in Infertility Cause Panic All Over Yemen

By: Mohammed Khidhr
Yemen Times

Many people in Yemen are panicked by the news about a mysterious trousers belts alleged to be fitted with a magnetized metal piece containing depleted uranium, a radioactive substance that could cause many diseases to humans, mainly sterility to men and some kinds of cancer. It is said that the magnetic piece is placed in the back of the belt buckle in a way it could not be recognized easily for it is covered with a metal piece and that the magnetic power of the piece is too strong for its size that is rather similar to that fitted inside a quartz wrist watch. Press news said that these belts are flooding many Arab markets, especially in Syria and Jordan and are sold cheaply. News reports carried by some Arab newspapers said it is suspected that Israel is behind the whole idea with the purpose of fighting the Arabs in various ways particularly in health, adding that it could be that Israel concluded agreements with certain foreign leather products factories to make these belts with the above specifications so that to avoid suspicion. Press information says that

Jordanian and Syrian authorities confiscated the suspected belts from their markets and that Iraqi authorities have earlier returned large quantities of them to Amman after discovering that the magnetized piece contained depleted uranium that causes sterility to those who wear the belts. The news also mentioned that the authorities in Jordan and Syria are currently testing the magnetic pieces to find out what they really are and what kind of harm they could cause.

Out of its message and duty of finding facts and enlightening the public, the Yemen Times has exerted its own efforts and began investigating into this matter that is in direct contact and relationship with a large segment of the people. The newspaper interviewed some specialists to find out the fact about the whole thing. Dr Mohammed Uqaba, a physiologist at the medical faculty of Sanaa university said existence of a magnetized piece fitted in a belt would certainly cause suspicion. As for physiologist Dr Walid Al-Ta'ae he said it was a matter to be decided scientifically in the first place then comes the turn of medicine.

The deputy dean of the medical faculty Dr Abdulkarim Al-Ubaidi told us it was necessary to make tests and experiments to prove if there could be any harm

in those belts, adding we have to take old and new samples of these belts to examine, but certainly the thing would be dubious.

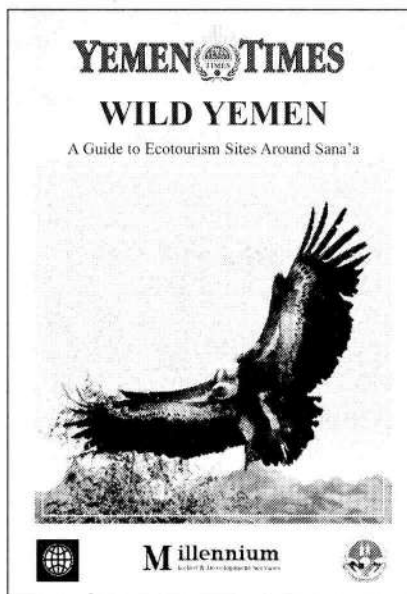
At the college of science YT asked an American professor Dr William Scort who told us that they had conducted some tests but that they wanted make further examinations to more accurate results specially regarding infection with cancer or sexual impotence in that sensitive part of human body. He added that the presence of such a magnetic piece in that very part of the belt causes doubt. The American professor added that by the tests they had made it was noticed that the power of magnetism in the piece was double of that in the ordinary magnet.

The important thing in this respect is duty of our authorities in conducting safety tests on all imported goods and to be keen to be sure of the countries of origin before allowing their circulation in the markets as part of their task in providing protection for the public. It is also very important that the state take very strict measures to ensure prevention of smuggling goods into the country and impose very strong punishments on smugglers of various goods, otherwise the life and safety of the citizens would be at great risk.

"Wild Yemen," Yemen's First Ecotourism Guide, to be published on June 6th

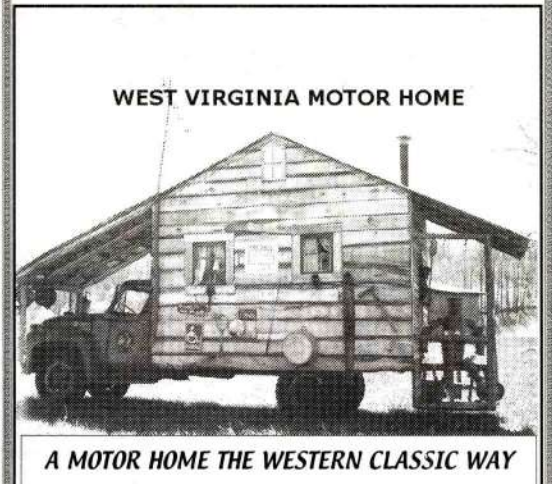
Yemen Times is pleased to announce the imminent publication of "Wild Yemen," Yemen's first ecotourism guide. Research for this unique pamphlet was funded by the World Bank, with logistical support being provided by the Ministry of Tourism, the Environmental Protection Council, the Survey Authority, the General Tourism Authority, MRDS Environmental, and Yemen Times. "Wild Yemen" was written by David Stanton, Project Manager of MRDS Environmental, with contributions by Michael Evans, Hector Ceballos, and Perry Hadley. "Wild Yemen" features brief descriptions of 12 ecotourism sites which are easily reached

from Sana'a. Each profile is illustrated with color photos and includes information about what can be seen and done at the site. Detailed directions are supplemented with small maps. Printing and distribution of "Wild Yemen" will be handled by Yemen Times. At present, Yemen Times seeks advertisers who wish to support this groundbreaking publication. Interested businesses should contact the Yemen Times advertising department at (01) 268 661. Following the expected success of "Wild Yemen," MRDS Environmental intends



to issue additional ecotourism guides to other regions in Yemen.

Outrageous Photo of the Week



If you have a photo that you think might qualify to be placed here, deliver it to Yemen Times premises in Haddah Street or send it at our address (P.O. Box 2579 - Sana'a) and win great publicity!

NOW THAT IS BIZARRE!

(A weekly column for bizarre stories and news)

Oscar the Grouchy Swan

OSLO, Norway - The infamously ill-tempered swan named Oscar was having a rotten day when Kerstin Arbsved approached his lake with her family. The grouchy swan attacked the elderly lady, biting and dragging her into the water. Arbsved gave Reuters the details, "Oscar came flying from across the other side of the lake and bit me in the buttocks before dragging me about five meters into the water and under." He halted the attack when her daughter threw rocks at him. Oscar was put down when police and medical staff came to the scene, and Arbsved recovered nicely in a hospital overnight.

Bras Were Conductor In Lightning Deaths

LONDON - Two women were killed by a bolt of lightning in Hyde Park when their underwired bras acted as conductors, a coroner said Wednesday. "I think this was a tragic case, a pure act of God," coroner Paul Knapman told an inquest into the deaths. He recorded a verdict of death by misadventure. The two women, Anuban Bell, 24, and Sunee Whitworth, 39, had been sheltering under a tree in the park during a thunderstorm. Pathologist Dr Iain West said both women were wearing underwired bras and had been left with burn marks on their chests from the electrical current that passed through their bodies. Death would have been instant, he said. The bodies were not discovered until the following day because passers-by thought they were vagrants.

Drunken Partygoer Causes a Hairy Situation for Police

AMSTERDAM, Netherlands - Dutch police approached with caution what appeared to be a brown bear slumbering on the side of the road. Disturbing a sleeping bear can be dangerous business. But this particular carnivore turned out to be a drunken human in a bear suit. The man had over-indulged at what we can only assume was a costume party, and decided to walk home in his bear outfit. He had barely made it onto the road before collapsing in an alcoholic stupor, giving the local police a story to tell in the squad room for years to come.

Most Veiled Women Complain:

“We are Veiled Because of Harassment!”

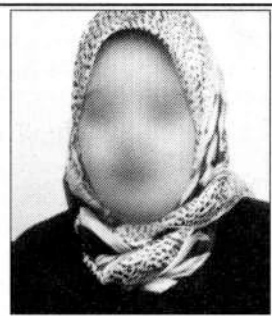
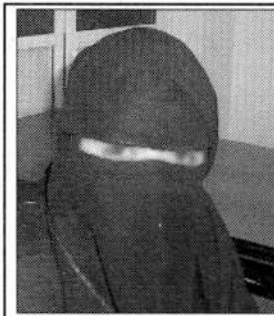


By: Afaf Al-Zalab
Yemen Times

While my husband and I were having lunch in one of the restaurants in Haddah Street in Sanaa, I was shocked to see three veiled women come inside. I was alone when those women headed to my table at a time when my husband was ordering lunch. They suddenly opened the veils and revealed their lavish makeup and dyed hair with all the different colors from red to blonde. I was amazed and shocked because they opened the veils and refused to sit in an isolated location. They wanted to sit in a place where others could watch them. However, because the vacant seats were in a closed area for ‘families’, they preferred to move to another restaurant. On another occasion, I saw a few women being harassed by street boys who usually sit around in Haddah and other major streets in the capital. Interestingly enough, many of those select foreigners and scarfed women and ignore veiled ones. These incidents made me wonder about the reasons behind wearing the veil for some women opposed to others. Why do some women prefer the veil (the pieces of black cloth cover the face and hair entirely except for the eyes) while others prefer the ‘hijab’ (black or colored hair covering scarf). Some say women wear the veil because of traditions, others claim it is religion that enforces it, while most believe it is because of the social surroundings and environment that make women prefer to wear the veil. Whatever the reason is, it is best to know why some women are veiled while the others are not from the women themselves. This is why I started a survey with some women and a few men from the general public and the results were interesting and informative. The issue of the veil is not a small issue. It reflects the dangerous situation of harassment of women in the streets of the main cities. It also sometimes reflects a negative image about the veiled and sometimes the unveiled women. Unfortunately, many Yemenis judge women from the outside cover, while it is the inside that truly matters. Below are excerpts from many of the interviewed citizens on this issue.

