

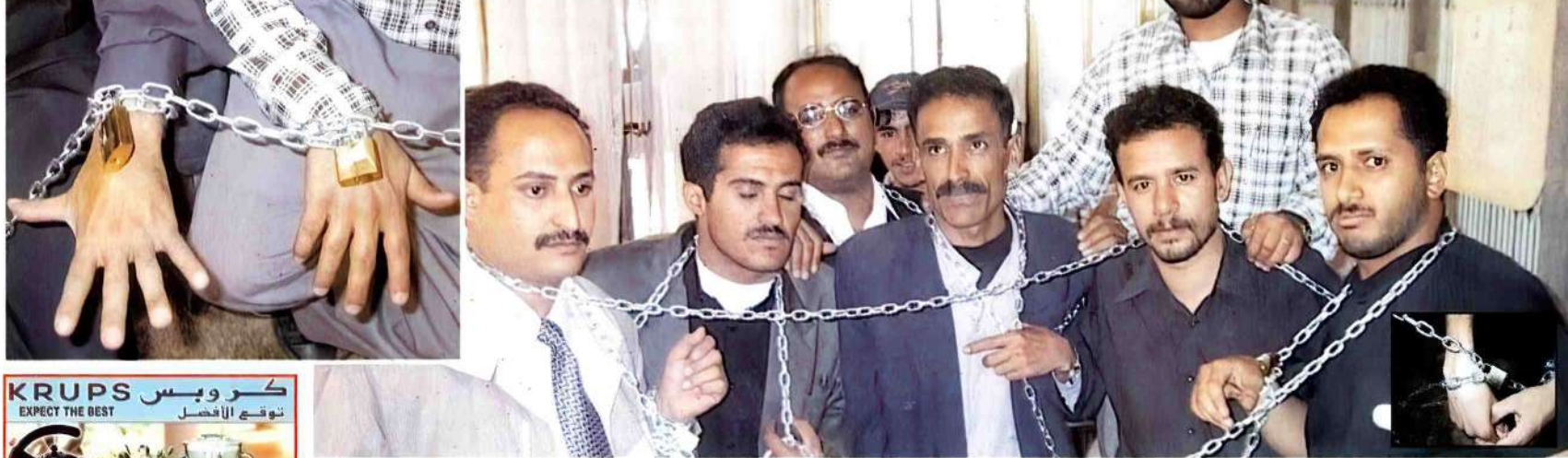
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UNCHAIN THE PRESS



Two chief editors of independent newspapers and a number of journalists on Saturday expressed their denunciation of a court decision suspending the Al-Shomou weekly for one month, imposing a fine of one million rials on the chief editor as well as sentencing him to six months imprisonment, in addition to paying attorney fees. This is in the context of the lawsuit against the newspaper filed by the Ministry of Education against the reports of embezzlement and corruption by the former Education Minister Yahya Al-Shuaibi and his deputy Abdulmalik Al-Maalam, published in the newspaper.

Editors-in-Chief of Al-Shomou and 7 July, Saif Al-Hadhiri and Salah Al-Jalal and a number of journalists on Saturday staged a sit-in at Dr Al-Saqqaf Hall in the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate, putting shackles on their hands in protest against the sentences which they said were unjust and illegal. The strikers issued a press statement earlier to newspaper chief editors and international organizations saying "We have decided to chain ourselves inside the Journalists Syndicate headquarters and hand keys of chains locks to Mr Mahboub Ali, Chairman of the Yemeni journalists Syndicate." They added that their stand came in protest against the harassment which the democratic margin and freedom of press were subjected to. These infringements are clear by the recent measures, particularly sentences of imprisonment and detention against some colleagues.

The court initially gave a verdict imposing a fine of one million rials on Al-Hadhiri. But the two parties challenged the verdict and took the case to the Court of Appeals. This court subsequently added the prison sentence and suspended the newspaper in addition to the previous verdict of the fine. The Chairman of the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate Mahboub Ali told Yemen Times that the Syndicate cannot invalidate a judiciary verdict but sent a letter to the Attorney General, on Sunday, demanding the Al-Shomou appeal to be accepted according to the law. A file of documents the paper says it possesses will be submitted to the Supreme Court for consideration during the appeal process.

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Carl's Health Conditions Worsened

Carl, the German citizen abducted May 26, is still in captivity in al-Ali bin Falah tribe, a tribe from Juhm, Mareb. He was kept in al-Mahjezah area located 150 km east of Sana'a. So far there has not been any mediations to ensure a safe release of the abducted. Moreover, Kidnappers are determined not to release him until four tribesmen are released from the central prison in Dhamar. They were arrested after blocking the way of the Supreme Court Appeal Committee Chairman and stealing his car two years and four months ago. The convicted were sentenced by the preliminary court to have their right hands and left legs cut off. The verdict was endorsed by the Appeal Court, but is still to be endorsed by the



Supreme Court and the President. Mr. Carl told Yemen Times that tribesmen moved him from one place to another, pointing out that his health conditions were getting worse due to the bad conditions he was living in. Security forces tried last Thursday to move near the area where Carl was kept. This led to confrontations between them and tribesmen. However, no injuries were reported. Yemen Times visited the German kidnapped and filed an interview with him. Please see page 5 for the whole interview.

Continued on P5

"Yemen Times" to Sue AFP

Yemen Times is currently preparing to file a lawsuit against Agence France-Press (AFP) for illegally redistributing an exclusive picture of Yemen Times. The picture of Carl Christian Hoerencke was published on the front page of issue no. 22 on Monday 28 March 2001 which was, a few days later, redistributed by AFP. Realizing that AFP had credited the photo to itself without the prior approval of Yemen Times, the Editor-in-Chief sent a letter to AFP Gulf Bureau in Dubai demanding an explanation. A letter of apology then was sent to Yemen Times from AFP Gulf Bureau (shown) explaining that the photo was downloaded from Yemen Times website without prior consent, which is a clear violation of copyright laws all over the world. Yemen Times then sent another letter to AFP Gulf Bureau and demanded compensation for the damage caused to the



newspaper because of this violation, but has not received a response. In the last letter, the Editor said, "The damage that has already been inflicted cannot be repaired with a short apology letter. I have read your letter to the editorial board, but it was not enough for the board to revert the decision of a lawsuit. The staff and journalists who worked days and nights for an exclusive story and photo simply did not accept it." According to Mr. Mohamed Naji Allaw, a prominent lawyer with extensive experience in international law, the violation is clear and was admitted by AFP. "The least that AFP should do is compensate Yemen Times for the damage caused by this illegal action, otherwise a lawsuit will surely be in the favor of the newspaper." Updates regarding the case will be published in future issues.

Eman University Graduates its First Batch

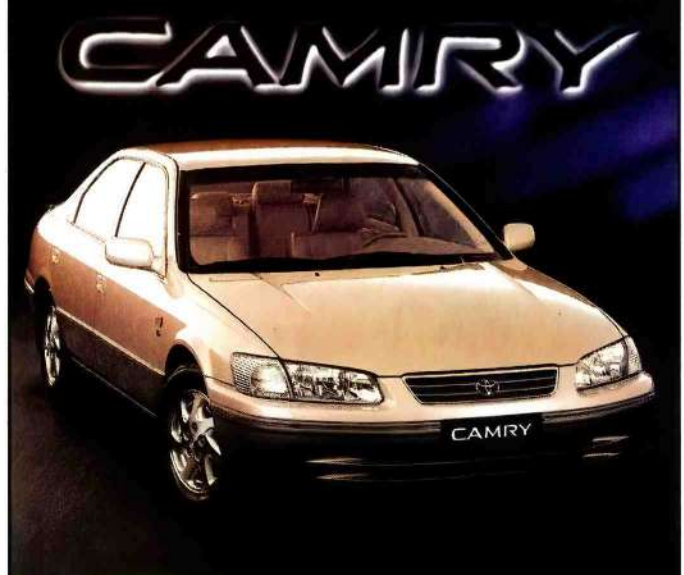
A ceremony was held last Saturday June 2 to celebrate the graduation of the first Batch at Al-Eman University. 140 students, including 20 females, from Yemen, Albania and the Comoros graduated from the university. The ceremony was attended by a large number of people, students estimated at more than 10,000. The Vice President representing the President, and a number of politicians, high ranking officials, preachers, MPs, Shoura council members attended the ceremony. Some Arab guests and representatives from Islamic and non-Islamic countries attended the ceremony of whom sheikh al-Qardawi was the most outstanding. Al-Eman university is composed of four



main faculties, namely Human Sciences Faculty, Sharia'a Faculty, Al-Eman Faculty and Al-Dawah Faculty 5000 students from more than 50 foreign countries study in the university. It is worth noting that Al-Eman university was established seven years ago. It enjoys support from many Arab sources interested in teaching the Islamic and human sciences as well as spreading Islam to non-Muslim countries.

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Words of Wisdom

"The way things work in the Republic of Yemen is often misunderstood. The confusion is there because the rulers project no real vision or direction or even stand, except when the issues concern their direct grip over power. The leaders of Yemen may say they are in favor of this or that, but at the end of the day what decides the flow of events is the ability and influence of the protagonists and/or antagonists of the ideas and decisions."

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



Our Opinion

Prof. Saqqaf We Miss You..

Two years have passed since Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf, the founder of Yemen Times passed away. It is quite difficult to believe how quickly those two years passed. However, he is still remembered by all, his pictures fill the newspaper and its premises. His words and deeds are imprinted in the minds of millions of Yemenis.

We, at the Yemen Times, admit that despite our success in having the newspaper run we still miss him a lot. There were times when Dr. Saqqaf would enliven the atmosphere on the newspaper premises with laughter and joy. There were also times of challenge, times of hardships, times of successes, and times of great achievements, all an integral part and parcel of Dr. Saqqaf. How can those days be forgotten?

As we look back in retrospect, we can see how he used to be the well-known defender of human rights and the freedom of the press. He was the symbol of hard work and dedication. He was the idol for Yemenis at large for his high level of intellectual attainments, integrity, courage, intelligence, and devotion to his country.

When Dr. Saqqaf left us in the tragic incident of June 2nd 1999, the country suffered one of its most irreparable losses in its history. Critically evaluating the worth of different Yemeni individuals who aspire to replace him, we realize that they are no more than puppets in comparison to the great man. He was a type by himself, and his memory will live on forever.

"Oh how I wish he would be with us today to see the miseries and problems we are going through," said one of the ordinary citizens who forged a good friendship with Dr. Saqqaf, but who failed to pay his rent and was left homeless a few weeks ago.

If there is something we are proud of after two years of his demise, then that is the steady growth of Yemen Times. The newspaper he set on strong ground, which stands today with little competition as the main source of news in Yemen in English. Let's hope that Dr. Saqqaf gives his benediction for the relentless efforts exerted day and night by the Yemen Times crew to maintain the high profile of the institution he created. We promised him we would leave no stones unturned to keep a loft the banner and never let it die, and so we have fulfilled our promise. It is a promise that we will keep as long as we live.

Dr. Saqqaf, we miss you a lot, and know that you missed us as well, but it was God's will to take you to Him so early.

We will always be with you, with heart and soul, and you continue to live in our breath.

May your soul rest in peace.

First Children Conference held

Under the motto "Say Yes for Children" the first National Childhood Conference was held for the first time on Wednesday to pave the way for Yemen's participation in the UN special session for children.

The opening session was attended by the PM. A number of speeches were presented

pertaining to children's issues. Following the opening session a number of papers were discussed focusing on children needs and the role civil society organizations can play to improve their conditions.

Children have expressed different views and comments which will be published next issue.

Kuwaiti Industries and Investments Forum Concludes

Abyan Company for Exhibition and Conferences concluded last Thursday, May 31 the Kuwaiti Industries and Investments Forum in Aden. The 4-day event included a show of some of the Kuwaiti products. Other Kuwaiti organizations such as

the Kuwait Organization for Scientific Development, The National Committee for Prisoner's Affairs, etc. also took part.

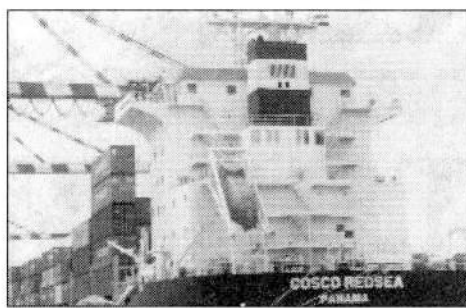
The event was attended by the governor of Aden and a number of officials.

COSCON Redsea Arrives at Aden Seaport

The Middle East Shipping Company Ltd. celebrated, on Thursday May 17, the arrival of COSCON Redsea Vessel at Aden Seaport. The vessel is the first belonging to COSCON to arrive in Yemen. The celebration was attended by Mr. Taha Ahmad Ghanem, Governor of Aden, Mr. Abdulkareem Al-Shaief, chairman of the local Council, Mr. Rashad Hayel Saeed Regional Director of HSA in Aden, Mr. Sameer AG Gazem General Manager of Middle East Shipping, and a number of politicians and social personalities. In a statement to the Yemen Times during the celebration, which took place aboard the arriving vessel, Mr. Sameer AG Gazem, General Manager of Middle East Shipping Company said that the vessel is one of four that

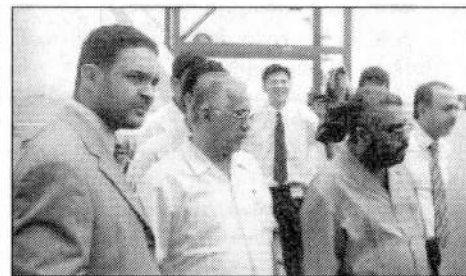
will arrive at the Aden seaport every month. He added that COSCON is an affiliate of the giant Chinese Shipping Line COSCO.

COSCON located in Shanghai offers vessels at competitive and more reasonable prices. "The COSCON vessels used to arrive at Dubai and other active seaports in Mideast and South East Asia. But we managed to make Aden the direct port of call after great efforts and negotiations that started in 1998," he said, adding that the Aden Seaport enjoys a good reputation worldwide and that his company is pro-



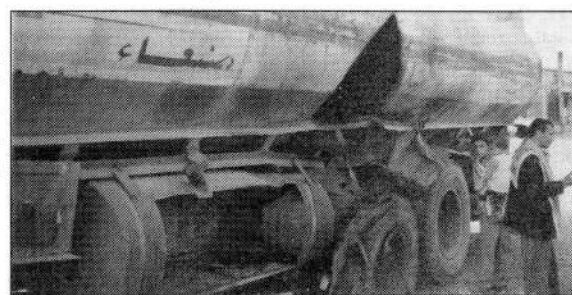
moting it under the Company's Board of Directors.

Mr. Taha, governor of Aden expressed his delight at the inauguration of the new line, indicating that the Aden Seaport is making great steps toward progress. At the end of his statement he wished the Middle East Company success and prosperity. Lately the Middle East held a lunch party at the Elephant Bay Resort.



Oil Tanker Explodes

An oil tanker exploded at about 11 pm at the Habrah District, Sana'a when it drove over a landmine planted by unknown persons. Eyewitnesses said that the explosion followed a conflict among a tribal group living at the area. The explosion did not result in a great damage because the tanker was empty.



Workers Syndicate of GCFTC Complains about Minister of Industry

Workers' Syndicate of the General Corporation for Foreign Trade and Cereals filed a complaint against Mr. Abdulrahman Mohammed Ali Othman, Industrial & Trade Minister. The complaint was filed after they received an order to move out

of the building located in Baghdad street, Sana'a, to be used for one of the new ministries.

Workers stressed that this procedure was directed to liquidate the corporation which had proved to be a remarkable success. The govern-

ment is still looking for three buildings for the three new ministries formed.

Press reports have indicated that the PM had given orders during a visit he made to the COCA to be used for the Cabinet. However, these reports were not vindicated.

YMA Discusses New Sales Taxes

Mr. Mohammed Abdu Saeed Ana'm, MP and vice chairman of the Yemeni Manufacturers Association (YMA) and Mr. Abdulsalam al-Athwari, YMA GM, indicated in a conference held Sunday May 27 that the government procedure to amend sales taxes has ignored many issues of great importance in the development and economic process of the country. These issues include ignoring the social dimension through taxing industries that employ a good number of Yemenis. Employment such as clothes and furniture; ignoring the development dimension and ignoring the national respon-

sibility through taxing to cover the needs of the state budget at the expenses of the weak section of the society "citizens and developing establishments".

With regards to the trade exchange between Yemen and Saudi Arabia Mr. al-Athwari maintained that the government was requested to consider taxing local products, especially as they were passing through hard times, including high expenses of energy, transportation due to the weak infrastructure; high customs charges reaching to 15% on raw materials; production and sales taxes, 35% as profit taxes, 2.5% as

Zakah, 16% employment taxes, 15% as security, etc. He pointed out the government has been ignoring issues ensured in the treaty including exemption of taxes and customs on products. He stressed that the government policy will lead to a disaster if it continued like that. Al-Athwari requested the government support local products in terms of relieving the heavy burdens of taxes imposed. It is only through this that Yemeni products can compete with other products, he said. This is the least the government can do to support local products, he stressed.

Seminar on Population's Situation

In cooperation with the National People Committee, the Educational Professions Syndicate in Sana'a kicked off a seminar on the role of NGOs in solving people's problems at the Police Officers' Club last Monday. The seminar aimed at studying the population situation of the country, reviewing future challenges facing the big number of population, outlining future strategies and discussing the possibility of their integration with the political parties' programs. The seminar also aimed at highlighting the important role of NGOs in contributing to the implementation of strategies pertaining to population.

Prime Minister, called for discussions to center on practical means to implement such strategies away from the traditional theatrical means. He also called upon authorities concerned to share with people their opinions. "The population problem should not be treated as a complicated issue that must be solved only by the government. It is rather a social issue that requires the contribution of every member of the society," he said.

Mrs. Asia Al-Mashrifi, general coordinator of the seminar, said that holding such a

seminar under the title of the role of NGOs reflected the great responsibility that must be shouldered.

During three days, participants discussed a number of working papers about the population situation of the country, health reproduction, women and demographic development, Islam's opinion on family planning, etc.

NGOs Role in International Conferences: Workshop

The Human Rights Information and Training Center (HRITC), in cooperation with the Arab Sisters Forum, organized yesterday in Taiz a workshop on participating in the international conferences and the role of NGOs in them. Mr. Izzaddin Al-Asbahi, Chairman of HRITC said the role the NGOs should play in the making decisions in such conferences. Then Ms. Amal Al-Basha, chairwomen

of the Arab Sisters Forum presented the work system of the United Nations and the position of NGOs in the international structure. She also discussed the NGOs' role in preparing for the international conferences and how to be an active participant in the decision making process.

The event was attended by a number of social personalities, academics and representatives of NGOs.

Fifteen Annual Meeting of Taiz-Based ENT Specialists

The 15th Annual Symposium of Taiz-Based Ear, Nose and Throat specialists was held on 15th May 2001. It was co-chaired by Dr. Abdulmalik Abdulwahid and Dr. Radhwan Al-Agbari.

Many papers were presented on various aspects of ENT diseases. The lecturers were from Egypt as the visiting Prof. Mohammed Al-Bigermy, Dr.

Hassan H. Al-Udeini and Dr. Ali Al-Asadi from Iraq.

The meeting was sponsored by Nofartes Consumer Health, which was represented by Dr. Abdulrahman Ali Thabit and Dr. Abdulkarim Othman.

During the event a concolence meeting was held for the late Dr. Hassan Salam, ENT specialist who passed away 2 weeks ago.

Al-Saeed Mercure Hotel Inaugurated

The Hayel Saeed Anam Group of Companies launched the Al-Saeed Mercure Hotel, managed by Accor, last Thursday. The event was attended by Mr. Ahmad Al-Khawlani, Sana'a's Mayor, Mr. Ali Mohammed Saeed, Head of Board of Directors of the Hayel group, Mr. Abdul Rahman Mahyoub, Chairman of the General

Board of Tourism, a number of MPs and businessmen.

The Hotel, consisting of 70 rooms including 35 suites, is conveniently located in Al-Zubairy Street within the Al-Saeed Commercial Center, which is 30 minutes drive from Sana'a International Airport.

Atlas for Sana'a Governorate

Sabah Hassan Mohammed, an Iraqi student, has succeeded in designing an atlas of the Sanaa governorate. This project is meant for obtaining an M.A degree in cartography from Al-Yemeniah University. The atlas, the first study made about Sana'a, pres-

ents very good information and analyses of data about the city. It consists of 76 pages with 59 maps of different scales. It also discusses geographic location of Yemen, natural condition and population of Sana'a and other valuable information about this city.

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Winners in the Grand Lucky Draw on 31 May 2001

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Ahmed Kasam Muozahem	Blender
Ebrahim Al-Adi Afif	Vouher
Abdulmalik Abdullah Al-Zabedi	Voucher
Gubol Ali Najj Abdullah	Voucher

NOTE

Winners can come to receive their prizes until 14 June 2001.

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Bajammal to YT:

“Corruption is Something All People Share”

Interview by
Mohammed Hatem Al-Qadhi
Yemen Times

Prime Minister Abdulakader Bajammal stressed that his government is not able to come into confrontation with the corrupt and crooked people at the power center. He said joint efforts by all democratic institutions should work together to fight against this epidemic. He pointed out that his government will provide investors with all assistance so as to attract them to Yemen adding that the government has got a new vision of privatization. Bajammal also said that there must be a nation-wide campaign to overhaul the educational system. Mr. Bajammal is one of the shrewd and outstanding politicians. He served in different political positions. He was appointed as the PM last March. It was believed that he would be able to do something as he enjoys good experience. Yemen Times met him and filed the following.



Q: What are the first steps your government is likely to embark on to continue the restructuring process of Yemen's economy and how many establishments will privatization hit?

A: We have principal tendencies with regards to restructuring reforms. For privatization, we do not really have that many big companies as other countries to privatize. In fact, some establishments are no longer working as the state's commitment towards the economy has stopped. For example, the General Authority for Cereals and Foreign Trade no longer exists except for a number of employees receiving salaries and doing nothing. The state has privatized this trade. Such companies are governed by the law that stipulates that if a company loses over 50% of its capital, it should be liquidated. This liquidation is carried out according to a cabinet decree. For the companies which are eligible for privatization, we have certain amendments on the concept of privatization. In other words, the government will not sell off its shares in the companies concerned, rather it will preserve its share. For instance, we will not sell the Aden Oil Refinery. We will ask investors to come and share in the running of the refinery. Our share will be range from 25-30%. This is our new policy. Instead of pouring our money into such establishments which are not of priority to us, we will spend this money on projects of primary concern like schools, roads, airports, health ...etc. For the banking sector, we believe there is no longer a need for government banks because if such banks lose or make mistakes, the government is to be held accountable. We would like to spare the government such trouble. It is almost the same to have a private or government bank. The National Bank of Yemen will not be sold, rather we will keep our share in it and ask investors to raise its capital. In this way, we will have a good resource for the country as well as a good banking service. In my opinion, the capital of any bank should not be less than \$30 million. Unfortunately, our banks' capital do not exceed \$10-12 million.

Q: Does this mean a new condition for investment in the banking sector?

A: The new condition is that each bank's capital should be \$13 million (YR 2 billion). This condition should be flexible and reviewed every now and then. This small capital does not give bankers opportunity to make a good business. They can start small businesses like currency exchange, treasury bonds ...etc. But this is not a complete banking business. We are studying the situation of the banking sector and we will ask banks to overhaul themselves, at least to cope with the new development so as their capital can reach \$12 million.

Q: Why has the government requested the abolishing of a loan to fund the privatization process?

A: The opposition made a big fuss about a loan from the World Bank (WB) put at \$ 10 million to

finance the program of privatization. The opposition was surprised when we asked for cancellation of the loan. Let me tell you the story of the loan. I myself invented the idea of the loan but the WB elaborated and designed it. The WB embarked on working on the idea without taking our opinions. The idea was that we will take a loan from the WB and some of it is to be channeled to restructuring of some companies. This amount of money was planned to be reimbursed to the public treasury after the establishment concerned is handed over to the investor. However, when we worked through the topic, we found it different. Some money out of the loan was given to foreign companies to conduct studies on the benefits of the privatized companies. These studies were baseless and did not take into account the situation of each and every company. In fact, experiences of other countries were literally brought to Yemen without considering its peculiarity. They wanted to sell Aden Oil Refinery as scrap metal rather than privatize. Another funny story is that a group of people from the Privatization Technical Office and parliament went to Britain at the expense of the loan and came back with British concepts of privatization which can never be applied to the case of Yemen. Then, they had an excuse to lash out at the government. This is why we decided to cancel the loan. Our new policy in this regard is that each company should spend money from its budget on its restructuring. Investors are to refund this money. The government will no longer carry out studies and will leave this to investors themselves. In an elaborated letter, we spelled out our views about this misconception of privatization to the WB. We said we would like to spare the government the trouble of disputing with the parliament over this loan as long as we can create a fund for self-financing. However, the WB should not give up its responsibility towards Yemen. It should continue providing us with technical assistance.

Q: Has this created a problem with the WB?

A: Absolutely not. The WB understood our opinion and accepted our reasons.

Q: People are afraid of new price hikes of foodstuff, diesel...etc?

A: We should make it clear that the economic reform program started during the government of the Yemeni Socialist Party when government subsidies of rice were lifted. It was mentioned in the National Comprehensive Reform Program adopted by the YSP and GPC coalition government that the philosophy of the system is that of a free economy. The same thing happened during the GPC and Islah coalition government. There is no reason to feel afraid now as most of the tough reforms have been completed. We had to do them as the economy was hanging in the balance. But we have few things to do now that will cause any harm to the people as we are trying to balance things.

Q: It is believed that corruption in Yemen has become so deeply rooted

and that it is protected by influential figures at the power center. So are you ready to confront them as corruption is one of the priorities of your government as mentioned in your agenda?

A: For the first time we talked about corruption in a transparent language of president Ali Abdullah Saleh who himself talked about it with resentment to the military people. I believe every thing is clear now. Corruption is not a government behavior. It is something which all the people inside and outside the government share. I openly said before the parliament that people

do not suffer from price hikes or inflation. Rather they are suffering from oppressions being practiced against them. Having this feeling of being unequal before the law is corruption and is not only the business of the government. It should be the issue of everybody; of all democratic institutions in the country. I think it is an appropriate time to nip corruption in the bud. For instance, when the National Defense Council decided to suspend the law of obligatory military service. It was meant to curb corruption in the military sectors. This is because millions of dollars used to be taken from students to get waivers from the service. The money went directly into the pockets of crooked officials. Imagine if we have 150,000 students and each one pays \$100 we will have \$ 15,000,000. But if they pay \$1000 each, we will have \$ 150 million. At this time we do not need to have a big military. We have sorted out all our border disputes with Saudi Arabia, Oman and Eritrea. What we need is a well qualified army who could be instrumental in fighting corruption.

We have assistance from other countries. There are projects financed by donor countries. But when we checked these projects we found them not working and they are registered as working projects.

Frankly speaking and in a reply to your question whether we are ready to encounter crooked officials at the power center, I can say No!

We can not launch a war against them. What we can do during this two-year term in office is to have the strict mechanisms of change. We will create examples of good and honest people every where so that people realize that we do not have any room for corrupt people. A good number of reforms are taking place soon at all levels. Local authorities will be responsible for monitoring everything in all districts. This means that real democracy and public participation will be a more critical tool to curb corruption.

Q: Education in Yemen is also victim of corruption. It suffered a lot from duality. You have been courageous when you decided merging the scholastic institutions but will this be followed by a radical reforms in the educational system in Yemen?

A: Well, education will not improve overnight just after scholastic institutions have been merged in the overall educational system. It was just the first step. However, the educational system in general should be restructured so that all students have a unified national culture based on Islamic teachings. The next point is that vocational and technical education should be focused on more. Higher education should be more specialized. The private sector investment in this field should be well-organized. We might be lenient with fraud in manufacture but we will not allow this in education. The standard of education has to be superior.

Q: What is the ratio of Yemen's foreign loans and how are they rescheduled?

A: Well, the amount of the loans were \$ 7.2 billion. It is now around \$ 440 million. The Russian loans to Yemen have been liquidated and rescheduled. Around 6.6% of it remains and 33% of the European loans.

Q: What are the facilities and protection you provide to investors since in your agenda you mentioned that three industrial blocs will be established?

A: We provide every possible assistance and protection. The investment law provides all legal protection. We are ready to further the privileges that make our contracts with the investors turn into a law passed by a republican decree. This depends on the size and the strategy of the investment project like oil refineries, terminal containers, power, and petrochemical industries. We can give such investments special laws; an experience that has flourished in China. I believe such industries can prosper in Yemen with Saudi capital. I call on Saudi investors to respond positively to our initiative to embark on establishing industrial zones in Aden, Hodeidah and Mukalla. This can satisfy not only the needs of Yemen and Saudi Arabia but it can cover African countries as well.

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AL SAEED - SANA'A

managed by Accor, last wednesday. The event was attended by *Mr. Ahmad Al-Khawlani*, Sana'a's Mayor, *Mr. Ali Mohammed Saeed*, Head of Board of Directors of the Hayel group, *Mr. Abdul Rahman Mahyoub*, Chairman of the General Board of Tourism, a number of MPs and businessmen.

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Yemen's Membership of The GCC: Desirable but Difficult

Karen Dabrowska

Minister Abdullah al-Sayedi is eager for Yemen to join the GCC, which he described as "the proper and healthy environment for Yemen" denying any reservations certain GCC states may have regarding Yemen's membership.

