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Following the US Demand to Postpone the USS Cole Trial Further,

US EMBASSY CLOSED!?

U.S. State Department on Saturday issued a statement announcing closure of the U.S. embassy in Sana'a, Yemen, warning Americans against travel to Yemen, authorizing American non-essential diplomats and families to leave Yemen, citing terrorist threats. The statement also cited the

bombing attack in Aden harbor last October that killed 17 sailors on the USS Cole warship. The statement says "The Department currently believes there is an increased terrorist threat to U.S. citizens and interests in Yemen. As a result the Department has authorized the departure of Embassy personnel in non-emergency positions and family members of Embassy personnel." The state department statement further says

"The U.S. Embassy in Sana'a will suspend services to the public beginning Saturday, June 9." It has called upon all Americans in Yemen to consider this information, review their personal security situations and take those actions they deem appropriate to ensure their safety." "Emergency American citizens services will continue to be available through the Embassy duty personnel by telephone at (967-1-303155), the statement added.



The Embassy of the United States of America
Sana'a - Republic of Yemen
Suspends Activities in Yemen

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Prince Sultan to Visit Yemen

His Highness, Prince Sultan bin Abdulaziz, Second Deputy Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is scheduled to arrive in Sana'a on a short official visit starting on June 20, 2001. This visit comes at a time when Saudi Yemeni relations are continuing to develop and strengthen, especially in the context of the demarcation of the Yemeni-Saudi borders according to the Jeddah border treaty. During his visit, Prince Sultan will be meeting President Saleh, Prime Minister Abdulqadir Bajamal, and his Yemeni counterparts in the Republic of Yemen. Official Saudi sources revealed to Yemen Times that the prince will be attending the meetings of the Joint Yemeni-Saudi Coordination Council and would focus on future cooperation between the two countries regarding visa procedures and employment opportunity to Yemenis in the neighboring Kingdom.



YT Journalist Illegally Arrested

Journalist Hassan Al-Zaidi of Yemen Times, was illegally arrested yesterday with orders from the Political Security Office (PSO). "We have orders to arrest anyone with the surname of Al-Zaidi," was the excuse given by the security officer who arrested A-Zaidi just after leaving the YT premises to have lunch. "I cannot accept this type of collective punishment, simply because I belong to the same tribe," said Al-Zaidi. Yemen Times contacted the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate consequent upon the arrest of Al-Zaidi, and sent a letter to Mr. Mahboob Ali, the Chairman of the syndicate who said, "I condemn this illegal arrest of Al-Zaidi, who has the right, first as a citizen before being a journalist, to know what his crime is and on what basis he was arrested. We are currently exerting great efforts to release Al-Zaidi and to know why this illegal action was taken."



S & Davis Sues High Ranking Yemeni Officials

A number of economists have warned the Yemeni government against the carelessness it has been demonstrating towards the contract dispute with the American-based S & Davis company which may lead to heavy losses estimated at tens of millions of dollars. Former Prime Minister, the political advisor to the President, Dr. Abdulkarim Al-Iryani sent a letter to the Prime Minister, Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and the Minister of Industry and Trade urging upon implementation of the peaceful solution reached between the Yemeni and American governments. Al-Iryani affirmed Yemen's weak stand in the case and that it would lose if it breaches the agreement. The deadline to open a letter of credit for the benefit of the American company is June, 18, 2001, a matter that demands quick action to avoid more complication. The freeze of the American grain aids to Yemen for the last 5 months is said to be an outcome of this dilemma.

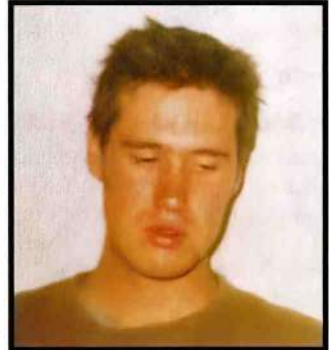
Continued on P2

Government to Reform Electoral System

Prime Minister Abdulqader Bajamal stated recently that his government would start direct dialogues with all political parties to reform the electoral system as well as elections law which is a priority of the new government. In a press statement, Bajamal said democracy was a partnership between the government and the opposition and the President asked the government not to limit the debates of the new draft law of elections within the cabinet. He stated that all sectors should

Following confrontations, mediations started yesterday Possible Release of Carl Soon

Today, Monday June 11, mediation efforts to release the German Carf Christian Hoerence have started between prominent tribal figures led by Sheik Mohamed bin Naji Al-Ghadir of Khawlan. It is believed that Carl may be released as soon as an agreement between the mediators and the kidnapers is reached. This comes a few days after confrontations between the kidnapers of the German student and military forces which took place at 10:00 am on Wednesday June 6. Tens of armed soldiers with tanks and heavy artillery weapons approached the area where the tribesmen are hiding the kidnapped German. This came despite the fact that the German embassy in Yemen has asked the authorities there not to use force in their effort to free a German student who was abducted by armed men in the capital, Sana'a, more than a week ago.



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A Gathering in Memory of Dr. Saqqaf

Yemen Times organized a function on Monday June 4, at its premises in memory of its founder, Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf. The assembly included tens of the close friends, including Minister of Information, Mr. Hussein Al-Awadh, US Embassy's Cultural Attache Dr. Chris Eccals, Mr. Mohamed Al-Tayyib, Shoura Council member and former Minister of Labor and several others. In his welcome statement, Editor-in-Chief, Walid Abdulaziz Al-



Saqqaf said, "We welcome you to this informal gathering of the friends of Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf, which is held on the occasion of his second death anniversary. Your joining us today indicates how it is important for you to remember this great man and his deeds. We organized this gathering to have Dr. Saqqaf's friends remember his deeds and come together to discuss and provide support to the institute Yemen Times that he founded." The friends of Dr. Saqqaf expressed their support in all forms to his family.

Continued on P2

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Words of Wisdom

The root cause of the plethora of Yemeni agreements with other countries is the wrong perception that official visits by senior Yemeni officials should be climaxed with the signing of documents. The official media often boasts that the visits were successful because so many agreements were signed. Nobody cares what happens to those agreements.

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



Our Opinion

We Just Can't Go On Like This!

The various incidents that have occurred during the last two months, including the Baidha explosion, the kidnapping of Carl, the oil pipeline piercing, the armed confrontation in Al-Dairi in the middle of Sanaa City, and the many other violence incidents all point at the need for swift action. We need to act, and we need to act now.

Hasn't the instability in Yemen caused enough suffering for the economy in all its sectors, leading to more suffering for the people? I would be amazed if the authorities still have doubt and wait to see what is next. Why wait? Why brace for more violence and misery? This is the time that the President of the Republic must take brave decisions. The US embassy has closed its doors because of terrorist threats. Due to travel, the travel warnings coming from all over the world, the tourism industry is suffering and, the image of Yemen is being shattered. If we don't act now, when on earth shall we ever take action?

There are times in life when the situation reaches a critical point, which indicates the need for immediate change. Is the President willing to bring about this change?

I remember once the President was asked, "Yemen is a country where there are more than 60 million pieces of weapons. Don't you intend to decrease this number or disarm Yemenis?" The President replied, "I do not attempt to decrease the number of weapons or disarm Yemenis, all I wish to do is to regulate the use of weapons."

However, frankly speaking, taking advantage of the freedom of expression that is given to us, let me tell you this Mr. President: If you believe you can regulate the use of 60 million pieces of weapons by just over 17 million Yemenis, then in my opinion, you must be mistaken. This mission is impossible, especially under the current circumstances of lawlessness and economic miseries. Those weapons were certainly not meant to stay as decor in the homes of millions of Yemenis who possess them. Those weapons are meant to be used either for self-defense or for confrontations, especially these days when there is little stability and so much to worry about in terms of security.

The president must take the brave decision of making a long-term plan to reduce, yes, reduce, and regulate the use of weapons, not regulate only. We don't need to have this much weaponry in our small country. We are peaceful people, and we remember the time Yemen was called, "Arabian Felix." I don't think that weapons are a source of pride any more. They are, they were, and they will always stay as ugly instruments used for destruction. No matter what we try to say things like 'weapons are just a peaceful symbol of tribal values and traditions', we realize that they are the source of our instability and insecurity.

In conclusion, there will always be a threat to our security and economy if the average of weapons per person exceed 3 pieces. There simply cannot be an excuse for having so much weaponry in such a small country.

With 60 million pieces, Yemen is ranked the first in the Arab world in number of weapons. Guess how many weapons are in the second ranking country in the Arab world, just over half a million.

If this doesn't help the authorities wake up and understand why those incidents are occurring, then I guess nothing else will have them wake up, nothing at all...

Lightning Kills 13 in Sa'ada

Thirteen people were killed by lightning in the governorate of Sa'ada to the north of Yemen. Eyewitnesses told Yemen Times that it rained cats and dogs during the last few days in Razeih and Munabeh provinces accompanied by lightning which

killed 13 persons including three women. The sources added that such incidents take place during the rainy season in the two areas but the government has not done anything to tackle the problem. The heavy rain also destroyed a good number of farms and houses causing heavy damage.

Iraqi Ambassador Visits al-Saeed Corporation

Mr. Taha al-Basri, Iraqi Ambassador to Yemen, inaugurated the fourth art exhibition of the Iraqi artist Mohammed al-Saeed. The exhibition is held in the headquarters of al-Saeed Corporation for Sciences and Culture during 9-12 June 2001. The Iraqi Ambassador highly appreciated the pictures and the Iraqis' attempts to fight aggressive sanctions and pre-

serve literature and civilization. He also hailed the great role of al-Saeed Corporation in supporting culture and literature. Iraqi Ambassador accompanied by Mr. Ahmad Hayel Saeed paid a visit to the al-Saeed Cultural Library and presented some books to the library. They also visited al-Saeed mosque in Osaiferah and al-Saeed Hotel in al-Hawban. The Ambassador expressed great appreciation for the efforts launched by Hayel Saeed Group of companies in serving development and culture in Yemen.

3 Weapons for Every Yemeni

The latest statistics regarding carrying and trade of weapons in Yemen show that more than 60 million different kinds of weapons are possessed by Yemenis. In other words, on average every Yemeni possesses at least three pieces of weapons.

The parliament had previously issued a law to curb possession and carrying of arms inside the major cities. But this law has not been put to action. Arms market spread over Yemen just like any other markets of vegetables, spices, etc. The biggest and most famous arms market is the Attalh in Sa'ada which contains more than 30 arms stores.

Yemeni Democratic Forum Set Up

Various political organizations, parties and civil society institutions held extensive negotiations recently to form a new organization called "The Yemeni Democratic Forum". The forum is to ensure transparency and fairness in the upcoming elections in 2003. It has also the objective of promoting the democratic practice in the Republic.

In a report distributed last Sunday June 10, 2001 by the Yemeni Institute for Developing Democracy on the establishment of the new forum it was mentioned that the Yemeni Democratic Forum was brought about as a result to ensure legal conditions and conducive political atmospheres to have free and fair elections. The forum aims at active participation in promoting the democratic awareness and enhancing reforms in the country, it added. People who assembled endorsed electing the Foundation Authority of the forum which composed 27 members headed by Abdulrahman Mohammed al-Hamdi, brother of Ibrahim al-Hamdi, Yemen's ex-President. They also viewed the newly formed authority as transitional and temporary indicating that the forum was to complete establishing its framework and establishments as soon as possible. It has also to hold its first general conference in accordance with its bylaw so as to elect its authorities, endorse its documents and draw out policies in a democratic way. They also stressed that these measures should be achieved before the end of the transitional period.

**Continued from Page 1:
US Embassy Closed!**

The statement has also requested that "Americans in Yemen should also ensure they are registered with the American Embassy in Sanaa, and remain in contact with the Embassy for updated security information."

As for travel to Yemen warning it comes after two weeks when the American forces in Bahrain were put on high alert following threats of possible attacks by groups linked to Saudi-born Osama bin Laden. The department also cited previous kidnappings estimated at more than 100 such incidents carried out since 1991. It says "As these incidents indicate, the level of risk for foreigners in Yemen remains high."

**Continued from Page 1:
Government to Reform Electoral System**
During the local elections, political parties and opposition demanded the reform of the election system and some amendments to the election law and districts division. President Saleh said that after forming the new government the districts division should be reconsidered and that Yemen should be divided into 301 districts to meet the number of seats in the parliament. It is

expected that a heated debate over such suggested amendments and reforms will ensue during the coming days. This is because the Minister of Legal Affairs, Abdullah Ahmad Ghanem stated recently that one of the aims of the reform is to abolish the representation of political parties in the supreme election committee and other committees in charge of running elections. This is expected to be objected to strongly by the opposition parties.

**Continued from Page 1:
S & Davis to Sue Yemeni High Ranking Officials**

Surprisingly, according to American sources, the Yemeni government justified its negligence by denying being the General Corporation for Foreign Trade and Grains, which placed the order, a government organ. S & Davis' lawyer, Martin L., said in a statement that many high

ranking officials will be summoned to court. The Yemeni cabinet is expected to discuss this case in the coming days so as to reach a solution to the problem that economists say may have a negative impact on Yemen's image and adversely affected the flow of foreign aids to Yemen.

**Continued from Page 1:
Possible Release of Carl Soon**

However, it was not long before the military units suspended its offensive and mediations started. Hassan Al-Zaidi of Yemen Times approached the area where the confrontation was taking place, and realized that the situation is slowly getting out of control. According to tribal sources in the area, the military forces are slowly trying to penetrate into the hideout of the kidnappers. The death toll among the tribesmen is still unknown but several tribesmen were reported to have been killed while others were injured. The military forces continued their crawl into the area until 11:00 pm on Wednesday.

The military offensive against the kidnappers was led by Staff Brigadier General Mohamed Al-Qasimi, Chief of Staff and General Ali Salah Ahmed, Deputy Chief of Staff. Tens of military units are being sent to the area where confrontations are expected to intensify over the upcoming two days. The area is still surrounded by more than four thousand soldiers belonging to military wings in the Serwah region alone, which is close to the area where Carl is being held. Mediations could not start until yesterday because the mediators were not able to get into the area due to the intensifying confrontations. Tribal sources added that President Ali Abdullah Saleh is currently working on calming the situation by urging the start of mediation between the sheiks and the kidnappers.

According to the sources, the kidnapped could be released after the military offense is halted and mediation efforts begin. However, the kidnappers still demand guarantees of the release of the 4 remaining tribesmen members still being held in prison on banditry charges.

On the other hand, the father and sister of the kidnapped arrived in Sanaa last Wednesday where he was staying in one of the hotels of the capital city. Any meeting with them is strongly restricted. They are in continuous contact with the German embassy to know about the fate of Carl, and refused to give any statements to the press.

Carl had given Yemen Times a letter to be delivered to the German embassy explaining that his conditions have deteriorated.

**Continued from Page 1:
Gathering in Memory of Dr. Al-Saqqaf**

Dr. Abdulaziz Turmoom, a close friend and neighbor of Dr. Saqqaf said, "I would like on this occasion to reiterate our resolve to stand beside the family and establishment of Dr. Saqqaf in all possible ways. This is an appropriate occasion to emphasize our commitment to do so through the years."

The informal gathering made it possible for the different guests to focus on various issues related to the situation of the press and various other issues. A questionnaire that was designed to assess the progress of Yemen Times since the demise of Dr. Saqqaf was distributed to all the guests present so as to have a clear vision about where Yemen Times was heading.

According to the questionnaire results, 90% of the guests opined that Yemen Times has pro-

gressed during the last two years in the editorial content and 100% said that it has progressed in advertising. Regarding the stand of the newspaper, 80% said that it continues to hold an independent unbiased line in terms of reporting, while 90% said that it has become more popular and widely circulated.

Violations of Women's Rights in Taiz

Investigation on violating women's rights is still going on in the Pending Investigation Office (PIO) in Taiz following a report issued by Sisters Arabic Forum (SAF) on violations of human rights in Taiz Prison.

Thorough investigation with informed and official bodies, revealed their aggressive detention from a public street and illegal means of investigation which go in downright contradiction to the commitment of the authority towards the respect of human rights.

SAF's representative, along with Taiz Prison Director and Hrtic chairman conducted a field visit to check conditions of female prisoners and provide them with the legal assistance in Taiz Prison on 1.6.2001.

SAF informed the Supreme National Committee for Human Rights (SNCHR) which launched an on-going investigation in this regard. Mr. Khaled al-Akwa'a, SNCHR coordinator, exerted commendable efforts to follow investigations up. The forum has called upon all the governmental institutions concerned, on the head the Human Rights Minister, to conduct swift and fair investigation and present those responsible for these illegal acts to court. The forum has also called all human rights organizations to condemn such inhumane, illegal practices and exercise pressure on the bodies concerned to take measures to stop these immoral, illegal actions which are against religion, legal and constitutional contexts.

Following the visit, a report was issued by the forum dated 3.6.2001 which revealed that 6 women prisoners were detained by some officers from the PIO. They were kept in the PIO for six hours before investigation began. They were forced to confess immoral practices, according to the report. The SAF representative sat with the detainees, was acquainted with the way they were detained, and investigated their cases. Of the flagrant investigation violations is when two officers from the PIO refused to stop beating them until they confessed what they claimed. Furthermore, they told them that they would be released if they confessed these charges.

Initial investigation results indicate that three of the detained women were released while others are still in custody.

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

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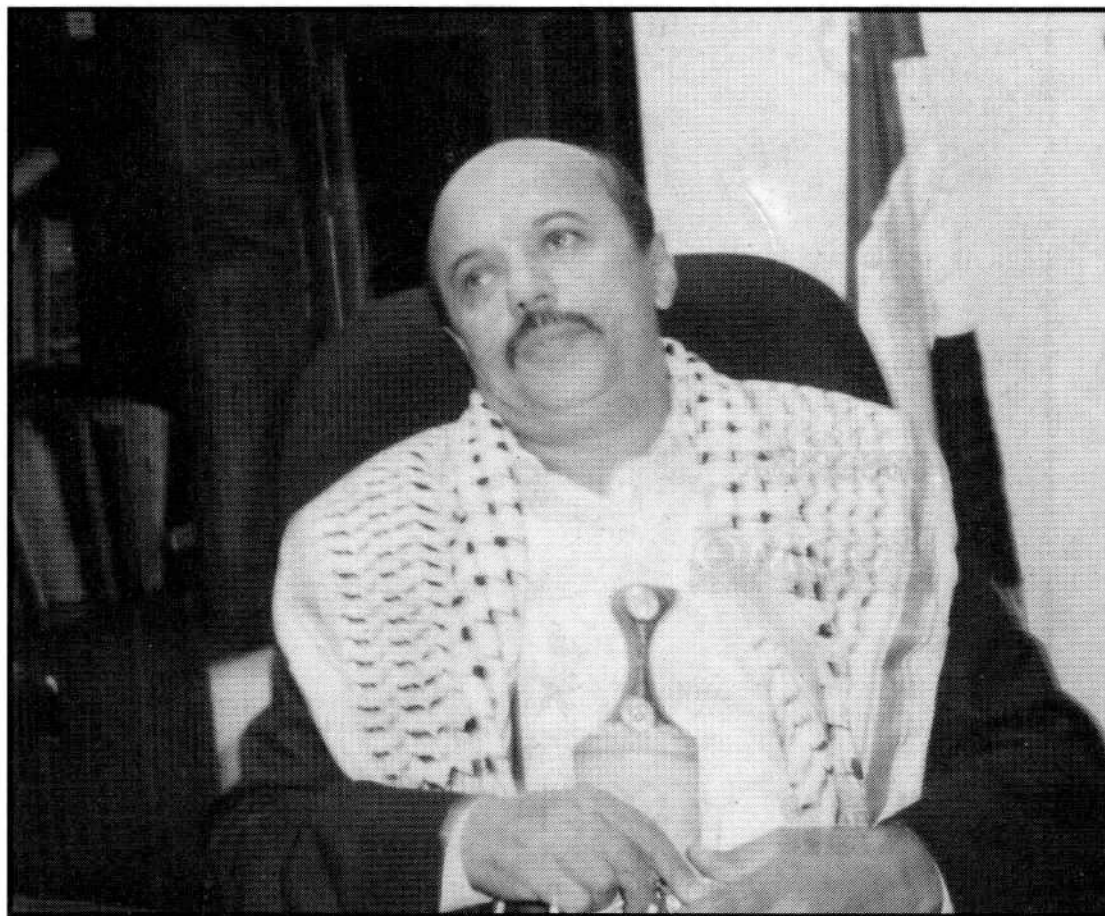
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Abdulwahab al-Bukhaiti to YT:

“Promoting awareness is a collective duty; of the government, schools, mosques, all media means, etc.”

Abdulwahab Mohammed al-Bukhaiti, born in 1957, Uraf, Jebelah district, Ibb governorate. Mr. Mohammed is the father of nine children: five daughters and four sons. He graduated from the Military Faculty in 1979. Then, he graduated from Sana'a University, Share'a and Law Faculty. He has been a GPC member since its very establishment. He held many positions at the Local Administration Ministry the latest of which is Mareb governor. He is energetic and enthusiastic kind of person. He is calm, respectable and very friendly. He possesses good knowledge of his country conditions. Mohammed bin Salam of the Yemen Times interviewed him and discussed so many issues of concern to the people and filed this report:



Q: Yemenis are celebrating the 11th anniversary of the unification. How do Yemenis recall this occasion? How do you assess the past 11 years of the unity?

A: First I would like to extend my warm congratulations to all Yemenis on this memorable occasion.

No one can deny the achievements of the unity: democracy, political and partisan plurality and elections are telling evidence. There is also a good scope for freedom, especially freedom of the press. Contrary to other Arab citizens, the unity has granted the Yemeni citizen the freedom to express his opinion.

With regards to the negative aspects, the most outstanding are kidnapping incidents and roads blocking. These phenomena are alien to the Yemeni society. Yemenis are well known for their hospitality, respecting and protecting guests whoever they are. Spread of financial and administrative corruption in public institutions is also another problematic issue. However, these can never be comparable to the historic event, the unity of all Yemenis.

Q: How do you foresee the future within the deplorable economic, social and health deterioration plaguing the country?

A: Future comes after the present which is not as bad as some think. The government has made a strategic plan for the next 25 years. Moreover, local councils will enhance hopes to have tangible reforms at all levels. I am optimistic that local councils will take a pivotal part and will be very crucial in curbing many of the negative pending issues in the public institutions. Furthermore, they will also follow plans of the government aiming at financial and administrative reforms.

Not the least are the people who if rally together and participate actively with the political leadership we can get Yemen out of the economic recession and other negative phenomena as well.

Q: How do you find the governorate conditions? and What are the main problems?

A: Sana'a governorate is of special structure. It is different in its social structure despite the geographical similarities to other governorates of the Republic. Needs required and challenges faced in the governorate are also more. Of the outstanding challenges are the complicated revenge issue, border tribes, kidnapping incidents, roads blocking etc. Public services and development projects are the main needs and concerns of the big section of residents in Sana'a. Sana'a now is consisted of 21 districts. Population is more than one and half a million.

Q: What are your future plans? Is there a clear vision for the number of projects that the governorate needs?

A: There is an ambitious strategy the government has drawn up for all the governorate of the Republic during a 25-year period. This period is divided into five-year plans. Work has started in accordance with the first five-year plan. Sana'a governorate share of public services including roads construction net reached to 500 km. Work to pave roads among some districts and between the governorate and other governorates has actually been put into effect. 36 schools are now being built in all the districts of the governorate. Water and electricity projects are also ensured.

With regards to the social security network, the governorate's credit reaches to YR 1 million annually. We have started taking measures to ensure delivering these amounts to their real owners.

Q: What are the obstacles impeding reforms in the governorate?

A: The biggest obstacle is the limited financial resources. For instance, the education sector is

taking the biggest share. YR 320 million are spent as salaries. However, there is no observation on how or to who this money is spent. These are also some of our concerns which we can not control due to the limited resources. This also requires some time too.

Q: Do you have any plans to address some corruption issues in the governorate?

A: First and foremost, I would like to indicate that I have been here only for less than a month. I need more time to fully grasp the situation. I do not claim that everything is under control. Furthermore, what the exaggeration we read in newspapers and hear in mosques can never be the basis we depend upon to accuse and hold others accountable until we have tangible proofs and evidence. As I already mentioned there is a clear corruption in education. In this regard we do not need proofs and we are now working to lay the mechanisms that would help us to address this in the near future.

Q: What is the authority of Sana'a governor? Is there any mingling or authority overlapping between the governor and the capital secretary general?

A: As a matter of fact, there is some overlapping of authority. We are in regular contact to coordinate in this regard, except for some urgent security cases that are dealt with directly by the authorities concerned. There is also coordination between offices of general managers to settle the administrative issues without having to report to us in these respects.

Q: How do you explain the continuation of tribal strives? How can we put an end to them?