Hanan Al-Ashwal from Sanaa, 20 years, veiled, university student:
“I wore the veil only after I joined the university. The decision came from my family and myself. I feel that it is much more convenient for me than the hijab. I believe the girls who wear hijab suffer from more harassment from the street boys, and have limited freedom overall. It is true that some women use the veil as a means for attraction, but this doesn’t apply to all. I believe that the number of veiled women is increasing compared to hijab because it is more comfortable.”

Nada Shamsan from Taiz, 20 years, scarfed, university student:



“I wear the hijab and wish I could wear the veil. I sometimes wear it when I go shopping because it provides me more security than a hijab. The only reason why I don’t wear the veil is because of my sensitive skin and my family. I believe the wearing of the veil is on the increase because of family traditions, the social environment, attraction, and some wear it even for the purpose of cheating during exams!”

Nadia Al-Khamri from Ibb, 30 years, veiled, laboratory expert:
“I wore the veil since secondary class. I am convinced that the veil is compulsory from religious aspects as the face is a source of attraction because the man’s eye falls on the face first. I respect woman wearing the hijab if it completely covers the hair and reveals none of her attraction. It is a pity that there are some veiled women who use it as a means of attraction, which damages the image of the veil. The majority of women wear the veil mostly because of the social environment and the traditions of the society and some other take it as a religious obligation.”

Najwa Atif from Sanaa, 21 years, veiled, university student:
“This is my first year wearing the veil. I only wear the veil when I am at the university and when shopping because of the increasing harassment by immoral street boys hanging around in the streets of the city. Even though I admit that the hijab gives more confidence to those who wear it, yet the veiled have the advantage of anonymity. The reason why the veil is increasing is because of the said harassment. The hijab’s advantage is that it is more comfortable during working hours. I intend to wear the hijab when I am at work in the future.”

Mufide Abdullatif Al-Ariqi from Taiz, 30 years, scarfed, laboratory assistant:
“I believe that the hijab is more comfortable in all aspects including health, social and traditional values, and Islam. However, I feel that the number of veiled women is increasing because of their desire to stay anonymous.”

Hanan Ahmed from Ibb, 20 years, scarfed, university student:
“I was veiled before I joined university. Now I wear a hijab instead. I continue to wear the veil when I go shopping. The only reason why I wear hijab is because it is more comfortable and serves the same Islamic reasons. I see that the number of women preferring hijab is increasing

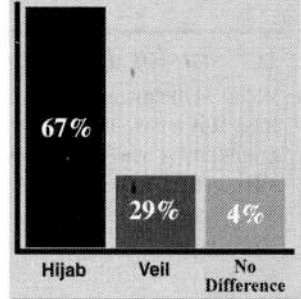
because of the woman’s increasing participation in different jobs and fields in daily life and I believe that those wearing hijab have greater job opportunities.”

Afaf Al-Bulaili from Sana’a 20 years, veiled, university student:
“I wore the veil since I started my preparatory classes because of pressure from my family. I personally prefer the veil sometimes because it provides women with security in today’s society. I do not however oppose the wearing of the hijab as long as it does not cause attracting the attention of others, especially when employers and companies in the country prefer it. This may be the main reason why wearing the hijab is increasing. Another reason could be because of the change in the way of thinking, especially among the high society (the wealthy). This may be seen as a result of their interaction with societies of other countries in the world. Regarding religion, it doesn’t say that the veil is compulsory, and this issue is somewhat disputable. However, I do know that Islam says that any woman who could result in attraction to others with her face must wear the veil.”

Mahyoub Ali Mohamed from Taiz, 32:
“For me, there is no substantial difference between the veiled and scarfed. The most important factor is the ethics of the woman in question. I know for sure however, that some girls do use the veil as a means of attraction and exposure of beauty. If I ever had to choose, then I would prefer the scarfed because she has the courage and confidence to reveal her identity and does not prefer to be anonymous. There are some who prefer the veil because of the harassment that some irresponsible young street boys cause to unveiled girls. Police forces do sometimes try to limit this harassment, especially in Ramadhan as I remember that police forces were everywhere in the streets to arrest whoever harassed any women.”

Mohamed Awadh Al-Sharafi from Yafi, 30 years:
“I prefer veiled women because we are unfortunately in a society where ethics among young men have become a rare quality. After all, it should only be the woman in question whom should be given the chance to decide on what to wear. I personally am jealous towards my family and hence prefer the veil. As for the youngsters who harass girls in the streets, they need proper direction with the help of all. The police forces can indeed stop this

What do you prefer wearing?



Note: Even though most women prefer wearing the hijab, they said that they are forced to wear the veil because of harassment in public areas by immoral street boys!

phenomenon if they are willing to, and it is about time that they do so.

Mohamed Al-Atani from Sanaa, 32 years:
“I prefer women to be veiled because the veil is the more proper in terms of Islamic regulations and teachings. This doesn’t mean that my view towards women who wear the hijab is negative. On the contrary, I respect every women veiled or scarfed as long as they respect themselves. I see that the hijab is being more frequently worn because of the modernization wave in our country.”

Hassan Al-Zaidi from Mareb, 26 years, journalist:
“I prefer the scarfed women for many reasons. Firstly, because the Islamic regulations clearly state the necessity to cover the hair only and there is no need at all to cover the face. On the other hand, veils should be a normal thing, however, sometimes the veil causes attraction and exposure of beauty, which causes some embarrassment to the woman wearing it. As for the attitude of the strboys who hang around in the streets to harass other girls, I believe that the veil has no effect on their attitude. Unprincipled boys will continue to harass passing girls either veiled or scarfed. However, the veil sometimes creates, in the immoral street boys, some curiosity, leading them to try to explore and harass further. However, veiled women enjoy anonymity, which is the sole advantage of the veil. However, the police forces can indeed stop harassment by appointing police officers disguised with normal civil costumes and arresting all those young immoral boys. The issue is eventually no more than a matter of principle and morals, hence those boys cannot be stopped unless force is coordinated with supervision. However, there were some incidents in which normal people would try to stop those young boys when being harassed. There was a specific incident when one of the passers by girls requested help from a man to stop some boys from harassing her. The incident led to the killing of one and the injury of another.”

Dr. Sallam Noman from Aden, 40 years:
“I prefer the hijab over the veil because veiled women are usually anonymous. You simply don’t know who they are and they tend to hide their identity. I don’t think that scarfed girls would face harassment because this can only happen when those girls permit it. As for the police forces, it is a pity that they sometimes are the ones who harass the girls.”

Vedic Mathematics: A new window for calculations

By: Rasha Jarhoom

Vedic Mathematics is a mathematical science. It is a new and unique system based on simple rules and principles which enables solving mathematical problems of all kinds easily and efficiently.

There is nothing complex about it, anyone who can count from 1-9 is able to understand it.

Vedic mathematics was invented in India. It takes us back to many of millennia of India's mathematical heritage.

The characteristic of Vedic Mathematics is to present the subject as a unified body of knowledge and to reduce the burden and toil which young students often experience during their studies. It is based on sixteen principles that are behind short rules of working, or aphorisms, which are easily remembered. In the Vedic system these are called "Sutras", simple terse statements expressing rules, definitions or governing principles. In short topics, the Sutras provide rules for special and general cases. Understanding their nature and scope is achieved by the practice of their applications.

An important characteristic is that, although there are general methods for calculations and algebraic manipulations, there are also methods for particular types of calculations. For example, specifically in multiplying and dividing numbers close to a base of ten, a hundred, a thousand, etc. where such particular methods are introduced at an early stage because they relate to more general aspects of the system at a later stage or are simply very quick and easy ways to obtain answers.

The current methods of calculating taught by most schools are "blanket" methods. For example, with division, only one method is taught and actually used by the children although it will suffice in all cases it may often be difficult to use. The Vedic system teaches three basic algorithms for division which are applied to meet the particular need in hand although each could be used for any division sum. The principle is that, if a particular sum can be done by an easier method, then that method should be used. Of course, with children, some mastery of the different methods must be accomplished before this more creative approach can be adopted. A simple example to illustrate this point is the method for finding the product of 19 and 7. the conventional system teaches us to multiply the 7 by 9, to get 63 and then to multiply 7 by 10, to get 70. On summing these we arrive at the answer of 133. The Vedic system is to look at the sum and say 7 times 20 is 140 less 7 is 133. Bright persons will arrive at this method for themselves but the Vedic mathematics teaches this sort of approach systematically.

Before I start with the first lesson, I hope these serial lessons of Vedic mathematics will prove to be an asset of great value as a pioneering example and will be used and adopted by discerning teachers throughout Yemen.

Lesson 1-A:

Remember:

Sutra: it is a short and simple statement which give a formulae for how to answer mathematical problems.

Sutra = Formulae

Multiplication by Nikhilam

When we multiply one number by another then it is increased and becomes further away from one. For example, when 2 is multiplied by 3 it becomes 6 which is further away from 1 than 2.