Dr John Peterson, Research Associate at the International Institute for Strategic Studies (London), agrees. In this month's lecture to the London-based Gulf Cultural Club: The Gulf Co-operation Council after 20 years: an assessment. he said, "I find it very unfortunate that Yemen is not a member. It should be in many respects. But you have six countries that are monarchies with very closely centralized political systems. They share relatively common or similar economies and social systems. Yemen upsets that apple cart in many respects. It is a far larger country in terms of population, it is far poorer, it is an oil producer but does not produce all that much oil and basically what you would have with Yemen is six donor states and one recipient state".

According to Dr Peterson, there has to be a certain cohesion for the GCC to work at all. "I am not sure if there has been a definite statement but I think it has been fairly clearly said, even if you have to read between the lines, 'sorry Yemen, no'."

In reply to a question about whether the GCC states have been generous to Yemen, Dr Peterson said that Saudi Arabia has been very generous - not only to the government but to anti-government forces. Kuwait which has given a lot of aid over the years and, along with other GCC states, has a very good name in Yemen because of its generosity.

But the GCC must take regional defense and internal security into account. In terms of internal security there is no common denominator as far as Yemen is concerned because its

problems are with Eritrea and with Somalia.

Serious economic problems exist as the idea of common tariffs or a common currency shows.

Twenty years ago there were four Yemeni riyals to the dollar - now there are 160 and again there is no common denominator.

In his analysis of the GCC's achievements, Dr Peterson referred to the spirit of belonging to the same community. Travel between the GCC states has been made easier and passport requirements have been lifted. Rules of standardization, weights, measures etc have been co-ordinated, rulers and governments have become more familiar with one another and have got used to consulting and working with each other. A generation of Gulf citizens has grown up within the GCC and the idea that this group of six states comprises a common identity has been forged even though it is certainly not as profound as the underlying Arab and Islamic identities.

Individuals tend to mix with their neighbors in the GCC states far more than in the past.

This could be a function of the higher standard of living and greater mobility. People are more inclined to travel in the Gulf and transact business. For shopping and entertainment certain destinations in the Gulf have been added to Cairo, Beirut and London which had a monopoly in the past.

Ties between social and public entities such as professional organizations, universities and athletic teams have become the norm and most of the border disputes between the member states of the GCC have been settled.

On the negative side idealistic hopes of unity and integration and expectations that the GCC could be the first step towards pan-Arab co-operation have been dashed and replaced by disillusionment and a high degree of apathy. The constant mirage of unfilled rhetoric from the summits and from ministers meetings has led to a feeling of disappointment. The unity of out-

look amongst the rulers, the senior members of ruling families and senior bureaucrats has solidified and become more rigid making substantive change less likely and responsiveness to the needs and demands of citizens less forthcoming.

There is general dissatisfaction that the system of rulers and ruling families has not changed.

There is no greater political participation now than there was 20 years ago. There are few real moves towards democratization and every small advance is portrayed as a gift from the ruler rather than a right of the people.

The standardization of weights and measures is all too often Saudi-based and Saudi imposed, creating a lot of disappointment and upset which is often seen as the domineering role of the Saudi government and Saudis in general. The military establishments have still not learned to work together and economic integration remains a mirage.

The increased measure of familiarity between the rulers may not have bred contempt, but it certainly has not produced bon homie. There is also the added complication of the generation gap.

Relations between the Qatari Emir Hamid and other Gulf rulers are often on a knife edge, partly because he sees himself as a new generation bound by new rules, waiting for the others to go.

Dr Peterson, a Research Associate at the International Institute for Strategic Studies (London) specializes in the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf. Until 1999 he served as the historian of the Sultan's armed forces in the office of the Deputy Prime Minister for security and defense in Oman. He has written and edited books on Oman, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Middle Eastern oil, Gulf security, political participation in the Gulf States and the armed forces of Oman, as well as published more than three dozen scholarly articles on the region. He is presently working on a paper on Saudi Arabia and Gulf security and writing three books on the Arabian Peninsula.

Carl Asks: "What will be my fate?"



Hassan Al-Zaidi
Yemen Times

After successfully filing an exclusive story on the kidnapping of Carl Christian Hoerence, Yemen Times Editor-in-Chief decided to send me for one of the most challenging missions of my life. He decided to send me to where he was to file an interview of a lifetime. After much planning and anticipation, I agreed to do the job, even though I was doubtful that I could make it. Eventually, I was able to make the interview, which could have cost me my life.

I arrived back to Sana'a after successfully interviewing Carl in extreme circumstances and after a journey, which was one of the most dangerous and life-threatening journeys of my life.

I was almost killed in crossfire with security forces, which shot at our vehicle randomly and resulted in the flattening of our tires. After a 12-hour drive to the area, what we found was astonishing and heart breaking. We found Carl in critical conditions, in conditions that he had never dreamed of being in before.

I was barely able to make a short interview in a few minutes amid threats by the kidnapers not to try to make any move to rescue the kidnapped. Much of the information and phrases that have been reported were memorized and written down.

Of course, as I said before, even though the kidnapped was not in a condition to talk easily for the interview, with insistence and encouragement I was able to make him answer most of the questions I had in mind. Carl also sent a letter to the German Embassy explaining his difficult situation. Even though I risked his life for the interview, I was still glad that I was able to complete my mission successfully.

The interview was carried out around 2:00 am on Saturday in a mountainous area full of mosquitoes and different insects and in temperatures exceeding 30 degrees centigrade. According to what I saw and what I felt, the conditions of Carl were miserable. He seemed to be without much sleep and he complained of his conditions, and in particular about the mosquitoes that have been biting him during the sleepless nights he spent in an open area near a tent that was placed next to his sleeping mattress. He complained of the food and clothes. He was in truly miserable conditions, unlike when he was seen last time, around one week ago. Here are some excerpts from the interview.

Q: You were kidnapped last Saturday. How did it happen?

A: I was kidnapped by 5 armed men in Tahrir Square at around 17:15 and they took me to a mountainous area through bumpy unfamiliar roads for almost 2.5 hours. We were moving at extremely high speed until we reached the place where I was kept.

Q: You were kidnapped by armed tribesmen belonging to the Al Ali bin Falah tribe of Jahm. What kind of tribe is it? What aims do they have?

A: It is a group of armed tribesmen. Their aim of the kidnapping is to release 4 of the prisoners that belong to their tribe and who are currently held in Dhamar. They have been sentenced to have their hands and legs cut off. This is what I understood from them.

Q: Where exactly are you kept and under what conditions?

A: I don't know where I am exactly. But I sleep outside in hot weather and am bitten by a lot of mosquitoes. Everyday the situation seems to get worse.

Q: How are you being treated? Do you get sufficient food (what kind of food)? How are the hygienic conditions you are facing (facilities to wash etc.)?

A: The treatment is not good any more. It was much better during the first days after being kidnapped. The conditions are terrible. The food is bad. I have bad clothes. I sleep outside in a tent and as I said and I have been bitten by many mosquitoes. I am surrounded by tens of

armed men and the situation is getting worse every day.

Q: How would you describe your physical and mental state of conditions?

A: My situation overall gets worse and worse, especially since I don't know my fate, and what is awaiting me.

Q: Are you informed about any steps taken for your liberation? If so by whom?

A: They made me feel that there are no mediations and no efforts to release me. All I was told is that the military forces are slowly approaching the area where I am at and they are 40 kms away from us right now. They are surrounding us from the northeast and I don't know what will happen. By the way, how do you expect me to know anything myself while being in such conditions in a remote valley between the mountains?

Q: You lived in Yemen for a couple of months, you have studied Arabic. Can you describe the different groups/tribes?

A: Refuses to answer. (Carl's conditions are not in a state that allows him to answer such questions)

Q: What do you need, is there anything we can do for you? What kind of help could we send to you by your friends or any other messenger?

A: All I need is to be released and go back to Sana'a as soon as possible. I don't want my mother and father to worry about me if they already knew that I was kidnapped. If they didn't know about it, I prefer that they don't know. [The interviewing journalist tells Carl that his family already knows and that his father is already in Sana'a.]

Q: Do you think it would be helpful for your case to put pressure on the government of Yemen or to discuss in the media the role of the supreme court in Sana'a and the decisions of the lower court?

A: I would like to Yemeni government to guarantee a fast release of the 4 prisoners in Dhammar. I was assured that after the arrival of these prisoners, I'd be released immediately.

Q: Could you describe what kind of work you did in Sana'a and why you went to Yemen? Why have you chosen this country?

A: I have come to Yemen to study Arabic and I study it at the Center for Arabic Language and Eastern Studies. I also teach in one of the private institutes in Sana'a.

Q: What are you missing most of all?

A: My freedom.

Q: What do you expect, how long will you be kept in confinement?

A: The kidnapers made me feel that my captivity will be longer if their imprisoned men in Dhammar are not released. Initially, I expected to stay for one week. But now the week has passed, but I was not released.

Q: What do you think the German government could do for you?

A: I want the German Embassy to inform the Yemeni government about my critical situation in order to guarantee a fast release of the 4 prisoners in Dhammar.



After the interview, I headed back to Sana'a through the bumpy roads thinking to myself, "When one gets closely acquainted with the situation of tribesmen in this area and sees them fully armed while leading a miserable life likened to those of the middle ages, he can realize the extent of suffering and damage that has befallen these areas. The deteriorated economic and social situation may be the cause that pushes them to form gangs for kidnapping and robbery. This situation necessitates the existence of balance in development process in the country. Kidnapping the German citizen, which is the second incident of its kind in 2001, may draw attention of the new government to this phenomenon. This is a significant problem needing special treatment while taking into consideration that former governments were attributing it to the interference by foreign forces paying for their perpetration. The incident acquires a special meaning as it came a day after the graduation of a batch of special forces, under command of Ahmed Ali Abdulla Saleh, the elder son of the president. These troops are specialized in combating terrorism and kidnapping in addition to rescuing the kidnapped and guaranteeing their safety.

Tackling the phenomenon of kidnappings needs to be comprehensive and not be confined to forming such units. The recent incident is the 136th kidnapping incident of foreigners in Yemen since 1993, including diplomats, businessmen, tourists and employees. It is not always force or combating tactics that form solutions, it is sometimes more efficient and useful to respect those tribes and talk to them, know their sufferings, know their worries and concerns. One needs to think why they are in such conditions of little health and poor living standards. What makes them commit such risky kidnapping incidents that could lead to their death.

This is why I asked the kidnapers a simple question: "How can you disagree or object to a ruling that came from the supreme court? Don't you trust in the judicial system?"

They answered wisely and calmly by saying, "It is not the judicial system that we don't trust. We only demand justice. We know that the sentence against our sons was unjust and is a sort of humiliation to our tribe in general. We admit that they attempted to steal a car once, but if President Saleh had punished all the true crooks who steal millions from the public funds, we will be the first to bring our sons to justice and the first to ask for their execution."

With regards to the solution of force and new military tactics, we asked, "What if the special force units that recently graduated attempted to rescue Carl their own way?" Their answer was simple, "It is too early to answer this question. But we assure you, Carl will certainly be the scape-goat of the government's own actions."

Note: Third part of Report on Press Freedom to be resumed next week.

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Yemen to promote its trade in the Arab Free Zone

After its joining the Arab Free Trade Zone (AFZ) Yemen intends to increase its exports of non-oil commodities to an Arab common market establishment to be announced in accordance with the executive program supervised by the Arab Economic Unity Council of the Arab League next September. Commercial sources informed Yemen Times that establishment of the Arab free trade zone aimed at facilitating and developing Arab trade within a large consumer market. This opens opportunities for Yemen to increase its exports to the Arab countries, which would raise the volume of trade and improve the balance of trade, which is now tilting towards Arab imports in Yemen's favor.

AFZ offers facilities & information to producers & exporters

The source added that by acceding to the Arab Free Trade Zone Yemen will be able to enhance its economic potentials and obtain facilities, information and services to educate local producers and exporters on goals of the executive program. This will develop their productive capabilities according to high quality standards. It will also enable them to compete with other products in the Arab common market as well as expand Yemeni non-oil exports to the Arab free zone member states.

Until next September, Yemen has the opportunity to apply to the Arab social and economics council for excluding a number of its commodities from gradual tax and customs cuts against simi-

lar duties on Arab commodities imported for Yemeni markets for a definite time. Among these goods are salt, tomato paste and mineral water.

Activation of Private sector & joint investment

Liberation of Arab trade scheduled to be finalized in 2002 would be achieved after the Arab Economic Unity Council's committee has fulfilled all that has been contained in the executive program of the AFZ. The most important chapter of the program is related to non-customs restrictions, duties and taxes levied on Arab commodity imports. But such action requires activation of the private sector in Yemen and every country in the region for the sake of increasing production and the establishment of an Arab investment and trade partnerships, meeting the needs of the common market.

Egypt, Iraq, Syria, Jordan and Libya, the Arab Common Market member states have already liberated their trade. The free zone among them will be established in September this year. This requires Yemen and other Arab signatory states of the Arab Free Zone to speed up measures necessary for activating programs for this market.

Experts on the Arab trade funding program stress the importance of setting up Arab companies with special capital for producing goods in order to bridge food gaps and increase the volume of inter-trade from 8% of world trade volume to 20%.

Figures indicate that the volume of trade exchange between Arab countries is weak in comparison with that

of other countries.

Total value of Arab trade in 2000 amounted to 14 billion dollars out of 300 billion dollars, the value of Arab trade volume with world countries.

Out of Yemen's total exports of manufactured goods in 1999 only 6.7% was exports to Arab countries. This year Yemen has exported around 93.3% of its crude oil to non-Arab Asian countries while the percentage of its imports from Arab countries registered 29.5% of the total imports.

It is observed that Yemen's joining of AFZ is facing some hindrances and challenges that should be overcome according to the following measures:

A-Developing industrial products.

B-Increasing agricultural production; especially cotton and coffee.

C-Providing necessary ways and capabilities for marketing and facilitating products reaching the Arab Free Trade Zone.

D-Adequate planning for importation of products from Arab markets.

E-Encouraging banks' commercial sectors to take the initiative in increasing production and exportation.

There are no Arab organizations for



protection of intellectual property and registering patent rights. Therefore guarantee of Yemen's trade exchange within the frame of the Arab free trade zone necessitates participation of all the zone member states in the organization for the protection of intellectual property.

Protection of intellectual property of inventors and private sector exporters to the free zone is their legitimate right against any confiscation of their inventions. This measure of providing protection encourages the increase of sumptuary partnership among the zone's member states and foreign cap-

ital.

According to reports issued by the Arab Economic Unity council, 14 Arab countries have committed themselves to implement the executive program of Arab Free Trade Zone. The Arab countries are Egypt, Bahrain, UAE, Tunisia, Iraq, Oman, Jordan, Qatar, Libya, Morocco, Lebanon, Kuwait, Syria and Saudi Arabia.

This bloc would help Yemen enlarge agreements of investment and trade partnership with the Arab group; and it would reflect positively on the balance of trade, in favor of Yemen's exports to the Arab Common Market.

News Brief

Foodstuffs Prices go up

Trade sources have revealed that the prices of a number of foodstuffs have gone up. This includes wheat, 1850 rials from 1600 rials and sugar whose price has been raised by 100%. Traders attributed this increase to the deterioration of the purchase value of the local currency.

Yemen Participates in the International Forum to Fight Corruption

Yemen participated in the international ministerial meeting to fight corruption hosted by the capital of the Netherlands. Representatives of 120 countries participated in the meeting which lasted for four days. The Yemeni delegation was headed by Dr. Abdulwahab Raweh, Minister of the Civil Service.

Yemen-Saudi Joint Investments Exceed US\$700 Million

Sources at the General Federation of Chambers of Commerce of Industry declared that Yemeni-Saudi Arabia Trade and economic cooperation was moving steadily for the better. Total estimation of the cost of joint ventures in the coming period is amounted to more than US\$700 million.

The source have also mentioned that Yemeni-Saudi cooperation areas would also cover various investment fields. They also say that a Chinese consultative firm is in the process of finalizing an economic, technical and financial feasibility study for building a US\$400 million worth Oil Refinery in Hadramout governorate. All capital of the project is provided by Yemeni and Saudi investors.

Kuwaiti Company to Increase Investments in Yemen

The Kuwaiti company for Petroleum Explorations announced intention to increase investment in oil and gas in Yemen after it has got concession in a field offshore Mukalla city.

The Kuwaiti Company, along with an Australian Oil Search Company and other partners, would invest US\$12 million to carry out survey and exploration operation. It will also conduct a final assessment before starting production a first offshore oil field in Yemen.

Since the beginning of its activity in Yemen in 1984, this Kuwaiti company's investments amounted to around US\$170 million in contributing to drilling oil from East Shabwa field which produces 30,000 bpd and Jannah field that produces 60,000 bpd.

Yemeni Riyal Loses More Points

Yemeni riyals lost about 3 points of its value within less than 2 months after formation of the new government.

Exchange agents ascribe causes of the riyal losses against foreign currencies, especially the US dollar, to local liquidity surplus in exchange markets, recession of commercial transactions and fall back of economic performance as a whole.

Reflections on The Economic Dimension After The Unification



Mahyoob Al-Kamali
Yemen Times

After 11 years of Yemen's unification, a number of questions may strike the mind of the Yemeni citizen.

These are: When will the Yemeni people enjoy economic wellbeing, particularly after they had unified their available resources and expand the production, exports and marketing? Why do people complain about the current economic situation despite the plannings of the government to implement joint economic policy aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of the economy?

In fact, the reunification has led to developing the potentials of the modern state of Yemen which has striven to annex new coasts, bring more arable lands under cultivation, harness the

new population and increase its oil and mineral wealth. Consequently this will provide the country with the fruits of economic integration and a balanced distribution of the development and services projects.

The state of unification has focused on implementing projects of the fundamental and services infrastructure to combat divisive factors and introducing public services for the benefit of the people of Yemen.

To cite figures, there are some important achievements in different sectors of the society i.e. the State Institution Of Roads and Bridges has built more than 12,000 km roads, and built 17,000 km of stone roads and asphalted 2700 km more at a cost of 100 billion riyals. Also, the General Authority Of Rural Electricity and Water carried out more than 80 projects which cost about 2 billion riyals, most of them being water projects.

In the field of communications, the state established new communication

centers at a cost of 10 billion riyals. In addition, more than 145,000 connected lines throughout Yemen were opened, and for the first time Soqatra island has been provided with phone services.

In the water and sanitation sector, Yemen expended around 80 billion riyals in this sector and carried out 12 projects costing 18 billion riyals. One of those significant enterprises was Grand Aden Water which was completed in 1998.

Financing Agricultural Production and Fishing

Figures indicate that the fund for encouraging the agricultural production has financed more than 343 plans at the cost of 2 billion riyals and has built 107 dams and water systems at the cost of 1 billion riyals, whereas the implemented financial investment for the fishing sector reached 5.7 billion riyals and 7 billion at the end of the last year.

Mail Services

The mail service has witnessed a qualitative leap in which computers and modern systems have been used to connect the main offices all over the country and have implemented the international express mail services. Eventually, the number of post offices has increased to more than 230 and the mail agencies to 56.

Harbors

During the years after Yemen's unification, Aden Harbor has been built at a cost of 187 billion dollars and Nashton Harbor rehabilitated at 30 billion riyals in an effort at boosting the services of the harbors.

Then, where do the economic and developing dysfunction lie?

Despite all these giant achievements in the infrastructure, there is still an economic failing. As far as the Yemeni citizen is concerned, there are remarkably important reasons behind this, includ-

ing the negligence of the reunified state to offer free services in health and education and the gaps in distributing water, electricity, schools and health centers in the governorates and remote areas.

Yet, the citizens' living standard has deteriorated despite the unified state's implementation of a program of economic, financial and administrative reform marked by increase in the official aid of foodstuff and fuels. This step was opposed vehemently by the Yemeni citizens and the opposition as well.

The program caused a rise in the electricity tariffs and phone bills, and prices in general, which has left a negative impact on the living standard of the Yemeni people. This is especially true for those who live in the southern areas and who used to have some free services from the ex-ruling socialist party.

Thus, the non-availability of work opportunities and low living standard of most of the population made them complain and naturally held the the unified state responsible for their poor situation. Keep in mind this is in a country that produces more than 450,000 barrels of crude oil per day. In view of this the government should take serious steps to achieve progress for the Yemeni people.

The unified state implies only a political gain to the Yemeni people, for it unified the land, people and wealth only.

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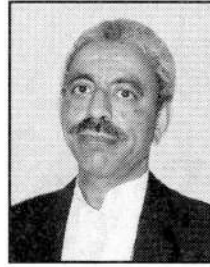
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COMMON SENSE

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

Reflections on the Prophet's Birthday



Many Western historians are quick to acknowledge that the Prophet Mohammed (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) was the person who had the greatest influence in shaping the course of human history, and certainly remains undisputed as the source of modern social and political ordinances, which underscore the values of human rights, equity and empowerment. Certainly for the Moslems, the Prophet Mohammed was the source of their salvation from the appalling ignorance of the times that they lived in (whether it be the Ignorance of the Arabs in Pre-Islamic times or the ignorance that is prevalent in modern times, even in the most modern of societies, which suffer from mass social decay and a prevalent lack of true spiritual awareness, notwithstanding their material and institutional progress). However, realistically speaking, can we truly say that the Moslems of the world are really in keeping with the dynamic and tolerant teachings of the Prophet Mohammed, not only as ordained in the Holy Quran, and as manifested in the life he led and the social order he set out as a model of a true Moslem society in the town of Yathrib, or Medina as it was later called by the Moslems, in honor of their Prophet and in tribute to the people of the City of Yathrib who welcomed and stood by the Prophet and the religion of Allah faithfully and honorably as any true Moslems are expected to accordingly. In looking at the Moslem world today, one can conclude that there is definitely something wrong somewhere. For sure, a close look will reveal, that the fault of the conditions of the Moslem World lie not with Islam itself, but in fact with the tragic lack of appreciation by the Moslems of what their religion is really all about. In fact, the tragic plight of the Moslems of the world is a result of the unfortunate reliance on mundane aspirations by many of those who aspire for the leadership of the faithful, yet fail to understand the awesome weight of the responsibility that must accompany such leadership and the need for making that leadership a means of enriching the political culture of their people and empowering them to take part in deciding the course of the nation accordingly. In this respect leadership in Islam is a trust and not a privilege and certainly requires a high

degree of being accountable to one's conscience, to their Moslem constituency and to the Lord Al-Mighty. From recalling how the early Moslem Caliphs ruled after the Prophet successfully completed the mission he was entrusted to carry out by Allah, and the severe weight of their consciences in their assessments of the decisions they had to make, one is bound to see a vast difference from how many of the leaders that have since risen to the helms in many Moslem lands over many centuries since those exemplary forty years or so, when indeed the Nation of Islam was ruled by the most pious and truly God fearing responsible leadership that only Islam in its true manifestations can produce. Those men were not out to find a record of glory and material opulence for themselves or any of their relatives, tribal clan or community. Those men had only one thing in mind and that is to seek the satisfaction of God Al-Mighty that they have been true to their faith and faithful in the trust that they have accepted to carry. Those men feared, lest that there would be one believer who would testify against them in front of God on the Judgement Day that he/she was in any oppressed, overtaxed or deprived of his rights, in the slightest of way, by the ruler or by the machine that operates the state. It was that kind of leadership that only the Prophet Mohammed could raise and teach, not just by the ordinances he proclaimed to them, but by his lifelong deeds and practices and by the since of brotherhood and reasonableness he insisted to be the hallmark of Islamic jurisprudence. Furthermore, those early Moslem leaders never failed to underscore the importance of having to come back to the people for guidance as to what constitutes their desires and aspirations, as far as the decisions that had to be made, and if there were sufficient objections to the leaders' views from the Moslem constituency, then the decision will be weighed accordingly. In fact, even the Prophet, who himself was really in no need of counsel, emphasized the significance of reaching consensus among his followers on all the issues that the state must act upon, to instill among the faithful the idea that Government in Islam can not be allowed to fall into the hands of those who fail to understand that empowerment and human and civil rights are the major social foundations of Moslem Government and anything

that breaches such fundamental elements of Government are anathema to Islam, and the consequences of such breach are not just tragic but may, in fact, be well deserved! So, on this Birthday of the Prophet Mohammed, Moslems of the world will do well to first of all look at themselves. They should see where they really have veered off from what the Prophet Mohammed and his early followers clearly showed us to be as the way we should live, be governed and worship God, without burdening the Moslem constituency with extremely unreasonable legislations or religious codes that in essence have turned faith into a series of rituals and worship rites and exaggerated dos and don'ts that have sidetracked most Moslems from truly having a feel for the conscientious and simple ordinances that the Prophet Mohammed clearly set out for the Nation to be guided by and for its rulers to abide by, even more so than anyone else in the Moslem community. Islam is the religion that is guided by human nature in its most innocent and simplistic manifestations and reason and tolerance are the essence of true Islamic Government. Many of those, who are claiming to be advocating for Islam, are asked to do so really with more open hearts and wider scopes of vision, if they can truly hope to reflect the true teachings of the Prophet Mohammed and show Islam to be far more mature and sophisticated in its outlook on life and social legislation than what many of the so called fundamentalist leaders are projecting, either by their deeds or the material and lavish splendor they are thriving in, while they let the lower echelons of their organizations carry out all the dirty work for them, under strict organizational structures that distort the true democratic nature of Islam, giving them promises of great rewards for their sacrifices in the hereafter, while they themselves have never made any sacrifices, except by sacrificing the rights guaranteed by Islam for their misled followers and taking all the rewards for themselves in the here-now. Happy Prophet's Birthday and may Allah guide the Nation to the path laid out by the Prophet and his early disciples (God bless them all) and wrest us from all those Moslem leaders, in Government and outside of Government, who have failed the Nation and the trust they have diligently aspired to carry, but so unfaithfully.

The US-Eyed World

Amat Al-Razzaq Jahaf
Head of Women's Development Unit

In the perception of the world that sees only through the American eye, it would be better for our young heroes, to change their Arabic names into American and Jewish ones. Instead of martyr Mohammed Al-Durra they should call themselves Joseph or David and the 6-month-old martyr Iman be named Golda Meir. Maybe it'll be better to change all the Arabic names as the Palestinians are calling themselves Hebrew ones so that there would be a better value for their

blood with which they can irrigate the land of Palestine in order to attract the world's attention and evoke magnanimity of the relatives and shyness of the friends. Maybe it will be better for our Palestinian youth, who are confronting their enemies with naked chests the brutality and suffering the savagery of the Zionists, to concede and stop resisting since the US-Eyed world describes them as terrorists. In that case, they should replace their little stones with mortars, missiles, cluster bombs and other heavy artillery and start an onslaught against every one, children, elderly and women, to gain the world's sympathy and support.

Or may be they should leave their land to the homeless Israelis with thanks, since those Israelis have chosen Palestine to be a home for them. Maybe it will be better for the defenseless Palestinian, who insists on struggling with patience against the Israeli lambs, not to bear the panicky eyes of the Palestinian children nor their cries of pain. Instead to heed their feelings and admit that they destroyed their environment and killed their children not the Israelis. Thus, the viewpoint of the US-Eyed world is that if Palestinians have to defend themselves, then they should practice it to an extent as permitted by America and its new international law.

Immigrant Birds Return

Naif Al-Kaladi

This issue has been controversial, especially since Mr. Hussein Al-Awadhi has been appointed Minister of Information. During his career as chairmen of the Saba News Agency, he was an example of a straight forward and a righteous person. He boldly fought corruption and replaced all guards with new staff.

regardless of their political affiliation. The press institutions such as the 14th October, Al-Jomhoryah, TV channels and all our intelligent and outstanding media people who were forced to immigrate owing to the bad conditions of these institutions. In this context, we should remember those great Yemeni immigrants who we are in dire need of at the moment, such as Director Jamal Al-Hammadi, Khaled Omar, Bassam Abdul Mahmoud, R'ad Aman, Laila Kulaib, Wadee Mansour, Ra'id Abed, Mansour Al-Ibbi, Jameel Mahdi and others. Some of these work in America and others work for gulf channels. This is to remind us of some of the distinguished media people who left the country. My concentration on these people is because of my close affiliation with this field of work.

The Jewish Influence Over the Mass Media and the International Institutions

Fahmy Almarary

How did the Jews succeed in brainwashing the world public opinion, especially the Americans and the Europeans, and how did the repugnant, ugly and unsightly Jewish image change into the one of intelligent, brave, diligent and talented personality? In my opinion they did so because of their influence over the international mass media. Actually, they have recognized the importance of money and of the mass media in shaping the world public opinion. They started controlling the global mass media in 1869 and one of their prominent rabbis delivered a speech saying "If the gold is our first force to dominate the world, the press and the mass media should be the second." Then they held a conference in Switzerland in 1897 known as Basle Conference to establish the state of Israel supported by mass media. It is not strange, to find in their protocols a statement stipulating that "We are going to be responsible for the press and media and we should encourage the immoral and bad people to be in charge of press affairs and then if they don't listen to or follow our instructions, we will disclose their scandals and immoral acts." No doubt, such statements are part of their dirty plan included in their protocols.

The Fabulous Holocaust

During the second World War a lot of Jews were burnt to death and killed mercilessly as the Jews themselves claim. So the global mass media owned by them played a great role in making the Americans and Europeans sympathize with them. The Jews were very clever to exploit that sensitive issue to gain support, sympathy, and help from the west. They publicized what Hitler did to them and exaggerated the killings, atrocities, massacres that happened to them. Consequently, they gained a lot of important advantages as a result of what was committed against them. Some of these are: (1) Changing the world public opinion, especially that of the Americans and the European towards them. (2) Evoking the American and European sympathy to accept the Zionist project in Palestine. (3) Sympathy for the Jews didn't take into consideration the plight of the Palestinian people.