A: These strives and conflicts are attributed to many reasons including the social heritage. Hence, it is of crucial importance to raise people's awareness. If people come to realize the great harm of these malpractice to the governorate, they will certainly restrict themselves and stop others from doing them. The duty of promoting awareness is not that of a specific institution. Rather it is a collective duty; of the government, schools, mosques, all media, etc. It also requires some time too.

The second pre-requisite is a strict, just and fair judiciary system which if ensured many cases will be resolved.

I personally count a lot on the local councils to do a great deal in fighting this social disorder.

Q: As you have referred to the local councils do you think they can really solve some of these pending issues such as development projects and revenge and tribal strives?

A: No doubt that these councils are facing a great challenge. They have taken up great responsibility by voters who pin high hopes on them. If these councils focus on the people's main issues; to raise awareness among tribes at all levels I believe they will make radical changes.

Q: Do you think local councils came to obliterate the role of sheikhs and tribal personalities in pursuing activities of the people?

A: I believe local councils can never replace sheikhs. On the contrary they might be complementary to their role. Furthermore, Sheikhs themselves may be members of these councils.

Q: It is reported that there were some sources which attempt at instigating and stirring tribal strives either to serve their self-interests or some outside sources. What is the truth of these reports?

A: I agree with you that there are some personalities still living outside the country. They attempt to disturb the stability and security. There are also some inside forces that are conspiring against the country.

Q: How do you assess the authority measures to solve kidnapping incidents, revenge issues and car thefts?

A: All the institutions of the authority are doing their utmost to solve these issues.

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Moreover, the authority looks at the people as citizens and not as enemies so as to suppress them. It works to solve these issues to maintain the public and national interest.

Q: What are the best means to solve issues of citizens in the governorate? Why do they resort to violence or kidnapping if they want to ask for a development project or anything?

A: These acts are already paid for. A telling proof is that there are many other areas suffering the same kind of problems, if not more, and there are no such acts.

The right solution is that residents of these areas apply legitimate means to ask for projects or through the legitimate channels of the authority. The authorities concerned will certainly look into these demands and will try to meet them in accordance with the resources available.

Q: Any last comment?
A: I call upon all Yemenis regardless of their belongings, or party affiliation, to preserve the great ever achievement Yemen has made and call them to face all the conspiracies that jeopardize the state.

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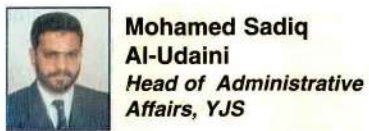
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Report on Freedom of Press Violations in Yemen during 2000

PART 3 IN A SERIES



Mohamed Sadiq Al-Udaini
Head of Administrative Affairs, YJS

This is regarding to the case of Journalist Jamal Amir of Al-Wahdawi weekly, the mouthpiece of the Nasserite People's Unionist Movement, which is one of the most prominent Yemeni opposition parties. A lawsuit was filed by the Ministry of Information on 22 February 2000 against the writer and the newspaper. The verdict sentenced him to a life ban on writing in any newspaper plus a fine. The newspaper he writes in would be suspended for a month. This penalty is imposed for writing an article that "harmed Yemeni-Saudi relationships." The YJS reacted swiftly to the sentence, which it considered a serious violation of the freedom of press in Yemen. The sentence also raised a lot of concern over the judicial process in the country as it deprived a journalist of writing which is like sentencing him to death.

The syndicate released a statement immediately after the verdict denouncing the sentence. It called upon the president to interfere personally as the chairman of the Supreme Judicial Board and let freedom of press prevail. The columnist and newspaper both appealed against the sentence, but the case is still not finalized due to the slow progress of the judicial procedures and frequent postponements of the court sessions.

Security Offenses and Prevention from Working

The second case recorded on May 25, 2000 was about what London-based Al-Quds Al-Arabi Daily correspondent, Khalid Al-Hammadi, along with Dubai-based Itihad's correspondent,

Arafat Mudabish had gone through. The two journalists were beaten up severely by officials belonging to the criminal investigation bureau and the police. They were also prevented from covering the case of the famous Sana'a Faculty of Medicine ripper, Mohamed Adam, and the protests of thousands of Sanaa University students. The YJS released a statement harshly denouncing the oppression against the two journalists, and called it a dangerous step taken by those governmental forces in endangering their lives while carrying on their missions in journalism according to local values and regulations. In its statement, the YJS demanded a complete investigation by the Interior Ministry in the two cases of assault against Al-Hammadi and Mudabish and requested the trial of the assailants. It is worth mentioning that the authorities frequently issue the statements defending freedom of the press and of journalists from any assaults, expressing determination to punish any act of atrocity against the press.

On its part, the YJS started an aggressive mission in defense of Al-Yusufi and released a statement in support of Al-Thaqafiah and its editor warning against the dangers of using religion and infidelity claims against anyone. It continued to follow up the developments in the case, attended court sessions and formed one follow-up committee and another committee of lawyers to defend the accused in the various stages of the trial. On the 10th of July 2000, the YJS held a support gathering at its main office to which it invited all civil society establishments dealing with human rights and the press to combat the infidelity campaign that was by then widely known. The syndicate also released a statement condemning the assault by armed men who supported the religious cause embodied in the lawsuit of July 16 2000 against lawyer Dr. Mohamed Al-Mikhlafi, who was a member of the defense team of Al-Yusufi. The YJS warned of dire consequences due to this assault

Wide Infidelity Accusations and Lawsuit for a Republished Novel

The third case presented in the report was among the most outrageous and widely condemned cases in the history of Yemen. The YJS gave this case the greatest conspicuity in terms of space in its report. The issue gained wide coverage locally, regionally, and internationally. On 17 June 2000, the YJS reported a complaint by Samir Rashad Al-Yusufi the Editor-in-Chief of 'Al-Thaqafiah' weekly magazine published by the Taiz-based governmental Jumhuriya Publishing and Distribution Establishment. Al-Yusufi complained about the threats and infidelity accusations against him by several prominent religious leaders in the Yemeni Congregation for Reforms (Islah)

party, which is the most prominent Islamic party in Yemen. The accusations were directed against his publishing of a literary novel entitled, "Sanaa: An Open City" first published 30 years ago by the writer late Mohamed Abdulwali. Al-Yusufi was accused of republishing a novel that insults God's name. Following that, a yet more intense campaign was launched against him by mosque preachers and religious scholars. The campaign was not limited to him alone, but it was also directed against journalists and intellectual masses in general. The campaign culminated in a lawsuit filed against the newspaper and its editor. The religious propaganda triggered in having thousands of armed men guard the court sessions, and the forming of charity funds in mosques, etc. to support the case against Al-Yusufi in the courts.

carried out in front of the Southwest Court of Sanaa City. It also gave a call to bring an end to the deteriorating situation before it was too late. The syndicate called upon all journalists, intellectuals, members of the lawyers syndicate, representatives of civil society organizations, and others interested in human rights and freedoms of press to join a forum held at the syndicate's premises to discuss this issue and stop the crisis from further deepening. As a part of the general meeting held in the morning of June 18 2000, a press conference was held in which former Minister of Information, Abdulrahman Al-Akwa' responded to a volley of the participants from regarding Al-Yusufi's case. Another meeting was held the next day at the syndicate premises during which several groups and vocational unions presented their view points on the case and their next move to support Al-Thaqafiah and its editor-in-chief. They along with the syndicate issued then a message to the President requesting him to interfere in the matter and have law and justice enforced to avoid any possible sedition. The case continued despite all that and snowballed to become a political battle between the General People's Congress (GPC) and Islah. A battle of words and accusations ensued and they even filed lawsuits against each other. The war ended after the interference of the president who ordered the suspension of the whole case, followed by a reconciliation accord under the initiative of the vice president in his own house in the presence of tens of media people and party representatives. The two main articles of the accord were:

1- Ending the media war between the two parties
2- Withdrawing the cases against the two sides

Illegal Chase & Arrest by Security Forces
The report also mentioned the case of Seif Al-Hadhiri, editor-in-chief of Al-Shumou' independent weekly newspaper. The case was reported on June 30 2000 after Al-Hadhiri was arrested by security forces after two days of chase on 28-29 June 2000. He was then taken to the capital secretariat where he was arrested and kept in illegal confinement for 2 hours. The syndicate in a press release stated that the report of Al-Hadhiri's arrest was the third related to his newspaper and to him personally. This, as the press release said, contradicts the already set rules and regulations. The syndicate requested the immediate investigation into the security forces' arrest of Al-Hadhiri, stressing that such activities ruin the image of the press freedom in Yemen no matter what the provocations were. It asserted that they should have used the legal methods based on Yemeni laws.

Disappearance

On July 30, Ammar Al-Kuhlani, a correspondent of Al-Balagh independent weekly newspaper was kidnapped by the Political Security Office (PSO) in Amran governorate after he had written a news item about a rape incident. Consequently, the YJS issued a prerelease supporting Al-Balagh, which had requested the Ministry of Interior, authorities at the Amran governorate to secure the release of kidnapped correspondent as soon as possible. The syndicate condemned the reprehensible acts of those security forces. The chairman of the syndicate, Mahboob Ali met with the PSO officers at the syndicate's premises on the 8th of August 2000. During the meeting he expressed his dismay at the way the PSO handles things in violation of all laws which amount to suppression of the press in Yemen. The PSO is an investigation bureau linked directly to the President of the Republic and is not in any way subject to supervision, control, or audit. Arab and international organizations and committees concerned with human rights and freedoms have harshly criticized the PSO many times before. They have accused the PSO of being part of several violations of human rights. The International report released by the New York-based Journalists Protection Committee is among such reports, but not the last one of its kind.

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Yemen & Saudi Arabia: Towards Promising Joint Venture of Investment



Mahyoob Al-Kamali
Yemen Times

Signing the Jeddah border Treaty in 12 June 2000, Sana'a and Riyadh came to overcome all the obstacles and tension dominating relations between the two countries over 60 years. This has actually opened doors and created a conducive atmosphere for a new era of cooperation and partnership in various fields. This was translated into actions by the leadership of the two countries. Joint venture of investment has also been achieved among businessmen from the two countries. Agreements and statistics estimated by the Yemen Times maintained that since signing the Yemeni-Saudi border treaty, a new page has been opened in the mutual relations of the two countries. The agreement restored the strong historic ties for the benefit of people in the two countries.

Trust & Joint Venture:

An accurate study of affairs following a year of signing the treaty, we came to the conclusion that the two countries have launched commendable efforts to create stable political atmosphere; enhance cooperation in security and progress steadily in implementing the border

treaty conditions through joint committees. The leadership of the two countries have recommended businessmen to have joint venture which has constituted a new era for the state of affairs.

Private Yemeni and Saudi sectors have taken the initiative to study investment opportunities, especially in the health, tourist, marine, oil and marketing sectors. They have also agreed to establish joint ventures and to participate in projects that promote exports to the two countries.

Joint Venture Fields in Numbers:

A year after signing the border treaty, Saudi businessmen made agreements with the Yemeni Agricultural Cooperation Union to establish a joint project with a total of SR 42 million. The project is with the objective of setting up three establishments to keep and store agricultural projects and re-market them to Saudi Arabia. Ten tourist restaurants costing SR 100 million are also established by Saudi businessmen. A Housing City Project is also to be established for the pilots and engineers of the Yemeni Airline costing \$ 6 million. One hospital in Sana'a and another in Aden are to be established costing \$100 million. A fish canning factory is to be established costing \$ 7 million. Yemeni private sector have various shares in these investments.

Huge Investment Companies:

The most important Yemeni-Saudi joint venture is the Holding Company established with a capital ranging between \$ 400 - \$ 600 million. The company is to invest in different fields the most important of which being an oil refinery in Mukala. Contact between Yemeni and Saudi businessmen during the past year has brought about establishing joint ventures in the industrial zone in Aden.

Some Saudi and Omani businessmen have a 25% share in the capital of the Yemen and Gulf Bank, reaching to \$ 7.5 million.

Mutual Partnership:

On the field of promoting the official partnership, Yemeni-Saudi Coordination Supreme Council resumed its activities by holding meetings in al-Madinah al-Munawarah. Meetings granted the Yemeni government \$ 300 million while Yemeni debts due Saudi Arabia reaching to \$ 249 million were rescheduled. In its meetings held during 12-20 June, it is expected that the council will deal with many issues including the Yemeni employment and prospects of admitting them to Saudi markets again in accordance with plans drawn out by the Saudi side. On the official cooperation

side, figures indicate that the Saudi side is going to fund infrastructure projects including roads, airports and electricity. Authorities of the two countries are exerting efforts to fight smuggling. This will enhance the trade balance which is going on the Saudi exports' favor. It is obvious that the Jeddah land and sea border treaty has broken all barriers standing in the face of developing relations between the two countries. It has also given a wide scope for businessmen from both countries to establish ties and invest freely with no restraints.

One year has elapsed since signing the treaty. However, the two countries have made laudable strides in terms of relieving the tension and restoring their amicable and friendly ties. Above all, the treaty has been exemplary to all the countries of the region. It has also been a turning point in the economic and investment cooperation fields.

Tourism Expected to Flourish in Aden

According to tourism experts, in the past few years Aden has proven to be a destination with great potential for tourism activity in the Republic of Yemen. Local and foreign tourism have started to flourish in the coastal city in the past years despite the lack of many basic tourism infrastructure.

Observers from other countries in the region have also noticed the growth of tourism in the city of Aden, especially after the inauguration of luxury hotels including the Sheraton Gold Mohur Hotel & Resorts. The 130-room 5 star Sheraton hotel includes one royal suite, eight gold suites and eight junior suites plus a wide range of restaurants, banquet and conference facilities.

According to Gulf News, "Efforts to increase tourism have received a boost with new developments, including the recent property in Aden joining the Starwood roster. Sheraton Gold Mohur Hotels & Resort.

It is located on the Gulf of Aden and offers guests a private beach and an abundance of recreational and business facilities.

Sheraton Gold Mohur Aden's owner is Al Kathiri Investment Group, which signed a 20-year management agreement with Starwood.

"We are delighted with our property in Aden. Our investment program includes more tourism-oriented projects which are in fact on the drawing board." Said Dr. Abdullah Al-Kathiri, Chairman of Al Kathiri Investment Group.

Furthermore, there are several tourism attractions underway right now. For example, the Hayel Saeed Anam Group is currently involved in a massive tourism attraction in Aden resembled in a Shopping Center in one of the most beautiful locations in Aden. The project, which has an estimated cost exceeding USD 50 million, will be the largest shopping mall in the Republic of Yemen, and among the largest in the Arabian Peninsula.

"There is a lot of potential in the city of Aden in terms of tourism, business, and economy. We expect the city of Aden to grow exponentially in the near future, especially once the Aden Free Zone has started revealing its fruits," said the governor of Aden, Mr. Taha Ahmed Ghanim.

Prawn Cultivation and Exportation

Prawn is one of the most marine species on high demand worldwide. Annually, the United States of America imports about 360 thousand tons of shrimp, followed by Japan which imports 300 thousand tons and then China which imports about 200 thousand tons. The most expert and advanced countries in the cultivation of prawn in the world are China and Ecuador.

Yemen enjoys good relations with the Republic of China. Many development projects have been implemented by this friendly country. Therefore, it is possible to take advantage of this cordial relations and benefit from the Chinese experience in this respect through making a joint government-government or private-government project for which

China would provide equipment. This opinion comes at a time our country is very keen to develop its relations with China. Such a project will create a new income source, provide more job opportunities for people, benefit from



the large numbers of prawn in some cities, etc. It might be more successful if this project is implemented on the cost of Crater, where shrimps can freshly be imported. The success of the project may also be a beginning to similar projects in the same field because of the high demand of prawn in the neighboring markets and the rest of the world.

Marine wealth needs to be properly and seriously invested so that the people can benefit from this gift of God. After the spread of many animal diseases, people should be provided with a different range of varieties of fish.

Abdulaziz Mohammed Abdullah, Aden

Economy Brief

Al-Absi Appointed GM of Adair Oil International

Mr. Salahaddin Al-Absi has recently been appointed General Manger of Adair Oil International in Yemen. This is the first time in Yemen's exploration history that a Yemeni national is appointed by an American oil company acting as an operator in a concession block.

Adair Oil International is currently operating in concession block 20 (Mareb)

Yemen Participates in the Arab Fish Traders Conference

Yemen is taking part in the 2nd Arab Conference for developing Fish Trade and Investment as well as in the general meeting of the Arab Board of Directors of Fish Traders Union organized on June 10-15, 2001. Yemen will present a grand plan to activate its role in developing the marine wealth on both regional and international levels. It will also look for new means to further improve and promote investments in the field of marine wealth in an attempt to gain an approval to open a bureau for one of the committees of the Fish Traders Union.

Microsoft Appoints new GM for Yemen

The Gulf and Mideast Microsoft Company has recently appointed Mr. Abdul Latif Al-Mulla General Manger of its offices in Yemen and Emirates. The newly appointed General Manager will lead a team of specialists in the field of e-trade and e-government on which the company would like to focus in the coming period.

Taxation Reforms: Problems and Prospects

During the next two years, the government is to complete reform of taxation sector and a phased implementation of the general sales taxation law. The goal here is to support the state's balance-sheet out of the general revenues flow from new sources.

While optimism to achieve high ceiling of revenues, that exceeding YR 57 billion at the end of December 1999, is there, fears seem to spread among companies which paid YR 12 billion as income-taxes for that year. Companies, too, are worried about adding to customers' burden, in case this sales law is implemented.

This new orientation is a consequence following the governmental chain of reform in the taxation sector; mainly: cancellation of extra taxes, amendments of income-taxes law, amendment of consumption taxes as well as production and services which the government intends to replace by the sales taxes law. The government's focus on taxation reform, includes imposition of the sales taxes which include circulated commodities and rendered services. Hence, the customers, have to bear it.

Categories and classification of Taxes

According to the law No. 31 for the year 1999 regarding income-tax and amendment of the law No. 12 of the same year, taxes are levied on specific annual profits ceilings that exceed exempted annual amounts assigned as YR 36,000. Revenues from these taxes relate to commercial, industrial, non-commercial and industrial establishments, wages and salaries. Tax structure is revised, it's 10% on revenue upto YR 48,000, 15% on revenue upto YR 180,000, and up to 35% on revenues exceeding YR 824,001.

Therefore the law specifies the income pertaining to the commercial and industrial profit-taxes, etc. at 35% while it blocks increase of tax on salaries and wages at 20%.

The tax structure in Yemen includes taxes on every kind of income, so that the revenue generation process and monitoring and implementation of the law are carried out easily.

Sales-taxes

Specialists expect that the implementation of the sales tax will lead to a more moderate consumption, and encourage imports, increase government resources to support and finance basic development projects.

Reformation of the Taxation sector,

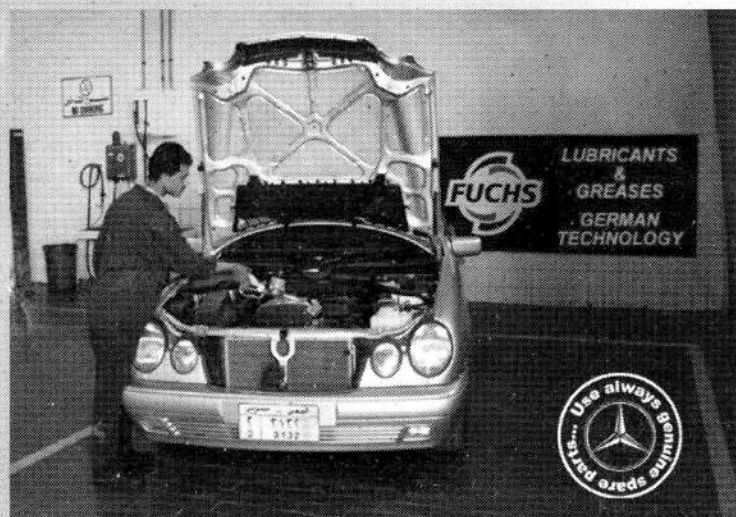
according to the Economic Reforms Programs, implemented since 1995, stipulates exemption of products and basic services in order to improve people's living standard. The law aims at including in the taxes the additional surcharges through which the state will generate about 25% of the general resources and about 5% of the GDP. Economists believe that one of the features of the laws is to achieve a sense of fairness between national and imported products, exempting the basic services from taxes, encouraging investment, fighting tax-evasion, etc.

Consumers are the victims

Since the additional duties will be imposed on the prices, economists are worried that the implementation of the law will lead to more burden on people who are already overburdened. The law has generated a sense of fear among the private sector institutions which thought it would add more taxes.

The government of Bajammal decided to pursue reforms in the taxation sectors and implement of the sales' law which it says will not add more burdens but will rather create a kind of fairness in tax collection.

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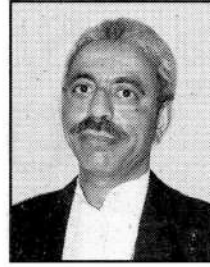
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COMMON SENSE

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

Iran: A Working Islamic Democracy



Amidst the pathetic state of the Moslem World, from Macedonia to Indonesia, not to mention the senseless bloodshed in Afghanistan and Algeria, one must breathe a sigh of relief at seeing millions of Iranians lining up in record numbers to give their vote to the candidate of their choice for the Presidency of one of the most dynamic Islamic states of modern times. The Iranians are once again telling their Moslem brothers everywhere, if you want to keep pace with the rest of the world, in terms of social and economic progress, you first must set the appropriate framework for governance into play; you must first have the people take part in deciding who rules the country and how. Otherwise, there is just no way that the Moslem World can come out of its dismal conditions and tragic civil strife that show no end in sight. Yes, Iran is again having its presidential elections and tens of candidates are running out to the people of Iran seeking their votes, not by money, trickery or any of the corruptions to democratic practice that many of the so called democracies in the Islamic world have adopted to placate their western masters, but by speaking out on the issues that matter most to the people of Iran, openly and frankly, without fear of any repressive measures.

It is expected that the Iranians will turn out in record numbers for the elections this time, because the Iranians want to emphasize to their leadership that they want Iran to continue on the path to reform, because that is the path that will keep the vitality of the Iranian Revolution in full gear and that is the

path that will set an example for all Moslems of the world to take, if they are ever to overcome their autocratic regimes and overcome their inability to come out of the pathetic state that they were left in by their former colonialist masters.

What can be more refreshing than to see a Moslem people telling their leadership that you are doing fine by simply telling them: "Here is our vote of approval for all that you seek to do for our country", or, if they are not doing fine: "It is over for the present leadership, we want new leadership that truly understands what our problems are and what our aspirations are"? Whatever the case, the important thing to realize is that it is now the people's choice as to who rules and why? That is the fundamental essence of governance in Islam and that is why Iran is bound to make its presence in the world felt and appreciated, while the rest of the Moslem World stays in its deep slumber and pathetic conditions, because their populations have yet to be recognized as worthy of the most basic of human rights by their tyrannical and autocratic rulers, who have bled their resources and turned government into family enrichment funds and political clubs passed down from one generation to the next, with the people not even having the last word of say in the matter.

We thank you, Iran for showing that the tremendous sacrifices of your people are not going out the window as they become the people with the last say as to who decides the destiny of the nation and what government platform appeals to them the most. For sure, even the

West is bound to recognize that as far as government is concerned, the Iranians truly have come to understand that democracy is an integral element of Islam and without it, there is really no Islam, even if the flag of the country will have the entire Quran inscribed in its flag!

For sure, the sustainability of democratic rule in Iran has defied all the misrepresentations that are being made of Iran as a clerical regime (no, there is no clergy in Islam, but Walter Rogers of CNN still does not see this important distinction of Islam), or closed minded extreme fundamentalist order, like the Taliban display of such an archaic misrepresentation of Islam in Afghanistan. Iran is modern in thinking, modern in outlook and modern in democratic practice. This surely will be looked at with envy by the other Moslem populations and may produce the kind of verve that will reinvigorate the rest of the Moslems of the world to start telling their leaders: "Why cannot we be like our brothers in Iran? Do not we deserve to decide who shall rule us for the next four or five years? Should your achievements or failures not become subject to the accountability of the people?"

This observer is keen on pointing out that most of the people in the Moslem world are seriously watching what is going in Iran, because they see Iranian officials speaking the language of true statesmen and perceptive politicians, who truly understand that they are subject to their people's desires and aspirations, and that their positions are not granted to them, because of their blood

relations or clan associations, but because they have demonstrated concern for their people's welfare and seek to upgrade and enhance the livelihood of their people, because otherwise they simply will not be elected to office. Yes, it is gratifying that the leadership of Iran, represented by Ayatollah Mohammed Khamenai insist that the right of the people to freely make their choice on election day is a fundamental right that cannot be misused, or finagled with in any way by the regime or its institutions that overlook this fundamental practice in democratic societies. On the other hand, the Iranian Elections represent a referendum on the Reform Platform propagated by President Khatemi, which if approved will indicate that the Islamic Revolution of Iran is more dynamic than any of the revolutions that have been seen in any Moslem state, most of which have been more regressive, rather than being responsive to their people's desire for progress and freedom. Because when reform becomes a national issue of importance, it means that the population understands that change is a necessary element of democratic rule and a fundamental element of progressive government. Surely, reforms are the only way of meeting the people's demands for coping with the problems and the developments that come with the passage of time.