In this lesson we will be using the complements to do multiplication. A complement is that which relates a number to unity.

In mathematics the unity is expressed as 1 or 10, or 100, or 1 with any other number of noughts after it.

For the numbers relating to 10,

The complement of 9 is 1,

The complement of 8 is 2,

The complement of 7 is 3, etc.

Complements:

The first Vedic sutra, to be used is, Nikhilam Navatascaraman Dasatah which means:

All from nine and the last from ten.

This simple formula relates any number back to unity, or one. It does this by giving what must be added to the number to make it up to the next base of ten above.

8 from 9 = 1

6 from 10 = 4

86 is 14 less than 100. 14 is called the complement of 86.

To obtain the complement of 783

783 we take each of the digits 217

from 9 and the last from ten.

7 from 9 = 2

8 from 9 = 1

3 from 10 = 7

When there are noughts at the end, the last number is taken from ten(noughts not a number).For example, the complement of 740 is 260, that is, 7from9 = 2, 4from10 = 6

and the nought is just added at the end. The meaning of the formula is all from nine and the last number from ten.

Multiplication of a single digit numbers

Some multiplications are made very easy using the sutra.

All from nine and the last from ten

The first type of multiplication is where both numbers consist of a single digit and both are a little less than ten. The following example will show how this works. Suppose we have to multiply 7 x 8.

Example:

1. We should take 10 as the base of our calculation because it is the nearest unity to the numbers to be multiplied. We put the two numbers 7 and 8 above and below as shown and write the base, 10, above.

(10)

7

x 8

2. Subtract each of them from the base ten to obtain the complements (2 and3) and put these down on the right-hand side with a connecting minus sign. The minus sign shows that the complements are both less than 10.

(10)

7 - 3

x 8 - 2

3. the answer will have two parts; a right-hand part and a left hand part. To distinguish these two parts we put a diagonal stroke underneath the minus signs, as shown.

(10)

7 - 3

x 8 - 2

/

4. the left-hand part of the answer is most easily found by cross-subtraction, either 7-2 = 5 or 8-3 = 5. both give the same answer and you may choose whichever is the easiest. There are, in fact, four ways of arriving at this part of the answer.

(10)

7 - 3

x 8 - 2

5 /

The other two are:

a) 7+8-10(the base)= 5

and b) 10(the base)-2-3= 5

5. the right-hand part of the answer is to vertically multiply the two complement digits, 3 x 2=6.

(10)

7 - 3

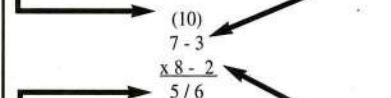
x 8 - 2

5 / 6

The answer is 56.

This method holds good in all cases. It is said that a very long time ago, the process of cross-subtraction actually gave rise to the x sign being used for multiplication. The diagram below shows all the steps:

1. write the base
2. the complements of 7 is 3. (Remember to put the minus sign)



3. the complements of 8 is 2. 5. 3x2=6 for the right-hand part.
4. Cross-subtract 7-2= 5 or 8-3= 5

Next Lesson:

Multiplication of Double and Triple digit numbers

Hydrogen Electricity Cell Fueled Cars VEHICLES OF THE FUTURE

As the first hybrid battery/gasoline-powered cars start rolling off the production line, another alternative automotive fuel is making its first public appearance. Hydrogen, the planet's most abundant element, can now be used in conjunction with a technology called the fuel cell to generate enough electricity to power a car. Fuel cells do not burn hydrogen, but instead take advantage of hydrogen's chemical properties to generate electricity. That electricity is, in turn, used to power the car's wheels. At present, a number of technical hurdles remain, but both Ford Motor Company and DaimlerChrysler plan to be producing small numbers of these cars by the year 2004.

Major benefits to using hydrogen fuel cells revolve around the element's abundance, as well as the fact that the chemical process to generate electricity does not produce any harmful emissions. In fact, the only by-product from the chemical reaction is water. Also, since hydrogen is a nonpetroleum fuel, using it reduces this country's dependence on foreign-pro-



Nissan

duced oil. Prototype cars are being tested today, but along with technical challenges come problems with infrastructure. Stop on any downtown street corner and you can fill your car with unleaded, but where do you go to get hydrogen? Today's answer is: nowhere. Tomorrow, however, that may all change.

Right now, General Motors, DaimlerChrysler, Ford, Honda, Mazda, Nissan, Renault, Toyota, and Volkswagen are all investing in research related to hydrogen fuel-cell technology.

Despite drivers' infatuation with gas-gulping, emission-spewing sport/utility vehicles, Honda is cruising the high road to clean air. Starting in December, the Japanese automaker will sell a two-seat gas sipper called Insight, the first gasoline-electric hybrid car available in the United States.

The unusual-looking two-door hatchback combines the world's most fuel-efficient one-liter gas engine with a battery-powered motor to achieve its 70 miles per gallon highway rating. The little 67-horsepower engine, which bums so cleanly it beats California's stringent ultra-low emissions standards, gets help from the electric motor when the car is accelerating or climbing a hill.

Unlike electric-only cars that need to be plugged in for a recharge after less than 100 miles, the Insight's batteries get charged on the fly. An electric motor draws power from a battery pack, which gets recharged when the car is coasting or braking. The battery and power control components are guaranteed for eight years or 80,000 miles.

Don't mistake the Insight for an impractical green-mobile that would appeal only to card-carrying Mother Earth Club moonbeams. This car rides smoothly and offers lots of convenience features. The estimated \$19,000 price includes power steering, power windows, power door locks, remote keyless entry, AM/FM stereo cassette, and reclining, high-back bucket seats. Air conditioning is optional, and the only transmission is a five-speed manual. No automatic is available.

The 1,856-pound aluminum body weighs 40 percent less than a similar steel body, yet Honda says Insight has a rigid passenger compartment that absorbs energy well in a crash. Dual air bags are standard. One safety disappointment, however, is the lack of side-impact air bags. Despite their absence, the car meets 2003 federal rules for side-impact and head-injury protection. Insight's futuristic design slices the air with one of the best aerodynamic ratings of any mass-produced car. So it needs 30 percent less power at highway speeds than a similar-sized conventional car, such as a Honda Civic.

Of course, not everyone will like the Insight. Speed lovers will joke about timing acceleration with a calendar. And with room for just two people plus only 6.5 cubic feet of cargo space (vs. 17 for a typical trunk), Insight won't be an easy choice for one-car families. It will more likely be a second car or commuter vehi-

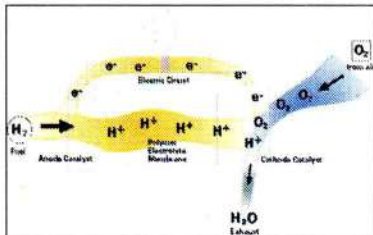
What Is A Fuel Cell?

In principle, a fuel cell operates like a battery. Unlike a battery, a fuel cell does not run down or require recharging. It will produce energy in the form of electricity and heat as long as fuel is supplied.

A fuel cell consists of two electrodes sandwiched round an electrolyte. Oxygen passes over one electrode and hydrogen over the other, generating electricity, water and heat.

Hydrogen fuel is fed into the "anode" of the fuel cell. Oxygen (or air) enters the fuel cell through the cathode. Encouraged by a catalyst, the hydrogen atom splits into a proton and an electron, which take different paths to the cathode. The proton passes through the electrolyte. The electrons create a separate current that can be utilized before they return to the cathode, to be reunited with the hydrogen and oxygen in a molecule of water.

A fuel cell system which includes a "fuel reformer" can utilize the hydrogen from any hydrocarbon fuel - from natural gas to methanol, and even gasoline. Since the fuel cell relies on chemistry and not combustion, emissions from this type of a system would still be much smaller than emissions from the cleanest fuel combustion processes.



BENEFITS OF FUEL CELLS

New Markets:

Fuel cell power system markets could exceed \$3 billion worldwide by 2000, according to a recent Arthur D. Little, Inc., study. A mere one percent of the global vehicle market, 450,000 vehicles, would mean another \$2 billion or more. Another recent study projected global demand for transportation fuel cells in 2007 at \$9 billion.

Energy Security:

U.S. energy dependence is higher today than it was during the "oil shock" of the 1970's, and oil imports are projected to increase. Passenger vehicles alone consume 6 million barrels of oil every single day, equivalent to 85% of oil imports.

If just 20 percent of cars used fuel cells, we could cut oil imports by 1.5 million barrels every day.

If every new vehicle sold in the U.S. next year was equipped with a 60kw fuel cell, we would double the amount of the country's available electricity supply. 10,000 fuel cell vehicles running on non-petroleum fuel would reduce oil consumption by 6.98 million gallons per year.

Clean and Efficient:

Fuel cells could dramatically reduce

urban air pollution, decrease oil imports, reduce the trade deficit and produce American jobs.

The U.S. Department of Energy projects that if a mere 10% of automobiles nationwide were powered by fuel cells, regulated air pollutants would be cut by one million tons per year and 60 million tons of the greenhouse gas carbon dioxide would be eliminated. DOE projects that the same number of fuel cell cars would cut oil imports by 800,000 barrels a day — about 13 percent of total imports. After all, fuel cells running on hydrogen derived from a renewable source will be nothing but water vapor.