The news agencies and the journalism

The Jews were very interested in controlling and dominating the news sources in the world. The news agency "Reuters" was established by Julius Reuter who was a Jew from Germany and the news agency "Hafas" was established by French Jew in France in 1835 which later became the official news agency of France. A millionaire Robert Mirdokh, a Jew of Australian origin bought "The Times" published from London with 34 million dollars and owns "The Sunday Times" along with three British Magazines. One of these publishes exclusively pornographic and licentious articles and has circulation of more than 3.7 million copies a week. It is well known that Mirdokh's activity is not only confined to Britain but also widespread in Europe in general and in Australia,

Canada and America in particular. The newspapers owned and dominated by the Jews in American are the New York Times, the Washington Post and the New York Post. The two magazines, the Times and News Week, are considered the most wide-spread and highly influential magazines, not only in America but in the world. In France the Jews own the most famous newspapers and magazines and have crossed all bounds of decency in publishing a newspaper titled as "The Jewish People". One of them wrote an article in it saying "We are not Germans or English or French. Our identity is known, we are Jews and your Christian beliefs are not our beliefs. We are a special nation. Therefore, we are refusing to be fused together." Such writings reveal very clearly how strong and influential the Jews are in France. They don't hesitate harming and insulting even the people whom they like. They can punish whoever dares to harm them. So when the publisher of the newspaper "The Restricted France" criticized them in 1939, he was imprisoned and his newspaper was closed down.

Cinema and Theater

The Free Christian newspaper in America published an article in 1938 saying "The cinema-making in America is entirely run by the Jews." Some statistics indicate that more than 90% of the staff working in the field of the cinema are Jews. They produce, direct, act and also do the filming. It is well known that Hollywood is handled by them and is targeted to help spread vice, depravity, harlotry etc. In Britain a Jew called Lovont owns 280 movie houses. A film on 'Hitler' was prevented from being shown by Lovont because the film was not well-prepared to criticize Nazism. The International television nets are under the control of the Zionist (such as NBC, CBS, ABC.) All these nets are chaired by the Jews and the most famous broadcasting station called the Voice of America is owned by a Jew, Robert Gholdman.

The Culture, Publications and Advertisement

Almost all publishing houses in the world are controlled by the Jews. More than 50% of the publishing houses and printing in America are under their control. In France, all French publishing houses have refused to publish the books "Between the Zionist Myth and the Israeli Politics" and "The file of the Zionism" was written by Garoudy, a famous French thinker. Their refusal came after Garoudy embraced Islam and faced a lot of troubles and harassments. He was even asked to stand trial for his two books written against Zionism. Oddly enough, the Garoudy's last book "How did the Jewish People Develop" is being taught in same schools controlled by the Jews in America. Of course, that book written by him before being converted to Muslim. It expresses the doctrinal and historical rights of the Jews to settle down in Palestine. During elections in France, the Jews made a condition for support that the candidate who will adopt the book, "The History of the Jewish People" in the French educational curricula, will get their votes. Regarding advertisement, there are many advertisements designed to defame the personality and characters

of Muslims and Arabs. Furthermore, one of their advertisements about 'Soap' says that this soap is excellent. It washes anything even Arabs and the Muslims. Their advertisements portray Muslims and Arabs as Bedouins, ignorant, greedy, dirty, libidinous, etc.

The International Organizations and Institutions

The Jews have their control over a lot of International organizations and institutions which are considered neutral in the eyes of the world. The United Nations Organization was established in 1946 in San Francisco, then shifted to New York where a lot of Jews live. The Security Council protects the security in the world, but in reality it serves the Jewish interests in the world. The Jewish communism block and the Zionist capitalism block have the right to veto any decision harming the interests of the Jews. Many International Organizations and Institutions which do not have political interest or affiliation are also under the control of the Jews. Some of these are The Universal Organization, the UNESCO, the International Construction Bank, the International Monetary Fund, etc.

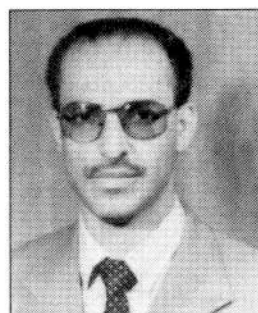
Kinds of conflicts with the Jews

If Zionism has almost dominated the whole world, there are still some good people all over the world to stand face to face to their crimes, cheatings, atrocities, cunningness, terrorism, extremist. There were some people who have made sacrifices to lessen and limit their dirty plans. One of such leading personalities was the American President Franklin who gave a speech in 1779 saying "These Jews come to America as poor and naive refugees. Then when they get stronger and stronger they take everything. Such people are blood-suckers, Satans, criminals, etc., Oh, people, you have to expel them from America before it is too late." Franklin's statement went with the wind because the Jews bought all the copies of the newspaper that published his speech. Another prominent figure was the American defense minister, James Forstal during the presidency of Henry Truman. He insisted on dismissing the Jews from their high positions in order to refrain from taking actions against the Palestinian issue. As a result he faced a lot of troubles. The "New York Times" owned by the Jews launched an aggressive campaign against him and alleged that he received bribes. Then he had to resign in 1948 and finally he was thrown from his balcony by the Jews. They said he committed suicide. The third figure was the American Vice-President Nekson who criticized the American policy in spending half of the American budget to support Zionism, instead of using it to serve the interests of the American people. The Jews accused him of being an enemy against Semites. So he had to resign and leave the world of politics. To conclude, this account is but a tip of the iceberg. What is hidden is much more. We should remember their master Oscar Livy who said in the beginning of their satanic protocols "We are the Jews, the masters of the world the executioners and leaders of the world." I wonder when our nation will realize who the Jews are...in order to get ready for the next battle with the sons of pigs and monkeys.

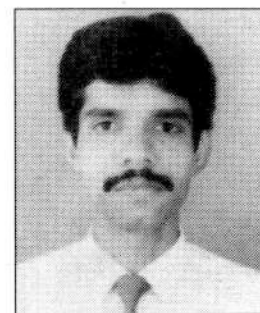
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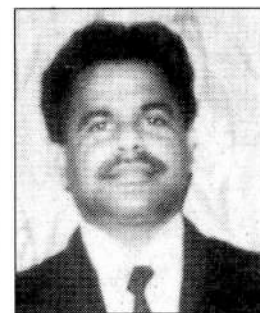
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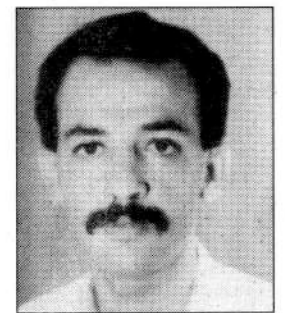
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Orence Naronha



Joa Philip Pereira



Abdulsalam Saeed Fadle

Credit Agricole Indosuez Yemen Branches are full branches of Credit Agricole Indosuez, a company registered in France. Credit Agricole Indosuez is the International arm of the Credit Agricole Group which has been for the last 10 years one of the world's top tier banking groups with a shareholders' equity base of \$26 billion at the end of 2000. In 2000, the group posted a net profit of \$2.6 billion.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF CREDIT AGRICOLE INDOSEUZ

We have audited the financial statements of Yemen branches of Credit Agricole Indosuez, set out on pages 2 to 25. These financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and the requirements of relevant Yemeni laws and rules and regulations issued by the Central Bank of Yemen. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides reasonable basis for our opinion.

As more fully explained in note 22 to the financial statement, the bank included an amount of YR 150,993,234 as an extraordinary item in the determination of the net profit for the current year. In our opinion, this amount resulted from a change in accounting policy relating to staff terminal benefits and in accordance with the International Accounting Standard No. 8, the current year and previous year charges should have been included under the staff expenses and the charges relating to the prior years should have been adjusted to the

opening retained earnings of 1999. If the accounting standards has been so applied, the effect would have been to increase the net profit for the year by YR 137,687,585, to decrease the net profit for the previous year by YR 11,300,000 and to decrease the opening retained earnings for the year 1999 by YR 126,387,585.

In our opinion, except for the effect on the financial statements of the matter referred to in the previous paragraph, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the bank as of 31 December 2000, the results of its operations, the changes in its head office funds and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Accounting Standards and the requirement of the relevant Yemeni laws and rules and regulations issued by the Central Bank of Yemen.

Furthermore, we report that we have obtained all the information and explanations that we require for the purpose of our audit. We further report that during the course of our examination, we have not become aware of any material violation of law no. 38 of 1998 concerning commercial banks nor the instructions of the Central Bank of Yemen.

Mohamed Taha Hamoud Al-Hashimi, FCCA (UK)

31 March 2001

2001-05-29 Sana'a

BALANCE SHEET 31 December 2000

	Note	2000 YR	1999 YR
ASSETS			
Cash and reserve balances with Central Bank	4	6,735,272,301	7,809,837,350
Due from banks	5	28,910,885,436	15,669,485,109
Treasury bills	6	10,672,575,095	8,451,371,408
Loans and advances to customers, net of provision	7	8,328,540,991	8,261,703,780
Other assets	8	579,779,547	547,856,019
Fixed assets	9	401,669,560	107,053,700
		55,628,722,930	40,847,307,366
LIABILITIES AND HEAD OFFICES FUNDS			
Due to banks	10	1,320,479,616	108,224,157
Customers' deposits	11	51,250,844,982	37,999,080,125
Other liabilities and provisions	12	467,467,653	339,416,552
Taxation	13	179,169,370	238,495,285
		53,217,961,621	38,685,216,119
HEAD OFFICE FUNDS			
Allocated capital	1,304,525,251	1,304,525,251	
Statutory reserve	14	286,416,268	249,115,759
Retained earnings		819,819,790	608,450,237
		2,410,761,309	2,162,091,247
		55,628,722,930	40,847,307,366
COMMITMENT AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES			
	15	17,481,712,532	11,755,259,291

Mr. Francois Rivier
General Manager

Mr. Serge R. Vatovey
Chief Operating Officer

The attached notes 1 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF INCOME Year Ended 31 December 2000

	Note	2000 YR	1999 YR
Interest income	16	3,993,734,627	3,461,971,718
Interest expense	17	(2,380,018,067)	(1,826,073,183)
Net interest income		1,613,716,560	1,635,898,535
Fees and commission income on banking services	18	373,149,782	335,674,940
Fees and commission expenses on banking services	19	(45,392,739)	(56,906,610)
Net gains from dealing in foreign currencies		104,458,385	94,999,314
OPERATING INCOME		2,045,931,988	2,009,666,179
Staff expenses	20	492,682,429	409,791,507
Depreciation	9	64,921,975	22,570,741
General and administration expenses	21	516,587,733	526,103,443
Provision for losses on loans and advances	7	451,042,764	784,925,486
OPERATING EXPENSES		1,525,234,901	1,743,391,177
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS		520,697,087	266,275,002
Excess provisions reversed		19,212,557	80,143,979
Extraordinary item	22	(150,993,234)	---
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		388,916,410	346,418,981
Profit tax	13	(140,246,348)	(148,495,285)
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		248,670,062	197,923,696

The attached notes 1 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

CREDIT AGRICOLE INDOSEUZ - YEMEN BRANCHES FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2000

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT Year Ended 31 December 2000

	Note	2000 YR	1999 YR
Balance as at 1 January		608,450,237	440,215,095
Net profit for the year		248,670,062	197,923,696
Profit available for appropriation		857,120,299	638,138,791
Appropriated as follows:			
Statutory reserve	14	37,300,509	29,688,554
Retained earnings		819,819,790	608,450,237
Total		857,120,299	638,138,791

The attached notes 1 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN HEAD OFFICE FUNDS Year Ended 31 December 2000

	Note	Allocated capital YR	Statutory reserve YR	Retained earnings YR	Total YR
Balance as at 31 December 1998		1,304,525,251	219,427,205	440,215,095	1,964,167,551
Net Profit for the year		---	197,923,696	197,923,696	395,847,392
Transfer to statutory reserve	14	---	29,688,554	(29,688,554)	---
Balance as at 31 December 1999		1,304,525,251	608,450,237	2,162,091,247	4,075,076,735
Net profit for the year		---	248,670,062	248,670,062	497,340,124
Transfer to statutory reserve	14	---	37,300,509	(37,300,509)	---
Balance as at 31 December 2000		1,304,525,251	819,819,790	2,410,761,309	6,535,147,858

The attached notes 1 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS Year Ended 31 December 2000

	Note	2000 YR	1999 YR
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net profit before income tax		388,916,410	346,418,981
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation		64,921,975	22,570,741
Provision for losses on loans and advances		451,042,764	784,925,486
Provision for prior year taxation		31,000,000	90,000,000
Provision for staff terminal benefits		150,993,234	---
Provision used other than loan loss provision		---	(14,309,535)
Operating profit before changes in working capital		1,086,874,383	1,229,605,673
Decrease (increase) in reserve balances with CBY		1,968,728,750	(1,190,130,090)
Increase in deposits with banks		(5,427,172,002)	(1,818,258,262)
Decrease in treasury bills		---	639,580,369
(Increase) decrease in loans and advances to customers		(517,879,975)	215,548,807
Increase in other assets		(31,923,528)	(126,940,773)
Increase in due to banks		7,252,991	82,713,972
Increase in customers' deposits		13,251,764,857	2,537,586,341
Decrease in other liabilities		(22,942,130)	(150,822,867)
Cash generated from operations		10,314,703,346	1,418,883,170
Taxation paid		(5,427,172,002)	(355,993,498)
Increase in fixed assets		7,252,991	82,713,972
Recoveries of loans and advances		13,251,764,857	2,537,586,341
Transfers		---	(40,175,967)
Revaluation differences on provision balances in foreign currencies		20,914,480	20,914,480
At December		1,894,659,639	1,479,385,110
At 31 December 2000 non-performing loans and advances on which interest is not being accrued amounted to YR2,321,963,051 (1999: YR1,318,749,862).			
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of fixed assets	9	(359,537,835)	(16,331,998)
Net cash used in investing activities		(359,537,835)	(16,331,998)
INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
		9,724,593,247	1,046,557,674
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		11,820,421,460	10,773,863,786
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT AT 31 DECEMBER		21,545,014,707	11,820,421,460

The attached notes 1 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

1. ACTIVITIES

These financial statements deal with the Yemen activities of Credit Agricole Indosuez, a company registered in Paris, France. The Yemen branches located at Zabun street - Sana'a, Al-Qar street - Sana'a, Hodeidah, Taiz, Aden and Mukalla are engaged in retail banking.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards and local prevailing laws and regulations as well as rules and regulations issued by the Central Bank of Yemen.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies adopted are as follows:

- a) Branches financial statements**
The bank financial statements reflect only the activities referred to in note 1 and exclude all other transactions, assets and liabilities of Credit Agricole Indosuez.
- b) Accounting convention**
The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.
- c) Treasury bills**
Treasury bills are stated at nominal value less any unamortised discount on purchase. Discounts are amortized on a systematic basis to maturity and taken to the statement of income.
- d) Fixed assets and depreciation**
Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided on all fixed assets on a straight-line basis over their expected useful life.
- e) Taxation**
Taxation is provided for in accordance with the Yemen tax laws.
- f) Employees' terminal benefits**
Provision is made for amounts payable according to the financial statements of the bank applicable to the local employees' accumulated period of service at the balance sheet date. For non-Yemen employees, the bank participates in the head office pension scheme, the cost of which is expensed annually.
- g) Loans and advances**
Loans and advances are valued at cost less any amounts written off and specific and general provisions and uncollected interest.
Loans and advances are written off to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery or if directed by the Central Bank of Yemen.
In compliance with CBY circulars no. 6 of 1996 and no. 5 of 1998, provisions are determined on specific loans, overdrafts and contingent liabilities. In addition, a general provision is provided on the total of the performing loans, overdrafts and other contingent liabilities after deducting balances secured by cash collateral and bank guarantees issued by worthy banks. The provision is based on periodic comprehensive reviews of the credit portfolio and contingent liabilities at the following rates:
Performing and special attention credit facilities 1%
Non-performing loans:
Substandard debts 15%
Doubtful debts 45%
Bad debts 100%
- h) Revenue recognition**
Interest receivable and payable are recognized on a time proportion basis, taking account of the principal outstanding and the rate applicable. Fees and commissions receivable or payable are recognized when earned. Interest due from doubtful loans and advances is excluded from income until it is received in cash.
- i) Foreign currencies**
Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the rate of exchange ruling at the value dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are retranslated into Yemeni Riyals at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Any resultant gains or losses are taken to the statement of income.
- j) Cash and cash equivalents**
Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash and balances with Central Bank other than reserve balances; balances in current accounts with other banks; balances due to banks maturing within thirty days and treasury bills maturing within three months from the balance sheet date.

4. CASH AND RESERVE BALANCES WITH CENTRAL BANK

	2000 YR	1999 YR
Cash in hand	1,633,766,981	739,603,280
Reserve balances with Central Bank of Yemen	5,101,505,320	7,070,234,070
	6,735,272,301	7,809,837,350

5. DUE FROM BANKS

	2000 YR	1999 YR
a) Central Bank of Yemen Current accounts	5,147,767,231	1,048,032,348
b) Had office, branches and subsidiaries abroad Current accounts	5,147,767,231	1,048,032,348
Time deposits	34,848,463	123,120,005
Time deposit	18,467,210,339	13,040,038,337
	18,502,058,802	13,163,158,342
c) Other foreign banks Current accounts	5,261,059,403	1,458,294,419
	5,261,059,403	1,458,294,419
	28,910,885,436	15,669,485,109

6. TREASURY BILLS

	2000 YR	1999 YR
Treasury bills due within 30 days	5,201,686,100	3,500,000,000
Treasury bills due within 31-60 days	4,912,971,800	2,530,000,000
Treasury bills due within 61-90 days	668,892,000	2,568,307,400
	10,783,549,900	8,648,307,400
Unearned discount	(110,974,805)	(196,935,992)
	10,672,575,095	8,451,371,408

7. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS

	2000 YR	1999 YR
Overdraft and loans	10,438,062,073	10,004,301,862
Discounted bills and cheques	190,115,713	65,006,614
	10,628,178,686	10,069,308,476
Deduct:		
Provision for losses on loans and advances	(2,034,456,590)	(1,619,191,061)
Uncollected interest	(265,181,105)	(188,413,635)
	8,328,540,991	8,261,703,780

The loans and advances are stated net of provision for loan losses. The movement in the loan loss provision during the year was as follows:

	2000		1999		Total
	General YR	Specific YR	General YR	Specific YR	Total YR
At 1 January	139,805,951	1,479,385,110	1,619,191,061	104,881,918	808,268,744
Provided during the year	---	451,042,764	451,042,764	73,000,000	709,925,486
Amounts written off during the year	---	(37,479,159)	(37,479,159)	---	(74,958,318)
Recoveries	---	(19,212,556)	(19,212,556)	---	(38,425,112)
Transfers	---	---	---	(40,175,967)	(40,175,967)
Revaluation differences on provision balances in foreign currencies	---	20,914,480	20,914,480	---	41,828,960
At December	139,805,951	1,894,659,639	1,894,659,639	139,805,951	1,894,659,639

8. OTHER ASSETS

	2000 YR	1999 YR
Interest and commission receivable	96,928,337	122,602,595
Prepayments	84,971,473	22,502,001
Yemen branches under reconciliation	162,071,997	---
Other receivables	235,807,740	402,751,423
	579,779,547	547,856,019

9. FIXED ASSETS

The useful lives of the assets for the calculation of depreciation are as follows:
Computers 3 years
Furniture and equipment 8 to 10 years
Motor vehicles 5 years

	Computers YR	Furniture and equipment YR	Motor vehicles YR	Total YR
Cost:				
At 1 January 2000	48,972,983	138,494,647	---	187,467,630
At 1 January 1999	115,073,427	234,829,048	9,635,360	359,537,835
At 31 December 2000	164,046,410	373,323,695	9,635,360	547,005,465
Depreciation:				
At 1 January 2000	20,092,062	60,321,868	---	80,413,930
At 31 December 2000	33,238,218	311,071,728	582,029	644,912,075
At 31 December 19				

Symposium on Education in Yemen

Indeed, illiteracy gives women a feeble role in the development of society and in life as general, while education and knowledge grants women a far-sighted view in life and enable them to contribute to bringing about social transformation.

Today, doors before the educated woman have been open to give her a chance to be active and creative in society.

Therefore, the educated women equipped with the modern educational approaches will be able to bring up a generation who can undertake the responsibility of building a better future.

A symposium held by the cultural Al-afif institution on the theme "The Woman and Education", discussed various obstacles impeding the education process and a number of allied issues.

At the outset of the symposium, Ibtihal Al-fudhli, one of the institution's functionaries presented two distinguished figures working in the field of education. Both hold a Ph.D. in philosophy. They were: Dr. Amat Al-razaq Ali and Dr. Insaf A. Qasim.

Dr. Uma is working as a professor at Sana' University, Education Faculty. She is also the Chairman of the women's wing of The People's General Conference. she has specialized in curricula and teaching approaches. She has authored four books for the Teacher Institutions on the curricula and teaching approaches, Arabic language skills, characteristics of child culture and psychology of child's play.

Dr. Insaf A. Qasim is working as a Vice-Chairwoman of the Education Research Center. She has been working in the field of education and teaching since 1997 and has participated in numerous conferences and symposia, the last one being in Cairo in which

she presented a working paper on girls' education in Yemen.

Also, she has a number of papers on the educational domain, most of them on girls education. At the symposium, Dr. Insaf delivered a speech highlighting the barriers to educating girls in Yemen. She said that Yemen's constitution asserts the equality of opportunities amongst all citizens in education and social life. Law no.45 of 1992, article no.13 puts stress on applying principles of social justice. Still the question remains to what extent are those laws and enactment put into effect? She added: "After conducting the first field study on girls' education, we could list reasons behind the low rate of enrolling girls in the educational institutions, some of which relate to the following:

A. The general status of girls' education.

A father encourages his daughter to learn and educate, herself, but does not advise others to do so. We call this the positive negative position.

A father prevents his daughter from going to school and tries to spread the wrong idea that learning in school is forbidden in religion. We call this the negative negative position.

A father sends his own daughter to school. In addition, he contributes to increasing the awareness of others about the importance of teaching the girls. We call this the positive positive position, which is rare.

B: The economic situation.

Parents who have girls and boys and are unable to send them all to schools, give the priority to the boys to learn. In this case we do not blame them, for the reason is an economic one, in addition, girls usually are needed to work at home or in the fields. Don't forget that girls have no chance in obtaining jobs

equal to that of boys.

C: The educational system.

Educational institutions are unevenly spread in some areas, and this prevents girls from pursuing their studies. For example, a school for girls nearby the souq (traditional market), will tend to cause fathers to forbid their daughters from passing along the road in front of men in order to get to the school. Sometimes, fathers are forced to prevent their daughters from going to coeducational schools.

Issues related to the teaching materials

A girl living in a rural area, sees no benefit in learning about Napoleon and his campaigns. Thus, she needs a curriculum linked to her environment. Finally, the shortage in the number of teachers in the rural areas constitutes another problem in the educational process.

Dr. Insaf posed a relevant question: "Why not develop the scope of technical education since students worldwide prefer this system?"

So far, young women who finish their learning and get a bachelor's degree have two choices, either staying at home without working or accepting jobs outside their specializations.

Such obstacles are easily noticed in the rural areas whereas in cities the situation is much better.

Dr. Amat Al-razaq in her speech analyzed the process of developing the curricula in Yemen.

She began her speech by giving a definition of the curriculum. She said that the curricula are not just school books, but all experiences presented to the educator, i.e the school books prepared by the Ministry of Education in addition to what he or she acquires from mosques, public gatherings and clubs. Concerning Yemen's experiment with developing its curricula, Dr. Amat

expounded, "The beginning was based on incorrect premises, i.e., the curricula in Yemen were mostly Egyptian and talked about the Egyptian history more than it does about the Yemen's history.

From the 70s till the 80s the process of restructuring the curricula was taken up, but not on a scientific basis as it should have been.

In the 90s, the curriculum was developed according to the international educational standards in collaboration with a Jordanian professional in addition to Yemeni counterparts.

The experiment was successful and tangible. One of its fruits was accompanying the curriculum teacher guides which facilitated the application of the innovation to some extent.

The second stage was in 1998 in which we benefited from the application of the previous curriculum.

However, the process of developing the curriculum is not blindly done. There are series of goals to get a sound learning foundation.

The Ministry of Education does not intend to develop the curricula only, but endeavors to revitalize the whole process of the educational system. For example, it works towards enhancing teacher's competence and rehabilitating them too, adding a new vision to the curricula incorporating the universal issues like the environment and human rights." Dr. Amat concluded.

Discussions among the participants were initiated by Mr. Mandoub who said that the non-spacious classrooms and the increasing number of students creates another problem for both the teacher and the student.

Dr. Hassan Al-Da'bi inquired "What has occurred to the actual free education?"

Mr. Yahya al-sakhi criticized the children's TV programs as they give them lessons in love and romantic words unsuitable for their age.

Cultural News

First Collection of Al-Aqel Published

The Yemeni well-known artist Hakeem Al-Aqel is publishing his first collection of works that address plastic art issues in an analytical manner in the near future. The 300-page book is the first of its kind in Yemen.

Al-Futaih Flies to Doha

Al-Futaih, one of the Yemeni outstanding artists, has received an invitation to participate in the Arab Art Exhibition hosted by Doha during June 18-July 18. He will show some of his works depicting the natural beauty of Yemen. In an interview with

a Tunisian journalists he highlighted the development of arts in Yemen and spoke highly about the Minister of Culture's encouragement and support to the artists, specially the young.

Establishment of the Yemeni Opera House

The Ministry of Culture is currently preparing a study to establish the first Yemeni opera house, supposed to be financed jointly by the state and businessmen. The project includes the foundation of a stage, a conference hall, 2 reading halls, a computer hall, etc. It also includes a big hall for screening films.

الف مبروك

أجمل التهاني والتبريكات نرفها للشاب الخلاق /

سامي أحمد العماني

بمناسبة الخطوبة وقرب الزفاف وعقبال الضرح الكبرى .

المهنؤون:

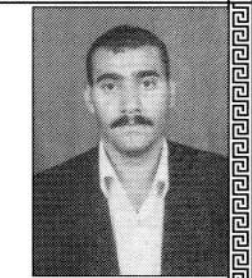
الشيخ / رائد الشعبي

الشيخ / هزاع الشعبي

الشيخ / عدنان محمد هائل

خطاب هزاع

وجميع الأهل والأصدقاء



الوالد أحمد العماني

الشيخ / أحمد صدقة

المهندس / وليد هزاع الشعبي

تهانينا

أجمل التهاني القلبية للاخ/ أحمد الحاج

بمناسبة ارتزاقه مولوده البكر والذي اسماه

محمد

جعل الله قرة عين والديه، ونفع به اهله ووطنه

المهنؤون : أسرة UPS، وتوفيق الشرعبي

Abo Bakr Salem Multidimensional Yemeni Singer



Saleh Abdulbaqi
Yemen Times

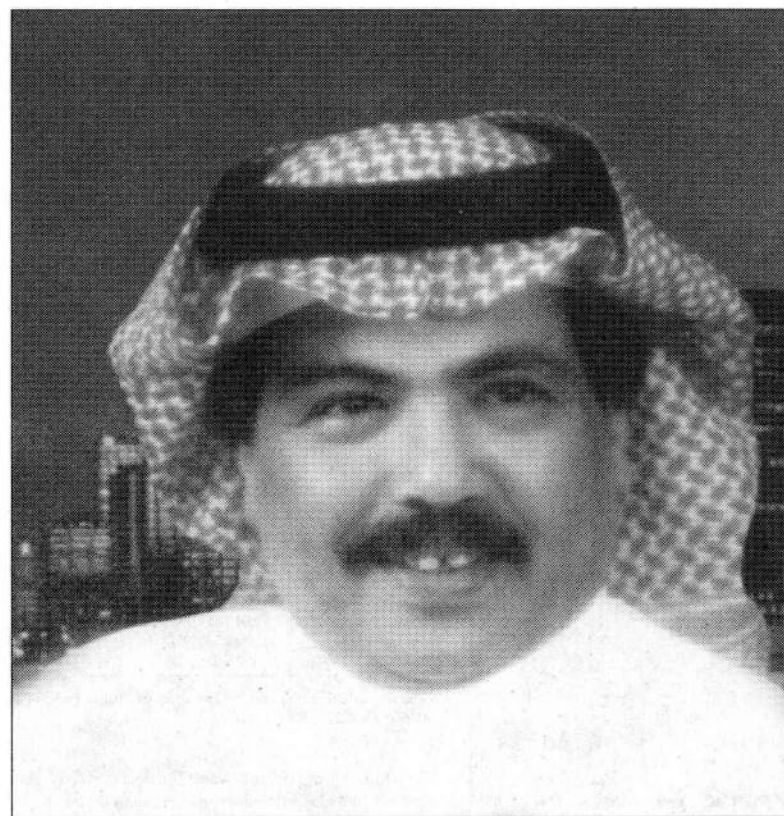
The vigorous and glorious period Aden has witnessed in the 1950s and 1960s, made it a torch for thought, culture and politics. This is not restricted to Yemen alone, it extended over the whole Peninsula and Gulf countries.