Carry on Iran, for the whole world is looking at you with mounting admiration. For those with prejudice and inexplicable hatred for Iran, all one can say is: "Eat your hearts out, for Iran is really on the right track, whether you like or not!"

SILVER LINING

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We Need Security.. We Need Justice !

During the last few weeks several criminal incidents have taken place in the city of Sana'a. Almost every night we hear gun fire in the capital which is a real problem the government should address promptly. Sana'a has become a battlefield of armed tribesmen to settle their score and differences in the nature of tribal revenge or disputes over pieces of land. These incidents are a good pointer of the deteriorating security measures in the country. Security men are capable of teasing male and female students sitting together in a university campus. But, they will not crack down lawless people who are moving hell and heaven to panic people. Do you know why? These troublemakers are always supported either by their tribes or influential figures at the power center. They might be even members of the army abusing their power.

Last Monday night, I had a nightmarish experience as I live close to the place where confrontation took place between the police and the so-called al-Muharis' gang which claimed the lives of three people. Others were seriously injured. I did not sleep all night as different sorts of weapons were used in the firing incident which continued for 12 hours. Many people experienced the same thing. So, who is responsible for this mess? Al-Muharis was a retired brigadier. According to official media, he, his 16 sons and others formed a gang and committed over 47 crimes. He also blackmailed people living in his zone and put them at his disposal. The question is: where were the policemen during this time? Of course, the police was informed of all these lawless acts but they never thought of interrogating him. They rather advised people not to let him know they gave hard time to the police. This means the leniency of the government encouraged him to perpetrate violence. Al-Muharis is just an example of many influential figures who never pay attention to the law. This attitude of indifference of the government will encourage people to break the law. In fact, this feeling of lawlessness

and of discrimination will breed further lawlessness and chaos in the country. The other facet of the problem is that the government has prioritized the social tribal norms (Urf) and made it superior to the law of the land which is rarely enforced in non-tribal areas. Our legislators pass laws in the parliament but never put them into practice. Rather, they sort out people's problems on the basis of such tribal norms. The problem is that the government has in fact, patronized such a tendency all over the country by supporting shiekhs who have become a pain the neck.

The government has sent mediators to the kidnappers of the German hostage to persuade them release him and eventually fulfill their demands. It is not the first time it does so. It has been doing this in over 140 cases of kidnapping. It most of the time surrenders to the kidnappers blackmailing attempts paying them money or promising to fulfill their demands. This leniency is the key reason behind the escalation of kidnapping incidents.

Again, the government passed a law to curb kidnapping crimes in 1998, but that never saw the light of day. Rather, tribal mediation has become a law in such cases. Even when the government flexes its muscles submitting the tribesmen to justice, their relatives resort to kidnapping to pressurize the government get their people released. This is exactly what is happening now in the case of the German hostage. This has created widespread frustration among people who hardly now believe in sovereignty and power of the government. They take the law into their own hand as they do not find any vestige of justice and accountability.

In conclusion, one can say that the spread of weapons in the society is the key factor that encourages people to break the law. The government supported the culture of carrying weapons and praised it until it went out of hand. I believe it is high time the government addressed this nagging problem seriously and do justice to its citizens. Once this happens, every one will feel secure, won't they?

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Tribes & the Illusion of Power

Every society consists of different groups and forces which come together to form that society. Tribes have been a part and parcel of the Yemeni society. They have been the most outstanding and dominating sectors of our society. Affairs of the Yemenis have been handled and managed within the tribe in accordance with the established rules and regulations, known as Urf. The state as a controlling power had not come to scene yet. It is also a fact that infightings have dominated tribes and tribesmen for a long time resulting in good and valuable social norms being in the wane. Eventually, problems and enmity, murders, revenge, kidnapping, bombing, roads blocking, acts of sabotage, etc., have been on the rise. This has actually made it clear that tribes have ceased to be symbols of hospitality, help, honesty, etc. The current picture of tribes and tribesmen is very much associated with terror, wildness and terrorism. This conviction is accentuated by the tribes setting off and mounting problems every now and then. In the past ten years there have been many changes within the structure of the Yemeni society. Due to the changes in the social norms the civil society in the modern sense is still in its infancy. The concept of Yemen as a state and a controlling power has started to gain momentum. However, tribes are still holding fast to power. They seem unwilling to be subservient to the rule of the government. The past ten years' trend of events have borne out the idea

that the government has been very flexible and lenient with them. It has maintained a conciliatory gesture avoiding any disputes or confrontations. This has been construed as weakness and submission on the part of the government. This policy has made the government subjected to blackmail tactics by tribes every now and then. It has also put the central authority in a fix for a long time. Yemen and Yemenis have suffered a great deal due to the unstable and insecure state of affairs. Tourism and investment were the worst victims affected by this pandemonium leading to more suffering of the people. Tribes have to understand that old times are over. They have to wake up to the realities that they are living in a state marked by law and order. The illusion that they can replace the authority has to be cleared out. The fact remains that they are part of Yemen and not the whole of Yemen. Hence, they have to abide by law and order of the country. The Law is supreme, not the tribes. Promulgating laws is not enough unless they are implemented, making them a reality. In conclusion, it is high time things were set right. It is time tribes understood that they are part of the state. By now the government must have put an end to its "lenient policy" which is no more valid or effective, because it has proved an utter failure. It has to enforce laws and order with no fear or favor. It is only through this that stability and security can be restored to the country. Otherwise, we will never hear the end of "Tom and Jerry" fight.

Somali Benadir Refugees

Dr. Abdulkadir Mao Omar
Member of Benadir Community
in Yemen

As a member of the Benadir community living in Yemen as a refugee, I wish first of all to express particular appreciation to the Yemeni authorities and the people of Yemen for their hospitality by way of admission of thousands of Somali refugees into their country, particularly the Somali Benadir refugees after the tragic event of the civil war in 1991. The same note of appreciation is also expressed to the Yemen Times for their sympathy in publishing our feelings. The Yemen Times published two articles concerning the Somali Benadir refugees and Somali refugees in general. The two articles have different meanings, for which I need to explain my response to the article on Benadir refugees' complaint published in March 2001 and the rejoinder issued by the local UNHCR, the NGO in charge of the management of the health center. Their main aim was to discredit the genuine case of the Somali Benadir refugees upon the assumption that they will get a reward for their efforts. The

reaction of the local UNHCR was contained in the other article published on April 2, 2001 under the title "UNHCR Representative Replies to Somali Refugees." The article carried the feelings of all Somali refugees living in Yemen by viewing the tragedy of the Benadir community as a common human problem that all Somali refugees are facing. I want to explain, first of all, as a member of the community the intent of the civil war in Somalia of December 1990 in which we became the main target to be annihilated; including our people of Benadir community and our neighboring community. We had experienced killing, torture, rape, looting and other forms of persecution before we left for Yemen in 1992. In this war barbaric atrocities were committed by the well-armed militiamen against this community who were unarmed. Consequently they suffered severe persecution and ethnic discrimination. In fact they became one of the worst affected and homeless people victimized by powerful and heavily armed clans whose aims were to intimidate and exterminate the legitimate community of the Benadir region, mainly inhabited by the unarmed "RER HAMR" sub clans and lower Shebelli region predominantly inhabited by

unarmed "Digil" sub clans. Obviously the main objectives behind those barbaric atrocities and systematic ethnic cleansings were to illegally snatch properties, lands, farms, houses, equipment from the legitimate owners and resettle the intruders. These precarious conditions forced the Benadir community to flee from their homeland and seek refuge in neighboring countries. As a result, we are now virtually empty-handed. We lost everything in the meaningless war which intended to seize the lands of unarmed and pacifist people of Benadir and lower Shebelli regions. We were expelled from our homeland Mogadishu, Jasira Gendershe, Merka, Brava. No wonder we were politically oppressed during the entire period of 30 years when the Somali nation was an independent state. Nevertheless, the response of the UNHCR representative made us realize that it was rather intended to ignore completely the plight of Benadir refugees. In this regard I want to say that the greatest errors in registering the Somalis arriving in Yemen have arisen from the failure to distinguish between those who are genuine refugees and others who are not. Many Somalis such as those who arrived from Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti had not shared any suffering with their brothers in

Somalia. However, they were classified as Somali refugees. No wonder, the UNHCR failed to recognize the difference between the Benadir refugees case and the other cases belonging to other Somali communities. What is more surprising in the context is that the local UNHCR seems to escape its responsibility to apprise the cause of our tragedy to the hosting country which is one of the signatory nations of the refugee convention. The resettlement of Benadir refugees is the responsibility of the local UNHCR (vide letter Ken, NRB ,RP, 95 ,28 068 dated 14 November 1995 issued from the office of the UNHCR representative Mr. Albert Alain Peters to Ms. Linda Thomas Greenfield, first secretary refugee affairs.) By virtue of that letter our fellow citizens in Kenya were considered to be eligible for U.S refugee program and were taken to U.S.

The Benadir community in Yemen is well-organized and has a community board like other countries. The board has all records of ethnic Benadir communities living in Yemen. Our great expectation is that the international community will sympathize with our plight as it did in many parts of the world to protect oppressed minority ethnic groups.

Security Business in Yemen

By: Mohamed Ali Alansi
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Within the security profession it is known that Yemen represents a real challenge. This fact introduces the need for competent security specialists. The security in Yemen is highly affected by the social structure. Yet the main reason for the deteriorated security situation remains the lack of enough competent security specialists to administer and plan for the improvement of security in Yemen. The main reservation against any security authority, worldwide, is that they aim at providing enough security measures so they are not blamed or

held responsible if a security catastrophe occurs. This is why the security of the private business should extend the concept of "enough security measures" to become "enough security".

With no intention to criticize the Yemeni local authorities, the following are some factors that should be realized by any person who works in the investments and large business security in Yemen:

1. On average, as declared officially, there are two pieces of weapons, or more for every person inside Yemen, in confluence of acute difficulty in controlling the use of those weapons.
2. The Yemeni culture is unique in its tribal bonds and rules of affili-

ation. Unfortunately, this unique relationship is abused or misused by some outlaws.

3. With respect to the efforts by the local security authorities to take steps towards improvement, there is a clear difficulty to speed up the response to security violations especially in rural areas.
4. Even though, there is a number of up-to-standard security officers in Yemen, the majority are amateurs.
5. There is no analysis system in place to record the history of all the incidents for utilization in order to come up with sufficient preventive measures.

The security section in the private busi-

ness should be able to fill the gaps. Always keeping in mind the following security rule of thumb:

- (If you face tall security incidents perfectly, then you haven't done enough.
- What is enough is preventing any incident from happening)..
- (If you take all the security precautions, then you haven't done enough.
- What is enough is to keep the business secured)..

Next issue: Duties of security staff in the Yemeni private security. Those interested are more than welcome to send their comments, views or questions to email: aboukream@y.net.ye

The Kidnapping of Carl Shows that the Problem Still Persists: NEED FOR A CONCRETE SOLUTION!



Hassan Al-Zaidi
Yemen Times

The kidnapping incident of the German student Carl, and the renewed confrontations between Marib tribesmen and the military forces, are not a new phenomenon, but they surely create concern and worry for the national economy and the image of Yemen. People have started asking, "until when will this go on?" The inability of the government and tribes to come to a common ground to result in the release of the kidnapped German reflects a possible crisis in the relationship between the two rivals, the tribes, and the government. Prior to the border agreements with the neighboring countries, the government used to accuse 'foreign' powers of being behind the kidnappings. Today, that excuse is no more valid. The main problem, observers say, lies within the boundaries of the country and not outside. Instability, illegal carrying of weapons, economic hardships, judicial corruption, and various negative phenomena are all contributing to the problem of kidnapping and insecurity in Yemen. However, the main problem can be viewed as the inability of the government to understand the tribal demands and sit with them in the negotiating table. It would be wiser for the government to take cognizance of the tribal values and patiently heed their grievances for a peaceful solution to the problem.

"If the government only listens. We only want it to listen and respect us as human beings. We are not the ones who prefer violence and want confrontations. We only want an indulgent some humble attitude from the government," said a sheikh of one of the Khowlan tribes during one of the many confrontations that they had with the governmental forces.

The main 'dangerous' zones for tourists are located in Marib, Al-Jawf, and Shabwa governorates dominated by Bakil and Badhaj, where there is continuous turmoil and instability due to frictions between tribes and the government. Even though kidnapping in itself has never been a tribal norm or tradition in those areas, yet according to tribesmen, the tactics seemed to have a stronger impact on the government compared to all other means. The tense relations between the tribe and government in the various stages of history have proven to be a source of concern for the stability of the country, and sometimes the region. Recently, partisanship has also contributed to intensifying this already tense relationship. The economic burdens that usually follow a long period of electoral promises have negatively affected the tribal regions and consequently triggered more hatred towards the government in many areas.

Specifically after the unification of Yemen in 1990, and adoption of the multi party system, different political parties started to create propaganda for themselves in tribal regions and cited non-fulfillment of the different political promises to insinuate the tribesmen to join their

parties. The parties, especially the ruling party, understood that they could attract the tribes by having their leaders affiliated to themselves. This strategy worked fine for quite a long time.

However, when the government started distributing political favors and projects to the areas according to their loyalty to the ruling party, many of the non-affiliated tribes found themselves neglected and deprived from the very basic services and projects.

Those tribes started maneuvering and working their way to pressurize the government to provide them with developmental projects and services. The strategy of kidnapping was what many tribes found useful to exert pressure on the government to give them their 'rights'. Those tribes tried banditry, piercing oil pipelines, looting governmental vehicles, and kidnapping influential Yemenis. However, kidnapping of foreigners was realized to be the most effective way to get the government's attention quickly.

At the beginning, the government submitted to most of what the kidnappers wanted in one way or another. However, perhaps they realized that this will not stop kidnapping incidents from occurring. On the contrary, it would encourage others to follow suit. So it started implementing the force option.

Equipped military units were sent to areas where kidnappers held hostages in an attempt to pressurize the tribes by using force. But on many occasions, the response they received was outrageous. Tribes challenged those forces, taking advantage of their extensive topographical knowledge of those areas. On some occasions, tribesmen threatened to execute the hostages. The Abyan fiasco of 1999 was the major incident in which the military hostage rescue units proceeded to use force prematurely leading to the death of 3 British and one Australian tourists that led to the distrust of countries worldwide.

The state is currently facing a difficult crisis in dealing with those cases. Whenever mediations fail due to the government's insistence on not giving any concessions and the tribes' insistence in not releasing the hostages unless their demands are fulfilled, the government has no other option but to use forces. In the latter case, the safety of the hostage is not guaranteed. This dilemma, one could guess, is a consequence of the negligence of tribal problems for years and the possession of weapons.

The leadership of the country needs to understand that the huge number of weapons in the hands of Yemenis, the inability to enforce the law, the corrupt justice system are the three main causes behind the status of instability in Yemen.

Latest statistics reveal that Carl was the 345th kidnapped foreigner and his kidnapping is the 136th incident of its kind. All the incidents, of course, resulted in the peaceful release of the hostages except for

the Abyan incident of January 1999 and the kidnapping of a former Norwegian diplomat. Both incidents led to the killing of tourists because of direct police or army intervention.

The kidnapping of Carl is one of those incidents where both means, mediation and force have not so far been successful. How can the government escape this frustrating situation? More importantly, how could such incidents be prevented from happening in the future?

This incident came just one day after the first special task force units graduated under the direct supervision of Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh, head of the Republican Guards. What makes this incident unique is the demands of the kidnappers for the immediate release of 6 of their tribe's members who were sentenced to cutting off their left legs and right hands as an Islamic punishment for banditry. They refused to give up their demands saying that if all official crooks



who steal public funds and receive bribes from the people were to be submitted to justice and punished, then they will agree on having their tribesmen punished as well. This puts the government in a difficult position because if it agrees on releasing the prisoners, it will be admitting in a way or another that the crooks are indeed not punished, which makes

this a valid excuse for tribesmen to launch a new wave of future kidnappings.

The authorities have tried several different tactics to pressure the tribesmen to release the hostage. Among those tactics was counter kidnappings of tribesmen belonging to their tribe in an attempt to pressurize them to release the hostage in exchange of releasing the tribesmen. However, this suggests that the government has run out of options and affirms its inability to deal with the situation in a more professional way, rather than in a Mafia fashion.

Carl Hoerencke is still in captivity and military forces are still surrounding the area where Carl is kept by the time of going to the press. Time is running out for the German student who had not anticipated or even dreamt of being in such a situation. His mother had called Yemen Times pleading, "Please let him free. He loves Yemen and was planning

to study medicine and come back as a doctor to serve Yemeni people. He doesn't deserve this. Please let him go. "The poor mother is truly nervous and she has all the right to be so. After explaining to her that we are only a newspaper, and cannot do much about it except of delivering her plea, we calmed her down saying that all he needs right now is prayers. I cannot deny that after talking to her on the phone, I realized that praying may be enough for this case. But it certainly cannot be enough for future incidents. The government needs to act quickly and wisely by reducing the number of weapons in the possession of the tribals and enforcing the law and cleansing the judicial system from crook judges.

We are all still waiting for a breakthrough in the mediation efforts that seem to be unproductive so far, and hope that one of the two sides would make some concessions for the sake of Carl and his mother, father, and sister.

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First Children National Conference

For the first time in Yemen, the National Conference for Children was held on May 30, 2001 as a prelude to Yemen's participation in the UN children session scheduled for September.



The symposium adopted the theme 'Say Yes for Children'. A number of speeches were delivered on this theme.

The Prime Minister Abdul Qadir Bajamal reiterated the necessity of taking care of children. He said that is the government does not pay attention to children it is bound to fail.

Mr. Bajamal said that Yemen has signed a of agreements on issues related to children's welfare. He added that today's are tomorrow's citizens. They should learn our Islamic values and norms for a

healthy life.

The Minister of Labor and Social Affairs talked about the steps taken to combat polio and other fatal diseases besides implementation of preventive vaccinations drives throughout Yemen since the 90s.

The event also included a speech by Mr. Leo De Vos, UNICEF representative to Yemen who highlighted the Convention on the Rights of the Child as the most widely and most quickly embraced human rights treaty as well as the world wide commitment to children's rights.

The Health Sector Reform in the Republic of Yemen

Major structural reforms are needed to overcome weaknesses and shortcomings in health care services are more effective and more accessible to the poor. The reform would have to focus on three policy areas that are closely interrelated. First, decentralize the management of public health care services delegating responsibilities to governorates, districts, and local communities. Second, limit the Government's role in providing health services, seeking greater participation of communities and non-government organizations as well as some measure of cost sharing with patients. Third, improve the efficiency and effectiveness of foreign assistance through better coordination and channelisation of aid into priority areas. The reform program especially must target the poor, who have the greatest need for inexpensive, accessible and good quality health services.

The quality of basic health services is often poor

The majority of PHC units and centers are under-staffed or run by personnel with low skills and high turnover. Shortages of health staff notably of female health workers - are particularly acute in rural areas where low material incentives and poor working conditions are the contributing factors. There are also serious shortages of essential medicines and equipment. While many buildings are in disrepair. Finally, the prevailing emphasis on curative health care at the expense of preventive care is further weakening the effectiveness and impact of public health services.

To a large extent, these problems are rooted in overcentralized management structures, cumbersome administrative procedures, and weak participation of regional authorities and local communities. There is also a serious shortage of budgetary resources, and inefficient use of foreign assistance. Major structural reforms are therefore needed to overcome these weaknesses, and to ensure that health care services are made more effective and more accessible to the poor.

In its five-year plan for Health Development (1996-2000) the Government has taken first steps to reform the country's health care system. The plan's principal objective is to extend basic preventive and curative health care services to all citizens, relying primarily on the PHC system and emphasizing extended MCH/Family Planning and immunization programs. This will be supported by appropriate secondary and tertiary health care. At the same time, steps will be taken to improve the quality of public services. This requires improvements in the training of health personnel, especially lower and mid-staff levels, as well as strengthening the supply of essential drugs and medical equipment.

To improve administrative efficiency and enhance community participation, the health care delivery system will be decentralized with greater responsibility given to governorate and district authorities. The plan also seeks broadening the basis for financing health sector programs, counting on the participation of patients and local communities. Multi and bilateral support from external donors will continue to

be sought.

Decentralizing Management Structure

Sector management has become a major issue which needs to be addressed if health services are to be improved. The increasing size and complexity of the health administration and the tendency to retain decision-making powers at the center have led to bureaucratic procedures, time delays, and waste of scarce human and material resources.

Yemen has 20 governorates, 227 districts and over 30,000 villages and hamlets. There are great differences in landscape, climate, population density, economic activity and epidemiological characteristics. Together with the rough terrain and inaccessibility of many areas. These features inhibit effective management from the center. At the same time, Yemen has a tradition of community participation in local development projects. In the northern governorates, Local Cooperative Councils for Development have played a major role during the 1970's and early 1980s in building the country's rural infrastructure including roads, schools, PHC units, electrification and water supply.

In the South, People's Defense Committees played a similar role. With the centralization of the cooperative movement in the mid-1980s and the simultaneous erosion of the local tax base, the involvement of local authorities in the development process has been substantially reduced.

Decentralizing management structures is a key element of the Government's reform program, which occurs in all economic and social sectors. It involves delegating administrative and functional responsibilities to the level of governorates and districts as well as increasing participation of communities and beneficiaries (i.e. patients). Decentralization need to be accompanied by strengthening the administrative and managerial capacity of health authorities in the governorates and districts covering such areas as planning and budgeting, financial and personnel management, information and logistics, and above all the delivery of health care services. The delegation of management functions to regional and local bodies will relieve the administrative burden of the MOPH, enhancing its regulatory and coordination responsibilities.

Under the new management structure, the MOPH would increasingly focus on strategic planning (including manpower planning); the development of national health policies and priorities; coordination, monitoring and evaluation; legislation and regulation' and ensuring the availability of public health care services. The Ministry will eventually have only minor direct responsibility in the operational management of health services.

Limited budgetary decentralization from the national to the governorate level began in 1995, when governorate health officers were given partial control over salaries and wages, operational expenditures, and investments in buildings and medical equipment. But in the longer run, the governorates would also cease taking direct responsibility for the operational management of health services.

es.

They will concentrate on regional planning, allocation of resources to district health facilities, human resource management, monitoring and regulation, while operational management of health services will be decentralized to the level of districts.

District health centers

District health centers will eventually have primary responsibility for the provision of health care services in their districts. The administrative structure at the district level will include a district council, a district health team, and a district hospital team. The district council will include both appointed and elected members as well as directors for health, education, water supply, agriculture and other sectors.

The council will be responsible for planning and coordination of public health functions in the district. A health office will be set up in each district in cases where population is small and health facilities few. The office may cover more than one district. The role of district health teams will include local health care planning; operational management of staff and facilities other than autonomous units' technical support, training and supervision; data collection and information management; health education, promoting community participation, strengthening referral chains, and collaboration with other sectors.

Involving governorates and districts in a participatory management process will make health care services more responsive to local conditions as well as more acceptable to the local population. It will provide opportunities for the recruitment and training of health workers from the regions and communities they are expected to serve; enhance the effectiveness of interpersonal health education; and strengthen maintenance and supply programs. These functions, however, can only be built up with appropriate technical and financial supervision. Implementation needs to be closer monitored at every level of the healthcare system, and experience fed back into the design of future development programs. There is also need for close coordination with other ministries and organizations whose activities have an impact on the health sector (e.g. education, water supply, agriculture, etc.).



OPHTHALMIC EDUCATION VISION 2020 - Part 4

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

WHO CAN HELP?

National prevention of blindness programs are usually planned and run by prevention of blindness committees (PBC). Ideally all groups contributing to prevention of blindness should be represented on the PBC.

The key-players in National Programs in vision 2020 are:

Σ **Ministry of Health**
An effective prevention of blindness program needs official government support. The representative should be sufficiently senior to act as an effective advocate for prevention of blindness within the Ministry. They should have the authority to make decisions that will affect prevention of blindness. It can be very frustrating to spend long periods formulating plans and proposals, only to have them ignored by the Ministry of Health.

Σ **Eye care professionals**
These should include not only ophthalmologists, but also para-medical eye workers, optometrists and eye nurses. All of these are involved in prevention of blindness, and we all have different insights and priorities. An effective program will make good use of all these differing skills.

Σ **NGO and INGDO**
The non-governmental organizations and international non-governmental development organization usually provide the funds for prevention of blindness in developing countries. Sadly, NGO's and INGDO's may be viewed as a source of cash! Major NGO's and INGDO's have many years of experience of prevention of blindness programs in many different countries. This expertise is at

least as important as their money. The ideal is partnership, in which the PBC, INGDO and NGO sit together and plan how they can contribute more effectively.