Economic Growth:

Fuel cells could create new markets for steel, electronics, electrical and control industries and other equipment suppliers. They could provide tens of thousands of high-quality jobs and reduce trade deficits. The consulting firm Arthur D. Little projects that fuel cell sales could reach \$3 billion by the year 2000, with a market of 1,500-2,000 MW per year. The consultants estimate that each 1,000 MW will create 5,000 jobs. If just 20 percent of cars used fuel cells, 800,000 jobs would be created.



Opel

cle. But it will be welcomed by drivers who like to be kinder to the environment than to Exxon stockholders.

One of the first prototypes of a fuel-cell-powered car was produced by Ford and introduced to the media late last summer. The alternative-fuel test car, called the P2000 HFC, is a five-passenger midsize that's similar to the company's Taurus model. This car has a lightweight aluminum frame and body, weighing in at just 2,000 pounds (hence P2000).

But lift up the hood and you won't find an engine. Instead, there's a 280-volt electric motor turning the wheels. The car is fueled by hydrogen gas this stored in two tanks, one in the trunk and one under the hood.

While the test car was designed to prove the viability of hydrogen fuel-cell technology, the car's performance and handling are remarkably similar to those of a modern family sedan. The car accelerates from zero to 60 miles per hour in about 10 seconds, and it has a top speed of 80 miles per hour. Ford plans to experiment with other hydrogen—fuel test cars in future.

Sources: *Fuel Cells 2000*, Meredith Corporation & Gale Group

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التجاوز، فهذا يعني أن تفقد الشركات قدرتها على فرض إعلاناتها خلال الفترات الزمنية التي تناسبها. ويفقد تعبير "وقت الذروة" بذلك معناه وقيمه، لأن وقت الذروة هو الزمن الذي يفترض فيه المعلن وجود عدد ضخم من المشاهدين أمام شاشة التلفزيون. وإذا استطاع كل مشاهد أن يختار الوقت الذي يناسبه لمشاهدة التلفزيون، فلن يكون هناك وقت ذروة ولن يستطيع المعلن تحديد الوقت الأنسب، أو الأفضل، لبث إعلانه، بل يحتاج لقواعد جديدة غير أوقات الذروة، لتحديد أسعار الإعلانات.. وبما أن سلطة اختيار المعلن على الشاشة تنتقل من محطة البث إلى جهاز التحكم الموجود في يد المشاهد، فلن يضمن المعلن مشاهدة المشاهد لإعلانه، أو أن يظهر الإعلان أصلاً، على الشاشة.. وهذا يعني أن الخدمات التلفزيونية الجديدة تسلب شركات الإعلانات واحداً من أهم أسواقها، أو تبخس في أقل تقدير، التلفزيون قيمته كوسيط إعلاني.. وهذا ما حصل عدة شركات تثير قضية حقوق الملكية، ويقولون أن تسجيل البرامج، أو الأفلام، على القرص الصلب يعتبر انتهاكاً لحقوق الملكية، علماً أننا لم نسمع بهذه الاعتراضات، عند اختراع جهاز الفيديو، الذي يسمح لنا بتسجيل ما نريد من التلفزيون!

نقلًا عن مجلة بي سي ماجزين

عقبات في طريق برمجة التلفزيون!

يلتقط البث بتخزين كل ما يتم بثه من أفلام، أو مقابلات، أو أخبار، تتعلق به.. وتقدم شركة Tivo



خدمة مماثلة، لكن عدد ساعات التخزين التي توفرها لا تزيد على ١٤ ساعة. ودمجت الخدمة التي تعرف باسم DishPlayer، التلفزيون المعروف باسم (WebTV)، والذي يسمح بتصفح الإنترنت وإرسال وتلقي البريد الإلكتروني، بخدمة التلفزيون الشخصي. والمتوقع أن تتطور أقراص التخزين، وتزداد سعته، مع كل نجاح تحققه هذه الخدمات، لأن النجاح يعني جني أرباح تسمح بالاستثمار في تطوير مخازن تخزين جديدة، من المتوقع أن تصل سعته في المستقبل القريب إلى ١٨٦ ساعة، أو أكثر، وهو ما يعني القدرة على تخزين بث مدته أسبوع كامل.. ويعني ذلك أن المشاهد يستطيع أن يعود لمنزله لمشاهدة الفيلم، الذي فاتته أثناء وجوده في العمل.. أو يشاهد برنامجاً بثته المحطة أثناء نومه، أو يوقف برنامجاً يشاهده ليجيب على مكالمات هاتفية، ثم يعود لمشاهدة ما فاتته منذ لحظة تركه الشاشة، كما يستطيع تكرار المشاهد التي تعجبه، وتجاوز المشاهد التي لا تعجبه، والجملة الأخيرة هي مبريط الفرس، والدافع الرئيسي للمعارضة التي تواجهها هذه الخدمات. فتجاوز ما لا يعجبك يعني القدرة على تجاوز الفقرات الإعلانية، التي تعتمد عليها آلاف الشركات في الترويج لمنتجاتها! فإذا أصبح للمشاهد سلطة هذا

لا تغير الغزوات التقنية والثورات العلمية، بالضرورة، اختراعات، أو إضافات، أو ابتكارات جديدة، بقدر ما تعني التحرر من قبضة المصالح الحاكمة، والفكك من أسر ونفوذ الشركات القابضة على السوق... فكيف نفسر التعظيم التام على أهم تطور تقني إعلامي يشهده الغرب..؟ والحديث ليس عن الكمبيوتر، بل عن التلفزيون.. فيقدر ما أدى التزاوج بين تقنيات الكمبيوتر والتلفزيون إلى استفادة الكمبيوتر من التلفزيون، واستطاع الأخير الاستفادة من تقنيات الكمبيوتر.. ولا تكمن الثورة التي يشهدها التلفزيون في الأجهزة الرقمية الجديدة، أو في شاشات العرض الضخمة، التي لا تفعل أكثر من بث صور أوضح، أو أكبر حجماً، من تلك التي تبثها أجهزة التلفزيون التقليدي.. بل تكمن الثورة الحقيقية في مولد التلفزيون الشخصي.. وهو خدمة جديدة ظهرت في الغرب، وكنا نتوقع أن يكون انتشارها في الأسواق كالنار في الهشيم.. لكن المصالح المناوئة تحاصرنا حصار رجال الإطفاء المتراصين في دوائر محكمة، خوذاتهم على رؤوسهم وخرابيم الإطفاء في أيديهم!

وأهم ما تقدمه هذه الخدمات الجديدة، أنها تترك لنا اختياراً ما نرغب في مشاهدته، في الأوقات التي نحددها نحن للمشاهدة.. لأنها تمثل عملياً، محطات بث أخذت من الكمبيوتر فكرة أقراص التخزين.. يحتوي صحن استقبال الإرسال، الذي يأتينا عند الاشتراك في الخدمة، على مخزن يشبه القرص الصلب العملاق.. وعندما تبدأ محطة التلفزيون بث برامجها، فإن كل ما يثخن في اللحظة ذاتها على القرص العملاق، الذي يستطيع تخزين مجموعة من ساعات الإرسال، يمكن أن تصل إلى ٣٠ أو ٤٠ ساعة، قبل أن يمتلئ القرص، ويبدأ في مسح القديم وإحلال الجديد محله.. فتقدم محطة، مثل ReplayTV، خدماتها التلفزيونية مع قرص يتسع لتخزين ٢٠ ساعة من البث ويمكننا باستخدام جهاز التحكم، الذي توفره لنا الخدمة، تخزين ما يتم بثه لمدة ٢٠ ساعة متوالية (حتى يمتلئ القرص)، كما نستطيع تحديد البرامج التي نريد تخزينها، واستبعاد ما لا نريد تخزينه.. فإذا كتبنا، مثلاً، اسم الممثل الأمريكي "توم هانكس"، يقوم التطبيق الذي

سيطر على جهازك (٢-٢)

تشغيل (RUN) وكتابة السطر (Regedit) ثم موافق (OK) والانتقال إلى نافذة (Regstre Editor) واختيار ثم إختيار (HKEY CURRENT CONTROL panel) والانتقال إلى يمين القائمة والضغط على يمين الماوس، ستظهر كلمة جديد (New) وبمجرد الضغط عليها ستظهر عدة أوامر قم باختيار (string value) وقم بكتابة السطر (Menushowdelay) ثم قم بإعادة تشغيل الجهاز ستلاحظ فرق كبير في عملية سرعة الفتح والتنفيذ.