Of these eminent and creative Yemeni talents is the Yemeni and gulf singer Abo Bakr Balfakih who we will shed some light on in this article. He started in this lovely and artistic city. He was born in Tarim, Sayoon district, Hadramout. He was brought up there. Tarim was also famous for the Islamic studies as well as for its original Hadrami arts. It embraces an elite group of poets including the pioneer of the Hadrami Dan Mr. Hadad bin Hassan al-Kaf. Since an early age, Abo Bakr was deeply influenced by this artistic environment. His talents were polished and matured.

In mid of 1950s Abo Bakr moved to Aden as a promising talent. He joined the education field and started teaching Arabic in al-Hundool located in Alrazmain, Crater zone. Then he got married to sheikh Arfan's daughter from Hadramout. He had three children from her: Angham, Alhan and Adeb. His father-in-law was a strong supporter of arts. He was well-connected to many famous singers. He introduced Abo Bakr to them. Abo Bakr was at the time 20 years old. He started his artistic career as a background music player.

He worked in company with Mohammed Sa'ad Abdullah, Awad al-Maslahi, etc. He was also an associate to the late Anwar Ahmad Kasem as a lute player at the beginning of his artistic career. He continued like that till the end of 1950s.

In the early of 1960s, he gained in popularity through Aden radio as he introduced his first artistic work including



"ya ward mahla jamalak, tubna khalass, etc.". He also sang some songs for the poet Lutfi Ja'afar Aman of which "Wasafoli alhub" was one. Of his important artistic work is the duet "ya Zain" which he himself composed. The duet was performed by Mohammed Saleh Hamshari and Nabihah Azeem. As a matter of fact, this form of singing, duet was not known at the time. This form of singing used to be presented in the Egyptian films for the most famous singers like Mohammed Abdulwahab, Laila Murad, Fareed al-Atrash, Asmahan, Abdulhalim Hafed and Shadiah. Abo Bakr used at the time to live near the national cinema in Crater. He used to watch many Egyptian famous films which pushed him to introduce this form in his first stage of his singing career. Hence, his Adani songs clearly reflected this.

As he could not achieve the popularity he was aspiring for, he sought for another environment where he can

prosper. He went to Jeddah in Saudi Arabia in 1963 where the Hadrami community was most concentrated. Before he left Aden he met with the great late poet Hussain Abo Bakr al-Mehdar who introduced some lovely poems to him. Ever since they maintained contact and were a marvelous couple: one composes poems and the other sings them. During his stay in Jeddah he spread the Hadrami songs in special sessions and parties which he used to attend in the presence of Emirs and high Hadrami personalities. He then went to Lebanon to record songs he had already recorded in Aden like "rasoli, qal al-muana, etc. He presented a copy of these songs as a gift to Aden TV when he visited Aden during 1965-1966. Therefore, Abo Bakr has been very influential in spreading the Hadrami songs making them prosper. His marvelous and unique voice was a clear reason behind his success. He could achieve what many Yemeni singers could not achieve.

VACANCIES

1. Facility Engineer

The American embassy in Sanaa has a vacancy for a **Facility Engineer** position responsible for the entire electrical power generation and distribution system, and associated equipment maintenance and repair program. Reviews invitation to bids for technical accuracy. Prepares plans and blue prints for new construction and maintenance renovations, develops maintenance work schedule and preventive maintenance programs. Prepares engineering reports and inspect government owned buildings.

REQUIRED QUALIFICATION

Education: A Bachelor of Science degree or equivalent university degree in electrical engineering is required. Applicants who do not have university degree in Engineering will not be accepted.

Work experience: Five to seven years of progressively responsible experience are required.

Language proficiency: level IV English (fluent) is required.

Knowledge: A solid background in the engineering and electrical field is required.

Skills and abilities: Should be able to prepare plans and blue prints and be able to read drawings.

Salary and Benefits: The net annual monetary compensation will be USD23,572 depending on skill, experience and other factors.

PS: Applicants who applied for this position before and would like to be reconsidered should contact the personnel section in the Embassy.

2. Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioner (HVAC) Mechanic

The American Embassy announces for a vacancy of a **Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioner (HVAC) Mechanic** position who will report directly to the facility Engineer and is responsible for the trouble shooting, prevention maintenance and repair of very complex commercial/industrial type HVAC equipment, primarily consisting of chillers, air handling units, fan coil units, and split AC Units. This position also requires the repair and maintenance of humidifiers, air filters, damper (and damper motor), compressors and all air circulating equipment and appurtenance.

REQUIRED QUALIFICATION:

Education: Graduate of secondary school and completion of vocational training program/apprenticeship.

Experience: A minimum of five years of journeyman level experience as well as five years experience at journeyman carpentry level is required.

Language: Level III English (very good) with a complete ability to read, interpret and correct blue prints, piping diagrams, O&M Manuals, etc is required.

Knowledge: Knowledge of US plumbing and mechanical codes with particular emphasis in HVAC maintenance of

all plumbing and HVAC systems along with all tools and appurtenances.

Salary and Benefits: The net annual monetary compensation will be USD10,178 depending on skill, experience and other factors.

3. American Club Manager

The American Embassy announces for a vacancy within its organization for "American Club Manager".

Who may apply: All American Citizens and Third Country National Residents of Yemen. Ability to meet ERA membership criteria is a factor.

Salary: \$1200 per month. (There will be no other compensation such as bonus, overtime, or mileage.)

US citizens and Permanent Resident Aliens are subject to US Income Tax withholding.

Hours: Approximately 30 plus hours per week. The Manager must be present during all Club open hours (Mondays 6 to 10 p.m., Wednesday 6 p.m. to 12 midnight, and Friday from 4 to 10 p.m.), and must have time available for procuring supplies from the ERA commissary and other vendors.

Duties: Managing the American Club through:

- supervising all employees of the American Club.
- Creating daily, weekly, and monthly menus for meals to be served with the cook.
- Procuring all supplies for use in the kitchen and bar.
- Renting videos along with the sale of chits and gifts items stocked at the Club.
- Controlling inventory of stockroom and bar area.
- Taking a monthly inventory of stock.
- Submitting all accounting records to the ERA accountant in a timely manner.
- Attending all meetings of the Board (monthly, plus occasional special meetings) and providing monthly financial and operational reports on the Club.
- Procuring all supplies for use in the kitchen and bar in bulk on a weekly (for perishables) and monthly (for non-perishables) basis.

Qualifications: Applicants should possess a high school diploma, experience managing a small business, store, or similar organization is required.

Skills: Familiarity with computer spreadsheet programs is desired. Specific familiarity with Excel, Word and Quicken or Quickbooks is strongly required.

How to apply:

Interested applicants should complete an application form (OF-612) OR send their Resume (Including contact address and telephone number and references) and applicable Technical certificates to the US Embassy's in Sana'a, no later than June 15, 2001.

Non-Yemeni nationals should have work permit and residence visa.

Improve Your English



Dr. Ramakanta Sahu
Associate Professor
College of Education, Mahweet

I. What to say

Foreigners in Yemen

Ismail: I always feel very curious to know how foreigners feel about our country.

Sultan: Well, most foreign tourists have a sense of wonder at the ancient civilization that our country represents.

Ismail: That's very true. Occasionally when I meet a group of tourists at Mahweet, I sometimes ask them about their feelings. Most of them express their amazement at how we have still retained the complexion of the ancient civilization.

Sultan: Not only that. They are all praise for the simplicity and unalloyed affability of our people.

Ismail: As a matter of fact, Yemenis have a reputation for their hospitality and friendly demeanor.

Sultan: That we attach a great value to peace is borne out by the fact that so many expatriates belonging to different nationalities have been living in this country peacefully for a long time.

Ismail: What's more, they have been contributing to the enrichment of our social, educational, and cultural fabric as well.

Sultan: That's the unique feature of the new millennium. We are now living in a global village where nationality does not matter very much. What really matters is how we give our best cooperation to make the world a better place to live in. That is the message of the day.

Ismail: And terrorism is the very antithesis of peaceful coexistence. I'm sure with the rise of awareness, people would forsake this path of extremism. That would indeed be the beginning of a new era of peace, prosperity and progress.

Sultan: Insha Allah.

II. How to say it correctly

Correct errors, if any, in the following sentences

- I will be drowned and no body shall save me.
- Unless you speak the truth, I shall not pardon you.
- We will see the Taj during the coming holidays.
- I will be thankful to you for your kindness.
- "Tomorrow will be a celebration", said Ismail to me.

Solutions to last week's questions

- The cow is a domestic animal
Note: The cow denotes the class of animals, not a single member of that class.
- English is the language of the English.
Note: The English refers to the English people. When 'English' stands for the name of a language, it need not be preceded by the definite article 'the'. However, we

- can say 'the English language'.
- The Almighty will help us in our work.
Note: The word God doesn't take an article. But 'Almighty' is always preceded by 'the'.
 - The Tajmahal of India is a wonderful creation of man.
Note: We use 'the' before monuments. 'The' need not be placed before 'man'. For example: 'Man is a rational being'.
 - The sun is the source of all life on the earth.
Note: We have to use 'the' before planets, and say 'the sun', 'the moon', 'the stars'.
- ### III. How to express it in one word
- Road joining two parts of an older road.
 - Substance obtained during the manufacture of some other substance.
 - Person standing near but not taking part in an event or activity.
 - Group of men chosen by the head of the government to be responsible for government affairs.
 - Bundle of insulated wires laid underground for carrying electricity, telegraphic message or television signals.

Solutions to last week's questions

- Head and shoulders of person cut in stone or cast in metal: **bust**
- Head male servant in a hotel: **butler**
- Election made necessary by the death or resignation of a member: **by-election**
- The times now past: **bygone**
- Law or regulation made by a local authority: **by-law** or **bye-law**

IV. Fill in the gaps with suitable verbs.

- Yesterday Rizq — lunch in a restaurant. Then he — his friend Bander and they — to a football match together.
When they arrived, they — thirsty, so they — some lemonade.
1. I feel so tired! I — at 5 O'clock this morning.
2. There used to be a cinema in the town, but it — last month.
3. When I was a boy, we — a large house by the sea.

Solution to last week's questions

- windscreen 2. headlight 3. bonnet 4. bumper 5. tyre 6. radiator 7. steering wheel

V. Words of wisdom

"There is great ability in knowing how to conceal one's ability"
—Roche foucauld

Literary History: An Overview (part 3)



Dr. P. A. Abraham
Sana'a University
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The Modern Period (1901–Present)

T. S. Eliot (1888 – 1965) one of the most important literary critic of 20th century argued that a poem is the original child of a poet's inspiration. He proposed in his famous essay "Tradition and the Individual Talent" (1917) that the poem supersedes the poet, who is merely the agent of its creation. Eliot argues that Wordsworth is wrong to put the poet in the central role of life-experiencer and recreator. According to Eliot, the poem itself will join the tradition, and it is up to the critic to make sense of that tradition. For example, Eliot's analysis of Shakespeare's *Hamlet* focuses neither on the character of Hamlet and his personal agony (as did the Romantics) nor on the moral tone of the play (as did the neoclassicists), but rather on the story of Hamlet as treated by dramatists before Shakespeare. Eliot concludes that the problem with Shakespeare's play come about because he cannot successfully incorporate the early source materials with his own desire to write a play about the effect of Gertrude's guilt on her son. Thus Eliot judges Shakespeare within a literary and historical tradition rather than within a moral or personal context.

The dominant critical views of modern times can be divided into three groups: formal, those concerned with the structure or form of texts (formalism, structuralism, deconstruction); social, those concerned with texts in relation to social contexts (new historicism, feminism, Marxism); and personal, those concerned with the interaction of the individual (author or reader) and texts (reader-response criticism, psychoanalytic criticism).

Each of these theoretical approaches can be traced to precursors in the writings of authors in the early part of the twentieth century or before. Mary Wollstonecraft's *A Vindication of the Rights of Women* (1792), for instance, was an early forerunner of feminism. Virginia Woolf wrote a number of essays, including *A Room of One's Own* (1929), on the impact upon women of the patriarchal Western soci-

ety. She pointed out deeply entrenched attitudes and beliefs of male-oriented society that obstructed women in the pursuit of realizing their creative possibilities.

Formalism, which acquired importance in English and American criticism in the middle part of the century, actually began in the early part of the century in Moscow. The practitioners were called "Formalists", a pejorative term to imply limitations. The Russian Formalists were primarily interested in the way that literary texts achieve their effects and in establishing a scientific basis for the study of literature. In fact, the Formalists collapse the distinction between form and content. They considered the writer as a kind of cipher merely reworking available literary devices and conventions. The writer is not of great importance. The stress is on the 'literariness' of the formal devices of a text. For example, a formalist would see the relationship between Adam and Eve in *Paradise Lost* as entirely unrelated to Milton's own marital concerns, and theological themes in the same work would be viewed as entirely separate from Milton's deep involvement with the Puritan religious and political causes in 17th century England. Milton's intentions and readers' responses to the poem would also be regarded by formalists as irrelevant. Instead, formalists ask an interpreter to read the text closely, paying attention to organization and structure, to verbal nuances, and to multiple meanings (often created through the writer's use of paradox and irony). The formalist movement in English criticism began in England with I. A. Richards' *Practical Criticism* (1929). To explain and introduce his theory, Richards, it is said, asks the students to interpret poems without telling the name of the poets. This strategy encouraged close reading of the text rather than reliance on Poet's reputation.

The roots of psychoanalytic criticism can be traced to the psychological criticism of the early nineteenth century. Thomas Carlyle suggested in 1827 that the best criticism of the day was psychological criticism, which derives meaning from a poem by analyzing the mental state and personality structure of the author. Marxist criticism is based on the writings of Karl Marx and Friedrich

Engels; they borrowed their key term *ideology* from French philosophers of the late eighteenth century who used it to label the study of how sense perceptions develop into concepts. The term Marxism itself was used in the same period to mean a rigidly held set of political ideas. Marx and Engels adapted and changed the terms, investing them with new meaning that built upon meanings already present in the culture.

Though many literary theorists since Aristotle have stressed the importance of structure, the roots of structuralist criticism can be traced more directly to Russian formalists and French anthropologist Claude Levi-Strauss, who posited that all cultural phenomena have an underlying structural system. Deconstruction both reacts against the tenets of structuralism and builds upon the theories of Friedrich Nietzsche (1844- 1900) and Martin Heidegger (1889-1976), who questioned the validity of "truth", "knowledge", and other basic philosophical ideas.

Reader-response criticism is a late 20th century approach, beginning in the 1960s, which focuses on the reader and the reader's process and experience, rather than on the text and its hiscontext. And new historicism is an even more recent mode of literary study, beginning in the 1980s, that reacts to formalism, structuralism, and deconstruction, arguing that the historical context is an integral part of a literary work and that the text cannot be considered in isolation.

Conclusion

As students get acquainted with various schools of literary criticism and read essays applying their principles, they will see new ways to think about fiction, poetry, and drama. Just as they value the opinions of their peers and their professors, they will also find that the ideas of literary critics can enrich their own reactions and evaluations of literature. They must keep in mind that no single literary theory offers the "right" way of approaching what they read; no single critic provides the final analysis of any short story, poem or a play. As one becomes aware of the various possibilities of modern criticism, one will begin to recognize new possibilities, ask new questions, and find out new ideas in the books that one reads

YOUTH FORUM

English Teaching in Yemen: Needs and Challenges

At a time when most people throughout the world are seriously preoccupied with acquisition of English, we, in Yemen, fear that English learning will come to a standstill. We are only proud of the large number of institutes and the steady increase in the number of students seeking admission to English courses in the Faculties of Education. This reflects an image that we are doing progress in English. However, a thorough analysis of the real situation will show how deplorable is the level of students in English, both in colleges and schools. You may pay a visit to our schools and verify the truth of this statement yourself.

Once I visited a school, reckoned as the best one in my town. There, I was shocked to find that some students in third secondary school cannot differentiate even between 'he' and 'she'. This deterioration in the level of student shocked me very much and left me worried about the fate of education in our country. I just wonder how such learners can be given the kind of story such as "Mary Celeste" (Book 6) or a mass of such other information, totally irrelevant to their learning environment. It seems as if we want to teach dancing to students who have no legs. The gap between expectation and the real level of achievement is widening and the stu-

dents are continuing to grow weaker and weaker as they pass from one level to another. Surprisingly, these small children are not afraid of failure, for they indulge in cheating at the end of the year. This is how they are spoiled. Who is responsible for this pitiable situation? Are the students to blame or their teachers? As a matter of fact, all of them, even the authors, who designed the Crescent English Book, being taught at the moment in Yemeni schools, are to blame. If you carefully study this course, you will not fail to notice the heaviness in the information content of (Books 4 and 5). What is the use of telling students about Queen Victoria or about the Tower of London? Certainly each lesson of these will take two periods to teach it properly. It could be better if this time is allotted for teaching them how to speak, read, listen and write. Dam of Marib or other fascinating places can be taught instead of the Tower of London. Of course, creating and awareness about the cultural context of the target language is undeniably of high importance. However, availability of time and usefulness of such information should be kept in mind.

In English teaching in Yemen, we need neither to revise the curriculum nor to repeat what Shakespeare or Milton wrote. Teaching the 'English-thirsty'

Yemeni learners simple and useful English more sincerely and effectively is the most important aim which should occupy the bulk of our attention. The responsibility is greater for the Faculties of Education. Teacher-trainees should be provided with opportunities to improve their English through some activities conducted by their teachers. Consequently, they can learn to create similar activities in their classes when they teach English in the future. Loading them with a large number of novels and plays or teaching them TGG (Transformational Generative Grammar) is not as useful as helping them acquire the basic skills of English. In the faculty of Education, Mahweet or in other colleges, most of the learners are struggling hard to read and understand the original texts of Shakespeare or others. How long will this continue? No one seems to know.

All in all, what I want to emphasize is the importance of teaching simple and useful English to the Yemeni learners. I believe this is the best way to promote the level of English in Yemen. Let us identify the needs and meet the challenges.

Mohammed Ali Al-Agabi
Faculty of Education,
Al-Mahweet

Debate Competitions in the Faculty of Education, Mahweet

An English Debate Competition for boys and girl on the topic 'In the present context English should be taught from preparatory level', has been conducted in the Faculty of Education, Department of English, Mahweet. The following were the winners

Boys	1st Mohammed Agabi
Girls	2nd Rizq Al-Sanani 3rd Abdul Majeed Sharaf Alradie 4th Faiz Al-Jabarey Sultan Mohammed Abdullah 5th Yahya al-Sanani
Girls	1st Aisha Moudah 2nd Sumaiya Gassim 3rd Eman Sharaf Alradie Samira Rizq Saad Al-Shanie

Inter-College Literary Competitions

At the request of some competitors who need some more time to participate in the Inter-College literary competitions, the last date of submission of entries is hereby extended to 15 June 2001.

Dr. Ramakanta Sahu
coordinator

Let's Learn Computer (9)



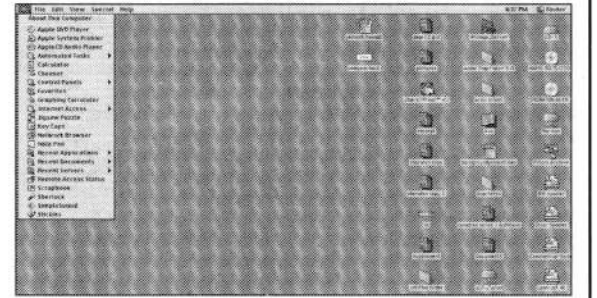
Moinul Islam
Academic Head, Aptech World
Wide
Republic of Yemen
E mail : moinuli@aptech.ac.in



File System

In the last issue we discussed what is a file. We learnt that we need it whenever we try to save some information in the Hard disk. And in that case we need to specify a file name, which we can use later to retrieve the file. Also we saw that starting from the naming of the file to storage and retrieval of the file, the entire exercise follows a specific procedure known as file system.

In fact file system is part of a larger and a bit complex program known as Operating System. At the moment we can define the Operating system as a program, which makes our computer operational. (Later we will be discussing about that in detail). One of the various tasks handled by Operating System is the storage and retrieval of files. To handle this particular job each of the Operating Systems has to have their own File Systems (FS). But in spite of having their own FS, some of the Operating Systems also support and recognize the FS of some other operating system(s). In this issue we will discuss different operating Systems. There are certain things, which are expected from all the file system like the naming convention, a well-defined approach towards the storage and retrieval of the files and accessibility options. Some commonly used file systems are FAT, NTFS etc. Though we landed up in talking about the file system as a sequel to our discussion on Hard Disk, it would not be possible to continue our discussion further on File System without any idea of Operating System. So in the coming



Mac Operating System platform

issue we will start with the Operating System where we will have a fresh look at the File System(s) associated with the Operating System. But before going to see what is an Operating System, I would like to highlight something called Software. Software is nothing but a set of instructions, which makes the computer work and do our job. These instruction are made available to the computer in the form of, what we call, Program. Once these Programs (or Software) are installed in the computer, the computer can use them to handle the job requested or assigned by us. Also the computer requires and uses some Software (S/W) for its own purpose. Based on this, Software can be classified into two parts. One is System Software and the other is Application Software. The Software, which is required by the computer itself for its own use is known as System Software. The Operating System belongs to this category. On the other hand the Application Software is meant to handle the user's task. But for that application s/w takes the help of Operating System, which is a System s/w.

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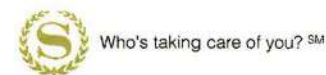
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وضع حجر الأساس لمصنع صهر الحديد وخط إنتاج حديد التسليح وإنشاء اللسان البحري

الرسائل العربي التي تهدف في المقام الأول إلى خدمة الاقتصاد الوطني من خلال الشراكة مع الشركات والمصانع الإنتاجية في المملكة العربية السعودية والمعروفة بالجودة العالمية والمواصفات الدولية الحديثة.

وفي تصريح قال الأخ / نائب رئيس الجمهورية إن القيادة السياسية بزعامة الأخ / علي عبدالله صالح - رئيس الجمهورية تعمل على تشجيع الراسمال العربي بكل ما هو ممكن وبما يرفع عجلة الاقتصاد والاستثمار إلى آفاق واسعة من التطور والإنتاج وتشجيع الاستثمار العربي والأجنبي وتقديم التسهيلات المشجعة لذلك بكل الصور والطرق ما في ذلك التسهيل والتدريب للقوى العاملة على الاستيعاب والعمل في ظل التقنيات الحديثة. والجدير نذكر أن هذين المشروعين من المشاريع الاقتصادية العملاقة وهي الأولى من نوعها في اليمن والتي سيوفر فرص عمل كثيرة.

المختلفة للتصنيع بالوسائل التكنولوجية المتطورة.

كما استمع الأخ / عبديبه منصور هادي نائب رئيس الجمهورية إلى شرح مفصل من الأخ / حمود عبد الكريم مدير عام الشركة المتحدة للصناعات المعدنية حول القدرة الإنتاجية وطبيعتها وتبلغ الطاقة الإنتاجية ٨.٠٠٠.٠٠٠ متر في السنة والذي يقوم بإنتاج أنابيب مجلفنة من ٥/1 إلى 6 بوصة وبحسب المواصفات البريطانية BS 128711985

وكما قام في نفس الوقت الأخ / نائب رئيس الجمهورية بوضع حجر الأساس لمشروع مصنع صهر الحديد بطاقة إنتاجية ٦٠٠ طن في اليوم، ومشروع خط درفلة وإنتاج حديد التسليح بطاقة إنتاجية ٥٠٠ طن في اليوم ومشروع إنشاء اللسان البحري.

مطلعاً في الخرائط على الشكل الهندسي والتصاميم الهيكلية للمصنع وكمية الإنتاج المتوقع، وقد أبدى الأخ / نائب رئيس الجمهورية تقديره لهذه الجهود في إطار مشاركة

قام الأخ / عبديبه منصور هادي، نائب رئيس الجمهورية في يوم ٢٢ مايو ٢٠٠١ م بافتتاح مصنع الأنابيب المجلفنة والذي يعد الأول من نوعه في اليمن للشركة المتحدة للصناعات المعدنية الواقع في منطقة دوفس محافظة أبين، وذلك في إطار احتفالات ٢٢ مايو - العيد الوطني الحادي عشر. وكان في استقباله هناك الأخوة/ حسين محمد السعدي - محافظ المحافظة وعبدالله العوسجي وكيل المحافظة وبعض الشخصيات السياسية والاجتماعية وبعد أن أراح الستار عن اللوحة التذكارية قام بقص الشريط إيداً بافتتاح المشروع رسمياً.

وبعد ذلك قام الأخ نائب رئيس الجمهورية بجولة تفقدية في أنحاء واقسام المصنع مطلعاً على طبيعة تجهيزاته الحديثة ومراحل الإنتاج فيه من خلال تقطيع وتجهيز اللغائف وتشكل ولحام الأنابيب بالذئبذبات العالية وتنقية الحديد من الشوائب والمراحل

• Inauguration of the Galvanized Pipes Factory

1/2 to 5 Inch according to the British Commercial Standards (B.S 128711985)

• Laying the foundation stones for an iron smelting factory, manufacturing rod iron and establishing the Marine Maintenance Area.

Vice President, Mr. Abdo Rabbo Mansour inaugurated on May 22 2001 the Galvanized Pipes Factory, which is the first of its kind in Yemen, belonging to the United Company for Industrial Metals located at the Dofis region in Abyan Governorate. This was part of Yemen's celebration on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the unification day the 22 of May. Receiving him were Hussein Mohamed Al-Sa'adi, the Governor of Abyan, Abdullah Al-Awsaji, the Deputy Governor along with several political and social figures.

After opening the curtain and revealing the memorial tableau, Mr. Abdo Rabbo Mansour cut the red ribbon declaring the project officially open.

After the inauguration, the Vice President toured the factory and was given brief explanations of the different modern equipment and the different stages of development and production including the melting, cutting and composing the different shapes of the different pipe products. He was also shown how pipes are joined together through extremely high frequencies and how iron is purified from other substances and the different stages of producing

pipes with the most modern equipment and technologies.

The Vice President also listened to a comprehensive explanation by Mr. Hamdo Abdulkareem, the General Manager of the United Company for Industrial Metals regarding the production capacity and nature of the factory, which reaches a production capacity of 8 million meters of pipes per year. The factory produces galvanized pipes of different diameters from 0.5 to 6 inches and with BS 128711985 British production standards.

Vice President also laid the foundation stone of the Iron Liquefaction factory, which will have a production capacity of 600 tons daily, and also the reinforcement steel production project with a production capacity of 500 tons per year, along with the Marine Maintenance Area.

After reviewing the maps that include the artificial and design structures of the factory and the expected production capacity, the Vice President expressed his admiration towards the efforts in the participation of Arab capital in investments in Yemen. He indicated that such projects will first help

in strengthening the national economy and will also help create bonds and relationships with several Arab companies and factories in the brotherly Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which has factories renowned for their high quality production and modern worldwide standards.

Vice President Abdo Rabbo Mansour also said that, "The political leadership headed by President Ali Abdullah Saleh is working around the clock to encourage Arab investments and capitals to establish themselves in Yemen in all possible aspects so as to strengthen the national economy and investments to higher horizons. The leadership encourages Arab and foreign investors to invest in Yemen and would provide all encouraging facilities in the different fields and manners including vocational and technical training to enhance the efficiency of Yemeni labor to adopt the new technological revolutions.

It is worth mentioning that those giant projects are the first of their kind in Yemen and will provide a large number of employment opportunities.



ITALY IN YEMEN



The Italian Week concluded at the Taj Sheba Hotel yesterday, the traditional festival had something different this time. Besides the authentic flavor of Italy which was produced by the three incoming Chef from Parma & the live Italian music, there were also 12 member team from the Parma chamber of Commerce and some exporters from the region.



The Apollo Center for exhibition had the air and aroma of Italy with fresh Pasta being prepared by the Taj Chef every day during the three day event held.

It has been a very successful event said Mr. Tulkar the Food & Beverage Manager at the Taj sheba, and to ensure no refusal, the venue on last day had to be shifted around the Pool side of he hotel to accommodate more guests.

The Taj Sheba will have the German and the Asian food and music festival before the holy month beings this year.



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Dr Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf As I Knew Him



Dr Murari Prasad
Faculty of
Education, Sa'adah

murari.prasad@usa.net

On the second death anniversary of Dr Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf I am filled with warm memories of his friendly, decent and affectionate voice. I am not among the privileged mortals in Yemen who knew him closely or met him frequently. My personal contact with him was limited to four phone calls but I have treasured the intimate and endearing bits of conversation as memorable moments during my stay in Yemen.

Having freelanced for a decade and dealt with the media fairly closely, I knew of *Yemen Times* before my arrival in the country in December 1998, but I had no knowledge of the master hand who had midwived its birth and growth. After reading his cogent, crisp and incisive pieces I took a liking to him. Sometime later, in April 1999, I went to the newspaper's office to meet the editor and turn in a hastily written rejoinder to an article by a friend and colleague of mine who puts together the *Yemen Times Education Supplement* these days. I was shy of handing in a handwritten manuscript. I was more interested in sounding him out on the details of contribution than in submitting a crumpled copy. Much to my disappointment, he had left for lunch before I reached his workstation. The gatekeeper suggested that I phone him. No sooner did I diffidently mumbled my name and whereabouts than he gushed in with affable pleasantries—casting an invisible spell as it were. On his promptings I left the write-up at reception.