Σ **Major institutions**
Major teaching institutions, and other successful centers of excellence, should be represented on the PBC. Other programs may be able to learn from their experience, and decisions about human resource development will have important implications for their training programs.

Σ **Patient's representative**
Few PBC have any lay representatives, which is a pity. We need to be reminded that we are not dealing with a million cataract, but with a million people, and their families, every one of whom is experiencing different problems because of their visual disability.

Σ **Other expertise / celebrities**
The main obstacles to prevention of blindness are not technical or clinical, but are due to failures in management and administration. More skilled managers and business people should be appointed to PBC's, not because they are interested in prevention of blindness, but because they know how to manage a large enterprise successfully and profitably.

We need advocates who will raise awareness of prevention of blindness. This is most likely to be achieved by involving a local celebrity - a sponsoring personality or a traditional leader.

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

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

تهانينا

اجمل التهاني والتبريكات نزهها للأخ/

ابراهيم الشامي

بمناسبة حصوله على درجة الماجستير بتقدير

«ممتاز» من جامعة صنعاء

المهنتون،

محمد حاتم القاضي،

وجميع أعضاء هيئة التدريس بجامعة صنعاء.

الف مبروك

أجمل التهاني والتبريكات نهدبها الأخ/

عبدالله أحمد عبده الصراري

المهنتون:

عبدالعزیز الدهبلي، نشوان حراب،

عبدالله الدهبلي، عبد الرقيب طه ثابت،

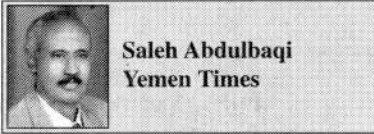
عارف أحمد الزريقي، حسين علي عثمان

دوام الصحة مع حليب ..



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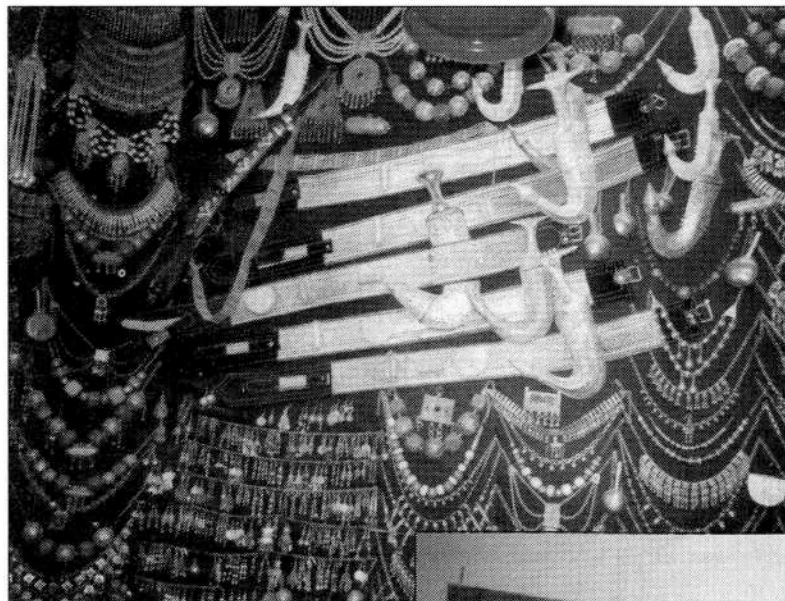
OLD CITY OF SANA'A: The Great Cultural Heritage of Yemen



Saleh Abdulbaqi
Yemen Times

The Old city of Sana'a is one of the ancient and historic cities of Yemen. It has unique architecture which has made it the focus of interest of so many Arab and foreign tourists. It has also been the dream of so many researchers and European orientalists to visit and study its historical monuments. That is attributable to the rich archeological and historic monuments and sites Sana'a is famous for which qualified it to be included in the competition for the new 7 wonders held recently on the internet. From the time immemorial, Sana'a has been known as the first capital of Yemen. During the Islamic region, it was the destination of so many Caliphs and Islamic leaders including Ali bin Abi Taleb, Omar bin al-Khatab, Khaled

buildings. Its historic wall is another wonder which is still bearing testimony to the greatness of our ancestors. The wall contains four main doors including Shoob, al-Sabah, al-Balakah, and al-Yemen doors. What has remained of these walls is bab al-Yemen which still radiates its exquisite beauty. The wall used to be the invincible defense protecting the people and preventing any attack. Doors used to be closed at eight o'clock as most of the residents used to work in farms and fields outside the wall. Of the Islamic monuments is the Sana'a Mosque, or as it is called today the "Big Mosque". It is located near the town market. It was built by Mo'adh bin Jabal who was the first preacher sent by the Prophet (peace be upon him) to Yemen. That was after the death of Bathan who embraced Islam. The mosque was the first Islamic mosque built in Yemen. It contains many valuable historic, scientific and Islamic manuscripts. In another part of old city of Sana'a, you will find the two martyrs mosque

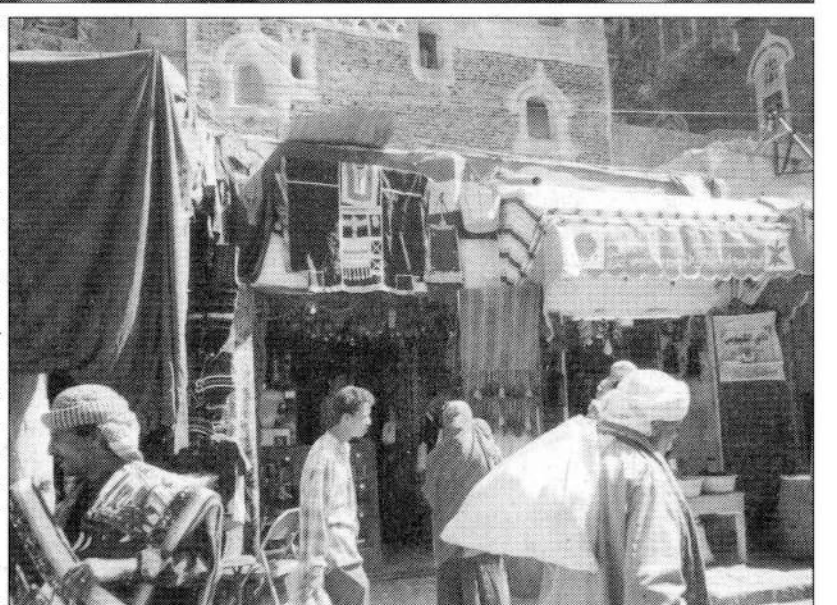


Bin al-Waleed and Mo'adh bin Jabal. History records that Sam bin Noh was the first to build Sana'a. He dug a well opposite to its mosque from the east. Then, he built the Ghamdan Palace. Sana'a has unique and marvelous architecture comparable to many sites in the Arab world. When you are walking in the old city of Sana'a, you can never fail to notice that it is a complete picture. What makes it more attractive and impressive is that it is real. Most of those who visit Yemen can never help expressing their admiration and wonder at these unique Islamic architecture and exquisite handicrafts applied on its



known as the Martyr Ali Mosque which depicts the story of the two brothers killed by Bashr al-Amri during the aggressive campaign launched by Muawiah against the Sheiah supporting Ali. The two martyrs were buried in that site on which the mosque was built. Saif bin thee Yazan's Palace located in one end of the old city of Sana'a is now used for hoarding weapons. The old city of Sana'a is also distinguished for its trade market which is the most important means of living for the residents. It is known as al-Melh

Market. It was the most important trade center for all the commercial caravans that used to come to Yemen from neighboring areas including al-Sham and al-Hijaz. Yemen at the time used to be a very rich agricultural country. Lots of agricultural products used to be exported outside the country. Of these important agricultural products is coffee, Sana'ani almonds, fruits, etc. In the market there used to be also special places for those who come from other countries to stay in for some time to buy things. The market also is the venue for trading clothes, silver, traditional jewelry shops, etc. which Yemen is famous for since a long time. The market is still retaining lots of its features and merits. The old city of Sana'a is a great heritage we should preserve and maintain.



Announcement

For public auction

Name of the company: Yemen Navigation Lines "YNL"

Subject of the auction:-

YNL is pleased to announce selling of its M.V. Aden and M.V. Mukalla which bears the following specifications:-

	M.V. ADEN	M.V. MUKALLA
Year of manufacturing	1973	1965
Dead weight	1725t	1750t
Length over all	77.91m	68.60m
Width	11.53m	10.75
Draught	04.96m	05.13

The selling off condition of the above mentioned vessels will be on "as is" basis which is lying now at Aden port outer harbors. Auction will take place at 10:00 hrs on sat 23rd June 2001.

Terms for subscription:

- 1- Those interested may inspect the ship in the above mentioned place during office ours with effect of the date of this announcement.
- 2- Subscribers interested may enter auction subject to payment of US\$ 5000 in advance as the guarantee money refundable if unsuccessful.
- 3- The successful buyer should pay 1 percent as Aden govt. development dues of the whole cost value.
- 4- Successful payers should pay 30% of the whole cost value then , as part payment including the guarantee payment mentioned in no (2) above.
- 5- The balance of the full payment should be settled within two weeks after which a complete withdrawal of the ship from its location should take place subject to payment of taxes dues and other liabilities.

For further information please call following.

Telfax: 204679

Tel: 201926

Taj Sheba Celebrates The World Environment Day

Under the theme of 'I Love My Environment' the Taj Sheba Hotel, in collaboration with the Indian Embassy School celebrated on the 5th of June the World Environment Day. Students of the school and staff of the hotel marched around the Friendship Bridge carrying banners with the message: 'Save Energy', 'Save the Planet', 'Save Life Plant a Tree', etc. They stood for about half an hour under the bridge distributing cards to drivers urging them to keep the environment clean. The day was also observed as a none-smoking day. Neither

the staff nor the gusts of the Hotel smoked. As a part of the celebrations lectures on hazards of smoking and environment were delivered by Dr. Pasai of the Sana'a Medical Laboratories and Mr. Jean Francois, agricultural economist at the World Bank. Furthermore, a large number of plants were distributed by the Hotel to companies offices free for plantation.

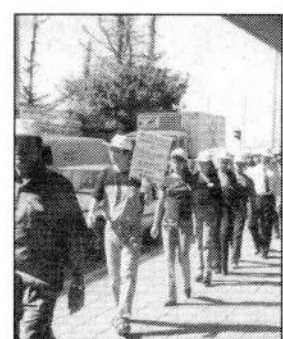
The day before, a number of lectures pertaining to environment were delivered at the Taj Sheba. The audience included prominent personalities like the Minister of Tourism and Environment, Mr. Abdumalik al-Iryani, Chairman of the Environment Protection Council Mr. Mohsen Al-Hamdani, and James Rawely Chief of UNDP, which is giving a major assistance to environment in

On the 5th of June every year the Taj Sheba works to create an awareness about the environment. This reflects the high commitment of the Taj Group of Hotels to the environment issues under the sponsorship of the Head Office at Bombay. All Taj Hotels, carry out the same activities in each city in India. Last year, participants marched through the city of Sana'a carrying similar banners impressing upon the people to keep their city and environment clean. The event also included a free-car-check by Mercedes Benz.

Hisham Al-Qubati



Yemen. A number of songs about environment were performed by school students. Earlier on this day, participants took part in a cleaning campaign around the Hotel. On Friday, children of the school took part in a drawing competition that focused on environmental issues.



Improve Your English



Dr. Ramakanta Sahu
Associate Professor
College of Education, Mahweet

What to Say

Talking about language

Ramzi: Have you ever thought about the wonderful gift of God to man called language? Imagine our lives without language!

Hisham: Yes, language is, indeed one of the most precious possessions of man. The ability to express one's ideas, thoughts and feelings is the basic need of human beings. So without language I cannot think of our existence.

Ramzi: That is why language permeates human society and is the chief controlling factor of human lives.

Hisham: And look at the most astonishing thing. It comes to a normal, well-formed human child naturally, whereas the most intelligent animal despite years of training cannot master it.

Ramzi: I am reminded of lines from Shakespeare's play 'Hamlet' where Hamlet exclaims: "What a piece of work is man! How noble in reason. How infinite in faculties.....!" I think one of the things Hamlet implies by 'faculties' is language.

Hisham: I agree with you. Because of this unique gift human beings are the 'homo Sapiens' and are referred to as 'articulate mammals.'

Ramzi: In view of its pivotal place in human life, all religions of the world have given a pride of place to 'word' or language.

Hisham: Mother is the first teacher of language for the human child. So one's native language is rightly called 'mother tongue.'

Ramzi: Yes. But, blessed is the man who knows more languages. By the way do you know the word for a person who knows many languages?

Hisham: I think it is 'linguist,' isn't it?

Ramzi: I catch you there. The correct word is 'polyglot.' The word 'linguist' refers to a person who knows the mechanism to study not just one language, but all human languages.

Hisham: Oh, I see. You removed a long-standing misconception of mine. Thank you.

Ramzi: And do you know also that, like a human being, a language is born, grows and dies?

Hisham: A language dies? You must be joking!

Ramzi: No. I am not. A language dies when the last speaker of the language, who acquired it as his mother tongue, dies. Many languages in the world have in this process become extinct with the death of the last speaker. Those languages unfortunately followed an oral tradition and had no written script to preserve their literatures.

Hisham: What a pity! I think all efforts should be made to save such languages from extinction.

Ramzi: By all means. The basic thing is that all of us should cultivate love for languages.

Hisham: Indeed. You have made me very interested to know more about language.

Ramzi: Okay. We shall discuss other fascinating aspects of language sometime later.

Graduation Ceremony, Faculty of Education, Taiz

Campus News

The 11th Batch of Faculty of Education, English Department, Taiz University held a graduation ceremony Monday 28.5.2001 in al-Montazah. The celebration was a conspicuous success as it was marked by different activities including recitation of poems, eloquent speeches, and enactment of a scene from the Merchant of Venice by Shakespeare. Students also published "al-Masar" magazine. Doctors and professors were hon-

ored by the students as a token of appreciation and gratitude. Outstanding students were also felicitated.

Graduates expressed their joy and happiness to reap the fruits of their hard work. However, they urged upon the authorities in the governorate to ensure that there are enough jobs for them after graduation. They also wished all their friends the best of luck in their studies.

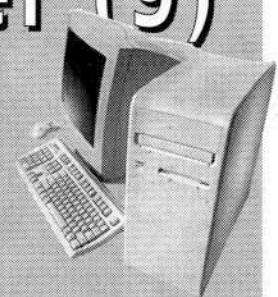
تهانينا
تهانينا الحارة نرفها للاخ المهندس/
عادل الغارتي
بمناسبة قدوم ولده الجديد «أسامة».
بارك الله فيه، وأنبته نباتاً حسناً ونفع به الجميع..
المهنتون: م. خليل السقاف، م. أكرم السقاف، د. أحمد الأصبحي، م. عبدالرقيب الغارتي، وجميع الأهل والأصدقاء..

«إنا لله وإنا إليه راجعون»
تقدم بخالص تعازينا ومواساتنا للاخ/
حسين السفاري
بوفاة ابنته (رحمها الله)
نسال الله ان يتغمدها بواسع رحمته يسكنها فسيح جناته وينزلها منزلاً كريماً، ويلهم أهلها وذويها الصبر والسلوان.
«إنا لله وإنا إليه راجعون»
الأميون: سليمان علوان المسني، أديب سليمان، بازل سليمان، مازن سليمان، سامي القرشي.

Let's Learn Computer (9)



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



Today we are to start with the Operating System (OS). We already know that the Software can be classified into two categories i.e. System Software and Application Software, and that the Operating System is responsible for the operation of our computer.

2. Memory management,
3. Device management,
4. Storage management,
5. Application Interface,
6. User Interface

Similarly if the computer has a Single User-Multitasking type of OS, then only one user can work, but he can initiate and do multiple tasks simultaneously. Examples of this type of Operating Systems are the most commonly used Windows family OS's like Windows 98, Windows 95 etc.

For the operation of the computer the Operating System takes care of various jobs. In brief we can say that it is responsible for the management of Hardware and Software resources available in the computer.

But before we talk about all these tasks of the Operating System, let us see the classification of the Operating System. Based on the capability, the Operating System can be classified as Single User

Computers having multi user OS can support multiple users to work on the

There are many different types of Operating Systems available in the market with varying scope and functionality. But all them have a common tasks i.e. resource management.

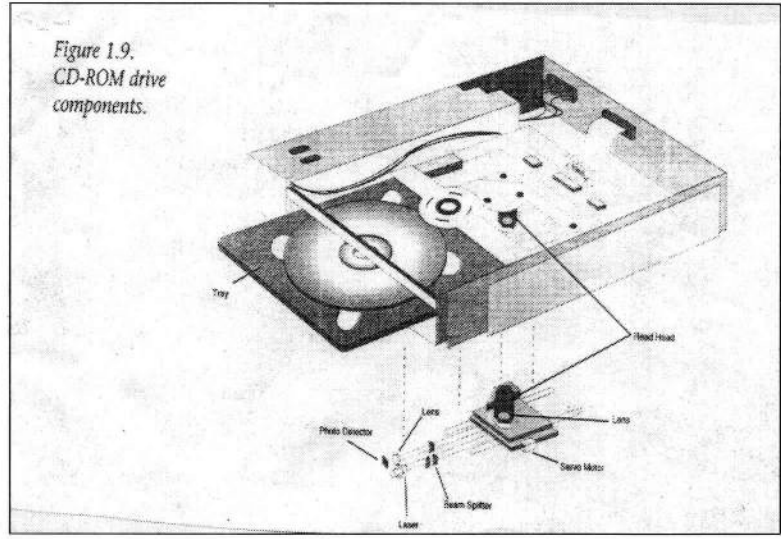


Figure 1.9. CD-ROM drive components.

Hardware Management The Operating System is responsible for Input/Output management (which includes the devices like keyboard, mouse, Monitors, Printers, Disk etc.), Memory management, Processor management and all other hardware device we may attach to the computer.

Software Management The OS manages the application Software by providing required resources they need in terms of hardware and other software resources.

– Single Task OS, Single User-Multi Tasking OS, and Multi-user OS.

computer doing different tasks simultaneously. They can share the same resources available. Unix and VMS are the examples of this type of Operating System.

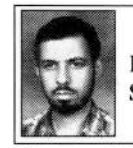
To sum up the tasks of the OS include the following:

If the computer is having an OS of Single User –Single Task type, then as the name signifies, one user can do one job at a time in that computer. The Palm OS available in Palm Computer is a good example of this kind of OS.

This is the introduction to Operating System. From the next issue we will try to explore the various Operating System in some detail insallah.

1. Processor management,

Laser Technology of Computer



Rafid A. al-Abdally
Sana'a University

The word LASER stands for (Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation). Albert Einstein formulated the basic concept of stimulated emission in 1916. It was not until 1960 that Theodore Maiman proved the feasibility of this concept by generating Laser by using ruby crystal. There are many kinds of Laser at present. The Laser used on computer is called semiconductor Laser. The characteristics of this Laser is very important in optical communication. This is because it is very small, cheap, of high utility value and needs small power to operations.

can read data several times. The system number used to record and read data in CD-ROM is called a binary system. It has only two numbers "zero" and "one". There are many kinds of storage of data, in floppy disc using magnetic storage system. We can store a lot of information in CD-ROM, where the capacity storage in one CD-ROM equals the capacity of 500 floppy discs. Therefore, we can store a complete library in one CD-ROM.

with a hard disc drive (such as creating logical sectors and tracks where in reality there is just a continuous spiral of data) the CD-ROM is unique in most ways. The figure below shows CD-ROM drive components.

The aluminum and polycarbonate materials are used in CD-ROM. The slightest warping of the disc's surface will prevent the Laser from accurately tracking and reading data. CD-ROM has tracks which is spiral in shape. The data is recorded in these tracks. Because the method used to optically record data on CD-ROM differs considerably from the magnetic storage techniques used on a hard disc, the internal CD-ROM drive mechanisms also differ. Although the computer software drivers do emulate some of the data storage conventions associated

The speed at which the CD-ROM revolves varies allowing consistent reading of spiral data pattern from the innermost. A microcontroller generates voltage that directs the Laser read head which is suspended on an arm above the disc's surface, to a given starting point in the spiral where it accesses the data.

CD-ROM standards have undergone a steady progression since Philips and Sony introduced the techniques for storing and playing digital sound. The original data format standard, called Red Book, defines the manner in which music and sound is stored as pits. Then they are subsequently read back and are converted to the sound waves that vibrates your speakers or headphones.

YOUTH FORUM



Pratima T. Lakra
Indian Embassy
School, Sana'a

Friendship asks for forgiveness
Its greatest gift is thankfulness
Understanding is its major aspect
Which gives us in all forms respect
Sorrows and happiness always become one
And in friendship is always common.

night
I was practicing that game...
Under the light of the lovely moon
And stars sparkling around
I was practicing that game...

But I detected it is risky a trifle
Yasmine S. al-Hamdani

Friendship comes out of faith and trust
To follow this is always a must.
Friendship calls for sincerity
Even in the face of calamity
These are of dire necessity
To reflect friendship in reality

I thought that I could
Hear and recite
To be in the skyline
The speech can raise me up
Proudly I can swagger among
All the discerning people
As a marshal in the patrol
Or as the chief of officials.

Proverbs and Sayings
* Grasp all, lose all.
* Evil communication corrupts good manners.
* Easy come, easy go.
* Better be sure than sorry.
* One crowded hour of glorious life is worth an age without a name.
* The way to an English man's heart is through his stomach.
* There is no rose without a thorn.
* What the eye does not see, the hart does not grieve.
* Without hope the heart would break.

A dangerous game
Under the wraparound of the bloody

I was practicing the game
But I have realized
I will play it never....
And always I will be
That archetypal failure forever
And I will be proudly
Boasting for game
Without playing it even once
They said "It is so easy and simple"

Sabah Mohammed Ahmad
Faculty of Education, Mahweet

In memory of late Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

By: Sa'ad Salah Khalis

In our afflicted country one would review pageants of names of journalists, writers and politicians, most of who are dispersed by days just like big dreams that vanish. We watch them one by one. Some names would insist to remain despite vicissitudes of time. They are the

ones who bear future project and dreams too strong to vanish. They above all possess the will and capability of going ahead in implementing that project. The late Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf was an example of those possessing the will and capability.

Dr. Al-Saqqaf began his project with the Yemen Times newspaper and continued to include the issue of freedom in the entire country. He was a human

machine with a non-stop function to realize the dreams; big and small. He proceeded from the newspaper to the university, to broadcasting and to an international conferences on democracies. His interests extended from reforming university education to the issue of non-governmental organizations, from the affairs of the village to those of the whole country. He was energetic and enthusiastic on all directions and fronts. Nothing similar to its momentum but that of his tragic departure while he was at the apex of his contributions.

Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf shouldered all that burden in a country like Yemen with all its worries, contradictions and aspirations towards a better future. He experienced various circumstances that generated around him many friends and enemies. In our country, where intellectuals relish practicing the exercise of hubbub and condemnation as much as the cult of personality, it would be natural for such a man, who had achieved success exceeding boundaries of his country, to be faced with a long list of accusations. But a personality with the characteristics of Dr Al-Saqqaf was impreg-

nable enough against such attempts and therefore he continued scoring successive successes to become a figure not easy to ignore.

From all articles written about Dr Al-Saqqaf since his departure until now it could be noted that their authors are looking for themselves inside the person of Al-Saqqaf, starting from his journey for public freedoms, passing through his personal

Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf , The Man I Knew

Yahya Abdurraqib Al-Jubaihi

Two years has elapsed since the departure of Dr Abdulaziz Bin Yassin Al-Saqqaf who was the voice of the nation's conscience and whom the Yemeni press has missed. Though his numerous and multilateral activities were during his life not very apparent his absence made us realize the great loss inflicted on Yemen upon his departure. His death has shown the loss of a multi-talented man, who was actually a nation personified in a

He made the "Yemen Times" newspaper in an unbelievable short period a live embodiment of Yemen and Yemenis.

Dr. Al-Saqqaf has been missed by them because he gave them publicity and reputation and was their live example and image. The politicians have lost and missed him because he was the most prominent, sincere and clearest voice in public and private debates, media and intellectual meetings and direct and indirect interpositions and also at the Consultative Council which gained reputation through Al-Saqqaf, not the vice versa.

He is also missed by the students and those seeking science and knowledge. For he was well-conversant with his subjects, hanging on to his academic profession and was persevering at attending his lectures. If it happened that he could not attend a lecture he was so keen to hang a note apology to his students promising to make for it as soon as possible.

Dr. Al-Saqqaf is also missed by the poor and the wretched. For them he was a refuge for seeking their rights. He used to share the people their delights and sorrows and would feel for voices of the agonized and be saddened for the tears of those complaining against injustice. He made his membership of the Consultative Council a means for advocating freedoms, wringing out the rights and rehabilitating man by unchaining him, satisfying his hunger and providing the simplest necessities of life for him.