ياسر صادق الإدريسي

التغلب الأخر يتلخص فيه زيادة سرعة فتح نوافذ الويندوز، فمن الملاحظ عند استعراض البرامج من قائمة إبدأ تكون استجابة الفتح بطيئة نوعاً ما ولهذا فقد اتحت أمام المستخدم فرصة التغلب على هذا البطل. وتعتبر هذه الطريقة تغلب في حق التقدم التكنولوجي وهي سرية يتم من خلالها تسريع استجابة الجهاز لفتح أي نافذة من نوافذ الويندوز وهي كالتالي:

- من قائمة إبدأ (START) والإمر

نافذة على ال GSM

اعداد: أنور الكاهلي

أنا من خلال هذه النافذة التكنولوجية نحب أن نسلط الضوء بشكل تدريجي على ماهية ال GSM كيف بدأت وتطورت ال GSM؟ وماهي مميزاته عن الأنظمة التقليدية الأخرى؟ وماذا يقدم من خدمات وتطبيقات؟ وكيفية الاستفادة من خدمات ال GSM؟ وسنتناول هذه التساؤلات على سلسلة حلقات نبدأها بالآتي:-

تاريخ ال GSM إن فكرة ايجاد قاعدة خلايا راديوية متنقلة ظهرت في مختبرات بيل (Bell) في الولايات المتحدة في أوائل السبعينات بالرغم من أن الهواتف المحمولة أنظمتها لم تقدم للإستخدام إلا في أوائل الثمانينات، وفي مطلع الثمانينات من القرن الـ ٢٠ الماضي كانت أنظمة التلفون المحمول التقليدي (التناظري analog) في نمو مستمر في أوروبا وبالتحديد الدول الاسكندنافية (السويد، النرويج، الدنمارك، بلجيكا) والمملكة المتحدة وكذلك فرنسا وألمانيا، وكانت كل دولة تطور نظامها الخاص التي يتوافق مع احتياجات أجهزتها

الغالبية ومشغل نظامها دون الالتفات الى أنظمة الدول المجاورة لها، وهذا الوضع أدى الى محدودية التشغيل للهواتف النقالة وذلك بتحديدتها في إطار بلد واحد، وأصبح السوق محدود جداً ببلد محدد (أي أن الأجهزة لا تعمل من بلد الى بلد آخر) وهذا بالتالي قلل بشكل كبير ازدهار قطاع الاتصالات سواء خدمات أو منتجات ومن ثم أثر على اقتصاديات تلك الدول، وفي عام ١٩٨٢م انعقد المؤتمر الأوروبي للبريد والتلغراف (CEPT) وخرج هذا المؤتمر بمجموعة من التوصيات أطلق عليه إختصاراً "مجموعة التلفون المحمول الخاص (MOBILE SPECIAL GROUPE, GSM) لتطوير أنظمة التلفون المحمول في بلدانها ومن هذه التوصيات التي تم التوصل والاتفاق عليه:

كيفية الرقي بجودة الصوت عبر الهاتف المحمول، تخفيض كلفة الخدمة والتشغيل، ايجاد ودعم فكرة التجوال الدولي، ابتكار الجديد من الخدمات والتسهيلات، الكفاءة العالية واستخدام التقنية الرقمية (Integrated ISDN)

Network Digital Service) وفي عام ١٩٨٩م اللجنة المسؤولة لل GSM تعاونت وشكلت المعهد الأوروبي للاتصالات اللاسلكية القياسية، وكانت المرحلة الأولى أو الجيل الأول لل GSM كان في العام ١٩٩٠م وبدأت الخدمات التجارية لل GSM في منتصف العام ١٩٩١م، وبدخل العام ١٩٩٢م كانت هناك ٣٦ شبكة لل GSM في ٢٢ بلد بالإضافة الى ٢٥ دولة اختارت وانخرطت فيما بعد ال GSM. وهذا ليس فقط في أوروبا بل في جنوب أفريقيا وأستراليا والعديد من دول الشرق الأقصى والأوسط. وببداية العام ١٩٩٤م كان هناك مليون وثلاثمائة ألف مشترك حول العالم - وفي الآونة الأخيرة (بعد العام ١٩٩٤م) تغير معنى ال GSM الى معنى النظام العالمي لاتصالات الهواتف المحمولة (for System Global Telecomunication Mobile). وفي العام ١٩٩٥م بدأت الجيل الثاني والمرحلة الثانية لتقنية ال GSM حيث تجاوز عدد المشتركين في هذا العام داخل أوروبا فقط الـ ١٠ ملايين مشترك - وأثناء ظهور ال GSM كنظام رقمي تطورت أيضاً أنظمة رقمية أخرى.

وسوف نوضح الأحداث التي تراكمت مع تطور ال GSM في العدد القادم.

ملق الإتصالات الرقمية

وليد الربيعي

G.S.M التقنية الرقمية

G.S.M تطبيقات

G.S.M الشركات المقدمة للخدمة

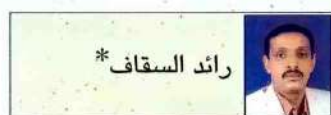


بدرعاية

رسائل إلكترونية من الكمبيوتر الى الهاتف السيار

حتمية تكنولوجيا الإتصالات

GSM الرقمية الى بلادنا حيث أصبح في وسعنا الاستفادة من تطبيقاتها الكثيرة. وتعتبر خطوة أولى في طريق اندماجنا بعالم المعلوماتية. لهذا ينبغي على الحكومات العربية أن لا تنظر الى الشركات المقدمة للخدمات المعلوماتية من زاوية المردود المادي الذي سوف تجنيه الدولة من هذه الشركات حتى لا تكون القرارات المتعلقة بهذا القطاع محكومة بهذه النظرة. والمطلوب النظر الى هذه القطاعات بما ستقدمه من مساهمة في دخولنا عصر الحياة الإلكترونية ومقدرتها في تخفيف الهوة بين البلاد العربية التي لا تعرف وبين الدول المتقدمة التي تعرف، حيث أصبحت المعرفة هي الثروة في هذا العصر (عصر المعلومات).



رائد السقاف*

حاجتنا الى تكنولوجيا الإتصالات تزداد مع تسارع التطور في كافة التقنيات المعلوماتية. ومع نجاح التقنية الرقمية في مجال الاتصالات، زادت تطبيقات السيار ولم تعد وسيلة للاتصال الصوتي، بل تعدت الى أن أصبحت تقدم كثير من الخدمات مثل خدمة الواب والرسائل القصيرة، ومقدرة حديث عدة أشخاص في وقت واحد... الخ. وستزداد أهمية التلغون السيار بعد اندماجها بالإنترنت كبديل للكمبيوتر، لذا ستصبح البوابة الى العالم الإلكتروني وستعمل الى تحويل وسائل التعامل في المؤسسات الاجتماعية، وهنا تكمن الحتمية.

ولقد خطب بلادنا خطوة جيدة بدخول خدمة

* المحرر



الحظا للتجارة

سنجر من Microsoft أو Yahoo. ومن حيث استخدامه أيضاً للدرشة الفورية الكتابية. والأروع من هذا كله أنه إذا كان لديك موقع شخصي، سيكون بمقدور زوار موقعك أن يرسلوا اليك رسائلهم الإلكترونية مباشرة من موقعك، مما يجعل موقعك قبلة الزوار. وتسمى هذه الخدمة خدمة الرسائل القصيرة (SMS) Message Short Service وهي خدمة جديدة تعمل بواسطة نظام تحديد المواقع العالمي GPS ويجب أن لا يفاجأ أحدكم إذا وصلت الرسالة الإلكترونية الى الطرف الآخر في اللحظة نفسها أو بعد يومين.

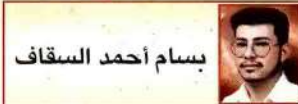
كثرت في الآونة الأخيرة الخدمات المجانية التي توفرها الشركات للمستخدمين، الذين يريدون إرسال رسائل إلكترونية من الكمبيوتر الى الهاتف النقال بينما كان في العالم. تكون الرسائل قصيرة في العادة وتجمع بين الحروف والأرقام بحيث لا تتجاوز 160 حرفاً ورقماً، كما يتم إرسال الرسائل الإلكترونية من مواقع هذه الشركات، مثل شركة كليك أتل (www.lickatell.com) التي تقدم هذه الخدمة. ويمكن القيام باستدعاء برنامج من الموقع المذكور يتيح لك هذه الخدمة كذلك. وهو يشبه طبيعة عمل ما

بالتقليدية، ولا سيما بعد انتقالها الى التقنية الرقمية، وتقديمها كثير من التطبيقات. وتسعى لجعل الإنترنت أحد خدماتها وإذا ما تم لها ذلك سوف تحصل على قبول الجمهور لما تتمتع به من مميزات مثل صغر الحجم وحرية الحركة، ولم تكف بهذا بل عملت على استبدال نظام الفواتير بالبطائق الهاتفية. لهذا زادت مداخيلها المادية، ولا تكفي بتقديم خدمات أساسية، بل ما تقدمه من تطبيقات مدفوعة الأجر.

