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Details on P14 & the last page of YTlight

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YEMEN TIMES

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15 Killed in Clashes between Aal Obeidah and Military Forces

THEY ARE CHALLENGING THE STATE!

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Pitched tribal clashes erupted Sunday evening between the tribes of Jahm, one of Khawlan tribes, and Al-Jada'an tribe of Nahm. The fighting took place in an area 30 km to the north of the city of Mareb. The clashes which began at 6 o'clock Sunday evening were still raging between the two tribes at the time of reporting the news, using heavy and light weapons. Six people from both tribes have been reported as seriously injured. The fighting led to blocking traffic on the Sana'a-Mareb road.

Tribal sources said that the cause of the clashes was a dispute over ownership of a piece of land situated between the two tribes. Leaked information indicated that the said area is rich in natural gas.

The Mareb province, 180 km east of Sana'a, had on Friday seen a shootout

between army soldiers and tribesmen from Obeidah tribe resulting in the death of seven soldiers.

Tribal sources in Mareb told YT that 15 soldiers out of 100 who went to Obeidah to crack down those suspected of piercing the oil pipeline in Serwah were killed last Thursday. The sources added that 2 tribesmen were killed in the clashes, which also resulted in 28 injuries from the army and 6 from the tribe.

Forty soldiers that were captured by the tribesmen following the incident were



released on Sunday evening. The tribesmen were agitated by the big number of soldiers tracing the pipeline attackers and misconstrued their purpose not to detain the attackers only but to attack the whole

tribal community. Soldiers were, eventually, attacked before they had reached the village of the suspects.

Brigadier Ali Mohammed Salah, Deputy Staff Commander moved to the area on Saturday to settle the problem with the tribesmen. The clashes were stopped as most members of the military group were killed, injured or arrested. Negotiations with the lawless tribesmen have been initiated to release the arrested ones and sort out other differences.

Yemeni oil pipeline was pierced 28 times during 1997-1999, the last of which was on April 28th. Thousands of barrels of oil were spilled. This time the pumping of oil was stopped again causing the country a heavy loss of revenue. The country has

also to pay compensation to the company working in the site. Demands of the bombers are not yet known but it is expected that they are related to the implementation of development projects which tribesmen always demand.

Political observers believe the government has been very lenient with lawless tribesmen who have done incalculable damage to Yemen's reputation as well as economy. The easy availability of different sorts of weapons to these people has augmented violation of law by these tribesmen. The government, in the past dealt with similar law breakers in other areas very ruthlessly and was able to put them down.

Yemen Strikes a Ship Deal with Poland

President Ali Abdullah Saleh attended Sunday a new craft reception function and the inauguration of the second phase of training course 2001 held by the Navy and Coastal Defense at Hodeidah Port.

Three state-of-the-art Landing Craft Utility NS-717 Design were received by the Yemeni Navy. The Landing Tank Ship (Medium) NS -722 Design, will probably reach Yemen at the end of this year. This is



Landing Tank Ship (Medium) NS-722 Design

part of a military logistic deal concluded by Yemen and Poland last year. In the function President Saleh delivered a speech highlighting the importance of building the navy to protect the Yemeni coasts, stretching over more than 2,000 kms, and to put an end smuggling that has a negative impact on the Yemeni economy.

President Saleh visited the naval base and reviewed some of the new naval pieces



Landing Craft Utility NS-717 Design

including Saba, Thamood and Himiar. He went aboard Saba craft which headed for Hodeidah port where he reviewed the activities there.

Spacel Shopping Festival Started. First Prize: 2 Skoda Fabia Cars. Plus other prizes worth millions of rials. Shop with YR 2,500 and attach the ad on page 5 to participate in the draw
تسوق في مهرجان سبيستال للتسوق العائلي بالتمتع وخمسائة ريال وارفق الإعلان في صفحة 5 مع قسيمة الشراء لتشارك في السحب ولتتموز بالجائزة الأولى سياراتين سكودا فابيا وجوائز أخرى بملايين الريالات

CPJ Sends Memorandum to President Saleh

The New York-based Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) sent a memorandum on Tuesday June 26 to the President of the Republic, Ali Abdullah Saleh protesting the latest violations against the freedom of press. In its letter, the committee expressed its deep concern over the recent ruling of the Supreme Court in the capital, Sana'a to uphold a lower court's decision to ban the opposition weekly Al-Shoura for six months, effective immediately. The committee also expressed grave concern over the illegal arrest of Yemen Times' journalist, Hassan Al-Zaidi who was released about 2 weeks later. The ruling to ban Al-Shoumou newspaper was also condemned. Copies of the letter that was sent to the president through the Ambassador of the Republic of Yemen to Washington, Mr. Abdulwahhab Al-Hajri, were sent to all prominent human rights and freedom of press supporting organizations worldwide such as Article 19, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, etc.