After a few days, following the publication of the piece, I called him again from my workplace, about 4 hours away from Sana'a, regarding inadver-

gent omissions and irritating blitches in the published item. He instantly warmed to my point and appreciated my reactions, making no bones about the deficiencies in production. "It is high time we stopped making light work of the tidying up," he admitted. What impressed me most were his self-effacing, brisk but cordial manners as well as a penchant for the never-ending pursuit of excellence which segued *Yemen Times* into an articulate outfit and foremost news weekly even though it was like making bricks without straw in the beginning. I felt increasingly drawn towards him.

About three weeks later before his untimely end I read his beautifully written piece titled "Life with My Teenager: Talking to Ray". I rang him to convey my remarks on his chiseled and polished use of the English language. "Why don't you try your hand at fiction, too, given the unmistakable gift for the language," I enthused. "Oh no, I don't think I've a talent for that. Don't read too much into it—journalism is literature in a hurry," he reflected modestly. Despite his unassuming self-appraisal, I imagine, he was a keen observer of human and social behavior as well as a smooth slider behind the wall of words.

Our last talk—I didn't know the terrible wrench would come so very soon—centered round my enquiries about updated and concise accounts of Yemen's economy, society and polity for a project of mine, still in gestation. He sounded immensely knowledgeable. Offhand, he reeled off many useful references, and finally, we looked forward to meeting each other sooner. But it was sadly undone. He snuffed it too quickly. I couldn't snap out of the emotional blow for long.

As I begin to shore up the fragments of our delightful chats, his amiable voice comes bouncing down the memory lane. I have read the accounts of legions of his fans, friends and admirers, and they seem to be as wide as Mediterranean. I have read up the details of his life and activities; I have seen him in his pictures in clean glow

of health with his age and face far apart, to alter Auden's phrase. The people of Yemen including the staff at *Yemen Times* should consider themselves singularly fortunate in having had him as an intellectual lodestar; he was endlessly generous with his encouragement. Every time I find my own perception of the man peculiarly personal, though based on tenuous links. His attributes stand out prominently. Here was a man spurred by a specific insight, brimming with brio and brilliance and giving off the aroma of modernity. His self-affirming flame of firm ethical convictions didn't peter out into empty flourishes. A strong disdain for status quoism forged his talent. Gifted with a wide sweep of perspectives, he didn't want to end up an ink-stained wretch. Nothing less than the role of a crusty crusader for the rooting of democracy in Yemen could have fulfilled his mission; and predictably enough, he was more than willing to give an extra nudge to the initiatives of justice and fairplay. "Yemen is a promising tortoise, but it is not destined to remain so for ever; it must leapfrog into the next millennium," he remarked in one conversation. And there was enough lilt in his optimism. His strength was ideas and he could discern deficiencies in all that went around him. A stickler for many-sided social morality, he set up before him an array of challenging objectives. Foremost among these was fortifying a fragile conjunction of forward-looking forces. To that end he fashioned *Yemen Times*—a vibrant channel of communication. His hopes remain valid today and his bequest has gone from strength to strength. His successor is continuing where Dr Saqqaf left off along the lines that he laid down.

In the end, one could say he was arguably one of the tallest Yemenis in recent times, and that's right. But that doesn't say enough. There's nothing one could call him that doesn't sell him short. Except Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf.

«رانيا» في بيت السقاف

أجمل التهاني والتبريكات نرفها للأخ الأستاذ/

وليد عبد العزيز السقاف

بمناسبة ارتزاق مولودته البكر التي أسمتها

«رانيا»

جعلها الله قرة عين والديها

وأنبتها نباتاً حسناً، وبارك فيها..

المعذون:

آل السقاف، آل الزلب، آل طرموم، آل بامشموس

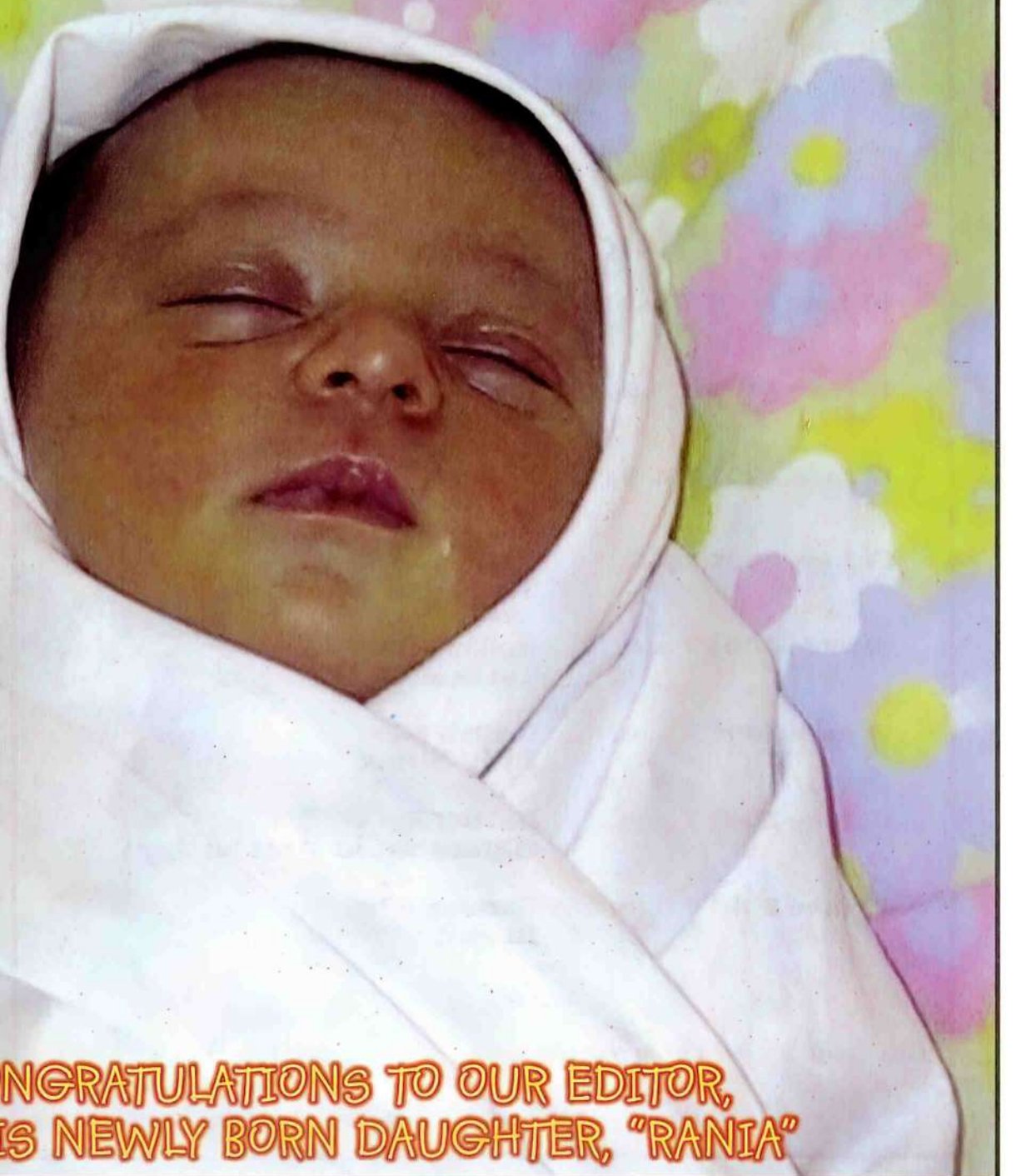
وجميع سكان مدينة الأوقاف

أسرة «يمن تايمز»

وجميع الأهل والأصدقاء..



CONGRATULATIONS TO OUR EDITOR,
ON HIS NEWLY BORN DAUGHTER, «RANIA»





Press Scanner

Prepared by Mohammed Khidhr

RAY weekly, organ of Sons of Yemen League Party, May 29, 2001.

In its editorial the newspaper says that there are many indications pointing strongly that the presidency is intent on effecting a "change" that the president has talked about its inevitability on many occasions. The most recent one is how the president has instituted a program for uprooting corruption in the military establishment.

The editorial maintains that building both military and security establishments on scientific professional foundation will spontaneously lead to converting the armed forces into a safety-valve protecting the country and its civil institutions. It is a safety-valve characterized by neutrality and standing aloof from political and partisan conflicts and dealing impartially with national issues. Such a change would be an actual action preventing the existing overlap between the military and partisan institutions on the one hand and the military and tribal on the other.

Al-Balagh weekly, May 29, 2001.

Editor-in-Chief of the newspaper has devoted his article this week to dealing with the question of religious institutes. He says that the fact that must be ignored by anyone is that the problem with the religious institutes has never been the curriculum taught in them, but rather they have created a dangerous environment dealing within a certain framework. Moreover they are prepared to die for the purpose of publishing their ideas and visions.

The article mentions that it is much regretted that the religious institutes have generated youth extremist in dealing with others; they see only themselves, refuse coexistence and see themselves as representing the right and the wrong with their society and homeland.

The youth fashioned that way by the institutes can be described as pious or specialized in religious sciences. One can affirm that there are many youth specialized in religious science but graduates of religious institutes are not

all fanatics or extremists. They usually are coexisting in peace with their society and homeland.

The writer requests the state to observe and be aware of this dangerous environment that has existed in those institutes. And that the problem could extend to schools in the ministry of education if the officials have not taking heed of it. On the other hand we ask the ministry of education to give special interest to the subjects of Islamic education and the Arabic language because they are the basis for preserving our Arab and Islamic identity.



Al-Shoura weekly May 27, 2001.

Dr Abdulmalik Al-Mutawakil saying that observers of the new government's program, especially the part concerning the law of elections can find a non-democratic orientation. More dangerous than that is the ruling elite's tendency towards using power for dwarfing other political forces that may be a factor resisting its program. Particularly, The Yemeni Congregation for Reform Party, the Socialist Party, the military and social centers of power.

The maintenance of this strategy are the years of resolution evident in the minds of the ruling elite.

The author listed certain points that he thinks could explain the orientation of the ruling elite.

- The first step in making the non-democratic future was the constitutional amendments that facilitated hegemony of the ruling elite over legislative and local powers, as well as its existing domination over the judiciary power.

- The second step was the battle of doctoring the elections. Despite the fact that the desired results of the elite were not realized.

- The third step was the government formation grafted through appointing personalities known for their good reputation, but they could not find those who would encourage them to invest their good aspects.

-The fourth step is the government program to affirm the authority which is not satisfied with the state of hunger and poverty of the people, and therefore has come out with a destructive eco-

nomie program at a stage of absolute corruption.

- The fifth step is the formation of the Shoura Council, some of its elements have an important role in the future. Dr Al-Mutawakil concludes that the main battle is that of preparing the masses since this moment for the coming elections through studying plans of the elite and setting up the alternatives to encounter them as the coming elections can represent the point of determination.



Al-Wahdawi weekly, organ of the People's Nasserite Unionist Organization, May 29, 2001.

The weekly editorial has devoted its theme to highlight the honorable struggle and sacrifices of the Palestinian youth against aggression and atrocities of the Zionist occupation. It says that these youth have put their feet on the right path and comprehended the lessons in order to move overnight from pupils getting lesson to efficient professors teaching people the techniques of martyrdom and sacrificing their lives for the homeland, dignity, freedom and principles.

The editorial lashes out at those who explain and issue legal opinions. For instead of offering legal indications that urge and encourage jihad and martyrdom in confrontation with world tyrannical forces and Zionism, we find them issuing opinions against this honorable act, considering it as a form of suicide that judges those adopting it as infidel and doomed to hell. The editorial goes on to say that those agents who term themselves as religious scholars are passing on themselves the verdict of being ignorant and showing with their opinions have betrayed the trust that religion has entrusted them with. Their legal opinions are in service of the colonialists and against the freedom and dignity of their countries. In the recent past they have legalized seeking support from the forces of world tyranny and permitted the colonialists to desecrate the holy lands and to stay as long as they wished.

Ten Years of Democratic Rule In Ethiopia

Ethiopians celebrate May 28, 2001 to mark the day which brought an end to the dictatorial rule of the Military Regime and its place the establishment of a democratic system of governance.

The major objectives of the new Government, which seized power in 1991, were the restoration of peace and stability within the country as well as in the Horn region, strengthening democratization and alleviation of poverty.

In the last 10 years, the Federal Government has succeeded in scoring sound achievements with regard to fulfilling all these noble objectives. In consolidation and democratization, appropriate measures have been taken in building and strengthening institutions that serve democracy.

The most decisive step taken by the Government in the first three years of the transition period was the adoption of a new constitution which became a solid foundation for transforming the country from a highly centralized form of government into a decentralized and federal structure.

The Federal Government constitutes nine regional states each functioning autonomously with powers devolved to them by the constitution. The Federation has a bicameral parliament and its highest authority is the Council of People's Representatives. The Federal Council is responsible for exercising the interests of regional states.

To ensure stable and legal transfer of power, the Federal Government has established an Electoral Board and with the full authority of this organ country-wide elections were carried out under which the assumption of political power through democratic election was witnessed for the first time in Ethiopia's history.

Drastic measures have continuously been taken to bring the economy back on track which was in state of constant deterioration during the previous regime.

After formulation of the new economy in 1992, the Federal Government opened the economy to the free market which in turn enhanced investment and the participation of private hands

in development activities. The past ten years were generally characterized by macroeconomic stability, low inflation rate, reduced budget deficit and expansion of trade and financial services.

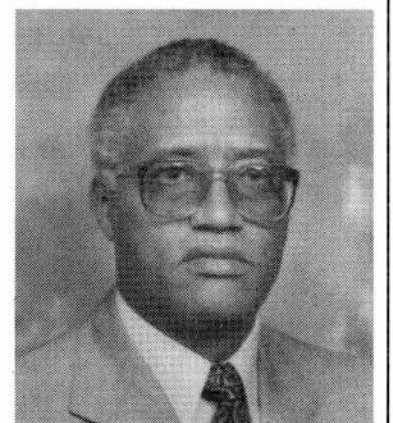
With the development strategy centered in agriculture, the Federal Government launched massive extension programs in the rural areas and as a result, great improvements have been registered in increasing productivity of the peasants. The number of farmers involved in the extension program has now reached 3.7 million.

Developing infrastructure is another key area where the Government embarked upon a comprehensive development program in the periods under review. Tremendous effort has been made to improve road infrastructure by upgrading the existing networks and opening up new ones. The aggregate length of road network in the year 1992 was only 18,081kms, which was almost doubled to extend to 31,571kms to the end of 2001. Runways and terminals have been under continuous construction with the objective of expanding air transport and covering major tourist sites with aviation facilities. Other infrastructure developments such as energy and telecommunication were also given due concern to upgrade their existing capacity.

Important is it to mention here that these achievements were obtained not without a challenge when seen specially in the view of Eritrea's unprovoked war of aggression on Ethiopia in May 1998.

The attempt by the Asmara regime was indeed a stab at the back, carefully designed to abort all of Ethiopia's positive upward movements and ruin its people to enclaves of disunity and fragmentation, though the aggressors were defeated by the Ethiopian forces. Today the atmosphere of war is changed into the proceedings of peace, (thanks to our gallant defense forces) through the brokerage of the OAU and United Nations offices. As a result, Ethiopia is back to its primary task of economic development.

With regard to Ethio-Yemen relations, the two sisterly countries maintained good relations for long period of time.



**H. E. Dr. Teketel Forssido
Ambassador of Ethiopia**

This relation has been propelled to a high profile specially after the Yemeni Government and the ten Transitional Governments of Ethiopia signed a memorandum of understanding here in Sana'a in 1992 to promote bilateral cooperation in the economic, social, and cultural fields.

The two countries, since then continued to work on developing mutual interests on various fields and in the mind of 1999 reactivated the joint Ministerial commission they had in 1992. The first meeting of the joint Commission was held in April 1999 in Sana'a where a number of agreements were, accordingly signed and ratified in social, political and economic fields and now under the process of implementation.

When the second Ethio-Yemen ministerial Commission was held in Addis Ababa from January 15 to February 1, 2001, Various executive programs including cultural, scientific and educational, industrial, export promotion, oil and energy and tourism cooperation agreements were signed. Besides, agreements on the avoidance of double taxation and the News Agencies cooperation as well as Memorandum of understanding in housing and urban planning cooperation were also signed at this meeting.

There has also been several exchanges of visits of higher officials, experts and private business groups to help strengthen our relations. The future is also bright for the two countries to cementing their relations in the years to come.

You are invited to attend

The Fifth European Film Festival

Everyone is **WELCOME!**

This festival is being held in the Yemeni Cultural Centre in Sana'a. The programme below gives details of dates, times and film titles. Seats will be available on a first come first served basis, so please come earlier enough to avoid disappointment.

FILM FESTIVAL PROGRAMME

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 10 June 2001 7 p.m. | Czech Film
Winter Holidays |
| 11 June 2001 7 p.m. | Polish Film
Escape from the Liberty Cinema |
| 12 June 2001 7 p.m. | French Film
Children of the Swamp |
| 13 June 2001 7 p.m. | Turkish Film
The Poor Landowner |
| 16 June 2001 7 p.m. | Italian Film
Tobia al Caffè |
| 17 June 2001 7 p.m. | British Film
Billy Elliot |
| 18 June 2001 7 p.m. | Dutch Film
Hammam in Amsterdam |
| 19 June 2001 7 p.m. | German Film
In July |

This event has been organized by the :

Yemeni Ministry Of Culture , The British Council , Italian Embassy , French Cultural Centre, Czech Embassy , Polish Embassy , German Embassy , Netherlands Embassy , and Turkish Embassy.



Letters to the Editor Letters to the Editor

Unity: A Big Achievement to Boast of

Unity is the realization of Yemenis' dreams and hopes which they have been cherishing during the three centuries of struggle and loss of identity. It is the culmination of strong determination and strength to restore the past civilization and its glory.

22 May 1990 marks a turning point in the history of modern Yemen. It was on this day when Yemenis realized the sublime objectives of the two revolutions of September and October to build the modern unified Yemen. Democracy is the cornerstone of the modern Yemen. It's true that it is still in its infancy. However, the more we practice it, the more achievements we will make. The unity has come as the fruit of sacrifice of Yemenis lives to demonstrate to the world that we would never be apart. It was the long awaited dream that has come true.

Abdulnaser al-Usfi,
Saoot al-Jame'ah newspaper, Taiz

**Rejoinder to
"Miserable Conditions of Children
in Yemen"**

I would like to commend you on the concise, constructive and thoughtful article of 5/22/01 titled "Miserable Conditions of Children in Yemen". It struck a sensitive nerve with me because I was one of those children you described. The causes for children's plight are many, but the main cause is a lack of education on the part of the parents. I believe that education, at least through secondary school, should be mandatory for every child, males and females, because these will be the fathers and mothers of the new generation. Marriage of children

should be outlawed. Population control must be encouraged through aggressive education programs. Parents who find it necessary to have their children work in order to live, should receive some welfare assistance. Begging in the streets should be outlawed. It is demeaning to the individual and to the nation. It is true, that Yemen is a poor country, and its resources are limited, but by setting priorities, and developing programs to meet those priorities, this major problem can be solved within a generation. Like anything else, after education gains momentum, it will move on its own power. Illiteracy, hunger and disease are the 3 enemies of democracy, of independence and of a nation.

Rashid A. Abdu, M.D. F.A.C.S.
Emeritus: Director of Surgical
Education
St. Elizabeth Health Center,
Professor of Surgery,
Northeastern Ohio Universities
College of Medicine

Dear Editor,

I spent almost 3 months in Yemen from January to April, studying Arabic at Cales with Carl the student that has been kidnapped.

I am also a journalist in Iceland and sent several articles from Sana'a while in Yemen.

Please inform me on the latest development on Carl as soon as possible. He is a dear friend of everybody that was with him at Cales and I am shocked to hear the news. I had planned to take a group of tourists to Yemen in Autumn. That will be difficult now to assure people here that Yemen is safe. Thanks in advance for your cooperation

Johanna Kristjonsdottir
jkristjonsdottir@hotmail.com

Dear Editor,

I would like to ask why there is not much news about the Aden Free Zone in your newspaper. I would also like to recommend having sports news as well. Do you hate sports or what?

Mohammed Al-Hakimi
Email: mohdabdo@usa.net

Dear Mohamed,

We don't hate sports, and we do cover the news about the Aden Free Zone from time to time. Please believe that we will work on providing sports news in the near future and will also focus on the AFZ more thoroughly.

—The Editor

**Muslim Girls Should be Sent to
Yemen**

I am writing you this letter to inform you of the way young Muslim girls are being raised in the United States. Many respectable young females that come from Yemen, Egypt, Palestine and other Islamic country come to America and mix with the bad crowd which convince them to go against Islam and commit many sins. I believe if Arab parents do not have enough time for their daughters here in America they should send them back to their homeland. Even though they might miss their daughters. They will be doing more good than harm to their daughters. I think raising a Muslim girl in American is a big mistake because even though parents want to trust their daughters sometimes it's better safe than sorry.

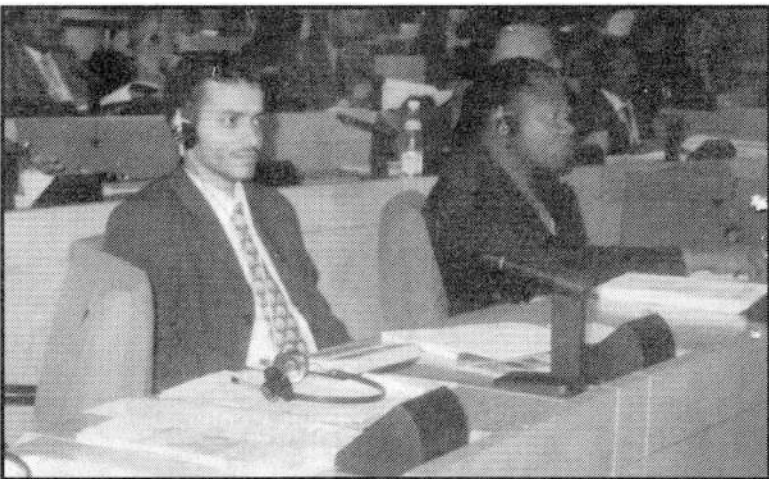
Ghassan Amin Ahmed Alsaaidi
arab666@msn.com

Young Entrepreneurs Summit THE MAIN SCOPE OF THE SUMMIT

The world summit of young entrepreneurs (WSYE) Is a United Nations Global Partnership Programme involving Governments multi-lateral agencies and multinational corporations, to define, shape and influence the most timely issues concerning emerging young entrepreneurs globally, to enhance 'inclusive prosperity and to facilitate international joint venture opportunities by engaging small and medium enterprises and industries (SMEs/SMIS).

The 8th, World Summit of Young Entrepreneurs is organized to serve the needs of young entrepreneur from least developed economies. Realizing the impact and the growth of the digital economy on young entrepreneurs from these regions, the Summit will focus on two main thematic areas:

1. Young Entrepreneurs Engaging in the Export Markets.
2. Digital Collaboration.



The main session of the conference
صورة من قاعة المؤتمرات

شركة الأمل الوطنية

E-mail: alnawar@y.net.ye

فيه الاجابة على الاستبيان الذي ارسل الي مكتبي بالفاكس والذي يتضمن اسئلة من 11 صفحة ويعد تفحصهم للاجابات وما تتمتع به شركتنا من سمعة جيدة وافق المعهد على مشاركتنا وقد كانت اول مفاجأة لي عند وصولي الى سكرتارية القمة هو إعفائي من رسوم المشاركة والمفاجأة الثانية هو أنني تسلمت كل الأدبيات والكتب وبرامج الكمبيوتر سي دي وروم يصل ثمنها إلى خمسة الف دولار، اما المفاجأة الثالثة هو أنني لم أكن أتوقع أن تشارك مثل تلك الشخصيات المشهورة عالمياً في مثل هذه القمة أمثال السيد روبيينز وروكيروامين عام منظمة الأمم المتحدة للتجارة العالمية والمعروف دولياً بخبرته وحكته وغيره من استاذة الجامعات العالمية الذين كان لهم دور كبير في إثناء المشاركين بالمعلومات والدفع بالقمة إلى أعلى مستويات النجاح.

السؤال الثاني وجهناه للأخ / ابراهيم النوار، نائب مدير عام شركة الأمل الوطنية للمقاولات العامة والتوكيلات التجارية. هل لكم اخ ابراهيم ان تعطونا فكرة عن مشاركتكم في هذه القمة؟ ج/ انا بصراحة لم اكن اتوقع ان تكون هذه القمة على ذلك المستوى من الاعداد والمشاركة على اعلى المستويات. فقد كانت البداية عندما طرح لي فكرة المشاركة الأستاذ فاروق الظرافي مدير معهد الفاروق للغات والكمبيوتر وذلك قبل سبعة أسابيع وفعلاً اتصلت بمعهد تطوير القيادات في كندا واخبرتهم عن رغبتني بالمشاركة ولو على حسابي الخاص واستمرت بالتواصل معهم عبر الإنترنت وعبر الفاكس والهاتف وبصورة مكثفة واصرار كبير على المشاركة حتى جاني الرد بعد ثلاثة ايام يطلبون

بروكسل 16-21 مايو 2001 Brussels 16-21 May 2001



ليس عيباً أن نذكر الماضي ولكن العيب هو أن لانفكر في صناعة المستقبل

شركة الأمل الوطنية ومعهد الفاروق للغات والكمبيوتر - صنعاء

AL-Amal Company & Al-Farouk Institute of Language & Computer Sana'a

الممثل الوحيد لكليات سانت جيل ومركز أكسفورد في كل من بريطانيا وأمريكا

The Sole Representative of St Giles Colleges UK & USA

في مشاركتنا السابقة في أمريكا وبريطانيا لم نواجه اية صعوبات كما واجهناها في هذه المشاركة وذلك بفضل تعاون القسم القنصلي في سفارة الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية وسفارة المملكة المتحدة وهو التعاون الذي تقدره تقديراً عالياً.

In our previous participation in other meetings in USA & UK We didn't face any visa problems as we met in this summit. That was because of the very kind co-operation of the consulate section at the US embassy and UK, which we highly appreciate.



شهادة المشاركة التي منحت من القمة للأخ / ابراهيم النوار، نائب مدير عام شركة الأمل الوطنية
A certificate of participation given to Mr. Ibrahim Al-Nawar, Vice DG of Al-Amal Company



صورة بالزي الشعبي في الحفل الذي اقامته اميرة برانكوفن الممولة للقمة ومعها رئيسة البرلمان الاوروبي



شهادة المشاركة التي منحت من القمة للأستاذ / فاروق الظرافي مدير المعهد الممثل الوحيد لكليات سانت جيلز ومركز أكسفورد في كل من بريطانيا وأمريكا.

السؤال الأخير نوجهه للأستاذ / فاروق الظرافي، مدير معهد الفاروق للغات والكمبيوتر

سويسرا إضافة إلى المتاعب التي عاينناها وهذا كله يأتي بعد أن ظلت جوازاتنا في السفارة الهولندية عشرة ايام وبعد ان اكدنا لهم باننا قد نواجه صعوبات بسبب هذه التأشيرة التي تحدد دخولنا إلى بلجيكا فقط ولكنهم اكدوا باننا لا يوجد أي مشاكل طالما ونحن ترائزيت.

اما تعليقنا على انعقاد مثل هذه القمة هو انه في الوقت الذي تدعمنا فيه الأمم المتحدة بتذاكر السفر وتدفع لنا مقابل السكن والاكل منتخرة بالنجاح الذي حققناه وما تقدمه من خدمة للمجتمع تتمثل بسببها في تقديم منح مجانية للمعاقين والمعاقات في مجال اللغة والكمبيوتر وكذلك اعداد برامج مجانية في اللغة عبر شرطة الفيديو لطلاب وطالبات ثالث ثانوي بقسميه العلمي والادبي وما تقدمه للمجتمع من شباب مثقف في مجال اللغة والكمبيوتر. نجد ان مؤسسة الصرف الصحي تهدنا بإغلاق دورات المياه وفصل الماء عن الطلاب والطالبات في المعهد إذا لم ندفع اربعمائة الف ريال مقابل توقيع اتفاقية المجاري. مع ان قانون المياه

الهدف الرئيسي من هذه القمة

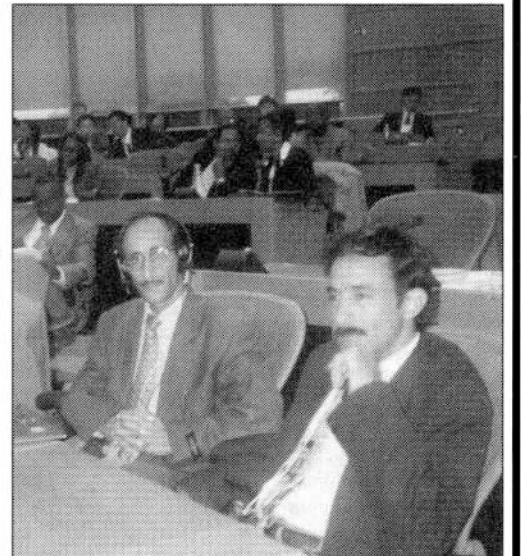
إن مؤتمر القمة العالمي عبارة عن برنامج مشترك تنظمه الأمم المتحدة بالاشتراك مع معهد تطوير القيادات والذي مقره كندا. وتهدف هذه القمة إلى حث الحكومات والوكالات والشركات متعددة الجنسيات على توفير كل أشكال الدعم واتخاذ كل القرارات المناسبة الهادفة إلى تشجيع وإبراز رجال الأعمال الشباب على المستوى الدولي حتى يحقق هؤلاء نجاحاً شاملاً ويخلقون بيئة عمل مشتركة تساعدهم على ايجاد مشاريع دولية مشتركة فيما بينهم وذلك من خلال جذب المشاريع والصناعات الصغيرة والمتوسطة.