بالمؤسسات العسكرية الأمريكية. إذن كانت هذه التطورات هي التي جعلت الشركات التقليدية تراجع حساباتها وتستردك خسارتها المادية والمعنوية، لذا سعت الى مواكبة التطورات وتحركت حتى تلبى حاجة السوق ورغبة الجمهور المتغيرة الناتجة عن تغير وسيلة الاقتصاد الجديدة، لهذا عملت على تطوير تقنياتها حتى تتمكن من توفير خدمة الإنترنت عبر الهاتف السيار، وبدأت فعلاً بتطبيقها وهذا يعتبر نجاحاً للهواتف

سباق الاتصالات

أهم وسيلة إتصال. وهذه التقنية مثلت طفرة فاجأت شركات الاتصالات الثابتة، فكانت ضربة أيقظت شركات الهواتف العمومية من سباتها. وقد تكون هذه التقنية ليست طفرة علمية ولكن كانت نتيجة لإنهاء الحرب الباردة بين القطبين، وعندما انتهت الحرب أظهر المنتصر كل ما لديه من تراكمات معرفية بهذا المجال لأن الإنترنت عرف أولاً



باسم أحمد السقاف

الاتصالات الصوتية تقنية قديمة نسبياً، ظلت مسيطرة لمدة عقود كصدر وحيد للاتصالات الصوتية، حتى بدأت تقنية الاتصالات بتطورات مذهلة، وذلك باندماجها بالكمبيوتر وظهور الإنترنت التي أصبحت

بعض تطبيقات GSM التي تقدمها سبافون

- كل مكالمات. والعلم بأنه يمكنك أن تختار حجب رقمك او
- رسم الإشتراك الشهري
- رسم الإشتراك المكالمات
- تاريخ ومدد المكالمات
- عدد المكالمات المتصلة
- مدة المكالمات
- قيمة المكالمات الصادرة إلى شبكة النقال.
- قيمة المكالمات الصادرة إلى شبكة الهاتف الأخرى.
- خدمة الفاتورة المفصلة:
- تتيح لك هذه الخدمة الحصول على فاتورة مفصلة تحوي سجل المكالمات الصادرة التي تم إجراؤها من خلال جهازك النقال، إنها تحوي على:

- الإتصال الدولي:
- يمكنك إستعمال جهازك النقال لإجراء مكالمات دولية لتشغيل هذه الخدمة، قم بالإتصال بالرقم 311 والتحدث مباشرة مع أحد مستشاري خدمة العملاء.
- خدمة الكاشف (CLIP):
- تمتلك هذه الخدمة مقدماً من معرفة هوية المتصل الحالي والأرقام التي لم تتمكن من الإجابة عليها، هذه الخدمة لا تتوفر في بعض المكالمات الدولية. او مع بعض مشتركي سبافون الذين يتمتعون بخدمة حجب الرقم الطالب للمحافظة على خصوصيتهم (CLIR)

- خدمة حجب الرقم (CLIR):
- ستتمكنك هذه الخدمة من منع ظهور رقم هاتفك على شاشة الشخص الذي تقوم بالإتصال به، حتى في حال تمتعه بخدمة الكاشف.
- خدمة التحكم بحجب الرقم (SOCLIR):
- هذه الخدمة تتيح لك التحكم بخدمة حجب الرقم قبل

إلغاء	تشغيل	الحالة
# 0 1 # #	** 61 (الرقم الذي ننوي التحويل إليه) #	عدم الإجابة
# 0 5 # #	** 62 (الرقم الذي ننوي التحويل إليه) #	خارج نطاق الخدمة
# 0 7 # #	** 67 (الرقم الذي ننوي التحويل إليه) #	خط مشغول
# 5 1 # #	** 21 (الرقم الذي ننوي التحويل إليه) #	كل المكالمات

Made for the Family



Collector Edition shown in Cashmere Beige Metallic/Lunar Mist Metallic CAMRY

Toyota Camry Gli 2001

Engine: 4-cylinder 2.2L DOHC 16 Valves
 Power: 136@5200 Horse Power
 Torque:
 Transmission: 5 speed manual *(4 speed automatic)
 Tyres: 205/65R15

Need for Speed



Ford Mustang Cobra SVT

Engine: V8 4.6L 4601cc 32 Valves
 Power: 320@6000 Horse Power
 Torque: 317@4750
 Transmission: 5 speed manual
 Tyres: 245/45R17

The Chairman's vechile



Mercedes-Benz 2001 S500

Engine: V8 5.0L 4966cc 24 Valves
 Power: 302@5500 Horse Power
 Torque: 339@2700
 Transmission: 5 speed Automatic
 Tyres: 225/60R15

New Age of 4X4



Mitsubishi Pajero 2001

Engine: V6 3.5L 3496cc 24 Valves
 Power: 200@5000 Horse Power
 Torque: 235@3000
 Transmission: 5 speed manual
 Tyres: 265/70R16

Best Cars for Yemen:

Suzuki Jimny
"Fill it, Shut it, Forget it"

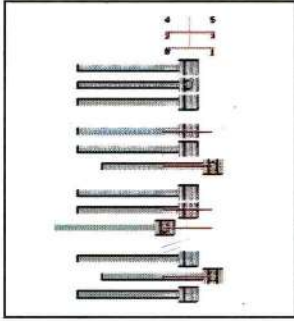
Engine: 4-cylinder 1.3L DOHC 16 Valves
 Power: 80@5000 Horse Power
 Torque: 97@ 5500
 Transmission: 5 speed manual
 Tyres: 205/70R15

Every week we present one of the best & best sold cars in Yemen, if you have any suggestions, please send at this address:

Mr. December J.
 P.O. Box: 2579 - Sana'a, Yemen

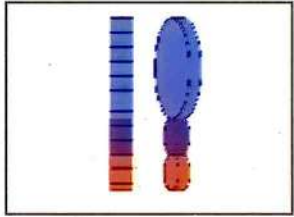
JIMNY SUZUKI
 A pleasure to drive,
 on and off the road.

ميكانيكية عمل الجير

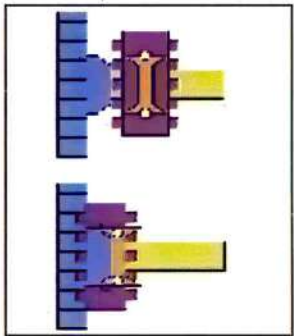


فيه بقية التروس الزرقاء .

من غير الممكن الانتقال الى وضعية الحركة الخلفية أثناء حركة السيارة الى الامام فبهذه الحالة لم تتمكن اسنان الكلب من اداء عملها مصدرةً بذلك صوتاً مزعجاً



اليات المزامنة (synchronizers):
تستخدم اليات المزامنة بكثرة في السيارات الحديثة ذات الانتقال اليدوي وذلك للحد من الحاجة الى عملية الكلتش المزدوج clutch double.



ان الهدف من آلية المزامنة هو السماح للطق والتروس من إحداث اتصال احتكاكي قبل اتصال اسنان الكلب لكي يتمكن الطوق والتروس من تزامن سرعتيهما قبل الحاجة لتدخل اسنان الكلب كما يلي:

يثبت المخروط على الترس الأزرق في منطقة مخروطية الشكل على الطوق ويقوم الاحتكاك بين المخروط والطق بتزامن الطوق مع التروس.

ينزلق الجزء الخارجي من الطوق لتمكين اسنان الكلب من ربط التروس.

إنتهى

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
2,315	1,568	1,195	1,000	0,915
1,295	1,913	2,510	3,000	3,278

في السيارات القديمة ولا زالت كذلك حتى الان في بعض سيارات السباق.

عند القيام بهذه العملية فأنك اولاً تقوم بدفع دواسة الكلتش لفصل المحرك عن الانتقال تفيد هذه العملية بتخفيف الضغط عن اسنان الكلب لكي يكون باستطاعتك دفع الطوق الى الوضعية المحايدة (عدم التعشيق) ثم ترفع قدمك عن الدواسة وتنقل المحرك الى السرعة الصحيحة (right speed).

السرعة الصحيحة هي قيمة الدورات التي يكون فيه المحرك مداراً بالترس التالي. تقوم الفكرة على إدارة الترس الأزرق و الطوق بنفس السرعة ليتمكنك من الارتباط بأسنان الكلب بعد ذلك تقوم بالضغط على دواسة الكلتش لإغلاق الطوق في الترس الجديد.

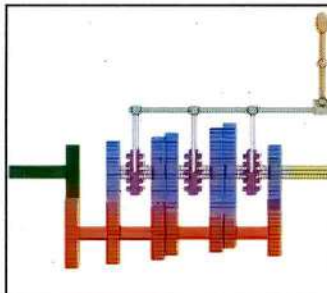
يمكنك ايضا مشاهدة كيف تمكنتك حركة خطية صغيرة لمقبض تغيير السرعة من تغيير الترس يحرك مقبض تغيير السرعة ذراع متصلة بالمفرق الذي يتحدر بالطوق على عمود الدوران الأصفر وذلك لربط احدى التروس .

انتقال حقيقي:
صار الانتقال اليدوي خماسي السرعة هو الشائع في السيارات اليوم داخلياً يبدو الامر كالتالي :

يوجد هناك ثلاثة شعب تتحكم بها ثلاثة عصى يدوية واللواتي تشبكي مع بعضها خلال ذراع نقل السير. اذا نظرنا الى ايدي تغيير السرعة من الأعلى فانها ستبدو كالاتي في وضعية عدم التعشيق اولاً، ثانياً ومن ثم الترس.

فليكن في بالك اثناء النظر الى الشكل الاسفل بان ذراع نقل السرعة له محور دوران في الوسط. عند دفعك للمقبض اماما للجير الاول فانك بالحقيقة تقوم بسحب الذراع والمفرق للعودة للجير الاول.

يكون التحكم بترس الحركة الخلفية عبر



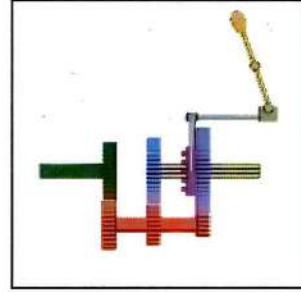
ترس وسيط لذلك فإنه وبكل الاوقات يكون ترس الحركة الخلفية الأزرق في الشكل البياني مداراً في عكس الاتجاه التي تدور

التروس الزرقاء مسبباً إعدام الحركة في التروس الزرقاء وعمود الدوران المساعد.