He is also missed by those who claim of charity work and those running the so-called Charitable Societies. In this respect he was the most outstanding in word and deed, behavior and performance. He invested his private and public relations for developing such societies through building scientific and technical institutions.

As late Dr. Al-Saqqaf was so faithful and confident of himself, he did not pay attention to what was said about him. This is because what he

had achieved on the ground would always be the dumfounding reply to what was being said. It was also because of the fact that, charitable societies were for him a means to serve the public, not a materialistic gain as is the case with some runners of such societies. Prestige of Al-Saqqaf was perceived more and more after his death.

Ambassadors and members of Arab and foreign diplomatic missions accredited to Sana'a have missed him. They missed his dialogues and meetings with them in which he always represented the conscience of Yemen and its people. He discussed conditions of the homeland without bias or prejudice. His aim was to clarify the vision without overbidding, to display the positive aspects, however small they were and the negative things however gross they were. His excellent language and competence in dialogue and persuasion helped him much in this regard. The officials of the country have also missed him because they realized clearly the real character of him and sincerity of his aims, quite contrary of what they used to think about him.

I may presume to affirm that all, without exception, have missed Dr Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf. What increased the volume of the tragedy and enormity of his loss is the non-emergence of the alternative.

Foreign languages could be mastered by many, and knowledge is not confined to one person. But love of work, glorifying of time and keenness on finishing it in addition to the many talents and full perception of the general conditions and capability of attaining higher positions with the aim of getting acquainted with facts are all factors distinguishing Al-Saqqaf from others.

This is Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf as I knew him. I do not think I have mentioned anything new. Two years has passed since his departure and physical but not spiritual absence. His spirit will remain with his offspring, the many people who loved him and with the Yemen Times that, though by his absence has lost some of its characteristics and glitter. The continuation of the newspaper, given the circumstances and situations experienced by the closest relatives of Al-Saqqaf, represents a success not to be sneezed at.

May God have mercy upon Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf who was really a man in a nation and because he was above all, aiming, by all that he offered in his life, at serving his country not deriving advantage from it.



project of independent "Yemen Times" and ending with his dramatic departure.

Throughout the ten years I have spent in Yemen I have not attended a funeral such as that made for late Al-Saqqaf. Thousands of his friends and even foes, from high-ranking officials to the most common people took part in it, all were shocked by his sudden departure.

It is questionless that Yemen can generously grant other thousands of such personalities. But personally, I cannot but say that after Al-Saqqaf Yemen is no longer as it has been.

man. He was not merely a journalist, a first grade university professor, a minister for information and culture and an ambassador representing worries and grievances of the Yemenis. He was not one of these commendable characters, but rather all of them. In their essence all of the commendable characteristics were part of him.

Journalists have missed him as well as his courage in publishing facts even if they would lead to dire consequences, and that what actually happened. He was known of his special capability of obtaining the most important news supported by evidence and figures published in his newspaper, the Yemen Times. Even those people working at positions within the circle of decision-making would get surprised at his ability of getting such news and information, whereas it was difficult, if not impossible, for themselves to obtain. One of those is myself.

أرثي الذي كم قال «لا» !!

في رثاء للراحل الكبير د / عبد العزيز السقاف

صاحبي مات موت البهاء النبيل ..

مات في دمه الحر مضطجع الكبرياء

مات والضوء يسقط من مقلتيه

وحنايا البلاد تكور ميلاده

مثل كل الشموس ..

وكانت له كل شمس رداء

عبد العزي محب كل الطيبين

وردة العمر المباحث

والجمال الروح

والريحان والكلمات

والحلم المدلى في العناقيد اليتيمة

والصفاء

xxx

أرثي الذي كم قال لا ..

أرثي الذي كان القلائد في الصدور

وأحبه حب المعدب كلما صرخت سموات

الهوى

في كل ناحية تنوح

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وكذا أحبك ميتاً حياً

يا أيها البرق اليماني الرشيح

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Young Yemeni Entrepreneurs: Overview of the 8th Summit in Brussels,



Nadia Al-Saqqaf
Yemen Times

Back from Brussels end of last month, after attending the Third LDC conference, 8th Young Entrepreneurs summit, what do Yemeni participants have to say? The Young entrepreneurs summit happens yearly. The idea was mooted by a successful business man Mr. Sujit Choudry, who established the Institute of Leadership Development (ILD) in York University of Canada. The idea was to gather young Entrepreneurs from most of the Least Developed Countries, provide a special kind of training for them so that they enhance their productivity and standard of performance. Not only that, but also to provide some kind of support and encouragement for them through their interaction with the developed countries and the donor agencies in the world. After 7 previous summits, ILD managed to reach an international standard in organization, and this time it was able to be conducted along with the Third LDC conference gaining thereby a high governmental and authoritative profile.

It is interesting to know that this kind of institution is the first of its kind in the world. Yet it has already gained a lot of appreciation and popularity, for the impact of such activities on young Entrepreneurs world wide.

Five Yemeni companies took part in the summit, namely: Yemen Company for Fisheries and Marine Life, Businesswomen group, Yemen Feed Company, Al Farouk

Institute, Al and Amal Company. Yemen Company for Fisheries & Marine Life

A leading company in Fisheries Sector in Yemen and one of the largest in the Middle East. Established in 1996, it aims at engaging in all types of Fisheries Business including: Catching, processing, marketing and manufacturing of Fishing equipment and tools. With a Capital of 12 million US Dollars, the company today deals with 73.100 tons of different kinds of fish annually, ranging from Sardines, Tunas, Crevalle, Cattle Fish, Shrimps, Lobsters and many other types. The company exports mainly to Europe (France, Netherlands, Spain) and also to Egypt and Saudi Arabia and other Gulf States.



Ali M. Al-Wafi

The Yemen Company for Fisheries and Marine Life, represented by Chairman of the Board Director Mr. Ali Mohammed Al-Wafi, participated as private sector in the LDCIII conference at the invitation from York University in Canada, and from UNCTAD to attend the 8th summit for Young Entrepreneurs.

"Donors found out that the more they provide aids to least developed countries the less development actually take place. With globalization they realized that the private sector is the key factor in enhancing the economic status of underdeveloped countries to ensure competition and better industrial growth. We participated in the summit in order to expand our dealings over seas, seeking Joint Venture Partners,

also to improve our knowledge and contacts, creating applied knowledge partnerships." Mr. Al-Wafi said.

As for the problems Fishery Companies are facing in Yemen and whether the conference helped in clearing them, he told that the basic problem when it comes to exporting to the outside market is the high standards required by the western markets. This is symbolized by what is called "the European Number". Keeping in mind the American and Japanese competition, the standard of laboratories here in Yemen cannot compete with high advanced level of such countries. Also the decreasing value of the euro due to the fact that Europe is the main market for this company contributes to the problem.

"Working in Marine and Fisheries is a very risky job. We not only suffer from the hard working circumstances in the sea, and dangers of pirates even monopoly taking place in catching, but also we are not able to sell in Yemen due to the high cost of marketing, taxation and low income. It seems that producers from the least developed countries are supporting consumers from the developed ones. The summit discussed this problem and the so called "Fair Trade" concept, which protects LDC producers' interests in developed countries. But it still remains as an idea so far."

The company has adopted a number of new projects, such as:

Construction of three processing workshops or laboratories in Hodaïda, Aden along with the currently active workshop in Socatra.

Construction of a factory for making boats in Aden.

Building Tuna canned factory in Hodaïda.

Ice Factory in Aden, for the benefit of the fishermen and the company as well. This factory is expected to start working within the few coming days,

all according to professional International standards.

A few significant agreements were signed at the conference with other private sector establishments.

As to the steps that would help improve the fishing industry in Yemen, he said:

"If only the government removes the 2% marketing tax for exporting. And if they support the private sector instead of making it difficult to invest. There has been efforts but they are slow. Maybe a better focus on the fishery industry would do the country good, especially that the coastal area of the Republic of Yemen is over 2,500 Km on the Red and Arabian sea with more than 350 kinds of fish. It is estimated that about 400, 000 tons of fish could be caught annually without affecting the reserves."

Business Women Group

It was a British Council initiative in 1997. Miss. Kathryn a teacher in the British Council then gathered a number of pioneer women and attempted rehabilitating them in business management and English. In 1998, this group started on its own, following experiences of other Arabian and Asian experiences of Women groups, such as in Lebanon, Tunisia, Morocco, Kuwait, Bahrain, India, London etc.

Now it has become a member of the council of Arabic businesswomen, member of the council of Business women of Asian countries, and an indirect member of businesswomen group in the African horns.

Goals of the Group: Marketing women products. Developing and activating women and family products.

Offering services and advise regarding with a producer family. Improving and marketing products of high quality.

Establishing projects that suit with the

requirements of developments. Coordinating with owners of capitals, through the group, and those who have the desire to establish projects.

Searching for the funds for establishing projects. Encouraging products that use local raw materials.

Establishing commercial exhibitions & encouraging Arabic commercial exchanging.

Encouraging and sponsoring talented people through the group. Opening clubs for entertainment purposes.

"We received an invitation from the Ministry of Commerce and Trade to represent our group in the LDC III conference. It was a good chance for us to present ourselves to the outside world, and to learn from the other nations' experiences," Mrs. Mahasen AlMunabairi, Chairperson of the Businesswomen group said.

In response to if the conference touched the problems they are facing here, she said:

"They did know what we are going through as young entrepreneurs. And they did realize how difficult it is for us to reach the high level of standards it is in the western world. What made things easier is that we felt that we are not alone. There were 49 other countries suffering from the same problems we do. Through our discussions and talks, we tried to exchange experiences

and find solutions. We also tried to make initial agreements and business deals. Our main problem here is that productive women or families which we are working with in Yemen lack professionalism in marketing their goods. We learned that it is not only about the standard of product we produce, but how you present it, like the packaging for example, to whom you present it and when. These were important points which we benefited from the conference."

The group reached an agreement with a similar Group from Tanzania, and cultivated relations with Kofi Anan's office, Child and family Minister of Canada, head person of UNCTAD and other entrepreneurs. She commented that maybe there should have been better synchronizing between the Yemeni private sector prior to the visit.

"The main problem women face in Yemen is the difficulty of her being granted loans. There are many terms and conditions before any bank would grant loans to women. They do not see if the project is worth it or not. All they care is whether she will be able to pay back or not. This is not the case with men, for them it is much easier. This is why we should seek other donor agencies to promote projects with potential. We realized that Yemeni women need to market her products internationally. If she finds a market, and she benefits from her work, she certainly would spend her time working rather than chewing Qat. And this is one of the main purposes of our group."

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To be Continued next week.

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Press Scanner

Prepared by Mohammed Khidhr



As-Sahwa weekly June 7, 2001.

Mr Zaid Al-Shami has written an article saying that education is the most important element the Yemeni revolution boasts of. It has made it available to all segments of the people, regardless of being poor or well-to-do.

The writer maintains that the government has recently taken decisions aimed in consequence at complicating education for the poor segment of students and making it easy only for the sons of officials and wealthy people. The government is still insistent on raising university tuition fees and those of higher studies. This makes it difficult if not possible for the poor students to continue their studies.

The authority justifies its measures by claiming that they are aimed to direct students towards technical education and vocational training. But the fact is that graduates from these institutes, though not many, are loitering in the streets looking for jobs they could not find. The author further says that paying attention to technical education needs an industrial basis, agricultural strategy and development plans, which our country is lacking.



RAY weekly, organ of Sons of Yemen League Party, June 5, 2001.

The weekly editorial this week that the horrible clashes that took place in Sanaa last week between security authorities and some gangsters raises the question about the security situation in the country.

The editorial maintains that the mechanism with which the security authority had dealt with the issue, discloses a fact that we are still in need of a security institutions well qualified in dealing with such situations. When such an apparatus is

compelled to engage in a battle using medium and light weapons inside a residential quarter in the second half of the night, exposing to danger the life of hundreds of citizens, means that many of bases are still lacking especially in its performance.

It is appreciable of the security apparatus in its deciding of the issue, if a gang was actually the targeted side. The most important thing the government needs is to impose its the force of law on all. But if it proved that the targeted family was innocent of charges regarding its responsibility, then it would be a deathblow for security, stability and power of law. In such a case there would be the imposition of the law



of force, not the contrary.

Al-Jamaheer weekly, organ of the Arab Baath Socialist party, Syrian faction, June 3, 2001.

Mr Talal Jamil has written an article saying that the sales tax law is causing an increase in prices of commodities and services and consequently leads to drop in the state's revenues from taxes as a result of downswing and recession that this policy would produce.

In other words this law is imposed on the producer, the wholesale merchant and the retail sale merchant till it reaches the consumer in very high prices. This idea comes under policies of the World Bank that has forced this law on our government as our country depends by 85% of oil exports. This situation has made the World Bank turn to other commodities under the pretext that the state should have non-oil revenues. A question has to be then put forward to the World Bank on the reason why they would not turn towards the administrative and financial reform in the state and then could come the measure of the tax law.



Ath-Thawri weekly organ of Yemeni Socialist Party "YSP", June 7, 2001.

An article by Dr Nasser Mohammed Nasser discusses the possibility of effecting a reform of the regime from within. He calls first of all to differentiate between corruption inside the military institution and that in the rest of the state establishments. The military institution is confined to a certain social segment and any expertise could not attain a leading position in it unless it is affiliate of that segment. It is also known that this segment is far from being accountable and therefore it is certainly drowned in corruption. On the other hand all knows the extent and volume of corruption practiced by the elite controlling the civil bureaucracy as many realities are daily published in local press. Leaders of the regime know and admit the existence of corruption, so how could such a problem be solved and is it possible to salvage the regime with a cesarean operation?

Those in power perceive well that they could not expand the base of their regime and effect a real development without putting the brakes on corruption, but they are betting on more than one card. Commanders of the military establishment constitute the first place cornerstone of the regime and then they should remain unassailable. Then remains the corruption in the civilian bureaucracy. Theoretically the regime can remove the symbols of corruption here but it is keen not to antagonize this influential elite lest it should create a strong opposition against it.

Civilian bureaucracy could not be reformed without associating it with reforming the military establishment because they are inseparable. Magnates of both institutions are interrelated in interests and loyalty in a kind of organic unity. The solution is the all-out and radical reform which is an improbable one.



Al-Ushou weekly, 7 June 2001.

In a front page article Mr Jamal A'mer says a year has passed since signing the Jeddah border treaty between Yemen and Saudi Arabia. It has been described as an outset of welfare for the Yemeni people. Nothing of that has happened after the people have come out of the equation to be replaced by a demand of political stability supported from outside and having no relationship to the inside.

The political will has become mortgaged to the kingdom waiting to have the accomplishments be sanctioned and blessed by it even if unity is one of them. We may acknowledge that the authority has scored a political victory when it had managed to put an end to the opposition abroad but the price paid was very high. For twelve months we have been listening to news about partnership with the sisterly Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, joining the Gulf Cooperation Council and other privileges that would be provided for our Yemeni workers who had been mercilessly kicked out, but we have not listened carefully to the decision makers who have frankly announced that they are not committed to any agreements outside the borders treaty.

We wonder when our politicians realize that the right direction is the internal reform taking years to finish is better a thousand times than depending hands extended from abroad.



Al-Ihya Al-Arabi weekly, organ of the Arab Baath Socialist Party, Iraq faction, 5 June 2001.

Mr Al-Jaradi Ali Mohammed wrote an article saying the Yemeni unity we are nowadays celebrating its 11th anniversary is one of the historic events made by the unified Yemeni will. Because it is thus, it is capable of standing firm and continuing. It is most capable of standing up to storms trying to block its historic march. The Yemeni unity is

not the product of the political will of an oligarchy that makes it easy for others to topple or hinder its progress. Those harboring secession and ambuscading the Yemeni unity have to go back to re-read the documents and details of this historic event since it had been the goal of both revolutions of 26 September and 14 October until it had become a national project in agenda of the successive governments of both parts of Yemen and till it has become a reality. They may after that stop holding the Yemeni unity responsible for the economic situations we are now leading. They are not the aftermath of this great event but rather a normal product of the mistaken economic policies. Rectifying the course of the economic policies is the responsibility of the present government, as they are on top of its attention in its national program.



Al-Wahdawi weekly 3 June 2001.

An article by Mr Abbas Mohammed Qahtan says the public sector is not among obstacles of development, it could on the contrary constitute a significant factor of competition with the private sector in development.

The present attempt for privatization of Aden oil refineries is no more than a sharing process. It seems that Aden refineries are deemed as among the spoils intended to be shared by both parties of the transaction and then to say that measure was for the sake of development.

The article maintains that local, Arab and foreign capitals refrain from pouring into Yemen or any other country fraught with political dangers and an investor feels no security for his funds. A question may be raised about the reason why those who want to buy the refinery intend to build a new competent refinery absorbing a number of unemployed labor.

The call for growth has its three bases for capitalist development; first of all is democracy which annoys and troubles us, the second is the recognition of international laws and treaties, especially pertaining to human rights, woman and

child rights and the citizen's right to dignified life and personal and political freedom, the third is that the industrialized countries want to impose their control and guarantee for themselves supplies of Arab oil.



ATTARIQ weekly June 5, 2001.

Totalitarian regimes usually adopt an official information containing slogans, rhetoric phrases and intensive talk of accomplishments, particularly those of the past and recent past, says Mr Abdul Rahman Khabara in his article published in the newspaper. Though we nowadays live in a historical context different from yesterday's, there is actually an insistence, with full awareness, on not taking forward steps.

If we fully agree that we are living under the age of communications and information revolution, an era of democratic openness or participation in decision-making,

this usually should be accompanied by a new information address or orientation. This orientation must talk on what could be achieved in future and how to be fulfilled, and what are the new forces qualified to implement it. The new media address should also contain the dependence on frankness. I mean here speaking overtly and frankly, i.e. to talk of difficulties, problems and hindrances without fear. In today's world there is nothing that could be hidden, everything has become well-known. Facing and dealing with issues needed to be solved is only the responsibility of the authority, for under the liberal system the ruling party is shared by new social forces of investors, businessmen and all other forces taking part in production and the question of solving and developing the economic issue.

Insistence on not to change this address means the consolidation of values of totalitarian regimes that can be summed up that authority would find solution to all the people's woes and difficulties. Keeping at totalitarian information has no relation to neither liberalism nor the market economy or democracy, the writer concluded.

Letters to the Editor



Rejoinder to: 'The Jewish Influence Over the Mass Media...'

I am shocked and appalled that a newspaper which claims that 'making Yemen a good world citizen' would publish an article like 'The Jewish Influence Over the Mass Media and the International Institutions.'

Besides being ridiculously inaccurate (you don't even SPELL the names of American presidents correctly) this editorial is also hateful and blasphemous. Particularly in lieu of the rich and varied Jewish tradition in Yemen, and the centuries of discrimination and persecution suffered by Jews there, your newspaper disgraces both itself and your national heritage by giving a forum to Fahmy Almamary's outrageous claims. Some day the Yemenis will recognize that they are a crude, backward, and ignorant people, segregated from even other Arabs, precisely because of misbegotten attitudes towards cultures different from theirs. On that day voices like Almamary's will be silenced.

Scott Gross
scott@thinairapps.com

Dear Scott,

Thank you for your letter. However, articles published in the opinion page, as printed in the hard copy of the newspaper, do not necessarily reflect the view point of Yemen Times unless stated otherwise. Your letter will be redirected to the writer, Fahmy Almamary, and he has the right to respond to your letter in an atmosphere

of freedom of expression.

The Editor

Fighting Corruption

I have been hearing this slogan for the last ten years. It sounds that the corrupted are invisible as the government actions indicate.

If the government is serious enough to recognize the corrupted people, here is the shortcut: Who are the top 10 vendors of the ministries, major oil companies, and who is behind the dummy company operating under the name of the Mafia group of Yemen. From there, I bet, you will find the top ten companies in all the ministries and the major companies are almost the same but changing position from 1 to 10 depending on their standing.

There is no room left for the rest of the Yemenis unless they join the group and pay "protection and influencing fees" for the Mafia heads.

It is a pity that those people are invisible for the people carrying up the slogan of the war against corruption.

Muhammed Abu-ali
Saudi Arabia

Dear Editor,

I am a 16-year old girl. What I am about to say has nothing to do with the newspaper, but I don't know whom to turn to. I am wondering how you men out there can be so brainwashed that you think that women are the weaker sex? What if things were the other way around, and

you men would be working all day long in the field, and the women would control Yemen? Would you like that? I know that your religion has a lot to do with this, and I'm not saying that every man in Yemen is discriminating women, but remember that you wouldn't survive one second without them.

Ms. Ingrid
USA

Dear Editor,

I'm very happy to read your splendid news-magazine. Yemen Times is interesting, very important for your beautiful country. I would also like to say that Yemen's political attitude is a very good example for all countries in the Middle East and in the Arab world. Yemen's contribution for peace and cooperation in the region is very important. Your country is a country of freedom, culture and peace.

Tommaso Debenedetti
Rome, Italy

Dear Editor,

My name is Mariam and I am a Swedish Muslim. I am searching for a good friend of mine named Riyadh Salem Abad. I think he now lives in Sanaa since he has returned to Yemen from Sweden. We used to be neighbors and he taught me a lot about Islam. He knew me by my Christian name 'Lena' and always said I was his sister. What I want to know is if you can help me find him so I can tell him about what has happened in my life and so on. I thank you all in

advance. Wa aleikom salam

Mariam Gueblia
Mariam_gueblia@hotmail.com

Dear Mariam,

I am glad that you have become a Muslim. The best we could do is publishing your letter with the hope that he would read it and send you an e-mail. Wishing you all the best.

The Editor

Why Chew Qat?

I would like to tell this to all Yemenis. Qat has been one of the major problems for all Yemenis. It is bad for your health. It is a drug. It is like 'hashish' and marijuana. I am 21 years old. I haven't chewed Qat in my life. I have been to Yemen 3 times. The thing I hated about Yemen was the people who chew qat, because they wasted their time chewing it though they have better things to do. Why are they doing this to themselves? Why are they wasting their time? What they are doing is really embarrassing. Their children are begging in the street while they are chewing Qat. The President should pass a law to ban chewing Qat. I even know people that sell this drug here in America. This is a piece of advice to all Yemenis to stop chewing Qat, because it causes mouth cancer and many other diseases.

Muammer Yehia Fatteh
myfate2001@yahoo.com

Al-Balagh weekly June 5, 2001.

Mr Abdulla Ibrahim Al-Wazir wrote in his editorial that the strict measure with which security forces had lately dealt against some gangsters in the capital was sound and rightful.

Many times we have demanded it. Dealing with any unstable security situations must be carried out without any carelessness or indifference. All these measures will be meaningless unless they are followed with a tough measure by judiciary. Serious and wise dealing with security issues is very important and inevitable in any security plan or security stability.

Security and economic stability are two significant matters the government should pay its great attention to because any accomplishment by the government would have no meaning without being associated with security and economic stability for the citizen.

Khatami Wins Presidential Elections

TEHRAN_ Iranian President Mohammad Khatami was re-elected in the eighth presidential election held on Friday, an informed source of the Interior Ministry said on Saturday.

Khatami has won 21 million votes out of the total 28 million tallied, sweeping past the majority mark, the official IRNA news agency quoted the source as saying.

Some 35 million of the eligible voters, or 83 percent, turned out in the voting, Tehran Radio reported.

Khatami, 57, a mild-mannered cleric, won the last election in 1997 with a 70 percent of the votes.

The Interior Ministry said earlier that Khatami's conservative rival, former Labor Minister Ahmad Tavakoli, stood second with a margin of about 15 percent of the votes tallied behind Khatami, followed by other eight contenders, who received between 1 and 2 percent of the counted votes.

Xinhua



Khatami Runs for the Second Term - Tehran, June 07 (Xinhua) — Iranian President Mohammad Khatami (C) stands amid supporters at a campaign rally in Tehran June 06, 2001, two days before the election. According to the latest public-opinion poll, Khatami is the front-runner in the June 08 vote. Xinhua Photo by Wang Jianhua (gb/dhk)

Over 60,000 People Affected by Flood in Northeast India

NEW DELHI,— India's northeast state of Tripura, which was hit by heavy flood, remained cut off from the rest of the country for the third day Friday though the situation improved in the western part of the state, the Press Trust of India reported.

Official sources said movement of vehicles only resumed in parts of the flooded area while railway link was still disrupted. More than 9,140 families out of over 60,000 people affected across the state had taken shelter in 45 relief camps alone in the worst hit district of West Tripura, PTI said. In the neighboring state of Assam, the situation was even worse with more than 200,000 people of nearly 100 villages in the southern part of the state affected. Five people, three in Tripura and two in Assam, died so far in accidents triggered by the flood, reportedly the worst in the last 25 years in the area.



On behalf of the United States Department of State's J. William Fulbright Scholarship program, AMIDEAST Yemen is pleased to announce that the following individuals have been selected for study this year in the U.S.