Sujit chowdhury
Secretary General
8th World summit
of Young Entrepreneurs



Great compliments from Yemen; the land of the Queen of Sheba to this great man and all the staff working with him.

عظيم التحيات من اليمن ارض الملكة سبأ وارض الحضارات لهذا الرجل العظيم امين عام القمة ولجميع العاملين معه.



صورة من قاعة المؤتمرات
The main session of the conference

معهد الفاروق للغات والكمبيوتر

الموقع على الإنترنت
www.alfaroukinst.homestead.com
البريد الإلكتروني:
E-mail: alfarouk26@hotmail.com

صحيفة يمن تايمز التقت ببعض الشباب المشاركين في القمة ووجهت اليهم بعض الاسئلة السؤال الاول وجهناه للأستاذ / فاروق الظرافي مدير معهد الفاروق للغات والكمبيوتر. هل يمكن للأستاذ فاروق أن يعطينا فكرة عن مشاركته في هذه القمة. ج/ لقد كانت مشاركتي بدعوة من معهد تطوير القيادات الذي مقره كندا والذي يعتبر جزء من جامعة YORK في كندا وكذلك بموجب دعوة من منظمة الأمم المتحدة للتجارة العالمية والتي مقرها سويسرا، UNCTAD حيث تلقيت في بداية شهر

Al-Farouk Institute

Yemen Times has interviewed some of those young entrepreneurs who participated in the summit and asked them some questions.

The first one is Mr. Farouk Al-Dhorafi, General Director of Al-Farouk Institutes of languages & Computer -Sana'a. Mr. Farouk will you give us a brief note about your participation in the summit?



With the Secretary General of the summit

صورة مع الأمين العام للقمة

My participation in this summit comes according to an invitation from the institute of Leadership Development (ILD) in Canada at YORK University as well as an invitation from (UNCTAD) Geneva. AT the beginning I received a questionnaire of about 11 pages. That was exactly at the beginning of March 2001. They asked us to answer some questions about the foundation of the institute and its activities and the secret of our success in such a short period of time with self-efforts and own financial sources. After they received our answers, they asked us to wait for the final decision of selecting the best answers and the best projects that are qualified to participate in the summit. Then after a month we received a congratulation of being selected to participate in the summit informing us that our air tickets and accommodation will be financed by them.

شركة الأمل الوطنية للمقاولات والتوكيلات التجارية
و معهد الفاروق للغات والكمبيوتر
يهنؤون القيادة السياسية والشعب اليمني بعيد الأعياد
عيد الوحدة المجيدة، 22 مايو.

Al-Amal National Company

E-mail: alnawar@y.net.ye

Mr. Ibrahim Al-Nwar, Vice DG of Al-Amal National Company, one of the participants in the Summit said: "I did not expect such a level of preparations and participation in the summit. It was Mr. Farouk Al-Dhorafi, director of Al-Farouk Institute of Languages & Computer, who suggested my participation just a week before he left for the summit. I then contacted the Institute of leadership development in Canada, expressed my desire to take part in the summit. After three days of continuous contacts with the institutes through Internet, telephone and

fax I received a fax of 11 pages full of questions about the company. They were impressed by the reputation of our company and agreed on my participation. Upon my arrival at the Summit secretariat I was surprised to find that I was exempted from participation fees. I was also surprised when I received all literatures of the Summit on CDs estimated at US\$ 5000. The third happy surprise was the participation of a number of well-known personalities such as H.E. "Rubens Ricupero", Secretary General of UNCTAD and many other famous personalities.

تطوير القيادات الشابة في كندا بل سألني التشجيع في وطننا الحبيب ومن قبل معهد الوحدة لتطوير القيادات الشابة وتحت اشراف رئيس الجمهورية إنشاء الله

تحدد الاستهلاك الذي يمكن من خلاله دفع رسوم الصرف الصحي. هذا جانب من التشجيع الذي تلقاه من جهة واحدة. ناهيك عن تشجيع الجهات الحكومية الأخرى، والتي لولا أملنا فيما تتبعه القيادات السياسية من خطوات متتالية نحو مجازية الضاد. لكننا قد اطلقنا المعهد من زمن بعيد.

ولكن طالما وقيادتنا السياسية متجهة نحو ترسيخ سيادة القانون ووقف التعامل بالأساليب العزاجية والاستفزازية فسيظل المعهد وغيره من المشاريع التي تخدم الوطن شامخة شموخ كل الإنجازات التي تحققت في عهد القائد المشير/

علي عبدالله صالح

وسياتي اليوم الذي لا تحتاج فيه إلى تشجيع الأمم المتحدة أو معهد



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Monday	IY 748	Sanaa/Paris	1100	1725
Tuesday	IY 740	Sanaa/Rome/Frankfurt	0001	0750
Wednesday	IY 742	Sanaa/London	0615	1400
Thursday	IY 740	Sanaa/Rome/Frankfurt	0001	0750
Friday	IY 748	Sanaa/Paris	1100	1725

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Crystals
by Mohamed Kadri

Crystallized Brotherhood

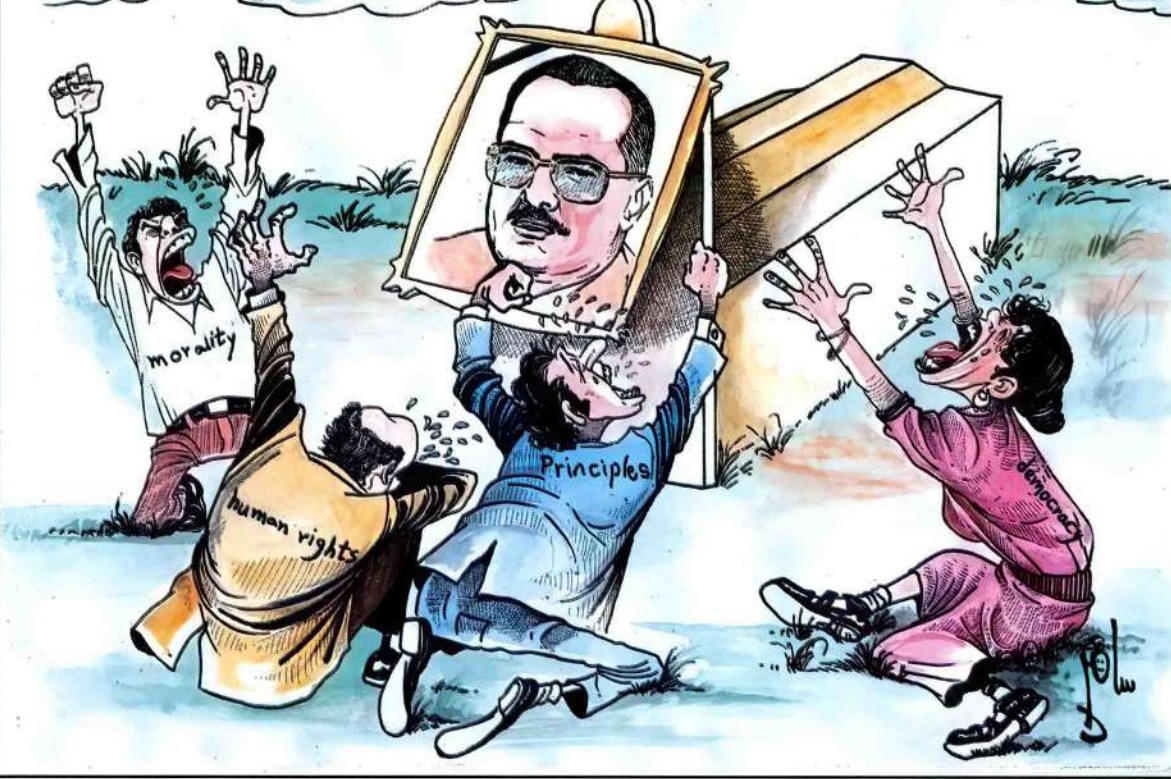
Here we are again brothers with Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. Here I am happy to hear broadcasters in the Yemeni media add the word 'sisterly' whenever the names of the two countries are mentioned. And here I ought to say: Nothing but correctness is to be accepted.

None of the previous years' political dilemmas will I mention here. For I have been decrying all those sorts of events that have strained Yemen's relations with both countries. And this is the right time when files of the past must be closed. Nevertheless, the period of approximately ten years of tension with Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are to be reviewed by both: the Yemeni officials and the people just to learn the lesson how diplomacy is to be conducted and most importantly, to discover those obnoxious elements existing among us who are delighted to damage Yemen's brotherly ties, especially with our brotherly neighbors with whom we have been building cardinal relations and, we intend to continue that.

Returning to the subject of our relations with Saudi Arabia and Kuwait we have to reckon with the development projects those two countries implemented in Yemen from the sixties, when Yemen lacked simple medications, education, roads, financial sufficiency, support and assistance would have been impossible were it not for Saudi and Kuwaiti help.

To Saudi and Kuwait rulers, represented by their Ambassadors to Sana'a we say: Yemenis cannot but remember you. Yemenis are keen to have you two brothers. Help Yemen to re-build the "one family" which history knew and whose structure is essential to develop the region and promote its solidarity.

In-commemoration of late Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf



75 of Italy-Yemen Relations Celebrated

Yemeni-Italian relations are characterized by being very distinguished and deep-rooted. Spheres of cooperation between the two countries are diversified and take multi-lateral aspects, which offer the best example of relations between two friendly countries. Recently there have been some activities representing phenomena of the relations. On the occasion of the Italian national day, the Italian embassy in Yemen on Saturday gave a reception party at the Italian embassy building in



Sana'a attended by a large number of members of diplomatic mission accredited to Yemen and a host of media men and officials. Celebrating the 75th anniversary of signing the first Yemeni-Italian cooperation and friendship agreement, a new headquarters of the Yemeni-Italian friendship society was also opened. On the other hand, chairman of the board of directors of chambers of commerce and industry in Sana'a Abdul Wahab Abu Lahum has lauded the concrete relations between Yemen and the friendly Republic of Italy especially in



trade and industrial areas. On the sidelines of a meeting held in Sana'a Saturday with a delegation of the Italian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PALWA), attended by the Italian ambassador to Yemen, Mr. Abu Lahum said Yemen welcomed Italian investments according to the rights guaranteed in the Law of Investment for local, Arab and foreign investors and facilities granted to them in this respect.

On another level, the Italian exhibition at the Apollo center that was inaugurated last week proved to be a tremendous success. The exhibition included several Italian companies in various fields and sectors.



NOKIA 3330

المساند للغة العربية ...
تطور مستمر

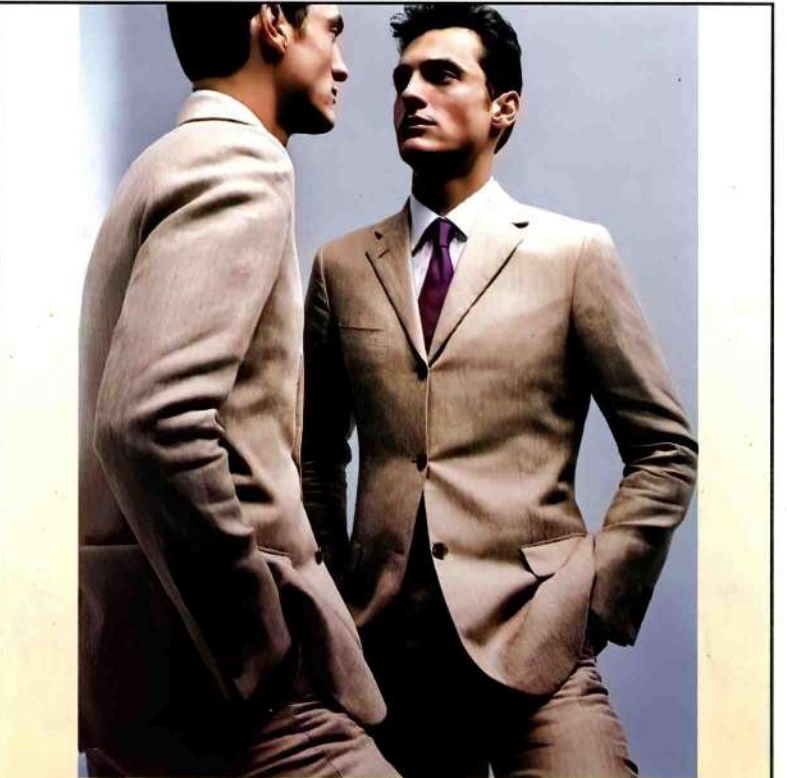


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فاكس: ٢١٢٨٩٩، ت: ٢١٢٨٩٩
بيجر: ٢١٢٨٩٩، ص.ب. ٦١٣٧٤

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صنعا، ش. حدة، أمام معرض فوردا، ت: ٢١١٩٦٩، فاكس: ٢١١٩٦٩

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صنعا، شارع ١٣ مقترن من شارع صيف، ص.ب. ٢٧٥٥٩، ت: ٢٧٥٥٩، فاكس: ٢٧٥٥٩، ت: ٢٧٥٥٩، فاكس: ٢٧٥٥٩

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فحص بالكمبيوتر - الرعاية الدولية للصين

شارع القصير رقم ١٣ عمارة العودي، خلف البنك العربي، صنعا، تليفون: ٢٧٧٧٧٧

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عيادة طب وجراحة الفم والأسنان: د. عمار هاشم، ملحق بالعيادة معمل لتصنيع جميع التركيبات الصناعية الثابتة والمتحركة، ش. علي عبد المغني جوار سينما بلقيس، ت: ٢٧٥٢٣٤/٢٧٥٨٠

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مراتب، سرر، مخدات، شارع مجاهد ٢٧٣٩٥٢، فاكس: ٢٦٩٥٢٢

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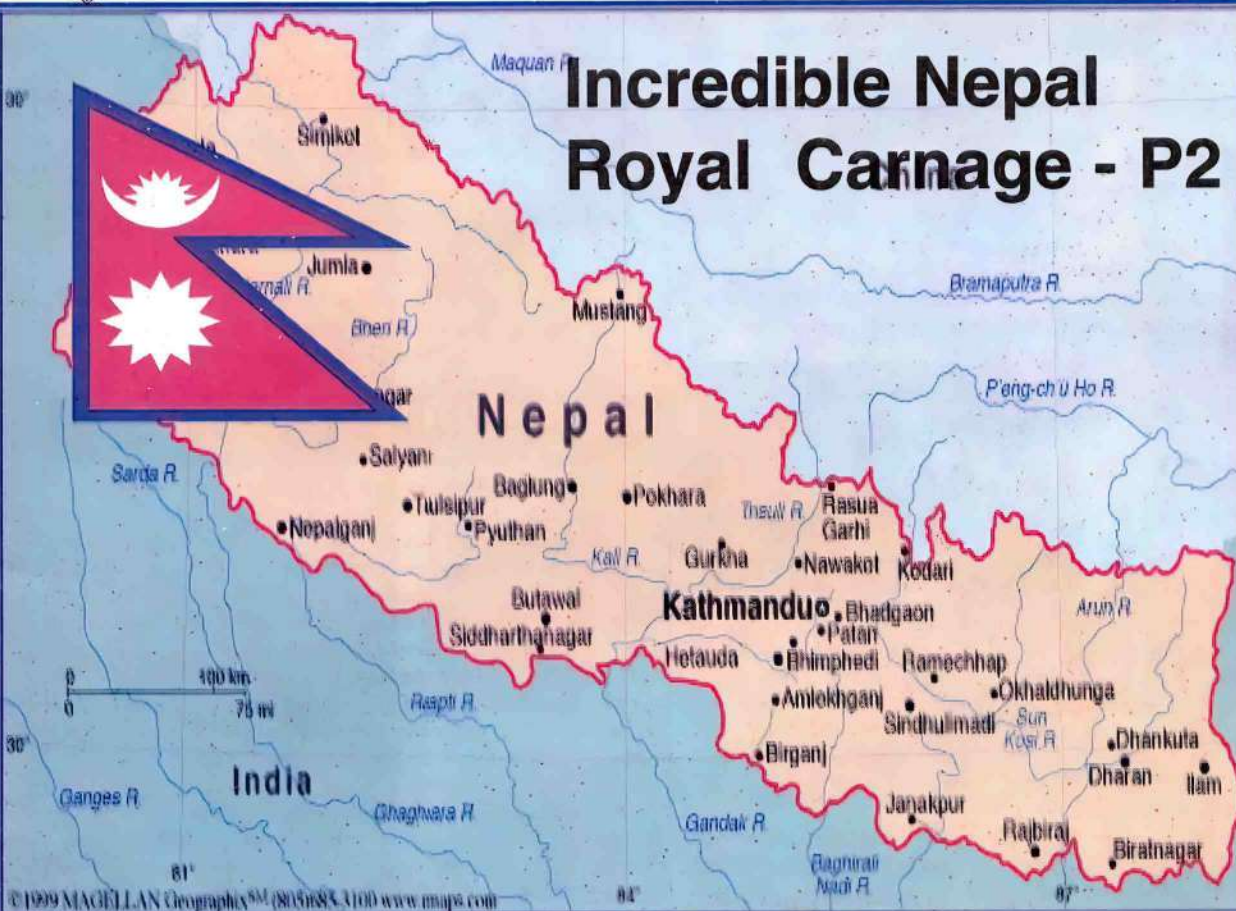
YEMEN TIMES

A Weekly Entertainment, Technology, Cultural, & Commercial Supplement
Issue (23) Vol 10 June 4, 2001

Light



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Incredible Nepal Royal Carnage - P2

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Nepal's Royal Massacre

ATHMANDU, June 3 Agencies
All governmental offices, educational institutions, non-governmental offices, factories and most of the shops will be closed for 13 days to mourn over the death of King Birendra, Queen Aishwarya and other members of the Royal families, local newspapers said Saturday.

The 55-year-old king and 51-year-old queen were shot dead Friday night by Crown Prince Dipendra along with around a dozen other members of the

Other members of the royal family shot dead were Prince Nirajan, Princess Shruti, king's sister Princess Shrawa and Princess Shanti, king's brother-in-law Kuma Khadga and other royal family members.



Nepalese Crown Prince Dipendra, (M.K. Anwar/AP Photo)

the most likely successor is the late king's younger brother Prince Gyanendra, 54, according to informed sources.

Meanwhile, U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan released a statement Saturday, expressing sadness over the incident.

It is reported that Dipendra, 30, shot the family dead due to disputes over his marriage. Queen Aishwarya is reportedly opposed to Dipendra's choice of bride. Dipendra died in hospital early on Saturday after being operated on for a self-

"He is deeply saddened by the tragedy. The secretary-general extends his heartfelt condolences to the people of Nepal and calls for calm and stability," the statement said.

King Birendra came to the throne on January 31, 1972 and had ruled as an absolute



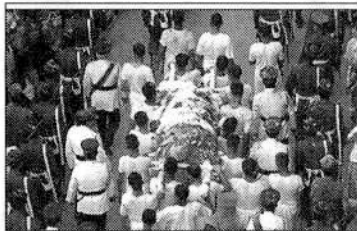
royal family at the Narayan Hiti Royal Palace in Kathmandu.

inflicted gunshot wound.

The State Council Standing Committee, which acts as a royal advisory body, convened an emergency session to assess the shocking situation and begin the process of appointing a successor, Home Minister Ram Poudel told local newspapers.

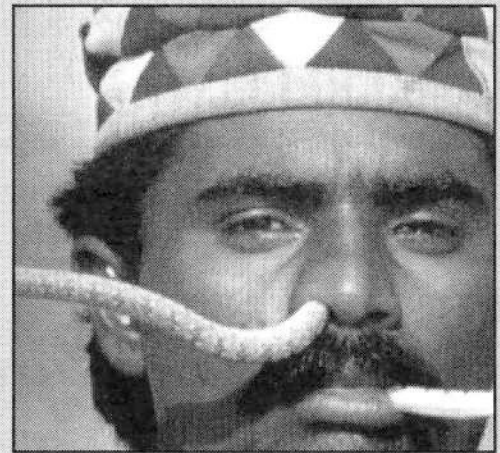
With all the king's children reportedly killed in the shooting,

monarch until 1990 when his role became purely constitutional in the wake of a popular people's movement. He only appeared in ceremonies and addressed the Parliament once a year.



The shooting happened at 10:40 p.m. local time during the family dinner.

Outrageous Photo of the Week



See, this is the way to do it right!

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)

Following Daddy's Footsteps?

AUSTIN, Texas - A scant two weeks after President Bush's 19 year-old daughter Jenna Bush was cited for underage drinking, she and her twin sister Barbara were caught trying to buy alcohol at Chuy's, a popular Austin restaurant famous for its Margaritas. When asked for identification, the daughter of the leader of the free world produced someone else's driver's license. Restaurant employees confiscated the ID and the restaurant manager called the police. This will be a second offense for Jenna and a first for Barbara Bush. The restaurant apologized to the first family for having to blow the whistle on the twins.

A Teaspoon of Ketchup Makes Heinz's Profits Go Down

SHASTA COUNTY, California - An ounce and a half of missing ketchup was hard for the Heinz Corporation to swallow. Bill and Marcia Baker discovered their 20 oz bottle of was under-filled by the aforementioned proportion while baking five years ago. They called the local council, which spurred and a five-year investigation by weights and measures. Officials found millions of bottles under-filled. The company has agreed to pay Shasta County, where the complaint originated, \$180,000. They also agreed to overfill the bottles for a year will cost the company an additional \$650,000.

Killer's Body Used in Art Exhibit

LONDON, England - London art student Marilene Oliver was intrigued by the idea of downloading images of a deceased man from the Internet. The fact that the man was put to death in 1993 for killing a pensioner is irrelevant she says. Joseph Jernigan was executed by lethal injection and donated his body to science. His corpse was cut into a thousand slices and photographed for the Internet. In her art exhibit "I Know You Inside Out," Oliver used the printed images and placed them on stacked sheets of plastic to create a life size figure of the murderer. Her other piece, "I Know Every Inch of Your Body," will be displayed right by it. The latter will be a touch screen digital image of the artist's flayed skin. According to Oliver, the two pieces are just like Adam and Eve.

'Honey Monster' Performs an Expensive Practical Joke

LONDON - It could be considered the ultimate "congealed" weapon - 320 pounds of raw, body fat. Andrew Baldry, who is of the aforementioned weight, performed a belly-flop on 140 pound co-worker Christopher Purvis at the meat packing plant in Beccles, eastern England. Purvis said the 6-foot-2 Baldry, nicknamed "Honey Monster," belly-flopped on top of him as three other workers pinned him down. He suffered cracked ribs and has not returned to work since the incident last June. Judge John Holt of Bury St. Edmunds Crown Court ordered Baldry to perform 180 hours community service and to pay Purvis \$1,000 in a ruling a few weeks ago.

YEMEN TIMES' feature 'TRAVEL & LEISURE' is back!

YEMEN TIMES' feature 'TRAVEL & LEISURE' is back! We will be featuring:

1. Exotic and fascinating international as well as domestic destinations. The international destinations which we have identified are: Amsterdam, Bali, Beijing, Beirut, Buenos Aires, Cairo, Casablanca, Damascus, Dublin, Geneva, Hong Kong, Istanbul, Johannesburg, Khartoum, Las Vegas, Lisbon, Madrid, Mexico City, Moscow, Puerto Rico, Seoul, Sydney, Teheran, Tokyo, Toronto, Tripoli, Tunis, Warsaw & Washington DC. Kindly let us know your choices of destinations.
2. Interviews with prominent personalities from the Airlines, Hotels, Travel & Tourism Industries as well as the Ministry of Tourism.
3. Discussion Forum. The issues which we could discuss

are as follows: The current status of YEMENIA. Can YEMENIA provide an inflight service similar to that of EMIRATES? What can be done to promote 'Domestic Tourism'? Any other topics that our readers identify.

4. Introduction of a Rating System for all sectors of the Tourism Industry (including Hotels & Restaurants). This will be done in cooperation and participation of our readers who will be the judges.
5. WIN A FREE TICKET through a Contest. We will be having a contest with a Grand Prize of a free ticket to a very major international destination. Once finalized, we will announce all the details. Every week you will be required to retain a portion of our 'TRAVEL & LEISURE' feature so as to enter the contest towards the end of the year.

Fossil Findings May Force Revision of History of Life: Study

New findings from a fossil study have challenged the long-held notion that the earth witnessed a nearly unabated increase in the variety of living organisms after the most devastating mass extinction swept the planet 250 million years ago.

A new study published in the proceedings of the National Academy of the Sciences suggests a radically different picture that, if correct, will require a large-scale rewriting of the history of life.

In the first results from a huge new database of fossil records being assembled on the World Wide Web by an international team of scientists, researchers report findings that suggest there may have been no such relentless increase in diversity.

In fact, the new results suggest the possibility that diversity levels quickly hit a plateau and stayed put, and that the real peak of life's diversity may have come and gone more than 400 million years ago.

Reactions of people towards the decree of educational institutions' integration

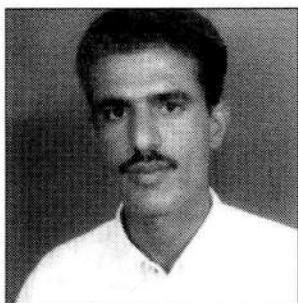
Interviews conducted by:
Saeed Al-Shara'bi Ibb.

Education is considered the vital part of any nation, any where and any time. Unless this important sector is to be vitalized, then the existence of people will be liable to backwardness, and hence t vanishing. The presidential decree to integrate our educational institutions is the right initiative to extreme opposition. The Yemen Times took the chance and met with some specialists in this regard and came out with the following:

The noblest decree to be adopted during the new government is that related to learning integration. As a Muslim nation, we must have disparity of our learning process objectives. I think that there's none to oppose this decree, except those who seek only their private interests. In fact, such people had better adopt policy to serve the poor state of the present learning process, but not to add to its burdens by opposing this decree.

As a member of education professions' syndicate this decree came to represent a great deal for us. It is the most important objective the syndicate struggled for its achievement. The evidence t this is what our syndicate adopted during its first conference. It was a slogan (Learning integration is people's requirement demand and national necessity) All the participants of that conference demand this necessity to be fulfilled. Thank God for this achievement, which disturbed some partisan interests .

Mahmoud Ahmed Al-Sirajy
Vice-chairman of educational



professions' syndicate in Far's Al-Udein district. From the

point of view, this decree is no more political. It did not come out of pre-study. It also had no relation with learning process development. In fact, it is a sterile decision ,because it only political. Second, there's not double standard policy in our learning and teaching process to nationalize this integration. This is clear through the out comes of public schools, and those of the religious institutes. They are the same, actually. So why this change?

Third, I am sure that this decision has come arbitrarily. It has not been preceded by well-planned study that would lead to the success of learning.

And finally, I believe it is not from our leadership, but it has been dictated by others, which made it lose its credibility!

Ameen Abdu Saeed, teacher of Arabic ,Alfarook school ,Ibb city.

The decree of learning institutions' integration is wise, actually. It has come satisfy the needs of people to strengthen their unity. There's no call for the protest against it. If some reject in Arabic and religion than schools, then why don't they expect the generalization of this interest over schools all over Yemen? Aren't we all Muslims? And hence must study these subjects in detail? So why institutes to limit these subjects? In other words ,all students should have the same quality as well as quantity of knowledge, but not to be maintained for some, while others sordid need of it.

Anyway, this decree is considered a positive step towards the completion of our unity. It represents good end to the discrimination among students and teachers as well we must stand by the side of this decree, and he good actors of it.

Mohammed Al-Sulaihi, teacher of Quran sciences.

The exclusion of religious institutes is not right. It is a great loss, indeed. Institutes were rich source to enhance the religious culture. And by the absence of this source, Yemen will lose one of the most of its effective cultural factors. As a matter of fact,

there is no need for this integration since all of these institutes serve the same objectives of our revolution. The outcomes of institutes are similar to those of schools, with slight difference related to specialization. After all, this does not make any danger to the unity of Yemen.

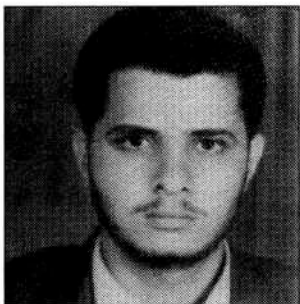
On the contrary, this multiplicity of learning enhances the contest of achievement among the different institutions of learning. This is all about religious institutes as for the decree of integration, it is unjust, actually.

Taher Ahmad Ismaeel, department of English . Ibb University.

The presidential decree, regarding the educational institutions' integration, is one -hundred percent right, actually. It has come on time to compensate what must have been loot right now. Though, to some extent, unjust to religious institutes, it well open the way for institutes, it will open the way for the institutes, employees to prove their effectiveness everywhere now, instead of having been cornered only in institutes. In other words, the government schools will find now the chance to make use of well-qualified teachers of religious and Arabic subjects. Anyway, this decree is somewhat useful, and we can say, about it, nothing since as long as it has been issued. I hope it will be put to actions as soon as possible.

Absul-mu'iz Abdul-Jabbar. Head department of educational guidance and inspection in Far's-Udein district, Ibb.