– الهدف من الطوق (collar) هو ربط إحدى التروس الزرقاء بعمود الدوران الأصفر.

يتصل الطوق مباشرة بعمود الدوران الأصفر عبر الشرائح ويدور معه أيضاً. انما بإمكان الطوق الإنحراف يميناً أو يساراً بطول عمود الدوران الأصفر وذلك لتفعيل إحدى التروس الزرقاء. تسمى مجموع الاسنان المتواجدة على الطوق بأسنان الكلب (teeth dog) مثبتة في فتحات منتشرة على جهات التروس الزرقاء وذلك لتحريكها .

– توضع الصورة بالاسفل كيفية قيام الطوق بتحريك الترس الأزرق لليمين وذلك



اثناء التعشيق الى الجير الاول.

في الصورة اعلاه يقوم عمود الدوران الأخضر المتفرع من المحرك بإدارة عمود الدوران المساعد الذي بدوره يقوم بإدارة الترس الأزرق في الجهة اليمنى . يقوم هذا الترس بنقل طاقته عبر الطوق وذلك لدفع عمود الدوران الأصفر بنفس الوقت يكون الترس الأزرق في الجهة اليسرى مداراً ولكنه لا يؤثر على عمود الدوران الأصفر بحركته الحرة على البيرينجات.

– عندما يكون الطوق بين الترسين كما هو موضح بالصورة الاولى يكون الانتقال غير معشق.

من خلال هذه المناقشة بإمكانك الاجابة عن مجموعة من الاسئلة :

– عندما ترتكب خطأ ما أثناء التعشيق وتسمح ذلك الضجيج المرعب، هذا الصوت ليس نتيجة لعدم قدرة اسنان الترس على التعشيق فكما نلاحظ من خلال الرسومات البيانية بان اسنان الترس دائما تكون معشقة تماما .

هذا الصوت انما هو ناتج عن اسنان الكلب اثناء عدم مقدرتها على الارتباط بالفتحات المنتشرة على جانبي الترس الأزرق .

– إن الانتقال الموضح هنا لا يحتوي على اليات مزامنة (انظر للرسم) ، لذلك فإنه اثناء قيامك بالانتقال يتوجب عليك ان تدوس على دواسة الكلتش مرتين .

كانت عملية الضغط المزدوج على الكلتش (clutching-double) شائعة

مختلفة. فيما يلي بعض التعشيقات التقليدية:

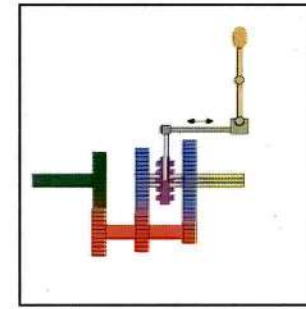
إحدى الانتقالات البسيطة:

يوضح الرسم البياني بالاسفل احدى الانتقالات السطحية بسرعتين اثناء الوضع الحياضي (عدم التعشيق) في نفس المستوى وذلك لتوضيح الفكرة الرئيسية للانتقال القياسي.

فلننظر الى كل جزء من الرسم لنفهم كيف تتناسب هذه الاجزاء مع بعضها البعض .

– يأتي عمود الإدارة الأخضر من المحرك عن طريق الكلتش . يتحد عمود الإدارة الأخضر والترس الأخضر ليشكلا وحدة موحدة. (الكلتش هو جهاز يستخدم للقيام بعملية الإتصال وقطع الإتصال بالمحرك

– اثناء الضغط على دواسة الكلتش ينقطع الإتصال بين المحرك وعملية الانتقال وعند رفع القدم عن دواسة الكلتش يعود الإتصال بين المحرك وعمود الإدارة الأخضر ويدور عمود الإدارة الأخضر والترس الأخضر بنفس دوران المحرك.



الحراء اسم عمود التوزيع المساعد. و هذه أيضاً تتحد مع بعضها البعض مكونة قطعة واحدة فتدور جميع التروس على عمود التوزيع المساعد والعمود بنفسه كوحدة واحدة. يتصل كلا من عمودي الإدارة الأخضر والأحمر مباشرة عبر التروس المعشقة لذلك فإنه اثناء دوران

عمود الدوران الأخضر يقوم عمود الدوران الأحمر بالدوران أيضاً. بهذه الطريقة يتلقى عمود التوزيع المساعد طاقته مباشرة من المحرك اثناء تدخل الكلتش .

– عمود الدوران الأصفر هو عمود دوران محدد والذي يتصل مباشرة بعمود التدوير عبر تفاوت عجلات القيادة . لذلك فإنه اثناء دورات العجلات يقوم عمود الدوران الأصفر بالدورات أيضاً .

– تعطي التروس الزرقاء مجموعة من البيرينجات (Bearings) لذلك فإنه تدور على عمود الدوران الأصفر اذا كان المحرك منطفاً ولكن ما زالت السيارة مهولة يلتف عمود الدوران الأصفر بداخل

العديد من الاسئلة قد تتوافد الى ذهنك اثناء قيادةك لسيارة غير اتوماتيكية مثل:

– كيف يكون لو وضعية ال H التي استخدمها لتحويل مقبض عصى القيادة أية علاقة بالتعشيق؟ ماذا يحدث للانتقالات اثناء تحريك المقبض ؟

– ما مصدر ذلك الضجيج الذي يحدث عند حدوث خطأ ما في تغيير السرعة؟

– ماذا يمكن ان يحدث إذا قمت عن طريق الخطأ بالتحويل الى وضعية الجير الخلفي اثناء القيادة المرسعة في الطريق العام ؟ ان كانت مثل هذه الاسئلة قد مرت على مخيلتك فتابع معنا هذا المقال.

هدف الانتقال:

تحتاج السيارات الى الانتقالات نظراً لطبيعة المحرك المدار بالبينزين . اولاً، لكل محرك حد أقصى (redline) والذي لا يمكن لأي محرك ان يتجاوزه من غير ان ينفجر . ثانياً، تمتلك المحركات سلسلة دورات محددة (ranges RPM) تكون فيها قدرته الحصانية (Horse Power) وعزم الدوران (Torque) في اقصاهما .

على سبيل المثال، بإمكان المحرك توليد قدرته الحصانية القصوى لدى 2000 دورة بالدقيقة (RPM) تسمح عملية الانتقال بتغيير نسبة سرعة التروس (ratio gear) بين المحرك وعجلات القيادة كلما اسرعنا او ابطأنا في السرعة.

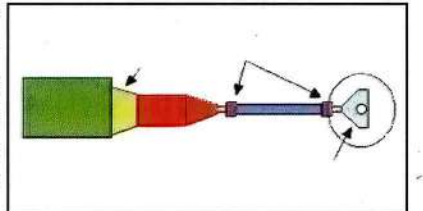
يحول تغيير الجير للمحرك البقاء تحت الحد الأقصى (redline) بأداء افضل. مرونة نسب الانتقال تجعل المحرك يحتفظ دائما بقدرته الدورانية. وهذه هي الفكرة وراء نظام الانتقال ذو التبدل المستمر (CVT).

يمتلك نظام الـ (CVT) سلسلة غير محدودة من نسب سرعة التروس. إلا ان هذا النظام لم يتمكن من منافسة الانتقالات رباعية وخماسية السرعة في كل من التكلفة، الحجم، والاعتماد عليها ولهذا

السبب فإنه يندر مشاهدتها.

سيارة "Prius Toyota" هي إحدى السيارات الهجينة التي تعمل بنظام (CVT).

يقوم الكلتش بتوصيل أوامر الانتقال الى المحرك. يدور عمود الإدارة بنفس دوران المحرك، يقوم جهاز النقل خماسي السرعة يقوم بتطبيق احدى نسب سرعة التروس المختلفة لعمود الإدارة لإنتاج قيمة دورانية



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New Medicine Micardis by Boehringer Ingelheim

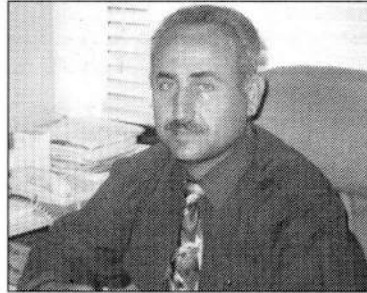
A seminar was held yesterday by Boehringer Ingelheim in Sheraton Hotel regarding the new medicine Micardis. Professor Thabet M. Nasher, FRCP, Professor of internal Medicine, Sana'a University, introduced the program of the company for the lec-

ture. Then, features of the new medicine Micardis was explained by Mr. Julian Tonna, B. Pharm, regional sales and marketing manager. Micardis is a step forward to enhance better control of high blood pressure, a dangerous condition that may

affect as much as 10% of the adult population. Clinical data indicate that telmisartan has an excellent 24 hours control of blood pressure when given once daily. The seminar was ended in discussions and then all the attendants are requested to have lunch.