Complete text of letter on P2

Qatar Celebrates 6th Anniversary of Emir's Assumption of Power

The people of Qatar celebrated on Wednesday 27 June 2001 the 6th anniversary of Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani's assumption of power. During the recent years Qatar has achieved a quantum leap in freedom and democracy. A central Municipal Council was elected through a free and democratic process and censorship on press and mass media was lifted. Principles of intellectual freedom, democracy and popular participation were upheld and aspirations of the Qatari citizen have been fulfilled especially after setting up a committee for drafting a permanent constitution. The Emir Hamad of Qatar who has been keen on smooth governance of the state and the country could during the past years usher in an economic revolution through redoubling production and building great projects. The natural gas project is a unique example of its kind. Great accomplishments have also been achieved in the sectors of education, health, transport, communications, culture, sports and youth and other public services sectors.

Diplomatically the Qatari foreign policy has been marked by openness through the initiative based on joint

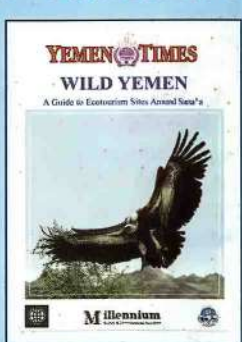


cooperation, mutual benefits, respect for sovereignty of states and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. The Qatari foreign policy is also characterized by sisterly and friendly relations, good neighborhood and supporting and defending common Arab and Islamic issues. The state of Qatar has also put an end to its border disputes with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and signed the final maps of border demarcation, a step welcomed by the Arab and the international community. Qatar has also supported Islamic issues concerning activating the Organization of Islamic Conference in unifying the Muslims and solving their problems. Qatar has thus become a modern example of a state that achieved distinction at both internal and external levels.

Yemen and Qatar have developed good and friendly relations under the leaderships of president Ali Abdullah Saleh and His Highness Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani. The state of Qatar was the major supporter of the Yemeni unity move and preserving the gains of the economic and social reformation in Yemen.

Yemen Times "WILD YEMEN" Now Available

"Wild Yemen," Yemen's first Ecotourism guide, is now available. The slim guide's 24 pages are packed with useful information regarding 12 ecotourism sites in the vicinity of Sana'a. Activities range from short walks to long drives through some of Yemen's most beautiful countryside. Each site profile features detailed navigation information and a summary of the site's natural highlights. Sections on useful addresses, publications, and Yemen's wildlife round out the publication. If you wish to buy copies of "Wild Yemen" for private or commercial use, please contact Yusef Mohageb at Tel: 241 660 Fax: 241 665 or David Stanton at Tel: 207 059 Fax: 370 193. Inquiries can also be made by email to yos@y.net.ye.



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Words of Wisdom
The country is going through considerable hardships because of the frivolity of our incompetent politicians and their proteges. The worry is that if one idiot fires the first shot, nobody can control the barrage that follows.
*Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf, (1951-1999)
Founder of Yemen Times*

Our Opinion
Military Plated Car Drivers
Experts in Arousing Public Indignation

Just a few days ago, I was invited to a reception at the house of a high-ranking official. I drove my own two-door car. But I was prevented from driving into the parking place of the house because I did not have a driver. "Where is the guest? You must be the driver," asked one of the guards. I explained to him that I was the guest and I had no driver. With a definite aggressive tone he said, "You cannot get in, just park your car in that corner!" pointing to the corner of the street about 100 meters away from the main gate. As I walked all the way to the gate, I realized that most of the cars were military plated with "Al-Jaish" marked on the plates. By the time I reached the gate, I found tens of armed soldiers standing at the gate. I first thought that those were guards of the building, but was later told that they were escorting the sheikhs and officials who had been invited.