Abdulrahman Al-Sami'ee, university student, says (I don't agree with this decree because it is unjust to learning



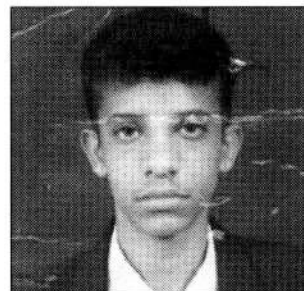
process in Yemen. Why the

government supported institutes, first? And why has it now to cancel them? These are contradictory actions of our government, actually. The Yemeni congregation for reform "Islah party" has the right to oppose this decree. Consider, for example, the difference of language acquisition among graduates of public schools and those of institutes. Thanks to the religious institutes form the field of learning. That is to say institutes have more interest in Islamic as well as language subjects. This is good . So why to cancel them. It is an unjust decree, actually.

I completely agree with this decree because it is considered the warmest bondage to roll up the last wound of split. With the adoption of this step, the government has achieved good appreciation of the people. In fact, it has not come out of vacuum, but from the core of responsibility caring. The days to come will prove how important this decision is. But I wonder why do some people protest against it?! Isn't should we maintain some of the awful past?

I hope people will realize the importance of this decree and act according to it.)

Mohammad Abdullah Saleh, secondary school student.



Unity is the most important thing we are looking for. It is the basic element of existence. So if this decree aims at completing the perfection of our unity, then why should we reject it? Religious institutes are not the symbol of Islam in common. If this integration is to include all institutions on a par with each, it is OK. But the question, continues to nag one's mind is why is it so late? Finally, I can say we are optimistic of this good promising decree. I know that some ore not satisfied with it. But this is so because it must have hurt

their private interests, which means they do not care of public interests.

Ola'a Al-Rahbi, university student.

This decree has come prove the masses' victory, who have waited for it since along. It is a well-done initiative to be performed during Bajamal's now government. As a member of educational process, I would appreciate this courageous step towards real perfection of our unity. This decree represents a turning- point in the process of teaching and learning in Yemen. Anyway, I am optimistic of the days to come since we achieve our most important aim "integration" However, I don't know what some others want? Why do they oppose this valuable decision? They are, in fact, either a part of secessionist forces "bloc" or they want to prove their existence on the expense of others, as well as on public interests. I hope those people will not decree will be implemented as soon as possible.

Mohammed Abdo-Saeed, teacher at AlFarooq school, Ibb city.

As for this decree, it is our attitude since the early issue of it in 1992.

It is considered a national, social and educational duty in its essence, rather than being of political or partisan campaign. Anyway, it is a brave decree should have synchronized the social, structural integration of the state that took place on Tuesday,22nd of May 1990 on condition that it should include all domains of learning irrespective of whether these are partisan independent or official.

With respect to the attitude of Islah party towards this decree, this is usual and no surprise. This must be either for economic as well as systematic considerations as it must be implied. As for the declared attitude, learning for competition among schools, but not to monopolize it so as to be transferred gradually to become, like other institutions, under private ownership, which will complicate the way before the public to get their rights of learning.

Dr.Abdullah Al.Falahi, Ibb university.

ETHIOPIA:

Ethiopia is located in the Horn of Africa, bounded by the Sudan, Kenya, Djibouti, Somalia and Eritrea. Situated not far from the major ports of the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, Ethiopia provides a convenient access to trade and investment in the region. Its geographic location has also resulted in a long standing relations with the Middle Eastern region and close link with the European market.

Covering an area of approximately 1.14 million sq. km., Ethiopia is the third largest country in Africa. Flat-topped plateaus, deep river canyons and lowlands, which include the major river basins: the Abay (Blue Nile), Awash, Baro, Omo, Tekezie and Wabe Shebele, characterize the topography of the country. The Great Rift Valley divides the Ethiopian highlands from north to south.

Although lying only 15° north of the equator, with the moderating effect of high altitude, ranging from 180m below sea level to 4620m above sea level, Ethiopia enjoys a very pleasant climate. Specially in the central highlands, where the vast majority of people live, the average temperature rarely exceeds 20°C. On the sparsely populated lowlands, a typical sub-tropical and tropical climate prevail. With approximately 850mm of rainfall, the countrywide average annual rainfall is deemed to be moderate by global standards. Over most of the highlands, rainfall occurs in two distinct seasons: the short rainy season during February and March and the long rainy season from June to September.

The People

Ethiopia is a melting pot of ancient Middle Eastern and African cultures, which is clearly evidenced in the religion, ethnic and language composition of its Semitic, Cushitic, Omotic and Nilotic people. With a total population of 63.5 million, the annual population growth is about 3%. The economically active age group (between ages 14 and

60) make up about 50% of the population. Approximately 85% of the population are rural dwellers.

Amharic, Oromigna and Tigrigna are the major languages used by two thirds of the population. Amharic is the official language of the Federal Government. English is the medium of instruction at secondary schools, junior colleges, and universities, and is widely used in business transactions, particularly in banking and insurance. To some extent Arabic, Italian and French are also spoken.

While Christianity and Islam are the main religions in the country, other traditional religions are also practiced, particularly in the south. The state does not discriminate against religious groups.

The Attractions

Visiting Ethiopia is a rewarding experience. It provides an exciting and retrospective route through the country's centuries old civilizations. The wide variety of flora and fauna quenches one's thirst for natural beauty and adventure. The hospitality and colourful culture of different ethnic groups enriches traveling experience.

One of the most popular tourism slogans is 'Ethiopia - 13 Months of Sunshine'. This has been derived from Ethiopia's all year round mild and agreeable climate with a lot of warm sunshine and a calendar system that has 13 months. This calendar system consists of 12 months of 30 days each and a 13th month with 5 days (6 days in a leap year). Thus, this agreeable climate adds flavour to the attractions.

Endowed with these variety of rich tourist attractions and with its famous Airline 'Ethiopian Airlines', which links up to many parts of the world, Ethiopia has a great potential of being a leading tourist destination in Africa.

A Glimpse at the Historical Attractions

The Obelisk of Axum - preserves an ancient history of the

era of the Axumite powerful empire having trade links as far as India and China. Visitors will enjoy the sites of these monolithic obelisks and many more wonders surrounding their history, notably the Bath of the Legendary Queen of Sheba and archeological findings that depict the way of life of the Axumite period that reigned from pre Christ times up until the 11th century AD.

The Churches of Lalibela - UNESCO has named the rock-hewn churches of Lalibela as the 8th Wonders of the World. Lalibela presents the site of a chain of rock carved out 11th century churches with astonishing architectural designs and interior decorations. A historical myth narrates King Lalibela, on his own (with the help of angels) completed the construction of the churches. After his death the king has been designated as an Ethiopian saint.

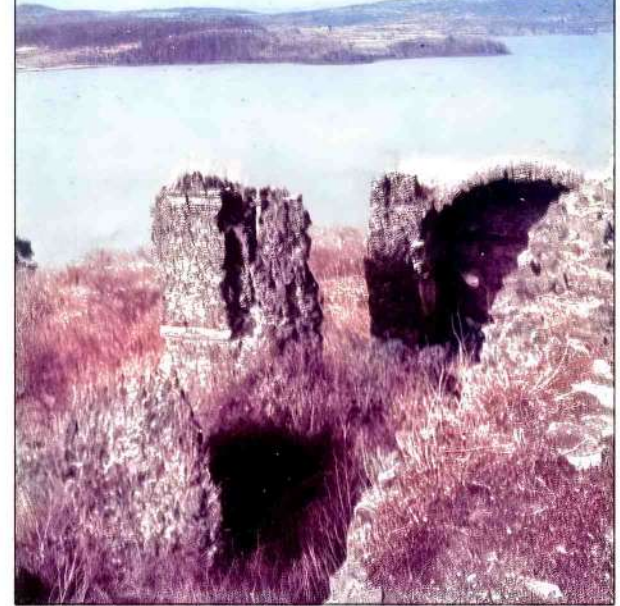
The Castles of Gondar- built in the mid 17th century together with the surrounding centuries old churches depict yet another sophisticated architectural wonders. The Castles are found in the city of Gondar, which has been the seat of government following Axum and Lalibela.

The Walls of Harar - built in the early 16th century, the walls are designated after the city of Harar. The Walls have 5 arched gates inviting to the city's popular basket works, variety of fruits and colorfully decorated costumes of Hararie women. The city of Harar is considered as the 4th Holy City of Islam.

Glimpse at Natural Attractions

The Blue Nile Falls - locally known as 'Tis Isat', meaning 'water that smokes' presents a spectacular water fall with an intense gash from more than 45m peak, producing rainbows across the gorge. The area is also inhabited with fascinating wild lives and birds.

Simien Mountains- Simien mountains are home of Ethiopia's highest peak Ras Dashen with the height of 4437m. With the assistance of a professional guide, the area is



ideal for mountain trekking. The endemic Walia Ibx and the Gelada baboon are also found here.

The Rift Valley Lakes - Ethiopia is one of the countries that the Great Rift Valley system traverses. The Valley embraces the beautiful chains of lakes with abundant wild life and variety of birds. The Rift Valley comprises of the country's famous natural parks known as Abijatta-Shalla, Nechisar, Mago and Omo national parks. Each national park presents a unique feature for bird-watching, trekking and wild life scenery.

National Parks

Being a land of diverse geographic settings and rich natural resources, Ethiopia's National Parks present spectacular visiting opportunities for tourists keen on admiring and enjoying nature.

Ethiopia's National Parks, although relatively undevel-

oped, provide ample opportunity for adventurous tourists who go for the undisturbed nature. Mountain hiking, bird-watching, surfing and many other leisure activities are also available.

Ethiopia has a rich variety of wildlife that can be rated among the best in Africa. 845 species of birds and 260 species of mammals are currently registered. Out of these, as many as 50 are indigenous to Ethiopia. In most of the places where the National Parks are situated, a mix of fascinating wildlife and breathtaking natural scenery is found.

There are about 9 major National Parks - 2 (Semien and Bale National Parks) situated in highland areas while the rest (Awash, Omo, Mago, Gambella, Yangu -Drissa, Abiata- Shalla and Nech-Sar National Parks) are found in and around the Great Rift Valley system that traverses Ethiopia from NorthEast to SouthWest .

Almost all of the National Parks are found alongside major rivers of the country : -Awash National Park as the name indicates is located in the vicinity of the Awash River, which has a spectacular waterfall. Omo and Mago National Parks are situated at the bank of Omo River. -Gambella National Park along the wet lands of Baro River. -Abiata-Shalla National Park along the beautiful Abiata and Shalla Lakes.



13 Months of Sunshine

All of the National Parks are home of fascinating wildlife :

- Semien Mountain is inhabited by the endemic Walya Ibex and Gelada Baboon.
- Bale National Park is the sanctuary of Semien Fox, Mountain Nyala and Menelik's Bush
- The Omo National Park presents a spectacular variety of over 300 species of birds, large elands, some buffaloes, elephants, giraffes, cheetahs, lions, leopards and burchell's zebras.
- The Abiata-Shalla National Park is considered as the ornithologist paradise with great variety of bird species.

Panoramic land escapes such as

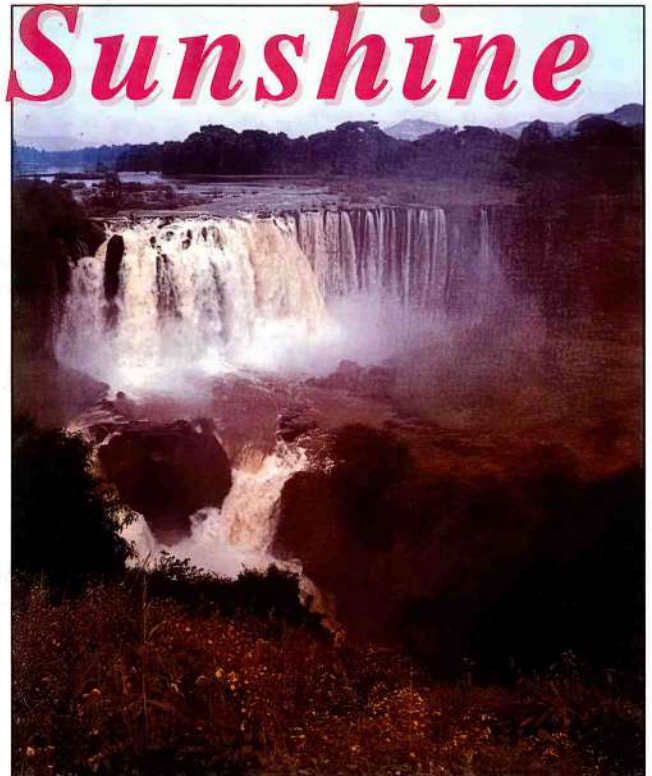
mountains, forests and wet and dry grasslands as well as chains of enchanting lakes are found in abundance:

- Semien and Bale National Parks provide sightseeing opportunities along the breath-taking mountains.
- Mago, Gambella and Yangu-Dirassa National Parks have endless wet & dry grass lands. The existence of abundant hot springs adds to the attractions. These hot springs are found in great numbers along the Great Rift Valley rivers and lakes which are believed to have therapeutic effects.

Accommodations along the National Parks are mainly public and private owned hotels,

lodges and camping sites. Most parks provide camping opportunities while all are protected by park administration providing safety for visitors. Some national parks such as Awash and Bale National Parks provide museums documenting books, preserved wildlife and many other facts. Tourists are welcome to enjoy all these mix of wonderful wild life, pleasant climate, breathtaking scenery and therapeutic hot springs enriched with Ethiopia's hospitality and diverse cultures.

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TRAVEL TIPS & INFORMATION

Getting There: Both Ethiopian Airlines and Yemenia offer 4 weekly nonstop service between Sana'a and Addis Ababa.

Visa Requirement: Visas are required for all visitors to Ethiopia (with the exception of nationals of Djibouti and Kenya) and are readily available from Ethiopian Embassy in Sana'a (Tel: 208-833). Transit passengers holding confirmed onward reservation (within 72 hours of arrival) can obtain Transit Visas on arrival.

Health requirements: Prior to entry, visitors should be in possession of a valid health certificate for yellow fever. Vaccination against cholera is also required for any person who has visited or transited a cholera infected area within 6 days of their arrival in Ethiopia.

Customs: Duty-free import are permitted for up to:

- * 1 litre of alcoholic beverages
- * 1 litre or 2 bottles of perfume
- * 200 cigarettes, or 50 cigars, or 0.5 lb of tobacco

Visitors may export souvenirs with a value not exceeding Birr 500, although some articles (such as animal skins and antiques) require an export permit.

Transport: There are several options of transportation within Ethiopia.

Roads - There are some 4,100km of asphalt roads with a further 19,000 kilometers of gravel and dry-weather roads.

Railway - A 778km long railway line links Addis Ababa with Djibouti and carries both freight & passengers.

Air - Ethiopian Airlines has an extensive domestic network flying to 43 airfields and an additional 21 landing

strips.

Taxis - It is available in Cities and major Towns. These are the blue & white mini buses, pickups with a closed Canopy or Saloon Cars. Mostly they operate on a fixed rate and standard route. Personalized and specific trips should be negotiated with the driver in advance.

Time: GMT + 3.
Electric Supply: 220 volts 50 cycles AC.

Currency: The local currency is the Ethiopian Birr made up of 100 cents. Visitors may import an unlimited amount of foreign currency, providing declaration of such currency is made to Customs on arrival. Foreign currency may be changed only at authorized banks and hotels. The currency declaration form must be retained as this will be required by Customs upon departure. Foreign visitors will be able to change back any excess Ethiopian Birr before their departure.

Accommodation: Addis Ababa has wide range of hotels that cater to each and every budget. From the luxurious Sheraton and Hilton Hotels to the Tourist class hotels such as the Ghion, the Ethiopia and the Wabi Shebelle right through to the Camping sites can also be found.

Places to visit in Addis Ababa: Addis Ababa Museum, National Museum, Selassie Trinity Cathedral, The Mercato, The Lion Park, Ethnographic Museum, Zoological Museum, Postal Museum & Art Galleries

Useful Links:
<http://www.visitethiopia.org/>
<http://www.lonelyplanet.com/>

YEMEN TIMES welcomes any ideas, suggestions and/or feedback from all our readers regarding the reintroduced Travel and Leisure pages. We want you, our readers, to enjoy and benefit from our weekly 'TRAVEL & LEISURE' feature.

ASIAN SKIES ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

TransAtlantic travel need not be restricted to the options offered by the Agencies here in Yemen and it need not be very expensive. SINGAPORE AIRLINES and MALAYSIA AIRLINES (both represented in Sana'a) have a combined number of 14 TransAtlantic flights weekly (17 flights weekly effective 1st August 2001). These carriers have excellent inflight service and are noteworthy major discount carriers. SINGAPORE AIRLINES flies daily between Frankfurt (FRA) and New York (JFK) and they have an additional four weekly flights between Amsterdam (AMS) and Newark (EWR). Effective 1st August 2001, SINGAPORE AIRLINES will be launching CHICAGO as their latest North American destination to bring the total to six covering Los Angeles (twice daily), San Francisco (twice daily), New York, Newark & Vancouver (3 times weekly). The new launch will allow three weekly flights between Amsterdam and Chicago (ORD).

Schedule:
FRA-JFK SQ26 dep0830/arr1040
JFK-FRA SQ25 dep2145/arr1115+1
AMS-EWR SQ24 dep0815/arr1015
EWR-AMS SQ23 dep2215/arr1120+1

AMS-ORD SQ36 dep0810/arr1005
ORD-AMS SQ35 dep1955/arr1100 +1
MALAYSIA AIRLINES flies nonstop three times weekly between Dubai (DXB) and Newark using the B777 Super Ranger. They also have daily TransPacific flights from Kuala Lumpur to Los Angeles.

Schedule:
DXB-EWR MH90 dep0230/arr0850
EWR-DXB MH91 dep1130/arr0815+1
To enable the passengers to connect onto the flights indicated, several good connections can be made with EGYPT AIR (to Amsterdam & Frankfurt), EMIRATES (to Dubai & Frankfurt), ETHIOPIAN (to Dubai & Frankfurt), GULF AIR (to Dubai & Frankfurt), ROYAL JORDANIAN (to Amsterdam & Frankfurt), SYRIANAIR (to Amsterdam) and YEMENIA (to Dubai & Frankfurt). We sincerely hope the Passenger Sales Agents of SINGAPORE AIRLINES and also of MALAYSIA AIRLINES will secure these 'Special Fares' so as to create an Asian option - this will be extremely good for the market. But don't expect the major American and European carriers to reduce their fares at all. They won't.

ABDEL HAKIM ASHIBLIE
Correspondent - Travel & Leisure
Yemen Times

SCIENCE FICTION IN CINEMA

ROBOTS & HUMANS

As a theme in science fiction film, robots have taken many forms and served many purposes. They have appeared both as man's servants and man's oppressors. They can be good or evil, often depending on the disposition of their masters. In some cases, they grow beyond the control of their creator and command or destroy human life.

Robots are often made in the image of man. This can be for several reasons, such as making humans comfortable with the robots, allowing the robots to move freely among humans, or simply to satisfy the ego of a robot's creator. They appeared in film long before the development of the technology capable of creating them, and are often technological wonders whose capabilities are extraordinary.

The predecessors to robots were mechanical men, which appeared in some of the earliest one-reel films. In *The Mechanical Statue* and *The Ingenious Servant* (1907), an engineer creates an automaton that goes out of control and has to be destroyed. This film is reminiscent of Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein*, as the creation is a creation of science that violates the laws of nature.

The creation in *Metropolis* (1926, Germany) is also an abomination, but not in the *Frankenstein* sense. The aristocracy creates it as a tool to further their own oppressive goals, and it is evil, as its designer intended it to be. Made in the image of the leader of the worker rebels, it is created and programmed to discredit the woman it emulates. The robots in *THX-1138* (1970, US) are also made in the image of man. Instead of imitating a single human, they are built to resemble police men. There are hundreds of them in this film, and they all look and act the same. Their appearance is fitting since they are the physical enforcers of the oppressive rules of a future post-apocalyptic society. These machines have a very limited scope,



and do not appear to be able to think for themselves. They are stupid and clumsy, and are therefore easily thwarted by humans seeking to escape from this society.

The robots in *The Terminator* (1984, US) are also servants of evil masters, but their masters are intelligent computers, not human (or human-derivative). Instead of being the tools of oppression, they are tools of war, charged with the destruction of the human race. One of these robots is sent back through time to assassinate a human. It looks exactly like a human and is able to move freely through our society. It is deceptive, intelligent, and extremely powerful. It is ultimately overcome by a human, and although she uses a machine to destroy it, we are shown that humans can overcome even the strongest machines.

Robots as police are seen again in *The Day the Earth Stood Still* (1951, US). Instead of being man-made or derivative of man, the robot in this film arrives on Earth as a peacekeeper from an alien civilization. It is not capable of being physically violent, even though the earthlings fear him and expect him to attack at any moment. He is strong, powerful and stands his

ground, a protector rather than an aggressor. He is capable of renewing life, which we see when he revives his extraterrestrial companion from death. Even though he is peaceful, he has a menacing appearance that reminds us of his strength and his society's superiority.

A second machine that is incapable of harming humans is Robby the Robot from *Forbidden Planet* (1956, US). Despite his clunky appearance, he is a technological wonder, serving humans as a driver, cook, maid and performer of heavy labor. There is nothing menacing or threatening about Robby at all. Robby the Robot is an invention of the extinct Krell. He is built by Dr. Morbius from plans found in the Krell computer system, and is far more advanced than anything created by mankind. He is highly adaptable, capable of learning new tasks and understanding human instructions. Complete loyalty to his human masters is demonstrated when he short-circuits when given an instruction to harm Adams. Later, when instructed to destroy the invisible monster, he also short circuits, providing evidence that the monster is a version of Morbius. *Star Wars* (1977, US) features both friendly and hostile robots. Two of the lead characters are robot companions of the film's humans. Instead of serving as slaves or servants, they work with people in the film to

achieve their goals. Numerous other robots are encountered in this film in a variety of situations serving many different functions. Some are enslaved, some are intelligent, and some are simple, serving single functions. Almost all of them are associated with human or alien leaders, and sometimes can be bought or traded in markets.

Robots tend to be created by a superior intelligence as servants or assistants to perform manual labor or other tasks that are beyond the capabilities of their creators. Varying amounts of intelligence and power are transferred to these creations, depending on what their intended use is. When improperly implemented, robots can evolve past their original programming, causing conflict with their masters. Safeguards can be put in place, such as those imposed on Robby, but this sort of device is rarely seen. Robots continue to be a favorite theme in science fiction film, both as characters and sources of conflict.



ASCI WHITE: The Fastest Computer in the World

According to earlier reports by Reuters, IBM is the producer of the fastest computer in the world, which the US government will use to simulate nuclear weapons tests. The supercomputer, able to process more in a second than one person with a calculator could do in 10 million years, was made for the Department of Energy's Accelerated Strategic Computing Initiative (ASCI). The system could ease congressional opposition to the United States signing the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, banning all actual

nuclear weapons testing worldwide. Called ASCI White, the supercomputer will calculate the factors involved in a nuclear detonation, including the weapon's age and design. The system contains 8,192 copper microprocessors and is 1,000 times more powerful than its chess-playing predecessor "Deep Blue," which defeated World Champion Garry Kasparov in the historic 1997 chess showdown between man and machine. IBM is selling the system, which will take up floor space equivalent to two basketball

courts and weighs as much as 17 full-sized elephants, to the Department of Energy for \$110 million. IBM officials and analysts said parts of the design of ASCI White, which connects 512 separate computers together with high-performance switches and software, could be built into computers used for everything from electronic business to car design. IBM often sells its leading-edge technologies to its rivals in the computer industry, using the proceeds to fund its enormous research and development budget.

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فتفتح الموقع الذي يزودني بهذه المعلومات . وفي إحدى سفرياتي إلى لندن أردت أن أعرف الطقس قبل السفر فانتصت بالموقع الذي يخبرني بذلك.

وهناك الكثير الذي نستفيد من هذه الشبكة مثلاً عندما أريد أن أستعيد ذكريات زيارتي إلى باريس أو مدريد أقوم بالتجول في المتاحف الشهيرة في باريس ومدريد عبر موقع المتاحف في الإنترنت . وفي الأخير صحیح ان الإنترنت يقدم كل هذه الخدمات وأكثر ولكن الذي ليس صحيحاً إنني قمت بهذه الأشياء لأنني أعيش في نفس بلد السائل.

ماذا يمكن أن يقدمه الإنترنت؟

قرأ الرسائل التي وصلت . واتصل أحيانا إلى الأصدقاء خارج الوطن لنقص تكلفة الاتصال عبر الإنترنت . ثم انهد إلى العمل وأول ما أقوم به فتح الجهاز لا عرف جدول عملي ثم أقرأ التقارير التي طلبتها من الموظفين لا أنها ترسل عبر البريد الإلكتروني رغم أن هذا من صميم عمل السكرتيرة قبل اشتراكي في الإنترنت . وقد أحتاج أحيانا إلى معرفة أسعار الدولار وعن أسباب انخفاض الين الياباني



أكرم عبدالرحمن السقايف
استغربت السؤال نحن الآن في الألفية الثالثة أين يعيش هذا فحدثته عن ما استفيد أنا من هذه الشبكة فقلت له أول عمل أقوم به صباحاً أتجه إلى جهاز الكمبيوتر المتصل بالإنترنت ثم استعرض أهم الصحف التي أرغب بقراءتها . ثم انتقل إلى البريد الإلكتروني لا

من المسؤول عن مقاهي الإنترنت!!

١-التنسيق مع الجهة المقدمة للخدمة لحجب المواقع المخلة بالأدب ما أمكن رغم صعوبة هذه الوسيلة، لأسباب كثيرة منها زيادتها بشكل اليومي حيث تظهر عشرات المواقع كل يوم.
٢-إلزام المراكز يجعل واجهة الشاشة للخارج حتى يسهل مراقبة ما يتناهى مع أخلاق مجتمعنا.
٣-منع تركيب مشغلات الفيديو على أجهزة الكمبيوتر الحكومة الإلكترونية المرتبطة بالإنترنت، حتى لا تستخدم لعرض الأفلام الإباحية. في مقاهي الإنترنت.
٤- وأهم عامل هو زرع قيم الفضيلة في نفوس الشباب، حتى يبتعدوا عن هذه الرذائل.

نتائج مؤسفة وخطيرة حيث ظهر أن أكثر المواقع اهتماماً من قبل الزوار هي مواقع الدردشة والتعارف والتواصل عبر البريد الإلكتروني ، والأخطر من ذلك زيارة المواقع الإباحية، ومثل هذه النتائج تتكرر في بعض البلاد العربية، فهذا يعني بأن امتنا ضيعت فرصة اللحاق بالدول المتقدمة ولم تستفد من إيجابيات الإنترنت فأخذنا سلبياتها كعادتنا في تعاملنا مع التطورات التقنية. وحتى نجنب شبابنا سلبيات الإنترنت كان يفترض من الجهة المسؤولة غن مقاهي الإنترنت وضع ضوابط وشروط لمن في فتح مقهى للإنترنت ومنها :

محمد الحجابي

برزت ظاهرة تبدو ايجابية في بلدنا، وهي انتشار مقاهي الإنترنت، فيشعر المرء لأول وهلة الى أن مجتمعنا أصبح مندمجاً مع تقنيات المعرفة مستفيد من عالم الإنترنت، الذي يروج له العالم بأنه البوابة الى عالم المعلوماتية. ومن معرفتنا بثقافة مجتمعنا نتضح لنا أن حلقة تفعيل المعرفة غير متصلة في مجتمعنا، فالهوية بيننا وبين مرسل محتويات الإنترنت شاسعة. هذا يدعونا الى استدرار أو مراقبة هذا القادم الجديد. وكهمتهم بهذه القضية وصلت الى

السلسلة التعريفية لـ GSM من

بأنه جعل من نظام الـ GSM من أفضل وأنجح التقنيات في عالم الاتصالات اللاسلكية والدليل على ذلك انتشاره الآن في أكثر من ١٤٥ دولة في العالم والمستخدمين فيها كما لاحظتم في الحلقة الماضية يزيدون عن العشر ملايين في أوروبا فقط فما بالك في العالم ومن الاحصائيات الجديدة المتوقعة لسوق الـ GSM فقط في الوطن العربي أن عدد المشتركين سييزيد عن ١٥ مليون مشترك حتى العام ٢٠٠٢ ومن خلال الفروق السابقة الذكر والواقع الآن والتوقعات المستقبلية يتضح بجلاء أن المستقبل واعدأ جداً للـ GSM وأنها تقنية كغيرها من التقنيات هي في تطور دائم حيث أنه من العام ١٩٩٠م حتى هذا العام ظهر جيليين من الـ GSM. وخلال الصيف القادم سيتم إطلاق الجيل الثالث لها وستحدث عنها في حلقات أخرى ويكفي في آخر حلقتنا أن نقول أن الـ GSM تعني (العنوان المتنقل) حيث يمكن الاتصال من أي مكان توجد فيه الخدمة وفي أي زمان كان، حيث أصبح عامل المكان والزمان منعدم الأهمية لكي يتم الاتصال أو الاستقبال، وفي اليمن تطبيق الـ GSM يتم عبر مراحل وذلك لكثرة النظائرس الجبلية، والتشتت السكاني مما يؤخر سرعة انتشار الشبكة.