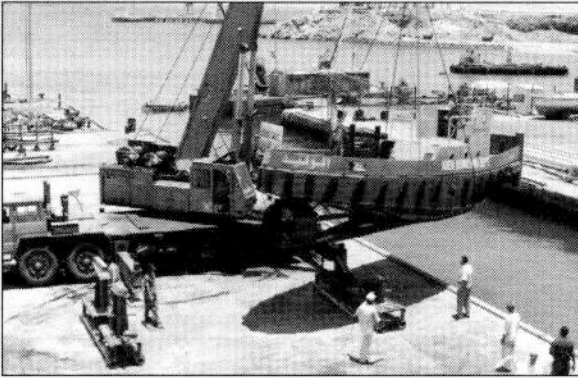
Aden Refinery Prospered after the Unity

In a statement to YT, Mr. Ibrahim Khalaf Ali, Aden Refinery Public relation GM, stated that "Aden Refinery has made leaps and bounds in its activities since its establishment early in the 1950s. Since the unity declaration in 1990, the refinery made handsome profits in comparison to those made in 1990-2000. The refinery has also made remarkable progress in projects implemented. 31 tanks for raw oil, oil products and liquidated gas were established in various places at the refinery. This has increased the storage capacity of the refinery. A separate building for the general administration has also been fixed. All the roads inside the complex of the refinery has been paved with asphalted. The wharf has been modernized inside Aden port to sup-



ply ships with fuel. The refinery has also made many public projects inside Aden such as the al-Ghadir Cornish, Small Aden Park and the paving of some roads in al-Buraikah district."

Mr. Ibrahim added that the administration of the refinery headed by the executive manager Mr. Fathi Salem has witnessed remarkable achievements including ensuring health care for more 3000 employees of the refinery. It is also doing health services for al-Buraikah residents, reaching more than 59,000, through the Refinery Hospital.



Mukallah Showroom Inauguration

On the 19th, of this month Al-Haidary Trading will inaugurate their new showroom and service center in Mukallah - Hadramout. The new showroom will contain the latest Sony digital products. It is worth mentioning that a Sony Corporation delegate will be attending the opening ceremonies.

كنيديان نكسن تدعم المنتخب الوطني

بعشرة آلاف دولار

علمت صحيفة يمن تايمز من مصادر في وزارة الشباب والرياضة أن شركة كنيديان نكسن قد تبرعت بمبلغ عشرة آلاف دولار أمريكي لمنتخبنا الوطني لكرة القدم، تشجيعاً ودعمًا له في مسيرته. في تصفيات مونديال كأس العالم ٢٠٠٢. وقد أتت هذه المبادرة إثر تميز وتفوق المنتخب في مباراته الأخيرة في مجموعته التي هو متصدرها بإحدى عشرة نقطة.

نادي هاواي السياحي

ينظم بطولة الجمهورية الأولى للبياردو

تحت إشراف الإتحاد اليمني للبياردو والسنوكر ينظم نادي هاواي السياحي بطولة الجمهورية الأولى للبياردو من الفترة ١٤ مايو حتى ٢٠ مايو ٢٠٠١م، برعاية روثمان والخطوط الجوية اليمنية. وبدعم من الشركات التالية: مؤسسة ثابت للتجارة، باسكال، صحيفة بازار، المركز اليمني للرياضة، المركز الأول للتجارة، مرجان للسفريات والسياحة. وهناك أكثر من ٢٥ جائزة قيمة ستوزع على المتسابقين الفائزين.

Vacancy

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 - 2- Are a graduate with a Bachelor's or MAster's degree in Accounting.
 - 3- Have a very good command of written and spoken Arabic and English.
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If you are interested in exploring this career opportunity, please call 413136, or fax your resume to 413139 or write to Procter & Gamble (Yemen), P.O.box. 3386, Sana'a, Human Resources abdulrazaqq.f@pg.com

للبشر

شركة الشرق الأوسط للملاحة

ان تعلن عن وصول أول باخرة تحمل اسم/كوسكو رديسي والتابعة لخط كوسكو للحاويات، في يوم الخميس الموافق ١٧/٥/٢٠٠١، قادمة من الصين والشرق الأقصى إلى ميناء عدن والبحر الأحمر.

لمزيد من المعلومات يرجى الإتصال بالأرقام التالية:

Email: MESCOADEN@MIDEASTSHIPPING.COM
Emial: MIDEAST@MIDEASTSHIPPING.COM
Email: MESCO@MIDEASTSHIPPING.COM
MARKETING@MIDEASTSHIPPING.COM

الشرق الأوسط للملاحة - المعلا/ عدن هاتف: ٢٤٠٩٥٦، فاكس: ٢٤٠٩٥٧
الشرق الأوسط للملاحة - الحديدة هاتف: ٢١٧٣٧٧، فاكس: ٢١١٥٢٩
الشرق الأوسط للملاحة - صنعاء هاتف: ٢٠٢٨٧٤، فاكس: ٢٠٢٨٨٣

Enhance your vocabulary with Yemen Times

New Words Every Week

WORD: farrago \fa ra' goe\ (noun)
: jumble: a confused mixture of things
: as assortment or a medley: a conglomeration

SYNONYMS:

- * hodgepodge
- * oddments
- * ragbag
- * melange
- * odds and ends
- * confusion

ANTONYM:

- * order
- * regularity

EXAMPLE SENTENCES:

> Christina's five-year-old sister tried to mimic her welltimed, trained dance moves, but the imitation just looked like an endearing farrago.

> Jill was responsible for bringing the vegetable dish to her monthly book club meeting. In a hurry, she simply mixed a farrago of items together and headed for the gathering.

WORD WISE: 17th century. The notion of a farrago being a "heterogeneous mixture" comes originally from the mixture of various grains for animal feed. Latin farrago was a derivative of far "corn" (source of English farinaceous - 17th century - and related to barley and barn), and was extended metaphorically to "medley, hotch-potch" in classical times.

WORD: magnanimous \mag nan' e mes\ (adjec-

tive) : noble-spirited: very generous, kind, or forgiving

SYNONYMS:

- * unselfish
- * charitable
- * considerate
- * self-sacrificing
- * generous
- * altruistic

ANTONYM:

- * selfish
- * stingy
- * greedy
- * self-centered

EXAMPLE SENTENCES:

> Even though she would be late for a dinner meeting, the magnanimous teacher stayed after school to help her fledgling students catch up in algebra.
> Lynn consciously chose to have a magnanimous attitude and overlooked her friend's transgressions even though the actions hurt her.

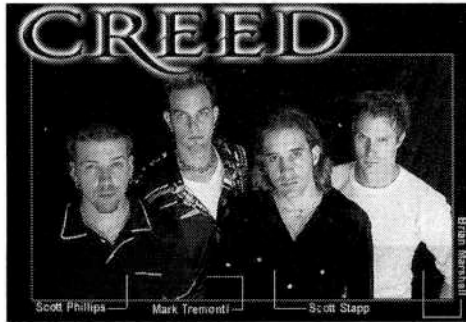


Music Rocks

"WITH ARMS WIDE OPEN"

Artist: Creed

Album: Humen clay



Well I just heard the news today
It seems my life is going to change
I closed my eyes, begin to pray

Then tears of joy stream down my face
With arms wide open
Under the sunlight
Welcome to this place
I'll show you everything
With arms wide open
Well I don't know if I'm ready
To be the man I have to be
I'll take a breath, I'll take her by my side
We stand in awe, we've created life
With arms wide open
Under the sunlight

Welcome to this place
I'll show you everything
With arms wide open
Now everything has changed
I'll show you love
I'll show you everything
With arms wide open
If I had just one wish
Only one demand
I hope he's not like me
I hope he understands
That he can take this life
And hold it by the hand
And he can greet the world
With arms wide open...

Please send your Request to Mr. December J.
P.O BOx: 2579, Sana'a, Yemen

مسابقة يمن تايمز الأسبوعية



الأخ / سعيد محمد هزاع
الفائز في العدد (١٧)

جائزة
المسابقة

20,000

الإجابات الصحيحة لمسابقة العدد (١٨)

١- ١١١ عضواً
٢- أكثر من ٦٠.٠٠٠ كتاب.
بعد فرز التكوينات الصحيحة للمشاركين بمسابقة العدد (١٨) تم إجراء القرعة وكانت من نصيب الأخ:

عبد الله شمسان الجابري - صنعاء
المكتبة الفائزة: مكتبة الشروق - حدة
وخطاً أوفر لبقية المتسابقين..

مسابقة العدد (٢٠) ١٤ مايو ٢٠٠١م

سؤال ١: في أي محافظة تقع منطقة صرواح؟
الإجابة: _____

سؤال ٢: أين مقر فرع شركة فيدكس في عدن؟
الإجابة: _____

الاسم: _____
التلفون: (_____)

هل أنت مشترك في الصحيفة: _____
هل أنت متواجدك: _____
وإذا كان الاشتراك لمؤسسة أو وزارة يرجى كتابة إسمها: _____

بيانات إضافية وضرورية لغير المشتركين في الصحيفة
اسم المكتبة أو الجهة التي اشترت منها النسخة: _____
عنوانها: _____
اسم وتوقيع مسؤول المكتبة: _____

يمن تايمز

ملحق إعلاني، ثقافي، تكنولوجي، ترفيهي، عام لعدد ٢٠٠١/٢٠. بتاريخ: ٢٠٠١/٥/١٤

في هذا العدد:

● المسابقة الأسبوعية (ص ٢)

● أخبار تجارية (ص ٢)

● عالم السيارات (ص ٥، ٤)

● ملحق الإتصالات الرقمي برعاية سبافون (ص ٦)

حماية
لا تتوقف