- Abdullah Bamasoud, Masters of Science in Physical Oceanography, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.
- Kahled Al Huthaily, master of Arts in Applied Linguistics, University of Montana, Missoula, Montana.
- Khaled Ishaq, Master of Arts in International Studies, of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon.
- Rana Kalil Master of Public Health in Health Services Organization, University of Texas Health Science Center, Houston, Texas.
- Naila Al-Romaim, master of Arts in International Affairs and Administration, Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield, Missouri

Please Join us in congratulation the 2001 Fulbright grantees!

REMINDER:Deadline for the 2002 J. William Fulbright Scholarship Program is June 23, the 2001 Contact AMIDEAST offices in Sana'a or Aden for applications and further details.

Special Note for all 2002 Fulbright applicants: If you have already picked up an application, please make sure that you have all eight pages, including the essay and recommendation form.

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Blair's Labor Party Wins British General Elections

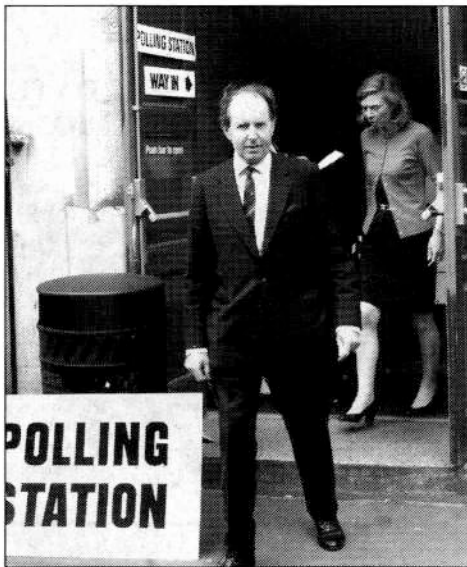
LONDON_ Prime Minister Tony Blair's ruling Labor Party won a landslide victory in Britain's general election, showed initial official election results released on early Friday.

A total of 3,294 candidates were contesting for the 659 seats in the House of Commons, with 330 needed for a majority. With 423 of the 659 constituencies reporting so far, Labor gained 330 seats, the Conservatives 56 seats, the Liberal Democrats 28 seats and others 8 seats.

Under Britain's parliamentary system, the prime minister does not directly campaign for election. Instead, the party that wins a majority in the House of Commons forms the government, and its leader becomes prime minister.

Among the 59.2 million population in Britain, 44.5 million

are registered voters, who must be 18 years or older. Xinhua



British voters during the election days walking out of one of the polling stations in central London. Xinhua

Annan Launches Global Ecosystem Assessment

UNITED NATIONS_ The global effort for an unprecedented ecosystem assessment will enable policy makers to make better and more informed decisions by finding an equitable and sustainable balance between the environment and development, U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan said Tuesday. He made the remarks as he launched the project at the U.N. headquarters in New York on World Environment Day.

The event, observed on June 5 since 1972, aims at deepening public awareness of the need to preserve the ecosystems and resources on which mankind depends. The project was being launched also in Beijing, Havana, London, Tokyo and Turin, according to Annan.

The extensive study with a budget of 21 million U.S. dollars is designed to "bring the world's best science to bear on the pressing choices in managing the global environment", Annan said.

The project will examine the impact of human activities on the environment and how those changes are affecting the future

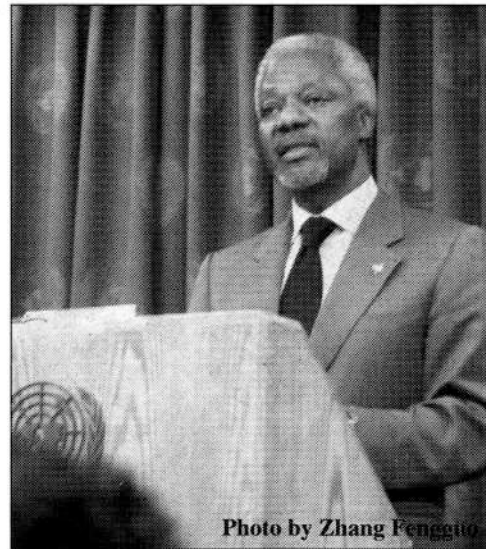


Photo by Zhang Fengguo

prospects for health and well-being. Covering grasslands, forests, rivers and lakes, farmlands and oceans and involving 1,500 of the world's leading scientists, the assessment is due to be completed in 2005. Xinhua

Iraq Switches off Oil Pipeline to Turkey

UNITED NATIONS_ Having announced the suspension of its oil exports under U.N. relief scheme, Iraq has stopped pumping oil into the Iraq-Turkey pipeline, the U.N. office of the Iraq program said Tuesday.

The office, who is overseeing the U.N.'s humanitarian effort in Iraq, said in a report that Iraq has not scheduled any new loadings for the current phase IX of the program, whose extension came into effect on June 4 and runs through July 3. In the week leading up to June 1, Iraq exported a total of 17.4

million barrels of oil, earning an estimated 419 million U.S. dollars in revenue at current prices, it said.

The Security Council on June 1 passed a resolution extending the U.N. Oil-for-Food Program for one month. One day prior to the U.N. resolution, Iraq has already announced that it would stop oil export and stop concluding any oil contract if the U.N. Security Council adopt any resolution based on a U.S.-British draft aimed at renewing sanctions against Iraq.

Iraq, Egypt, Syria, Libya Sign Accord on Free Trade Zone

BAGHDAD — Iraq, Egypt, Syria and Libya on Thursday signed an agreement on establishing a free trade zone to bolster their economic cooperation.

The accord was signed at the end of the 73rd ministerial meeting of the Arab Economic Unity Council, held in Iraq for the first time since the 1991 Gulf War.

At a ceremony, the signatories expressed satisfaction with the outcome of the session, saying that such an agreement contributed to the success of the two-day gathering, in which representatives from nine Arab states participated.

According to the accord, the four countries will lift all restrictions on flow of goods among them so as to facilitate trade among Arab nations as a whole.

They described the accord as a "cornerstone" for Arab nations to take further steps to establish an inter-Arab common market, which will help the Arab world deal with external exploitation and hegemony.

Addressing the opening ceremony of the session, Iraqi Vice President Taha Yassin Ramadan called for Arab economic integration to deal with economic and political blocs at regional and international levels.

Iraq has previously signed free trade agreements with Egypt, Syria and Tunisia respectively. The Cairo-based Arab Economic Unity has as its member Iraq, Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Yemen, Libya, Sudan, Djibouti, Mauritania and the Palestinian Authority.

APEC Trade Ministers Conclude Meeting

SHANGHAI_ The 7th Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) trade ministers meeting concluded in Shanghai, China on June 7. Most participants in the APEC Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Trade (MRT) have urged that a new round of WTO multilateral trade talks be opened at an early date. They have also stressed the importance of urgency, flexibility and the balance of interests of the various parties in the new round of talks, said Long Yongtu, chief negotiator of China's Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation Ministry at a news briefing.

During their meetings participants reviewed and discussed concerns and realities of the past six APEC meetings since the first meeting that



took place in Jakarta, Indonesia in 1994.

Xinhua

Casualties in Kashmir Increase to 64

NEW DELHI, — At least four women were killed and 60 other worshippers, mostly women and children injured in a powerful explosion just before Friday prayers in Char-e-Sharif shrine complex in central Kashmir Friday afternoon, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported. The report said earlier two women died on the spot and nearly 40 others injured in the blast, the worst reported in India-controlled area since the Indian government withdrew the six-month ceasefire in the disputed valley. The explosion took place in the premises of the famous shrine of Sheikh

Nooruddin Noorani, where the devotees had gathered before the prayers, local police quoted by PTI as saying. However, the explosion caused no damage to the shrine and the injured were rushed to nearby hospitals, PTI added. Police said militants hurled a grenade at the shrine at around 13.45 p.m. local time which exploded, leaving four women dead and some 60 worshippers wounded.

The blast triggered panic among the devotees and police had to fire several rounds in the air to restore order, PTI reported.

Xinhua

OPEC Decides to Maintain Current Production Level

VIENNA_ The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) decided Tuesday to maintain its current production level following the Iraqi announcement to halt its crude oil export.

The decision was made at a meeting held to review the oil market situation and supply and demand expectations for the forthcoming period.

In view of the Iraqi announcement to halt crude oil export of 2.1 million barrels a day, the conference decided to convene an extraordinary meeting in Vienna on July 3 to review the market situation and take whatever measures are considered appropriate at that time, said an OPEC press release.

Iraq halted crude exports as a protest against the U.N. Security Council's decision to extend by one month instead of the usual six months the program under which Iraq can sell oil for food. Xinhua



OPEC President, Algerian Minister of Energy and Mines Chakib Khelil talks to reporters at the 115th extraordinary meeting of the OPEC conference Vienna June 5, 2001. Photo by Lin Chuan

Course on Combating Maternal Mortality in Yemen

A teaching course entitled "Advanced in Labor And Risk Management, "ALARM" took place at As-Sabeen Hospital on May 26-28, 2001.

The conference is an excellent opportunity for physicians and midwives in Yemen to update their skills in obstetrics. Three Canadian doctors Dr. Bernd Wittmann, Dr. Gleen Gill, and Dr. Jean Chamberlain, also Dr. Hani Akouri of Egypt took part in giving lectures in this course, along with the co-chairperson of the conference Dr. Arwa Al-Rabee from As-Sabeen hospital. This course is sponsored by the World Bank. A representative from the World Bank opened the session on Saturday May 26, expressing readiness to support and sponsor more such courses in future.

The course discussed the Maternal Mortality in Yemen related to the management of labor like Pregnancy Induced Antepartum Hemorrhage Postpartum Hemorrhage etc. The course included 40 learners listening to lectures on the subjects above and at the end receiving the course they had been granted graduation certificates.

Yemen has the highest rates of maternal mortality in the world. The lifetime risk of dying from maternity

related to complication is one in nine. The treatments and prevention of these devastating deaths are known world-wide and are attainable in Yemen.

Yemen Times attended activities of the course and conducted interviews with Dr. Arwa Al-Rabee, director of the hospital who said that the course represented the first joint action between the hospital and the ALARM on labor emergencies which is one of the most important fields that plays a major role in reducing percentage of maternal mortalities. Yemen Times had also met Dr. Jean Chamberlain, Assistant Professor McMaster University Canada-International Community Services who said About my experience here in Yemen, I can frankly say that there's a lot of women go to hospital very late, and most of them are delivered to someone who is not well trained, they probably don't know. I saw some women came bleeding, they would of die, I tried to help them and we did. One time a woman tolled me tell her any information because she is just as a cow for his husband. So, if the woman doesn't feel the care that they deserve, she wont be able to go on their rolls.

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Crystals
by Mohamed Kadri

New Criminals Found!

Recent scientific and medical discoveries advise you to immediately stop taking any more iron pills; even if they were prescribed by a physician! Similarly these discoveries tell you that aluminum is harmful for your brain! While smoking has been an issue that medicine has kept always discussing and warning against its negative effects, especially as causing chest and heart diseases, here come recent researchers to claim iron causing similar harms.

Those researchers have reached the conclusion that males as more victims than females. This is because monthly blood lost by females contain iron, which acts as natural protection. On the other hand, females taking contraceptive pills are more prone to heart, veins and chest health defects!

But these reports, do not advise you to refrain from taking food stuffs rich in iron. The solution, according to them is to get rid of monthly blood quantities as protective behavior. Another orientation is to take aspirin tablets, a common piece of advice which is believed to remove iron found in your body. Aluminum, too, finds itself in the accusation-cage! Reports warn against its harmful effects on the brain! It leads to early senility, a phenomenon that causes memory loss, depression and love of loneliness manifest in failure to talk, behave rationally, appropriate to time and place. The disease is caused by brain veins blockage. Aluminum, harmful to the nerves cells, exists everywhere as a raw material. It is also mixed with other natural elements such as oxygen and composes 8% of the outer layer of the globe. Anyway, shun recruitment in aluminum factories, avoid aluminum spaces and you would be O.K!

Angels and Demons
Journey to the Unknown

By: **Karolina Romanska**

The mysterious subject of spiritual hosts - angels and demons, has always fascinated me. My research project as a requirement for graduation was the perfect occasion to exploit it. I decided to blend information concerning the pure and the corrupted children of one God from various doctrines, including Islam, Judaism and Christianity. What I have learned both astonished and enlightened me.



assumed, for the Quoran does not directly say so, that Ablis's throne is located in what is today known as the Bermuda Triangle. That was how, according to one doctrine, demons and angels came about. Angels and demons are present in practically all religions of the world. In Hinduism, the head deity Vishnu is surrounded by guardian angels; Shinto, a doctrine based on the belief in spirits of nature divides them subsequently into good and evil ones. They could be assumed to be angels and demons. The Syrian Yazideen believe Sheitan as the evil deity which is much more dangerous and should be appeased. As a result, they worship him and his demons and pay more reverence to them, since they

It seems that not only are angels and demons spiritual beings above the confines of the material world, but they also almost certainly come from one and the same creator. Islam explains that first only angels were created, with Lucifer, or Ablis, as the most powerful and beautiful creature among them. When humans were created, Lucifer refused to bow down to them because he, the one made out of fire, would not bow down to anything made out of clay. He incited an insurrection in Heaven, but he and his followers lost and were cast down to Hell. It is



are the creatures that can hurt them. God, as the good deity is regarded as the peaceful and loving, one who would never hurt his people. Usually, but also depending on the doctrine, angels are divided into hierarchies, or choirs, each having a task to attend to. In Christianity, it is believed there are nine choirs. In Islam, the hierarchy starts with Allah, the highest and most exalted above everything else, and ending with gins and lesser devils which are under Ablis. Demons are sometimes regarded as highly organized under Satan, and at other instances they are believed to be living in complete chaos. In Roman Catholicism, Hell is an elaborately organized institution of Evil, with Satan reigning supreme because he is the strongest, not because he was chosen so by others. Quite like in Heaven angels rejoice in fulfilling God's will, in Hell demons are compelled to do Satan's bidding. A lady by the name of Rebecca Brown, a medical doctor, was deeply involved with demonic and angelic forces, when she met the head Bride of Satan from the United States, calling her Elaine for reasons of privacy. Rebecca, being a deeply religious person, accepted the burden of freeing Elaine from demonic inhibition and Satanic control. She managed to achieve it after two years of severe fighting. After her experience, Rebecca decided to write a book entitled "He came to set the Captives free", where she shared her story with the world. Demons' first priority is to tempt and corrupt, while angels strive to defy them and protect people. Both sides are not merely stories in the holy books, or derived from children's stories, but are two extreme forces, engaged in serious spiritual warfare even as we speak. People, who do not even believe in their existence are affected by them.

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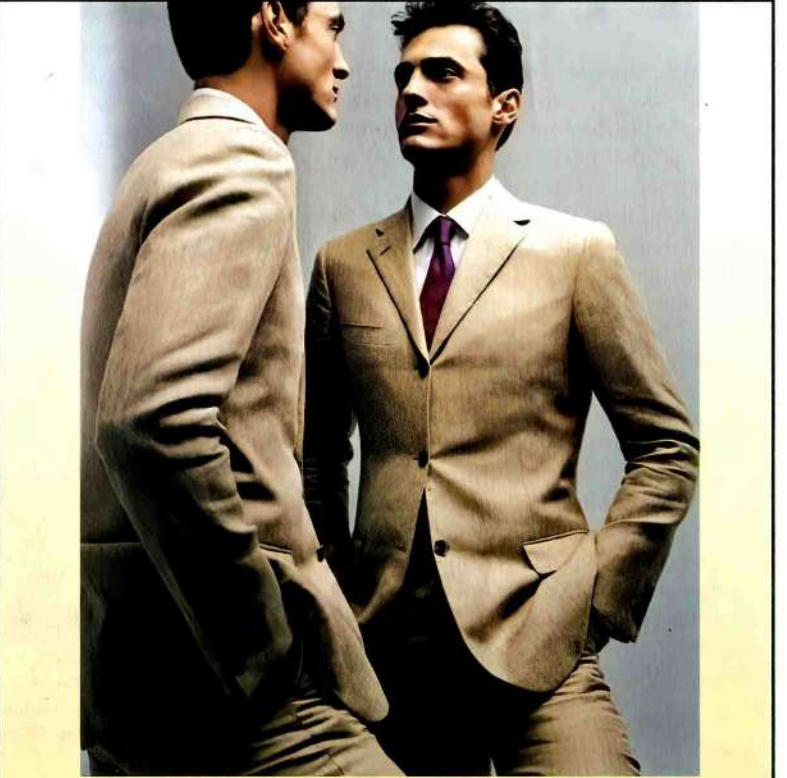


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عن وصول مكائن عصر الزيوت

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البيع أثاث بيت كامل وأسعار مقبولة علي احمد ت: ٢٤٤٢٥٠

بيجر موتورولا من القديم الأصلي بقبعة (١٨.٠٠٠) شيفون ٧٩١٤٩.٧

مطلب معهد البرق للكمبيوتر واللغات

الحرمين للمياه الصحية

تعالج بأحدث الوسائل بمواسفات عالمية

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شراء عقارات

أرضية ببنية حدة، صابر الحقيقتي، ت: ٤١٠٥٧٢

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NOTICE

Embassy of India, Sana'a, has received a notice of intended marriage between Mr. ASIRVATHAM VICTOR SANCHEEVI son of Mr. ASIRVATHAM P.L. Osaravilai, Myludi-via Kulasekaran Puram Post, K. K. Dist. Tamilnadu, and Miss. KAREEMA ALI SALEH, Yemeni National and daughter of Mr. ALI SALEH, No. 53, Samthy Street, Hodeidah, Republic of Yemen, under the Foreign Marriage ACT, 1969. Both the parties are presently residing in Republic of Yemen. It any person has an objection to the solemnization of the intended marriage, the same may please be sent in writing, duly signed and stating the grounds of objection to Mr. O.P. Bajaj, Counselor & Marriage officer for Republic of Yemen, Embassy of India, P.O. Box. No. 1154, Sana'a Republic of yemen, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

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YEMEN TIMES



Light

A Weekly Entertainment, Technology, Cultural, Sport & Commercial Supplement
Issue (24) Vol 10 June 11, 2001

INSIDE ► Page 2: Main Story+Varieties, Page 3: Survey, Page 4: Technology, Page 5: Sport, Page 6: Travel & Leisure

NEW WONDERS™

Only 19 Days to Go!

ENGLISH FRANCAIS DEUTSCH ESPAÑOL

THE NEW 7 WONDERS



Will Old Sanaa Be Selected as A New World Wonder?

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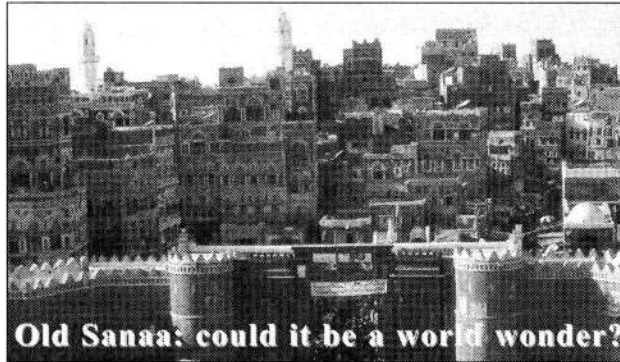
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Could Old Sanaa Become a World Wonder?!

Less than 19 days are left before the new seven wonders of the world are announced and we would know whether old Sanaa would be selected one of those wonders. On June 30, the voting polls to select the new seven wonders will be closed in the most interesting online voting process to take place on a global level.

Bernard Weber, the founder of the New 7 Wonders Society said that his project is witnessing tremendously huge success resembled the large number of votes (well over 2 million) received from more than 200 countries around the world. The competition aims at introducing new sites that deserve worldwide attention for their fabulous architectural, historic, and traditional value. Those sites that would be chosen, of which we hope Sanaa would be one of, will carry important symbolic value for generations to come as a way of celebrating



Old Sanaa: could it be a world wonder?

the richness of human achievement. Every votes must vote for 7 wonders of those available. There are currently 25 nominated sites, three of them are currently getting most of the votes. The voting results by Sunday June 10 were as follows: 8.69% for Taj Mahal, 8.42% for Chichén Itzá, 8.01% for Wall of China. However, there is no revealed statistic of the next four wonders. Hence, Yemenis everywhere are optimistic that old

Sanaa could be one of those wonders, especially that voters from Yemen are in good rank concerning the source of the votes. Out of 237 countries, Yemen is ranked 21st, which is a rank that indeed could possibly secure a position for old Sanaa to be among the 7 new wonders of the world. If you haven't voted for Sanaa yet, you should do so right away. Go to <http://www.new7wonders.com> and vote before the deadline on June 30 2001.

New Technique Found to Grow Tissue in Own Body

Silicone breast implants could soon be unnecessary, claims researchers in Australia, who said their work would make it possible for women to grow their own.

Tissue engineer Kevin Cronin of Bernard O'Brien Institute of Microsurgery in Melbourne said that he has successfully grown breast and fat tissue in rats, mice and rabbits. If the technique works in human, it could be used for cosmetic surgery or breast reconstruction after mastectomy, reported the latest issue of British magazine Newscientist. Rather than growing the patient's tissue in the lab and then transplanting it back into the body, as has been done in animal studies in the past, Cronin grows the tissue on site. A "chamber" containing a scaffold

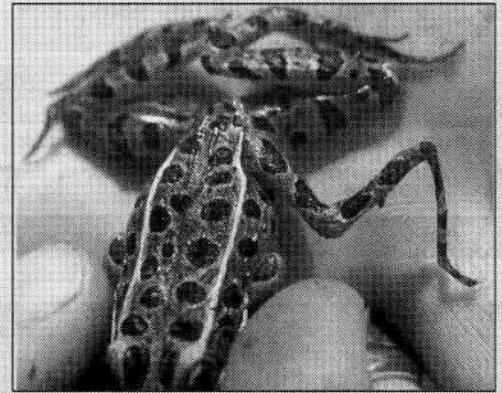
is implanted into the area where new tissue is needed. Cells from surrounding tissue then migrate into the chamber and form a three-dimensional blob of tissue, in what Cronin calls a "wound-healing" response. Over time, the scaffold disintegrates. Cronin has already grown fat and breast tissues in female mice by implanting the chamber into their groin fat pad. Growing human breasts would involve a similar technique. Cronin predicts that financial backing to develop his new technology will center on cosmetic surgery applications. "There is an obvious spin-off into breast augmentation and facial aesthetic surgery." But he does admit the shape and size of new tissue could be hard to control. (Xinhua)

Bacteria Gets Drugresistant by Stealing Gene

Scientists have for the first time observed how a bacteria that was wiped out by an antibiotic suddenly became resistant to the drug thanks to a section of DNA it stole from another bug. Camiel Wielders and colleagues from the Eijkman Winkler Institute for Microbiology, Infectious Diseases and Inflammation at the University Medical Center in Heidelberglaan, Netherlands, saw the new strain of superbug evolution, reported the latest issue of British medical journal the Lancet. While researchers knew that antibiotic-resistant bacteria could evolve spontaneously in this way, no one had seen it happen before. The bug was found in a baby boy who was infected with Staphylococcus aureus. This bacteria is present in most people, but can cause illness and even death if it gets into the bloodstream of an infant. Tests showed that after about one month of

treatment with the antibiotic methicillin, the bacteria developed resistance to the drug. The child had not come into contact with anyone or anything carrying a resistant strain of the bacteria, so the doctors suspected that the new bug had evolved inside the child. They found a different strain of Staphylococcus in the baby, which carried a gene called mecA that made it resistant to methicillin. This form of the bacteria is not very pathogenic and was not making the child ill. The baby's resistant form of the bacteria was found to be genetically identical to the non-resistant form, apart from a 40000-base-long stretch of DNA that included mecA. This stretch of DNA is known to hop from one bacterial cell to another. So the researchers concluded that the resistant gene had hopped from the harmless Staphylococcus to the strain that was making the child ill. (Xinhua)

Outrageous Photo of the Week



Damn! Even my 3 legs couldn't save me from those nosy humans!

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)

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.

"Rocket Man" Builds Backyard Spaceship

BEND, Ore - 44-year-old Brian Walker never finished school. In fact, he dropped out after two semesters of engineering college. But this fact is not keeping him from building a rocket in his backyard. The self-made millionaire has already invested \$250,000 in his project. The thrust will be produced by a combination of steam and hydrogen peroxide engines. If all goes as planned his rocket will take him up to 32 miles, where he will experience several moments of weightlessness and then begin to fall back toward Earth. "My whole mission is to show what a person can do on his own," says Walker. "If I die, I die. I'd rather die trying this than spend the next 40 years bitter that I never made the attempt."