الفروق الأساسية بين الـ GSM وغيرها من أنظمة الاتصالات

من خلال حديثنا في الحلقة الماضية عن تاريخ الـ GSM إتضح لنا أن من أهم الأسباب التي أدت الى ظهور خدمة الـ GSM هو الاحتياج لجودة عالية ذات صفاء ونقاء للصوت ولنظام يفي بالاحتياجات المتطورة يوماً بعد يوم ولنظام يعتمد على التقنية الرقمية (الضفر، الواحد) ويستطيع القول أن من أهم الفروق بين الـ GSM وغيرها هي الآتي:-
١- قوة الإرسال ومن حيث المدى والاختراق للعوائق (كالحوارج)
٢- عدم تأثر نظام الـ GSM بعوامل الطبيعة كالرياح وأشعة الشمس وهطول الامطار (الا إذا اصاب المحطة صائقة رعدية أو عاصفة قوية)
٣- جودة الصوت ونقاؤه.
٤- توفيرة لميزة التجوال الدولي (سنتناول هذا في حلقات قادمة)

٥- إدخال ثورة الانترنت لنظام الـ WAP
٦- ميزة السرية سواء من حيث عدم الامكانية استخدام تلفونك بوضك أرقام سرية له أو من حيث عدم التصنت على مكالماتك.
٧- توفر نظام البيجر فيه (نظام إظهار الرقم CLIP)
٨- توفر جميع الخدمات الذي يقدمه النظام التقليدي للنقال فيه كالمحادثة بين عدة أطراف وإنتظار المكالمات... الخ.
٩-توفيرة لميزة التحكم بإرسال أو إستقبال المكالمات... والكثير الكثير.
ولكن نقتصر على ما ذكر أعلاه

الحكومة الإلكترونية

رائد السقايف



استثماراتها إلكترونية، وحقت نجاحاً فاق التوقعات مستفيدة من إمكانية الإنترنت في تحطيم الحدود وميزة التقنية (الخائلية) وهي مقدرة عرض المنتج على (الوب) بم يشبه الحقيقة بأبعادها، والأهم من ذلك انخفاض اسعار المنتجات المعروضة إلكترونياً.

- بسبب توفير إيجارات العقارات وخرجيات المعارض أجور النقل... الخ .
هل أن أوان اللحاق بالدول حتى لا تزداد الهوة بين العالم الذي يعرف والذي لا يعرف في عصر أصبحت المعرفة فيه أهم رأسمال. هكذا أصبحنا في عالم جديد عصر اقتصاد المعرفة، لذا ينبغي أن تطور علاقة الفكر بالاقتصاد الى درجة عالية، وتطور التجارة الإلكترونية السريع يشعروننا بخطورة وضع الدول العربية التي لا تشعشع بالتغيرات من حولها. ولإيضاح خطورة الحال يكفي أن نعرف أن القيمة السوقية لشركة برمجيات (ميكروسوت) يصل الى ٦٥٠مليار دولار يزيد عن الناتج الإجمالي للوطن العربي مجتمعة بـ ١٠مليار دولار ، هل ندق ناقوس الخطر أو وقوع الكارثة.

ولن ينته الأمر الى هذا الحد بل وجدت حكومات إلكترونية نتيجة التراكمات والتطبيقات المعرفية في المجال الإلكتروني. حيث تصبح العلاقة والاتصال بين المواطن والمؤسسات الحكومية تتم إلكترونياً وتتجز المعاملات مثل قطع جواز وتسديد الضرائب وتراخيص الاستثمار.... الخ إلكترونياً.

مجازاً كان يطلق على كثير من الدول المتخلفة بالعالم الثالث، حيث كانت الحياة في عصر الصناعة تسير بوسائل تقليدية فتمكن من الاتصال بين الدول المتقدمة والمتخلفة. ولكن هل يمكن أن تبقى الدول المتخلفة في عصر المعلوماتية وهل يسمح لها الآخر بأن تبقى، ونحن لا زلنا نفتقد الى أساسيات عصر مضي، في الوقت أصبحت وسيلة الاتصال بين الدول الإلكترونية في كل المجالات التعليمية والصحية والاقتصادية... الخ ،

- ففي مجال التعليم ألغت كثير من الجامعات استثمارها في بناء أبنية جديدة وعودت عن ذلك في بناء جامعات افتراضية على الإنترنت، وأصبح هناك ديمقراطية في المعلومات حيث يمكن للطلاب في الوطن العربي الحصول على المعلومات الجديدة عبر الإنترنت في نفس الوقت الذي يمكن أن يحصل عليه الطالب الأمريكي.

- وكذلك في مجال الصحة أصبح بمقدور المؤسسات الصحية بناء مستشفيات افتراضية تقدم كافة الخدمات التي يمكن أن تقدمها المستشفيات التقليدية حتى إجراء العمليات عن بعد. وفي المجال الاقتصادي الذي يعتبر أكثر المجالات نمواً وتطبيقاً حيث بدأت كثير من المؤسسات في

ماهو لون Bic زرقاء حمراء أخضر برتقالي

ماهو لون Bic أزرق رمادي أحمر برتقالي

ماهو لون Bic أزرق رمادي أحمر برتقالي

يرجى قص الكوبون وإرساله بالبريد إلى مسابقة المحمدي مع Bic

ص.ب ٢٧٤٨ صنعاء الجمهورية اليمنية

الرائدة في العالم

يرجى إرسالها علينا مباشرة مع أحد مراكز البيع ليلين

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خدمة الدفع المسبق فقط بـ ١٢٠٠٠ ريال

أضف الفرحة إلى قلب عائلتك

٢٠ نقية مجاناً

متضمنة قيمة الخط

سبيستل يمن جي إس إم

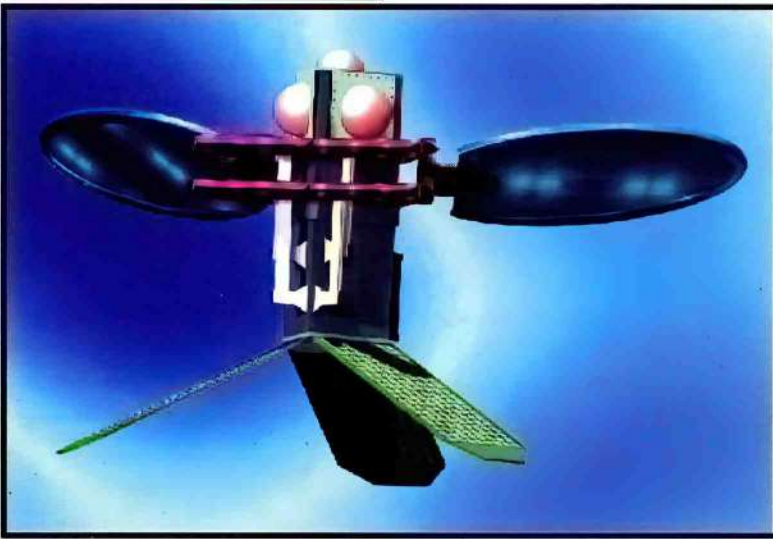
خدمة المشتركين: ٤١٢٨٢٧/٨/٩

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التجسس الدقيقة تصنع حاليا بأحجام صغيرة جدا تسمح بدمجها في حشرة التجسس. سيفضل العسكريون مركبة تطير بمدى ٢.٦ ميل في الساعة ، وباستطاعتها الطيران في النهار والليل وباستطاعتها أيضا البقاء محلقة لمدة ساعة تقريبا. يقول خبراء الـ DAPRA بأن السرعة المثالية لـ MAV ستكون ٢٢ إلى ٤٥ ميل في الساعة .



الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية على مشروع تطوير الميكرومركبة الفضائية يعين الاعتبار فانه من المتوقع ان تستخدم هذه الحشرات الروبوتية لأول مرة على شكل ذباب تجسس، تتصور وكالة مشاريع الأبحاث الدفاعية المتطورة (DARPA). تصور الوصول إلى ذبابة تجسس تستخدم في الاستطلاعات العسكرية يتحكم بها الجنود على الأرض .

● قد لا يبدو بالحسبان لأي جيوش معادية بأن حركاتها مراقبة من خلال حشرات روبوتية مزودة بكاميرات تجسس بالغة الدقة تطير فوق رؤسهم،



تستطيع هذه الحشرة الروبوتية والتي تدعى بالميكرومركبة الفضائية MICRO AIR VEHICLE (MAV)

ان تحلق فوق منطقة العدو من غير ان يشعروا بها. والقليل جدا سيتمكن من رؤية هذه الروبوتات الطائرة التي لا يتعدى حجمها العشرة سنتمترات مرتين. تعتبر هذه الروبوتات اسلم الطرق لحفظ الجنود بعيدا عن أي اذى اثناء اداء مهامهم الاستطلاعية.

لن يكون بوسع هذه المركبة الصغيرة نقل صور عن تحركات القوات فحسب بل ان باستطاعتها ايضا الكشف عن أي تواجد لاسلحة بيولوجية او كيميائية او نووية. اضافة إلى ما سبق فان باستطاعة هذه الحشرة ان تحط على مركبة العدو او أي هدف تاركة عليه ذبلا الكتروني يجعل منه هدفا سهلا.

في تقرير لها عام ١٩٧٧ عن تطوير هذه المركبة الفضائية ذكرت DARPA بان ثمة تطورات في المايكروتكنولوجيا بالاضافة إلى اجهزة المايكرو ميكالكتروني، ستجعل من حشرات التجسس حقيقة ملموسة . وأضاف التقرير بأن اجهزة

إذا ما اخذت الاموال الطائلة التي تصرفها

ميتسوبيشي نجمة الراليات



شكل رالي قيرص اضافة جديدة لبطولات الرالي العالمية . ولكن سرعان ما اتضح بان سباق ١٢٢٧ كيلو متر كان الأكثر تشويقا في الموسم برمته . تعتبر طرقات جمال الفوردوس المنصبة في اواسط جزيرة شرق البحر الابيض المتوسط الخلاصة اكثر الطرقات تعرجا ووعورة في العالم حتى ان من الصعوبة بمكان لامهر السائقين واسرعهم الحفاظ على معدل ٦٠ كم في الساعة وهي النطا معدل سرعة في أي جولة من جولات بطولات الرالي العالمية . شككت الزوايا الامتنيية ودرجة الحرارة العالية (اكثر من ٣٠ درجة مئوية) اختبارا قاسيا للسائقين ولاجهزة التبريد

اطارات سياراتهم فريق ميتسوبيشي المتألق دائما ، والمكون من تومي ماكينين وفريدي لويكس كان ومنذ البداية في مقدمة المتسابقين الا ان الحظ لم يكن كثيرا بجانبه فقد كان عصر اليوم من الرحلة الاولى مخيبا لآماله . يظل العالم للراليات ماكينين انهي المراحل الاخيرة لهذا اليوم الشاق بالدفع الخلفي . بينما انحدر لويكس الأقل حظا على احدى الجسور

الا انه وبفضل معيرات لانسر إيفولوشن ميتسوبيشي استطاع ان يعود ادراجه إلى المضمار بعد فقدان البعض من وقته الثمين . بالرغم من الصعوبات الكثيرة التي عاناها فريق ميتسوبيشي خاصة في الانتقالات جراء الاحوال السيئة التي صادفتها السيارات ،

فقد استطاع الفريق وبفضل مهارته ومثانة وقوة سيارته ميتسوبيشي تحقيق الفوز العظيم .



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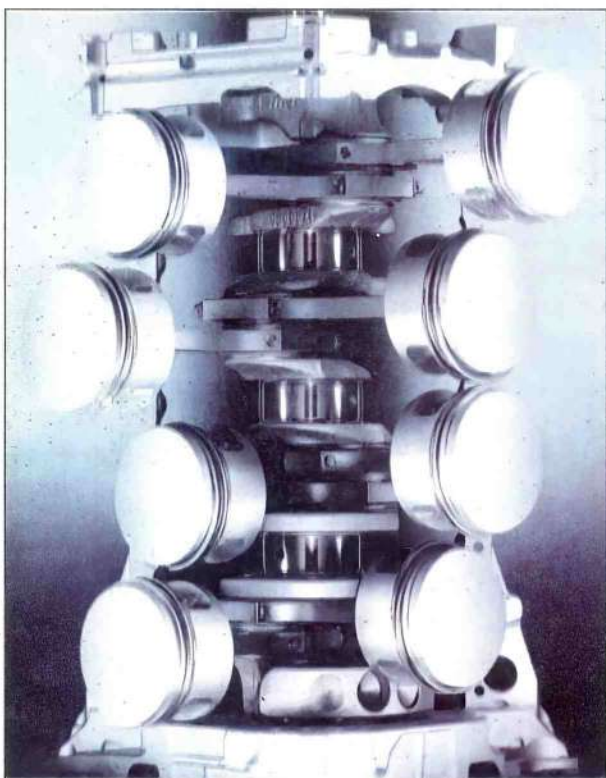
هدايا مورا
للإعراس
نجعل من
الفرحة فرحتان !

اكتشفوا مفارش رومما الينقة
من مورا
مفارش جميلة وسعرها
في متناول الجميع

وكيل مورا المعتمد في - الجمهورية اليمنية
الشركة اليمنية للتجارة والتنمية والصناعة المحدودة
بمساحة شارع بصريه بون - ص.ب ٢٢٢٢٢٢ - شارع جعفر - ص.ب ٢٢٢٢٢٢ - ص.ب ٢٢٢٢٢٢

MORA

اسباب زيادة استهلاك زيوت المحركات



تآكل حلقات المكابس أحد أسباب زيادة استهلاك الزيت

- الأكثر شيوعاً وهي مايلي،
- أن تكون لزوجة منخفضة.
- تآكل حلقات المكابس (الشبابير) أو التصاقها بمجاري البستام.
- تآكل حلقات المكابس والإسطوانة.
- تآكل الصمامات.
- القيادة بسرعات عالية.
- تآكل السبيكة.
- انسداد نظام (بي سي في) الواصل بين غطاء البلوف (ومرشح الهواء.
- ضغط الزيت عالي جداً أو منخفض جداً.
- السخونة الزائدة للمحرك.
- تلف أو حدوث تهريب من أويل سيل الكرنك الخلفي والأمامي.
- تلف جوادن الكارتير أو جوادن غطاء البلوف أو غطاء التقسية.
- تلف أو تهريب من مرشح الزيت أو من قاعدته.
- حدوث تهريب من صرة تفرغ الزيت بالكاتير.
- قراءة مقياس الزيت غير مضبوطة.
- حدوث تهريب من ساعة الزيت.
- حدوث تهريب من مبرد الزيت إذا كانت السيارة مزودة بمبردة زيت.
- المكابس لم تتركب جيداً أثناء توظيف المحرك.

كل مرة يتم فيها تشغيل السيارة - إذا كانت درجة حرارة المحرك (مياه التبريد) معتدلة وهي تتراوح بين 83-93 درجة مئوية.

- عند توفر فلتر زيت جيد ونظيف.

- إذا كانت حالة المحرك ميكانيكياً جيدة.

- إذا كان نظام تهوية الكارتير يعمل بحالة جيدة.

- إذا كان المحرك يعمل في مدى سرعات من متوسط إلى عالي نسبياً.

- إذا كانت دورة الوقود للمحرك مضبوطة.

- وهناك اعتبارات أخرى علاوة على ما تم ذكره، فإذا كان محرك سيارتك يعمل في ظروف تشغيل مثالية فإنه يمكن وبإطمئنان تام استخدام الزيت لأطول فترة ممكنة.. اما المحركات التي تعمل لفترات متقطعة بين ادارتها وإيقاف تشغيلها وبمعدل سريع والتي تسير لمسافات قصيرة حتى 10 كم، والتي لا تصل إلى درجة حرارة التسخين المطلوبة، وتلك التي تسوء حالتها الميكانيكية فإنه يلزم تغيير الزيت كل 1000 كم

وعصوماً فإن المحركات الجيدة والتي تعمل في ظروف شبه مثالية فإنه يمكن تغيير الزيت كل 2000-3000 كم

لكن هناك عدة أسباب تؤدي لزيادة استهلاك زيت المحرك، سوف نكتفي هنا بذكر الأسباب

إطالة زمن استخدام زيت المحرك، كيف نتأكد من ذلك وماهي الفترة المناسبة لتغييره؟


هاني علي قائد - منشاء

كثيراً من مستخدمي زيوت السيارات يقومون بتغيير في مواعيد متباعدة إلى حد ما، مما يؤدي بالتلف على المحرك، والبعض الآخر يقومون بتغيير الزيوت في مواعيد متقاربة بدون فائدة مما يمثل هدراً للمال.


ومن تجنب ذلك فإنه يلزم اتباع تعليمات الشركة المصنعة في هذا الصدد فإنه لم يتسن لهم ذلك يجب عليهم معرفة مايلي وتطبيقه على محرك سيارتك بقدر الإمكان والمتغيرات التي يمكن الاعتماد عليها كبيرة في الحقيقة مما يجعلنا نجد صعوبة لتحديد الموعد المناسب لتغيير زيت المحرك بالنسبة لكل سيارة من ناحية نجد طبيعة عملها وبالأجواء التي تعمل بها السيارة وحالة محركها.


وبالاعتماد على نوعية زيت مناسبة وبدرجة لزوجة تتراوح بين 20-50 SAE أي طبقاً لمواصفات جمعية مهندسي السيارات الأمريكية، فإنه يمكن إطالة زمن استخدام الزيت في المحرك في الحالات التالية،

- إذا كان المحرك يعمل لفترات طويلة نسبياً في




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حملة تضامنية مع

د/نوال السعدوي

يقوم مركز المعلومات والتأهيل لحقوق الإنسان (Hritc) وعدد من المثقفين اليمنيين بحملة تضامنية مع د/ نوال السعدوي احتجاجاً على محاولة إبطال وقسخ زواجها من شريف حتاتة على الآراء التي عبرت عنها نوال السعدوي حيث أعلنت د/نوال في لقاء صحفي عن معارضتها لحجاب المرأة، كما أبدت معارضتها لتعدد الزوجات ولعدم المساواة في الميراث وقالت أن هذه الموضوعات متناقضة مع روح الإسلام الحقيقية

ومع التفسير الصحيح للنصوص القرآنية. وكان مفتي مصر قد إتهم نوال بالخروج عن حدود الإسلام وقام أحد المحامين برفع دعوى ضدها للتفريق وبين زوجها على أساس أنها مرتدة... ويقوم المثقفون العرب بحملة تضامنية واحتجاجات ترسل إلى وزير العدل المصري فاروق سيف النصر أو إلى د/شريفة زهور szuhur@earthlink.net أو د/ سنودراهيل sonhale@ucla.edu



أسماء الضائرين بمسابقة معرض الكتاب الدولي بالحديدة، وهم:

- 1- عادل يحيى مصليح 5000 ريال
- 2- عفيف أمين عبد الحق العبسي 4000 ريال
- 3- زكي صادق المقييه 3000 ريال
- 4- متبر احمد ناجي العامري اشترك بالصحيفة لمدة عام
- 5- علي محمد سيف القباضي اشترك بالصحيفة لمدة عام

الأخت/ انتصار عبد المعنى فرحان انعم - صنعاء
الفائزة الثالثة بمسابقة أحسن مقال، وذلك عن مقالها الموسوم بـ *4udib3 qaqeds*

المركز العالمي للكمبيوتر واللغات I C CL

مركز بارز يقدم خدمات متكاملة في مجال تقنية المعلومات هذا ما لمسناه أثناء زيارتنا للمركز، حيث زرنا أقسام المركز وتعرفنا على أنشطتها منها:

● **المبيعات والصيانة**
يوفر هذا القسم أحدث الأجهزة والطابعات ومستلزمات الكمبيوتر. ويقدم القسم خدمة إصالح وصيانة الأجهزة الى مكان العمل وتدريب العميل على الاستخدام ، ويقوم بحل مشكلات العميل التقني في موقع العميل أو في المركز.

● **التدريب**
يقدم التدريب المتطور المزود بأحدث الأجهزة، وهناك قاعة الإنترنت الخاصة منها بالتدريب وقاعة مخصصة للتطبيق والتصفح. ويعد المركز خطة للتدريب بما يواكب ثورة المعلومات مستفيدين من تجارب الشركات العالمية متخصصة مع مراعاة احتياجات سوق العمل اليمني. لهذا زادت ثقة المؤسسات الحكومية بالمركز لا سيما التي لها علاقة مباشرة بالكمبيوتر مثل المؤسسة العامة للإذاعة والتلفزيون، الهيئة العامة للطيران المدني، دار الرئاسة... الخ.

● **جديد هذا العام**
نظراً لأهمية إشراك جيل الغد في مجال التقنيات يتبنى المركز دورات خاصة بالأطفال من سن ٧ سنوات، وتشمل الدورة (كمبيوتر - لغة انجليزية - انترنت) ، وفق منهج يتناسب مع سن الأطفال وتم اعداد البرنامج مع معهد نضرمعخص العالمي، وهناك تدريب لنقل المحاضرات مباشرة من المعهد عبر الإنترنت.

● **التدريب**
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ندوة آفاق الإستثمار في السودان

أقامته السفارة السودانية بالتعاون مع الغرفة التجارية والصناعية في بلادنا يوم الثلاثاء ٢٩/٥/٢٠٠١م ندوة حول آفاق الإستثمار في السودان

وذلك على شرف زيارة الأخوين حسن أحمد صالح وكيل وزارة التجارة والصناعة

حيث تم في الندوة إستعراض مناخ ومجالات الإستثمار في السودان، وكذا عرض مدى التسهيلات المقدمة للمستثمرين في السودان.

المعرض الطبي بالحديدة يختتم أعماله بنجاح..

في تظاهرة تجارية ناجحة تعتبر الأولى من نوعها إحتضنت مدينة الحديدة تنظيم المعرض الطبي، كانت نسبة المشاركين فيه كبيرة وحققت الشركات المشاركة من خلاله مبيعات كبرى وتسويق أفضل لمنتجاتها، حيث كان الإقبال من القطاع الصحي كبير، وذلك نتيجة للتهيئة الإعلامية المتميزة عبر مختلف وسائل الإعلام التي روجت للمعرض، وقد ابدت الجهات الرسمية والزوار إعجابهم الكبير بنجاح المعرض والجهود التي بذلت لتنظيمه بشكل مكن الشركات المشاركة فيه تحقيق هدفها التي تصبو إليه.

HSA تكرم عمالها..

بمناسبة عيد العمال العالمي أقامت مجموعة شركات هائل سعيد أنعم، الإثنين الماضي حفلاً تكريمياً لعمالها.

وفي الحفل ألقى الدكتور / أحمد هائل سعيد كلمة شكر فيها العاملين في المجموعة وقدم لهم ا لتحية قائلاً:

إن هذا الإحتفال الذي يتكرر كل عام وبصورة مستمرة إنما هو تقدير للعاملين الأوفياء الذين يسهمون في صناعة وطنية مزدهرة، وفي ازدهار وطنهم.

وأضاف قائلاً: عمالنا هم ثروتنا الحقيقية وهم

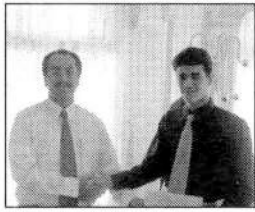
صناع المجد، ويجب عليهم مواكبة تطورات العصر والتسلح بالعلم والمعرفة والأخذ بأساليب التطور، ويجب أن نجعل من شعار (صنع في اليمن) هدفاً نسعى لتحقيقه.

كما أقت كلمة من قبل محافظ تعز أكد فيها أن الشعوب والحضارات لا تكون إلا بالعمال.

وتطرق في كلمته إلى خطر التهريب على الصناعات المحلية وضرورة مقاومة من الدولة والقطاع الخاص والمواطنين.

وفي ختام الحفل تم منح عدد من الموظفين والعمال في مجموعة هائل سعيد أنعم، جائزة عيد العمال وشهادات تقديرية.

مسابقة يمن تايمز الأسبوعية



جائزة (المسابقة) 20,000

للمكتبة الفائزة 2,000 ريال
للفائز 18,000 ريال

الأخ الفانز في العدد (١٩) عبد الحميد حسين راجح يتسلم جائزته

الإجابات الصحيحة لمسابقة العدد (٢١)

- ١- رئيس مجلس إدارة وكالة الأنباء اليمنية «سبأ» هو الأستاذ/ نصر طه مصطفى.
 - ٢- نظم المعرض الأول للسيارات في محافظة الحديدة.
- بعد فرز الكوبونات الصحيحة للمشاركين، تم إجراء القرعة وكانت من نصيب الأخ:

الف مدعو للأخ حسنة
وحظاً أوفر لبقية المتسابقين..

حسين يحيى مصليح - صنعاء
مكتبة التضامن ش. حدة
عبد الملك عبده

مسابقة العدد (٢٣) ٤ يونيو ٢٠٠١م

سؤال ١: بحضور رئيس الجمهورية إحتفلت جامعة الإيمان بتخرج عدد من العلماء والعالمات... كم ترتيب هذه الدفعة؟
الإجابة: _____

سؤال ٢: إذكر ثلاثة بنوك معلننة في ملحق «يمن تايمز لايت» لهذا العدد؟
الإجابة: _____

الاسم: _____ التليفون: (_____)

رقم البطاقة الشخصية: (_____) المدينة (مكان تواجدك): _____

المدينة (مكان تواجدك): _____ هل أنت مشترك في الصحيفة؟: _____

اسم المكتبة التي اشترت منها النسخة _____ عنوانها: _____

اسم وتوقيع مسؤول المكتبة: _____



Music Rocks

"Thank you for loving me"

Artist: Bon Jovi
Album: Crush



It's hard for me to say the things
I want to say sometimes
There's no one here but you and me
And that broken old street light
Lock the doors
We'll leave the world outside
All I've got to give to you
Are these five words when I
Thank you for loving me
For being my eyes
When I couldn't see
For parting my lips
When I couldn't breathe
Thank you for loving me
Thank you for loving me
I never knew I had a dream
Until that dream was you
When I look into your eyes
The sky's a different blue
Cross my heart I wear no disguise
If I tried, you'd make believe
That you believed my lies
Thank you for loving me
For being my eyes
When I couldn't see
For parting my lips
When I couldn't breathe
Thank you for loving me

You pick me up when I fall down
You ring the bell before they count
me out
If I was drowning you would part
the sea
And risk your own life to rescue me
Lock the doors
We'll leave the world outside
All I've got to give to you
Are these five words when I
Thank you for loving me
For being my eyes
When I couldn't see
You parted my lips
When I couldn't breathe
Thank you for loving me
When I couldn't fly
Oh, you gave me wings
You parted my lips
When I couldn't breathe
Thank you for loving me

مدى هابي لاند

بشرى سارة

يعلن مدى هابي لاند عن إقامة لبرنامج صيف ٢٠٠١ المصمم بعناية لضمان قضاء أطفالكم اجازة مفيدة وممتعة في آن واحد.

البرنامج للولاد والبنات من ٥ سنوات وحتى ١٢ سنة، يبدأ البرنامج في يونيو ٢٠٠١ ويستمر حتى ٣٠ أغسطس ٢٠٠١. يشمل البرنامج على النشاطات التالية:

كارتيه، وجود، وتمارين رياضية	سياحة وألعاب ماء، مبادء تشغيل الكمبيوتر	رسم وفنون وأشغال يدوية، موسيقى وغناء
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تفاصيل البرنامج الصيفي في هابي لاند

- البرنامج للولاد والبنات من 5 سنوات وحتى 12 سنة
- يبدأ التسجيل في 1/6/2001 ويستمر حتى 5/5/2001 م ويمكن للمشاركة ان يبدأ في أي وقت خلال هذه المدة وتحسب رسوم الاشتراك لكل 30 يوماً.
- يشمل الاشتراك الدخول المجاني لكافة مرافق هابي لاند والاستمتاع بألعاب الحديقة ومسبح الكرات.
- يحصل كل مشترك على 30 تذكرة لاستخدام السيارات الكهربائية أو لتلوين الوجه.
- يتم توفير مياه الشرب مجاناً من شركة أروي للمياه المعدنية (شملان) ويمكن للراغبين الحصول على وجبة الإفطار المتعددة من مطعم عوايف المتصل بالنادي بأسعار خاصة.
- ستقام فعاليات متعددة اسبوعياً أيام الخميس والجمعة تشمل مسابقات ونشاطات ترعاها عدد من الشركات الرائدة.
- ستقام نهاية البرنامج بطولات للألعاب الرياضية يتم خلالها تكريم المتفوقين فيه ومنهم ميداليات البطولة
- سيقام معرض لمنتجات الطلاب الفنية لإبراز المواهب المتميزة في جميع النشاطات وتكريمها.
- حضانه هابي لاند مفتوحة طوال الصيف لرعاية الأطفال أقل من 5 سنوات (من الثامنة صباحاً وحتى الواحد والنصف ظهراً).

العنوان: ١١٠ شارع الأمم المتحدة (الدائري الجنوبي)

هاتف: ٢٤٧٩٠٩ أو ٢٤٧٨٧٨ - تحويلة ١٠٣ أو ١٠٣ بيجر ٥٨١٥٩٦٧ سيار ٧٩١٥٣٣٨٥

يمن تايمز

ملحق إعلاني، ثقافي، تكنولوجي، ترفيهي، عام عدد ٢٠٠١/٢٣. بتاريخ: ٢٠٠١/٦/٤

في هذا العدد:

• ملحق الإتصالات الرقمي (ص ٦)

• أخبار تجارية (ص ٣)

• تسالي (ص ٢)

PLANTO Lubricants The Natural Choice



Rapidly Biodegradable