Giving Birth in the Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts - "The Most Dedicated Employee" award definitely goes to Massachusetts Republican Governor Jane Swift. The 36-year-old was due to have twins and began having contractions shortly before a scheduled meeting. Though the contractions were coming every six to eight minutes, she wanted to work as long as possible and held the meeting via speaker phone in the hospital. While the pains subsided, Swift signed papers, took other calls, and met with aides, all still under her doctor's supervision. Spokesperson Jason Kauppi said, "She would not describe this as the optimal situation. But if she can continue her job she will. She may be distracted while giving birth." Swift will be the first governor in American history to give birth in office.

Platform Shoes Claim Another Life

TOKYO - The platform shoes which have become de rigueur for trendy young Japanese women claimed a second victim this week when the driver of a car was unable to hit the brakes because she was wearing a pair. Japanese media said a passenger died in a car crash on Monday after the 25-year-old female office worker driving could not brake because her 8-cm(3-inch) heels got in the way. Earlier this year, a 25-year-old nursery-school teacher was found dead in her car after reportedly suffering a skull fracture after toppling over in her five-inch platform sandals earlier in the day.

Beware of the Water You are Drinking!

By: Raidan Al-Saqqaf
Yemen Times

Water is of the greatest gifts of God. Without water life becomes impossible. Thus, this gift should be preserved and well taken care of. Many reports indicate that Sana'a water basin faces the danger of becoming dry. Reports also indicated that the situation would be very critical by 2024 strongly recommending that there should be new resources for water other than underground water. Water used by people is semi-polluted. People started even to suspect the freshness of water that they buy from the water treating stations. There has been ever increasing complaints from cheating in these refineries. Drainage water mixing with underground water was also the talk of the town, mainly because of the spread of ceaspsits, and the none existence of sewerage system.

"Let us earn a living for our children"

We went to one of the water treating stations in the capital. There were three cars full of empty bottels which had no covers. Every driver was trying to unload his car of these bottels quickly so as to fill them. Hundreds of bottels are to be cleaned by one person. Then, they are to be lined up and filled with water. Workers do not wait until they become dry of soap. After that labels of the station are to be pasted on them. When I told them that I am a journalist and i wanted to know about the process of treating water, a worker told me that water was being ready a week ago in tanks after chlorine and acid was being added. As for the quantities of these materials he had no idea as the engineer came only once a week. Then, he wondered why I asked about that and said "Let us earn a living for our children."

58 Water Treating Stations in Sana'a

I talked to one of the distributors of water who said "There are about 58 water treating stations in Sana'a. So far 20

have been closed down by the Ministry of Health."

He added that there were pressures on the rest of these stations. With regards to the cleanness of the water he said that there is no observation and the most important thing was to sell water.

Soon enough the owner of this water treating station saw us talking to his employees. He started shouting at them and did not allow them to talk to us.

In al-Kailani Water Treating Station:

We went to al-Kailani Water Treating Station to know how water is being treated. One of the employees there said "I have been working here for seven years. The station is being prepared throughout the whole week by an engineer who comes to add chlorine and acid to tanks where water is passed through. Then it is filled in bottles.

This is a matter of conscience as there is no observation or monitoring by the authorities concerned. When materials are played with, this has a considerable effect on the quality of water. Cheating has spread these days. Some water stations placed some tanks in shops and carry water by lorries to them. However, sometimes the transferred water is not cleaned as it was carried from wells.

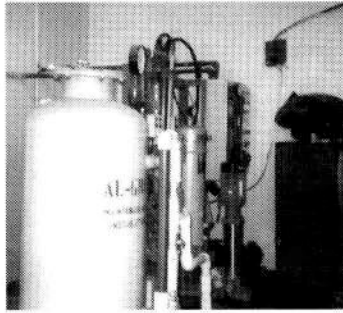
No Observation and standards on Water:

We met with one of the doctors who teaches in a university. He said "Bottels are not clean. So often than not I found chlorine in bottels which has a very bad effect on kidney. Observance of the authorities concerned is not available."

Authorities Concerned Comments:

Mr. S.M an official in the supreme council for protection of environment said "More than 50 water treating stations were closed last year in the Republic. These stations were not working according to the standards and specifications."

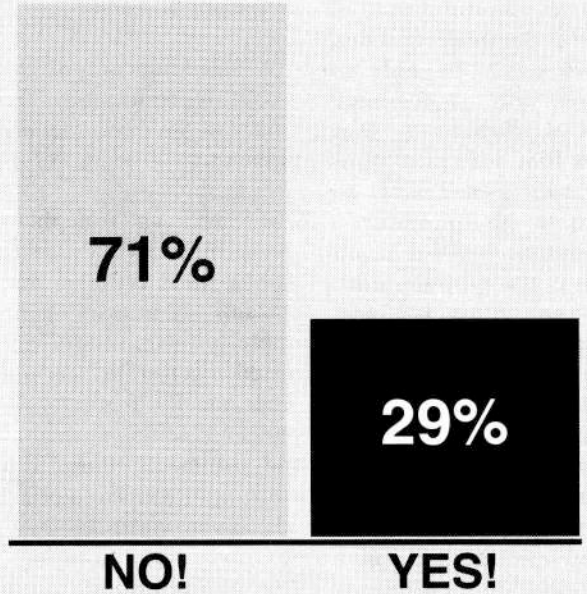
He went on to say observation should be activated on these



stations as many experiments proved that water is not treated well and in accordance to the right specifications."

Another source in the protection of environment said that there were many cases as such. They were referred to the Housing prosecution in the capital secretariat. However, these cases remained unresolved. The prosecution claims that there was no legal context they can refer to in resolving these cases, he said.

Do you think that treated water is truly safe for drinking?



Incredible Growth of Yemen Times Light

Yemen Times is delighted to express its appreciation and gratitude to all its readers and advertisers who supported Yemen Times light since it was first published a few months ago until today. Thanks to their support, now Yemen Times light stands as a very significant part of Yemen Times and has gained popularity and created interest among various sectors of the community, especially the ones who are looking for something 'different'.

Many thanks to all of you, and keep up looking for what is new and exciting in your favorite supplement..

YT light Staff



Smell & Taste Through Internet!



Composed by:
Rasha Jarhum

Can you imagine a world with no smells? Think of some of the smells that you would never be able to enjoy, like homemade cookies, flowers or that scent that follows a summer rain. Smell adds so much to our experiences. Of course, without smell there is also no taste, since our sense of taste is almost completely dependent on our sense of smell. This world without smell exists on the Internet -- but that is about to change. You will soon have your choice of two computer peripheral devices that will make your nose and tongue as involved in your Web experience as your eyes and ears. Let's take a look at these devices.

iSmell Personal Scent Synthesizer:

In Oakland, Calif., DigiScents, Inc. is developing a digital scent device, called the iSmell. They are fully aware of how people will respond to the device's tongue-in-cheek name. Mentioning the iSmell to a friend is likely to provoke instant laughter. The company hopes the device's name will grab consumers' attention and help to sell this gadget designed to transmit digitized smells through your computer. A prototype of the iSmell Personal Scent Synthesizer is shaped like a shark's fin, and it will be connected to your PC through a serial or universal serial bus (USB) port. It can be plugged into any ordinary electrical outlet. Here's how it works:

- DigiScents has indexed thousands of smells based on their chemical structure and their place on the scent spectrum.
- Each scent is then coded and digitized into a small file.

- The digital file is embedded in Web content or e-mail.
- A user requests or triggers the file by clicking a mouse or opening an e-mail.
- A small amount of the aroma is emitted by the device in the direct vicinity of the user.

The iSmell can create thousands of everyday scents with a small cartridge that contains 128 primary odors. These primary odors are mixed together to generate other smells that closely replicate common natural and manmade odors. The scent cartridge, like a printer's toner cartridge, will have to be replaced periodically to maintain the scent accuracy.

DigiScents has formed partnerships with several Web, interactive media and gam-



iSmell Personal Scent Synthesizer device.

ing companies to bring scents to your computer. Real Networks plans to make DigiScents' ScentStream software available to its more than 115 million RealPlayer users. DigiScents has not announced when the iSmell will be available or how much it will cost.

SENX Scent Device: TriSenx is planning to take you one step further, by allowing users to not only download scents, but to print out flavors that can be tasted. The Savannah, Ga., based company has developed a patented technology that allows users to print smells onto thick fiber paper

sheets and taste specific flavors by licking the paper coated with the smell.

The SENX machine is a printer-like desktop device that will produce smells based on data programmed into a Web page. SENX stands for **Sensory Enhanced Net eXperience**. Like the iSmell, the SENX machine will be activated by user actions. The fragrances and aromas are stored in a disposable cartridge within the SENX. This cartridge has 20 chambers, each holding a distinct scent. Thousands of smells can be created with a 20-chamber cartridge and a 40-palette rendition, which composes two separate cartridges. The SENX is 5.5 inches wide, 8 inches long and 2.5 inches tall (14 x 20 x 6.4 cm). Users will plug the device into an open external COM port on their computers, and it will be powered by a DC 6-volt rechargeable battery. TriSenx is already

taking orders for their SENX machine, which will cost \$269 and include the SenxWare Scent Design Studio Software.

Using E-Smell: This digital scent technology will be able to do more than allow you to attach e-smells to your e-mails. Imagine watching The Patriot on your DVD player with a DigiScents device plugged into it -- as the Colonial army's cannons blast, you can actually smell the gunpowder. Or, as the British army marches across the battlefield, you can smell the grass beneath them. The scent of the ocean could be emitted during scenes in which Benjamin Martin's (Mel Gibson) family seeks sanctuary in a freed slave village on the South Carolina coast. The whole idea here is to increase the realism and enhance the viewing of your favorite movies. The same type of effect

could be created for your favorite video games. Before being attached to movies and games, Internet odors will likely permeate through Internet advertising. Just as advertisers used scratch and sniff technology a couple of decades ago, they will likely use the novelty of digital scents to peddle their products now. Coca-Cola could embed their cola smell into banner ads, which could be triggered by a user scrolling over the ad. Suddenly, you're thirsty for a Coke. Sounds like pretty effective advertising. Consumers may also benefit from this aromatic technology. With online spending on the rise, shoppers will now be able to sample some of the goods that they buy, including flowers, candy, coffee and other food products. Soon, you'll be able to stop and smell the roses without leaving your workstation.

"Where do files go when we delete them in a PC?"



When Microsoft introduced the **Recycle Bin** in Windows 95, it immediately became a failsafe for many users. If you delete a file and realize that you actually need it, you can recover it easily by doing the following:

- Open the Recycle Bin by double-clicking on the Recycle Bin icon on your desktop (or you can go to the Recycle Bin folder in Windows Explorer).
- Find the file you want to recover and click to highlight it.
- Go to the File menu and choose the Restore option (or right click over the filename and select Restore from the context-sensitive menu).
- The file is now back on your computer in its original place.

While the Recycle Bin is a great utility, there are times that a file is not placed in the Recycle Bin when you delete it. These include files from removable storage such as floppy disks and Zip disks, files deleted from within some applications, and files deleted from the command prompt. Also, there are times that you will empty the Recycle Bin and then realize that there was a file you wanted to keep. A common misconception is that the data is actually removed from the hard drive (erased) when you delete a file. Any time that a file is deleted on a hard drive, it is not erased. Instead, the tiny bit of information that points to the location of the file on the hard drive is erased. This pointer, along with other pointers for every folder and file on the hard drive, is saved in a section near the beginning of the hard drive

and is used by the operating system to compile the directory tree structure. By erasing the pointer file, the actual file becomes invisible to the operating system. Eventually, the hard drive will write new data over the area where the old file is located. There are several utilities that you can find on the Internet that allow you to recover "deleted" files. What these utilities do is search for data on the hard drive that does not have corresponding pointer information and present you with a list of these files. Your chances of fully recovering a file diminish the longer you wait after you deleted the file since the probability that the file has been overwritten increases. Sometimes you can recover portions of a file that has not been completely overwritten.

France Becomes Confederation Champion

World number one France beat hosts Japan 1-0 in a totally one-sided Confederations Cup final on Sunday at the International Stadium.

A 29th minute Patrick Vieira header was enough to give France a victory. It was a bad mistake by the Japanese goalkeeper who appeared to hesitate rather than clear the ball but it was the first goal Japan had conceded in five matches in the tournament. Japan rarely threatened the French defence during the whole

match.

It was Vieira's second goal in the 12-day event and underlined his place in the tournament's All-Star team.

France, now have World Cup, European Championship and Confederations Cup in hand, emulate Brazil as the only country to hold three international titles at the same time. Brazil won the World Cup in 1994 and the Copa America and Confederations Cup in 1997.

The players and fans observed a

minute of silence Sunday before the Confederations Cup final in memory of the eight children who were knifed to death last week by a mentally disturbed assailant. The mass slaying, Japan's worst since a cult sprayed nerve gas in a Tokyo subway in 1995, took place on Friday in a quiet suburb of the western city of Osaka. The killer, a former janitor, made his way through four classrooms, slashing at kids between 6 and 8 years old before he was subdued by two teachers. (Xinhua)



Japanese midfielder Hidetoshi Nakata runs with the ball in the semi-final of the Confederations Cup tournament at the International Stadium in Yokohama, the biggest port city of Japan June 07, 2001. Japan defeated Australia 1-0 and advances to the June 10 final, in which it was defeated by France.

(Xinhua)

Japanese Insurer to Offer Special Coverage for World Cup



TOKYO, June 9 (Xinhua) -- A Japanese insurance company plans to offer special coverage to those worried about hooligans at next year's World Cup soccer championship, local media

reported on Saturday.

Nisshin Fire and Marine Insurance Co. brought forth its "2002 Safety Insurance" plan at the request of store owners near the stadium in the city of Yokohama where the tournament's final match will be played. Japan and South Korea will co-

host the event beginning in May 2002. Both countries are concerned about the crowd violence for which many European soccer stadiums have become notorious. Both Japan and South Korea have announced plans to use anti-hooligan security forces for the World Cup.

Laila Ali Beats Frazier on Points

WASHINGTON, June 8 - Laila Ali, the daughter of legendary boxer, Mohamed Ali defeated Jacqui Frazier on points in their eight-round fight in Oneida Indian Nation, New York State on Friday.

The match was indeed a close one, but Laila was able to rise to the occasion and continue her promising career. (Xinhua)



Ferrari Fined 10,000 Dollars at Canadian Grand Prix

OTTAWA, June 9 -- Ferrari has been fined 10,00 U.S. dollars by Canadian Grand Prix officials, motorsport's world governing body FIA said on Saturday. The fine was imposed after the intervention



of Ferrari mechanics on the finishing straight when Rubens Barrichello spun off in official practice, a manoeuvre which is against the rules.

(Xinhua)

China Beats Japan at Yalu Cup Volleyball Match

Taicang, June 4, 2001 (Xinhua) -- Wu Yongmei of Chinese women's volleyball team attempts a spike during the match against Japan at Yalu Cup Women's Volleyball Tournament in Taicang, east China's Jiangsu province June 4, 2001. China beat Japan 3-0 in the match at the tournament featuring teams from Cuba, Australia, China and Japan.



Australia Beats Brazil for Third Place of Confederation Cup

SEOUL, June 9 (Xinhua) -- Australia stunned world No. 2 Brazil 1-0 Saturday at Ulsan, South Korea to clinch third place in the Confederations Cup. Defender Shaun Murphy scored the match winner when he met Stan Lazaridis' curling free kick with a diving header in the 84th minute. Brazilian striker Magno Alvas had a chance to equalize in injury time but missed a shot with the goals open. Brazil was without stars like Ronaldo, but Australia was also without regular captain Paul Okon, vice-captain Kevin Muscat and

star forwards Harry Kewell and Mark Viduka. Under fire, Brazil coach Emerson Leao will return home with a record of 1-won 2-drew 2-lost.

A 2-1 loss to France in the semifinal plunged the Brazil into the third-place playoff and also ensured the French retain top spot in the FIFA world rankings. Brazil occupied No. 1 in the rankings for seven years until France went ahead last month.

The Australians places second in Group A, losing 1-0 to South Korea after grabbing back-to-back wins over defending champion Mexico and France.



Chinese Badminton Team Won Sudirman Cup — Chinese badminton players and their coach celebrate with their cup after winning the final against Indonesia at the VII Sudirman Cup in Seville's San Pablo Sports Palace June 2, 2001. The Chinese players won 3-1 over Indonesian team in the final. Xinhua



PUERTO RICO



PUERTO RICO offers an exciting and varied selection of fun things to do and see for everyone. Lovers of culture and cuisine will want to explore historical Old San Juan and the distinctive blend of old and new that result in Puerto Rico's diverse culinary offerings. For sun worshippers who just want to lie on the sand and soak up the Caribbean sunlight, Puerto Rico has miles and miles of pristine beaches. Those who are more actively inclined can indulge in water sports, scuba dive in some of the best locations in the world, marvel at fascinating natural wonders or play golf on one of the Island's championship links. And at night, dance to the exciting beat of Puerto Rican salsa or enjoy the casinos, discos and nightclubs.

Puerto Rico is a tropical paradise full of wonderful surprises and blessed with abundant natural beauty and a rich history that has shaped a unique people and way of life. Following are some of the basic facts you may want to know about our Island, referred to as the Pearl of the Caribbean.

BORINQUEN, as the Island was first named, was inhabited by several Indian tribes including the Taino Indians, before Christopher Columbus' visit on his second voyage in 1493. The Island was



renamed San Juan before it was called Puerto Rico. Juan Ponce de Leon, seeker of the Fountain of Youth, was the first governor of the Island in 1508. Following the Spanish-American War in 1898, the Island became part of the United States. Puerto Ricans became US citizens in 1917.

Puerto Rico is the easternmost of the Greater Antilles, surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean to the north and the Caribbean Sea to the south. It is 110 miles by 35 miles in size. Puerto Rico's climate is among the most pleasant in the world, with an average temperature of

83° F (22.7° C) in the winter, and 85° F (29.4° C) in the summer with year-round pleasant sea breezes. In the mountains, it is about 10° cooler during both summer and winter. Average humidity is 55% by day, 80% by night. Average annual rainfall is 52 inches. The rainy season is at its peak in August; average monthly rainfall is seven inches (18cm.).

The Island's terrain ranges from palm-lined beaches on four coastlines to rugged mountain ranges, gently rolling hills and even dry desert-like areas. There are 20 designated forest reserves in Puerto Rico, the most notable being the 28,000 acre Caribbean National Forest (El Yunque), the only tropical rain forest in the US Forest Service; the Guajataca Forest Reserve, with 25 miles of trails, and the Guanica State Forest, a dry forest with the largest number of bird species on the Island. There are also two bioluminescent bays, one on the southwest coast near La Parguera, and the other off the coast of Vieques Island.

TRANSPORTATION (Traveling across the Island)



The Atlantic Ocean, the Caribbean Sea. The only Tropical Rain Forest in the US Forest System. Phosphorescent bays. The oldest city in the US. The Caribbean's largest art museum. Puerto Rico abounds in wonderful sights, and getting there is both fast and easy. On the road, whether in a rented car or tour bus, the Tourist Routes guide you to every corner of the Island through a modern highway network. Over water, ferries and private charters take you to charming keys, offshore islands, beaches and coves at all cardinal points. Regional airlines and helicopter services take you to towns and resorts throughout the Island. No visit to the Island is complete without a discovery

tour. Plan yours!
AIR TRAVEL (Flying to the Island)

Getting to Puerto Rico is easy and convenient. Daily nonstop service to San Juan from the US is available from most major airline hubs, including Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, New York, Newark, Miami, Philadelphia and Washington DC. With approximately 400 weekly nonstop flights, your ideal vacation destination is just a short flight away. San Juan's Luis Munoz Marin International Airport is among the top US airports in passenger movement, handling close to 10 million passengers per year. Among the major airlines that service Puerto Rico are: American Airlines, Air Canada, Continental, Delta Airlines, Iberia, Martinair, Northwest Airlines, TWA, US Airways & United Airlines.

SAN JUAN (Port Info)

Puerto Rico has become the transportation center



of the Caribbean because of its dominant position in regional trade, its developed industrial and service economy and its heavy passenger and cargo traffic with the US mainland. About 40 independent shipping lines provide regular transport services to nearly 80 domestic and foreign ports. Average sailing time from Puerto Rico is as little as 2 days to New York, 3-4 days to other North Atlantic and Gulf Ports, and 10 days to the West Coast. It's just 14 days to Europe, via large modern vessels sailing on a direct route. Because shipments to and from the US mainland are domestic, no special documentation or paperwork is required. Of the cruise ships that visit San Juan regularly, 21 are 'home-port' and 26 are 'port of call'. Among the major cruise lines are: Carnival Cruises, Celebrity Cruises, Costa Cruise Line, Cunard Cruise Line, Holland America Line, Norwegian Cruise Line, Princess

Cruises & Royal Caribbean Cruise Line.

GROUND TRANSPORTATION (Well grounded guidance...)

At the International Airport and Old San Juan Piers we have set up Ground Transportation Information Centers, staffed by specially trained personnel who will provide visitors all the necessary guidance regarding these services. These visitors will receive their transportation vouchers and one of our special dispatchers will then show them to their chosen means of transport. These vouchers should be kept for future reference. We invite you to make use of this helpful service. It is still another way of saying that Puerto Rico, indeed, does it better (Puerto Rico Lo Hace Mejor!).

USING TAXIS



For fast and safe transportation, besides buses and 'publico', we have a variety of regular taxis that charge metered rates, plus the Taxis Turisticos whose drivers have received special training to serve the tourist areas. These offer fixed rates to and from the tourist zones, and metered rates beyond them. The Taxis Turisticos are painted white and have their own official logo on their front doors.

BUSES

Within the San Juan Metropolitan Area (San Juan, Carolina, Catano Rio Piedras and Bayamon a public bus system, AMA, connects the major activity centres and neighborhoods, running day and night. The exact fare is required. Bus stops are marked Parada or Parada de Guaguas. The privately operated Publicos system, which can be identified by the 'P' in their vehicle's license plates, operates inexpensive and frequent services within and outside the Metro area. The 'Publicos' are normally boarded in the main square (plaza) and run to the main square of the next town, picking up passengers

anywhere along the route. There are dispatch desks at the International Airport. The Tren Urbano (Urban Train), a heavy rail transit system now under construction in San Juan, is slated to begin operations in 2001.

CURRENCY & SHOPPING (Currency in Puerto Rico)

The US dollar (frequently referred to as the 'peso') is the official currency of Puerto Rico.

SHOPPING

Shopping in Puerto Rico is fun! In Old San Juan, the oldest city in the US, designer outlets are especially popular, along with excellent art galleries, bookstores, jewelry stores, and shops specializing in traditional crafts such as 'santos', carved wooden figures, and mundillo, hand-made bobbin lace.



Between shop and shop, cozy restaurants and bars offer visitors delicious food and beverages in the unique setting of a 500 year old city. There are also stores and commercial centers scattered throughout the metropolitan area and the rest of the Island.

Come and explore the Oldest City in the US - San Juan!

Carefully preserved and restored examples of 16th and 17th century Spanish colonial architecture grace virtually every corner of the old walled city. Discover Puerto Rico's culture and history in the many splendid museums. Visit San Juan's cathedral, final resting place of Juan Ponce de Leon remains. Pause for a brief respite and enjoy one of the many beautifully adorned plazas before you head off to explore the massive fortifications and historical sites. Five hundred years of excitement are waiting for you in the oldest city in the US. You have to visit us to really appreciate the Greatness of Old San Juan! Experience more than just sun and games!

Tempting blue waters and natural white sand are only a fraction of the attractions to be found on our countless beaches. True, every watersport under the sun can be learned and enjoyed in Puerto Rico. But also, each cove has its own character worth

LA ISLA DEL ENCANTO

exploring and savouring. Some are notorious hot spots for sunning and tanning, while others are virtually deserted except for the colourful tropical fish, exotic birds and wildlife that make the coastal waters their habitat. Don't get caught up with the sun. Live the whole seashore experience.

SAN JUAN (Hit the sand for sun and sizzle!)

Ocean Park and Punta Las Mar (Swimming, beach volleyball, windsurfing). East of Condado is Ocean Park, an upscale residential area with a very popular beach strip. Access has been limited recently to some of the streets that lead to the water, but the area known as El Ultimo Trolley provides beach side access, as well as excellent swimming conditions. This part of San Juan's coastline is one the most popular areas for swimming, beach volleyball, paddleball and other beach-related activities. Punta Las Mar, the easternmost portion, is good for windsurfing and other water-sports.

ming). The favorite of San Juaneros, Isla Verde beach is partially lined by condominiums and luxury hotels. Extending from where Ocean Park ends to where Boca Cangrejos begins, certain choice sections have been given special names like El Alambique, a preferred site for beach festivals, and Punta El Medio, which borders the new Ritz-Carlton. Past the hotels and condos behind the Luis Munoz Marin International Airport is the public beach. This is one of the 13 'balnearios' on the Island and is equipped with parking facilities, showers and other amenities. The white-sand beach is lined with trees such as sea grapes, almond trees and coconut palms that provide a welcome respite from the tropical sun.



Ricky Martin, a Puerto Rican



Isla Verde (swim- Condado Beach.

People-watching is the favorite sport of Condado beach regulars. The westernmost corner, at the end of Puente Dos Hermanos, is the most popular spot along the strip. A natural rock barrier making for calm, clear waters protects this small, shady beach. It is fully accessible to the public,

while the beachfront hotels and condos have almost entirely limited access to most of the rest of the beach. The lagoon, on the other side of the bridge, is great for kayaking and windsurfing, especially for beginners. Running east to west, it is long and calm as a lake, with steady parallel winds.

EXPLORING THE ISLAND (It's no wonder we're called the Island of Enchantment!)

Tailor your Island tour to fit your dream vacation. Charming historical sights, amusing museums, spectacular natural wonders, breathless adventure or tranquil repose, all can be found within minutes' reach.

Savor the variety of experiences San Juan has to offer, ranging from timeless monuments to the engaging beauty of the botanical gardens. To get unstressed, think nature, think east. Surround yourself with the cool sounds and shady foliage of El Yunque

tropical rain forest or just sun bathe and unwind in one of the uninhabited offshore islands. For off-the-beaten-track adventure, go west and explore underground river caves or hike through lush mountain forest trails. For extreme adventure, camp on exotic Mona Island, sometimes called the Galapagos of the Caribbean. If your yen for adventure leans towards the intellectual rather than the physical, you'll surely be charmed by the historic south with its countless museums, beautifully restored haciendas and the proud heritage of its principal city, Ponce, considered the Island's cultural bastion.

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Note from Correspondent: I first went to Puerto Rico in late Dec92 for my honeymoon. As such, I would like to dedicate this 'Puerto Rico' feature to my loving wife (Chan Yoke Mei) and mother of my 2 glorious children (Riyadh & Neveen).

ABDEL HAKIM ASHIBLIE
Correspondent - Travel & Leisure
YEMEN TIMES

FABULOUS SUMMER GETAWAYS

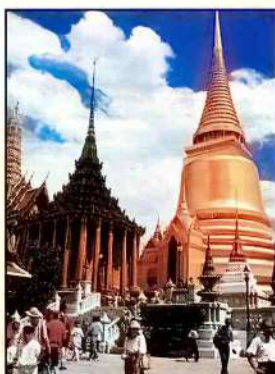
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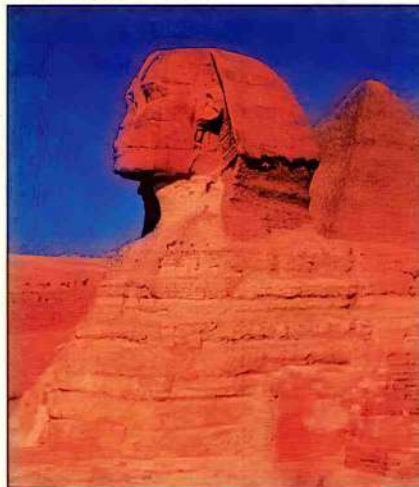
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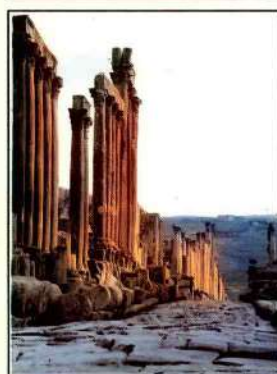
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أمن الميناء

صاحب الموقع وقد يصل الأمر إلى الاحتياط بكل وسائله، حتى تصان المواقع أصدر الإتحاد الدولي التشريع جديد يتناسب مع الجرائم الإلكترونية (أمن الميناء) وهو قانون يلزم حماية المعلومات الشخصية من أي اختراق أو متابعة.

من قبل الشركات المعلنة. ٣- عدم استخدام البريد الإلكتروني للأشخاص دون استئذان.

وسيكون بداية يوليو ٢٠٠١م بداية تنفيذ العقوبات على المخالفين.

وقد انظمت مايكروسوفت الى هذه الاتفاقية ويمثل هذا أهمية كبيرة لنجاح هذا المشروع نظراً لحجم تعاملات الشركة الكترونياً.

١- احترام خصوصية المواقع على الإنترنت.

٢- عدم إرسال أي إعلانات للمواقع



بسام احمد السقاف
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أبرزت الحياة الإلكترونية مشكلات إلكترونية لذا من الصعب أن يكون للأجهزة الأمنية دور فاعل في الحياة الافتراضية، لذا سعت المنظمات الدولية لتشريع يتناسب مع الحياة الإلكترونية، لحماية المواقع على الوب أو البريد الإلكتروني من تطفل الآخرين الذين يقتحمون المواقع واضعين إعلاناتهم وقضاياهم التي لا تهم

وأهم بنوده:

متفرقات

- بطاريات تنبه صاحب الهاتف مع تزايد سرقة الهاتف السيار وظاهرة نسيان الهاتف، تم إنتاج بطاريات ليثيوم تقوم بإرسال اشارات راديو دائمة الى حمالة مفاتيح ذات صفارة إنذار تطلق نغمة التنبيه عند ابتعاد مستخدم الهاتف عن الجهاز لمسافة ٣ أمتار مما يمنع نسيان الهاتف السيار أو سرقة ويبلغ سعر البطارية ٦٠\$. • طفل كندي يقود أكبر شركة لتصميم المواقع نقلت عبقرية طفل عمره ١٢ عاماً الى مصاف رجال الأعمال بكندا إذ استطاع إنشاء ونجاح واحدة من أكبر شركات تصميم المواقع على الإنترنت. وسوف يكون من بين ٣٠٠ رجل أعمال وسياسي يرافقون رئيس الوزراء في بعثة تجارية للعين الشهر المقبل.
- سيارة ومكتب عمل ابتكرت شركة سنغافورية متخصصة بإنتاج برامج الكمبيوتر جهاز جديد يتم تركيبه داخل السيارة فيحولها الى مركز مرتبط بشبكة الإنترنت، بحيث يصبح بمقدور السائق إدارة أعماله والترفيه عن نفسه عبر شبكة الدولية. كما يستطيع الجهاز السيطرة على باقي أجزاء السيارة دونما مشاكل.

مراثون التكنولوجيا

GRABHICS، وكل ما سلف من المواصفات هي الداعية الى تلبية رغبة المستخدم. وبهذا التقدم فإن مراثون التكنولوجيا لن يكون له خط نهاية ومجال التنافس واسع. وفي الصدد نفسه ظهرت على الساحة التكنولوجيا التطورات الجديدة حيث أطلقت شركة (DTK CUARTO BENTIUM4)

وداعاً PIII



(PROCESSOR) ٢- السعة: حيث وصلت سعة الى أكثر من GB HDD IDE HEARD DRIVE ٢- الذاكرة: توسعت ذاكرته الى (١٢٨-٢٥٦ MB SD RAM MEMORY) وجاء مصاحباً لهذا التطور كرت شاشة عالي (HIGH RESOLUTION)، حيث وصل الى (١٦-٣٢ MB VGA CARD)



يسار صادق الإدريسي
YS2001@MKT00B.COM

لم يعد أي تقدم يفاجئنا في تقنية المعلومات حيث صار من الطبيعي أن يتم تطوير جهاز ما أو تحديثه. لذا فإن التطور الملحوظ والمتابع من قبل المختصين هو في مجال الكمبيوتر، حيث يتم التطوير فيه بشكل دوري مما يجعل المستخدم يتطلع دوماً الى الجديد، وفي هذا الصدد فإن الأمر المرتقب من قبل المختصين في مجال الكمبيوتر هو النقلة النوعية من PIII الى PIII (من بانتيوم ٣ الى بانتيوم ٤)، وهذا التطور جعل المهتم في هذا المجال يتربص الى الإضافات الجديدة في بانتيوم ٤. وقد جاءت بانتيوم ٤ بالاتي: ١- السرعة: فقد تعدت سرعته GHz CPU 1000MGz

كيف تصل الى موقع على الإنترنت

قد ذكرنا في إحدى الأعداد طرق الوصول الى أي موقع إذا كان لديك العنوان وذكرنا الخطوات التالية: ١- تطبع العنوان في داخل شريط العنوان Address. ٢- تشير بالموافقة بالضغط على Enter.

فتنتظر وصول الموقع المطلوب حتى يفتح (أتوقع أنك ستنتظر طويلاً) ليس بسبب عدم قدرتك على الفتح ولكن بسبب سوء الخدمة. ولكن موضوعنا اليوم في حالة عدم معرفتك العنوان، اتبع ما يلي: ١- افتح إحدى محركات البحث

المعروفة مثل ياهو Yahoo أو التافستا وغيرها. ٢- تدخل الكلمة الدليلية في شريط البحث. ٣- تضغط على الأمر Search أو Find حسب تعليمات المحرك الذي استخدمته.

مثلاً إذا أردت موقع صحيفة يمن تايمز وأنت لا تعرف العنوان عليك أن تطبع Yemen Time بدلاً من العنوان الذي لا تعرفه، وسيظهر لك العنوان.

عناوين بعض محركات البحث ياهو www.yahoo.com التافستا www.altavista.digital.com ومن المواقع العربية أين www.ayna.com المرشد www.murshid.com

هل لديك صديق قديم تريد الوصول إلى عنوانه؟

ربما كان لديك صديق عزيز في الولايات المتحدة أو لندن ولم تتره منذ عشر سنوات أي قبل ظهور الإنترنت، فكيف تستطيع أن ترأسله؟

اسم صديقك في خانة first name ثم ضع اسم العائلة في خانة name أما في خانة name Last الثالثة، فإنك تستطيع أن تطلب رقم هاتف صديقك أو عنوانه الإلكتروني، وأمن خلال موقع له على الوب. وأخيراً

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W

لأنه يدلك على عنوانه الإلكتروني

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ملق الإتصالات الرقمية



بدرعاية

الصادرة. اتفاقيات خدمة التجوال مع بلدان العالم بشكل تدريجي حتى يتوفر التواصل مع جميع البلدان التي تعتمد خدمة التجوال في نظام GSM، مع إعطاء الأولوية للبلدان المفضلة لدى اليمينيين المحليين أو المغتربين.

منع جميع المكالمات الدولية الصادره ماعدا اليمن.

منع جميع المكالمات الواردة في حال التجوال خارج اليمن.

ويذكر إن خدمة التجوال الدولي لا تلتزم بعدد معين من الدول وسبافون بصدد فتح

مع سبافون

صار البعيد قريب

و تبقى "سبافون" على الوعد، ويبقى مشترك "سبافون" أثناء سفرهم على اتصال مع من يريدون، في أي وقت و من أي مكان على الرقم اليمني "سبافون" ذاته، بفضل خدمة التجوال الدولي (Roaming) التي أطلقتها سبافون ووضعتها في متناول جميع المشتركين.

و إذا أردت الاتصال من هاتفك "سبافون" أثناء التجول خارج اليمن، تدفع سعر المكالمه المحدده لدى البلد الذي تتواجد فيه إلى المكان الذي تقوم بالاتصال به (مثلا إذا كنت في فرنسا و تقوم بالاتصال إلى اليمن تدفع سعر المكالمه الدولية من فرنسا إلى اليمن المحدد لدى الشبكات الفرنسية).

- أينما كنت تستفيد من جميع الخدمات التي تستفيد منها داخل اليمن أو الخدمات التي يستفيد منها المشترك في بلد الزيارة وتكون مثل أي مشترك محلي فيها. ما عليك سوى التأكد قبل سفرك من توفر الخدمة لديك وفي البلد المتجه إليه وذلك بالاتصال بخدمة العملاء في سبافون أو زيارة الشركة.

وتتميز خدمة سبافون للتجوال الدولي بعدة مميزات منها:

- تواجده المشترك على رقمه النقال "سبافون" أينما كان حتى خارج الأراضي اليمنية إذ يمكنه الاستفادة من الخدمة في أي بلد آخر يعتمد نظام GSM نفسه.

- أثناء القيام بزيارة عمل أو سياحة خارج اليمن يمكنك الاستغناء عن تعميم أرقام جديدة في كل بلد تزوره.

وبذلك تصبح الخدمة متوفرة على خطتك و تستطيع الاستفادة منها أثناء سفرك لدى تشغيل الجهاز النقال فور وصولك إلى البلد المسافر إليه و للمزيد من التوضيحات حول خدمة التجوال الدولي اتصل بقسم خدمة العملاء على الرقم ٢١١ أو (٧١١١٢١١).

مع خدمة التجوال الدولي يمكنك الاستفادة من خدمة حجب المكالمات والتي تخولك منع المكالمات في عدة حالات وهي:

- منع جميع المكالمات الواردة.
- منع جميع المكالمات الصادره.
- منع جميع المكالمات الدولية

تنبيه: في حال التجول خارج اليمن يدفع المتصل بك سعر المكالمه من هاتفه إلى شبكة "سبافون" اليمن كما يدفع المتلقي سعر المكالمه من شبكة "سبافون" اليمن إلى المكان المتواجد فيه حالياً.

- التواصل مع من يهمك في حال تواجده خارج اليمن بكل سهولة.

- إن خدمة التجوال الدولي تبعد عنك الفواتير المختلفة المصادر أثناء تجولك (جميع مكالماتك، في كل أنحاء العالم تحول إلى فاتورتك

تطبيقات الإنترنت اللاسلكية

ماذا كسب العالم من الاتصال الإلكتروني

عبر (الواب) وأصبح بمقدوره مزاوله هوايته في مجال الألعاب الإلكترونية عبر السيارة. وبمقدوره إنجاز تعاملاته المصرفية موفراً بذلك الكثير من المال والجهد، هذا ما وصلت إليه شركة لوجيكا لاستشارات الكمبيوتر حيث أشارت الى أن معاملة التجزئة في بنك ما بطريقة تقليدية تكلف ٢ دولار في المتوسط وينقص الى ٥٤ سنتاً فقط في التعامل الإلكتروني، وقد تصل الى ٢٠ سنتاً إذا كان التعامل عبر السيارة، وقياساً على هذه النتيجة نصل الى أن التعامل إلكترونياً في كل المجالات توفر الملايين.



رائد السكاف
raed260@yahoo.com

تتوقع مجموعة ستراتيغي أناليتكس لأبحاث التحليل السوقي أن تقوم شركات تصنيع الهواتف السيارة بتجهيز مليار جهاز بحلول ٢٠٠٣م. وصلت إلى هذه النتيجة بسبب التقاء واندماج الهاتف السيارة بالإنترنت، وتغير أسلوب حياة الناس بهذا العصر حيث أصبح السيار أهم وسيلة اتصال بهذا العصر.

وبدأت خطوات توفير الإنترنت لاسلكياً في كثير من الدول التي شرعت في استعمال الجيل الثالث من تقنية الاتصالات فمكثها من نجاح تطبيقات الهاتف السيار الرقمي.

لهذا. نرد حتمية السعي حتى تصبح وسيلة اتصالنا إلكترونياً لإنجاز تعاملنا بأقل جهد ووقت، ولن يتأتى ذلك إلا إذا وجدت قيم وثقافة أهمية الوقت، والاستثمار الإيجابي للتكنولوجيا.

فأصبح الشخص يتابع آخر الأخبار كل صباح على السيار ويقراً آخر ما وصلت إليه من رسائل



شركة ZTE وتطور شبكات الإتصالات

قامت شركة (ZTE) ندوة علمية تحت رعاية وتنظيم «نشطون» بإشراف وزير المواصلات، وذلك خلال الفترة ٤-٧ يونيو حيث اقيمت العديد من المحاضرات على عدد كبير من المهندسين لتعريفهم بأخر التطورات العلمية في تحديث شبكات الإتصالات، مع تقديم شرح تفصيلي عن مدى انتشار شركة ZTE في العالم وما لديها من مشاريع عملاقة في العالم.

انتخاب مجلس شعبة صناعة المعلومات

تم يوم الأربعاء ٦/٦/٢٠٠١م في جمعية الأثري رئيس جمعية الصناعيين وكذا الأستاذ/ عبدالسلام الدالي المنسق الإعلامي للجمعية. ثم استمع المجتمعون إلى محضر الاجتماع السابق وتم الإقتراع الذي أسفر عن فوز الإخوة/ التالية أسمائهم:

علي عبدالحفيظ اليوسفي	يمن سوفت
مازن محمود أمان الشركة	الوطنية للتجارة ناتكو
عبدالرقيب البعداني	نت تكنولوجي
نبيل الجرهمي	عالم الهندسة والتجارة
فيصل ابو لحوم	أسس للأنظمة المكتبية
علي بن علي الحكيمي	المركز العالمي للكمبيوتر

البنك المنزلي HOME BANKING

تماشياً مع التطورات التكنولوجية وسعياً منه لإزالة الصعوبات أمام العملاء، واصراراً منه على التميز في خدماته المصرفية فقد ظهر هذا الإصرار في إنشاء خدمة البنك المنزلي وهذه الخدمة المصرفية الراقية لأول مرة في اليمن التي تأتي لتجديد وتنوع خدمات بنك اليمن والخليج وتمتاز هذه الخدمة بتقديم أرقى خدمة البنك الشخصي الذي يمكنك من الاطلاع من خلاله على كافة العمليات المتعلقة بحسابك المصرفي وذلك بربط حسابك الشخصي بحساباتك في البنك، وايضاً يمكنك من الاستفسار ومتابعة العمليات المصرفية الخاصة بك. فترة صلاحية كلمة السر.

مركز بيتا يبدأ دوراته الصيفية

في الفترات الصباحية والمسائية بمختلف الأعمار في مجال الكمبيوتر ودورات تعريفية بطريقة علم الكمبيوتر ومبادئ صيانة الكمبيوتر، كذلك ستنظم دورات للهواة في مجال الإلكترونيات والكهرباء للأعمار من عشر سنوات إلى الرابعة عشرة.

المؤسسة الإقتصادية اليمنية

القاعة الكبرى للمعارض بالحديدة تستعد لإقامة أكبر معرض في الشهر القادم وسيبدأ في السابع من يوليو ومن المتوقع أن يشهد هذا المعرض نجاحاً كبيراً، وذلك لأنه سيضم كبرى الشركات المصنعة للأدوات المنزلية وكذلك الشركات المصنعة للعطور والملابس والأدوات الغذائية.

Foreign Commercial Judges to work in Yemen

The Prime Minister, Mr. Bajammal said in a press conference that his government is intended to contract foreign commercial Judges to help look into cases between banks and merchants. he also refuted news on any intended increase in products' prices. He said that the government had six months ahead to reform the commercial judiciary, issue a law on banks, outline a plan to train the judiciary cadre. Invoking, the success of the experience of hiring Arab judges in 1982-1948, Bajammal said that his government would repeat the experience so as to reform the judiciary system.

Imports Via Aden Airport & Seaport Boost

The total Yemeni imports via Aden airport and seaport reached 6,871,139,566 rials during the last five months. The agricultural products came first among the other kinds of products by gaining 5,502,691,985 rials, out of which coffee imports were estimated at 218,033,100 rials. The other imported products include cotton, honey, sesame, vegetables, fruits, etc. In the second rank came fish imports totaling 1,336,654,921 rials during the same period.

جديد الشبابيك والقواطع والأبواب تأتيك من

يمن جفلار

يأتيك بمنتجاته الجديدة والتي تحتوي على مميزات وخصائص الأولى من نوعها، والتي تعزل الحرارة والبرودة وتعزل الصوت، كما تمنع الماء من التسرب خلالها. ويمكن تصنيفها حسب الحجم والشكل واللون المطلوب.

مسابقة يمن تايمز الأسبوعية

18,000 ريال

للفائز

2,000 ريال

للمكتبة الفائزة

جائزة (المسابقة)

20,000

الإجابات الصحيحة لمسابقة العدد (٢٢)

- ١- وزارة حقوق الإنسان، اللجنة الوطنية لحقوق الإنسان.
- ٢- للسلامة والحد من الحساسيات، للقضاء على الروائح الكريهة، للسيطرة على نمو الميكروبات.

بعد فرز الكوبونات الصحيحة للمشاركين، تم إجراء القرعة وكانت من نصيب الأخ:

ألف مبروك للأخ يحي

يحي محمد مسعد العلفي - صنعاء

وحظاً أوفر لبقية

كشك ٧ يوليو - التحرير

المتسابقين..

مسابقة العدد (٢٤) ١١ يونيو ٢٠٠١م

سؤال ١: أحييت «يمن تايمز» في الاسبوع الماضي الذكرى الثانية لفقيد الوطن الدكتور الراحل/ عبد العزيز السقاف.. من هو الوزير الذي حضر هذا المناسبة؟

الإجابة:

سؤال ٢: من هو وكيل طفايات الحريق «نافكو» في اليمن؟

الإجابة:

الاسم: _____ التلفون: (_____)

رقم البطاقة الشخصية: (_____) المدينة: _____

اسم المكتبة التي اشترت منها النسخة _____ عنوانها: _____

اسم وتوقيع مسؤول المكتبة: _____



Music Rocks

LeAnn Rimes - I Need You

I don't need a lot of things,
I can get by with nothing
Of all the blessings life can bring,
I've always needed something
But I've got all I want
When it comes to loving you
You're my only reason,
You're my only truth

I need you like water
Like breath, like rain
I need you like mercy
From heaven's gate
There's a freedom in your arms
That carries me through
I need you



You're the hope that moves me
To courage again
You're the love that rescues me
When the cold winds rage
And it's so amazing
'Cause that's just how you are
And I can't turn back now
'Cause you've brought me too far

عزيزي القارئ ..

ربما تشعر بحاجة إلى تعلم كل جديد وأن تتخطى طموحاتك العلمية كل حدود، ولكن تعوق ظروف كثيرة عن تحقيق هذه الطموحات ربما بسبب عدم توفر الوقت أمامك أو وجودك في مكان غير مناسب، ولكن تظل هذه الطموحات داخلك ونحن في هذا الباب تكنولوجيا في تكنولوجيا وموضوعاته المتعددة نعمل بعون الله على تزويدك بكل ما يهمك أو تسائل عنه، كما نقدم لك هدية تقدير لحرصك على تطوير صحيفتك نحو الأفضل.

هديتك عزيزي القارئ..

هي احتفال يمن تايمز بعيد ميلادك أو التعريف بشخصيتك وتكون الهدية عن أفضل مشاركة تبعث بها إلى الصحيفة.

باب تكنولوجيا × تكنولوجيا

مشكلتك عزيزي القارئ موضوع عناية ودراسة المتخصصين والصحيفة تحرص على أن تكفل الإجابة الموقفة ومن أصحاب الاختصاص.

عزيزي القارئ.. نحن نقدم لك من خلال هذه الصفحة ما يلي:

- ننقل همومك التقنية للمختصين.
- ننشر أي مشاركة لك في المجال التكنولوجي.
- نساعدك في الحصول على المعلومات.
- نوفر لك الوقت والجهد.
- جمهورنا من كل الفئات، طلاب.. موظفون.. هواة شركات..
- نوفر لك الاستشارات فيما يتعلق باختيار أفضل المعاهد والجامعات.
- فما عليك عزيزي القارئ إلا بالكتابة إلينا على صندوق بريد (٢٥٧٩) أو الكتابة على رقم الفاكس (٢٦٨٢٧٦)

صحيفة يمن تايمز، ملحق يمن تايمز لايت، صفحة تكنولوجيا × تكنولوجيا.
نرحب بأسئلتكم.. استفساراتكم.. مقترحاتكم.. مشاركاتكم..

يمن تايمز

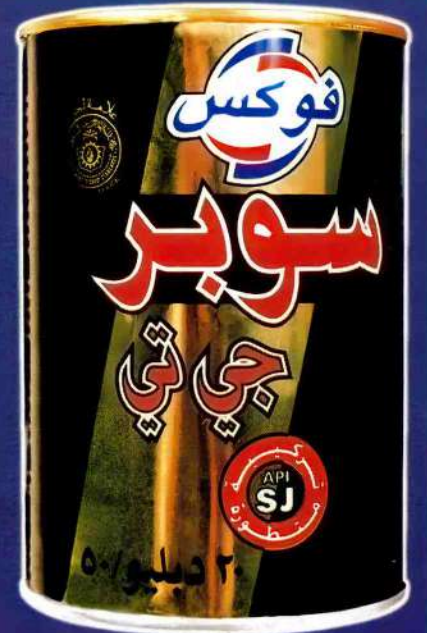


ملحق إعلاني، ثقافي، تكنولوجي، رياضي، ترفيهي، عام
عدد ٢٠٠١/٢٤. بتاريخ: ٢٠٠١/٧/١١

• تسالي (ص ٢) • أخبار تجارية (ص ٣) • ملحق الإتصالات الرقمي برعاية سبافون (ص ٤)



إحرص
على فتح وتفريغ العلبة أمامك



شركة شولق المتحدة للمشاريع المحدودة