After the reception, as I walked out of the gate I saw many military uniformed men and also some armed tribesmen heading quickly to their cars shouting, "the sheikh is coming." I was shocked to find those brownish TOYOTA military cars speeding towards the gate. They then opened the doors of a brand new luxurious 2001 Land Cruiser and let their Sheikh in. The escorts (all Military cars) drove crazily away from the scene.

It has become familiar to find military cars all over the country driving in breakneck speed and sometimes causing accidents resulting in the death of innocent civilians. One of such incidents happened near YT premises about a month or so ago when an old man was hit by a speedy military car while crossing the road. He was killed on the spot and the vehicle carelessly drove away. Later we realized that the car belonged to an influential sheikh who owns several cars.

I once asked a traffic policeman about his views regarding military vehicles. What he said was frank and courageous, "I curse the day those military plates were issued," he said. "Not only can't we punish those drivers for their traffic violations, but we sometimes get insulted by them. They do believe they are above the law!" he added.

Those sheikhs and military officers who possess those vehicles believe that they have the right to drive rashly in the streets regardless of the chance of killing innocent people. Who gave them the right to do so? Why can't they be punished? Is it too late to ban those plates and have them respect the law? Many questions come to mind regarding those vehicles that multiplied after the unification.

If there is only one important conclusion to draw from those stories, then it would be the fact that military plated car drivers have indeed become experts in arousing public indignation and they must be refrained from their reckless behavior!

In the 6th session of the UK Embassy Bombing Trial
Sallam: "I claimed the operation lest I should be accused of being coward"

In the sixth session of the trial of the UK Embassy bombing, Faris S. Taher, the fourth suspect his involvement in and statements about the terrorist attack on the UK Embassy in Sanaa on October 13 2000. He said that he previously confessed to his involvement under duress from the criminal investigation department. The prosecutor accused him of involvement in the terrorist attack on the embassy and the Intercontinental Hotel in Aden early this year.

The prosecutor said Faris had confessed in writing that he drew a map of the location of the nightclub in the hotel as instructed by A. Masood. He added that Ahmed Masood gave him explosives to plant in the sewage of the hotel and connive with Abu Bakr Jayol (Faris's step father), Ahmed Masood and Sallam Salem in bombing the UK Embassy. However, Faris denied all these charges. He said he was in Sanaa when the incident took place and that he met Jayol, Ahmed Masood and Sallam there. He mentioned that he only saw the explosion from the roof of the building where he was and that it was Jayol who told him about the explosion although he did not want to disclose any information about it to the police. His father, a colonel in the army, who was attending the session endorsed Fares' denial of those charges. Faris also denied the charge of planting the explosives. He further told the court that he had a pistol which he bought from Jehanah near Sanaa. When asked about whether he had the neces-

sary license to carry a weapon, he said, "Not all people have such license."
The third suspect in the case, Sallam, denied his involvement in the bombing of the embassy. He said he confessed about his involvement in the incident to escape torture by the prosecution, which, he said, was worse than that of the Political Security Office (PSO). He said he surrendered to the police. Subsequently, an officer in the PSO came to Jayol's house and told the group that PSO knew who the actual bombers were and that one of them must sacrifice for the others to be out of trouble. Sallam said that Abdu Abdulsalam Al-Hilah persuaded him to confess the charges against him and assured him that he would not stay in prison more than six months. He succumbed because he was with the group and did not want to be branded a coward. He said again that he was employed by Jayol in the PSO at a monthly salary of YR 13,500.

The second suspect Ahmed Masood confessed in the last session that he alerted the minister of Interior, Mr. Hussein Arab about the explosions in Aden. He also said his accomplice was one of the guards, Hadi A. Masood, in planning the explosion of the minister's house. But the minister denied all these allegations describing them as baseless. However, he said he was ready to appear before court if summoned. The next session of the trial is scheduled for today Monday July 2, 2001.

Two Citizens Killed & 7 Injured in Clashes

Two persons were killed and 7 injured in clashes between residents of Mukairas district, Baida'a governorate and security forces. The clashes erupted as the exams committee decided to transfer an exam center to the governorate, a step which is strongly objected to by the residents. Residents claim that the distance would be too long and tiring for their children. However, the committee is determined to stop the cheating phenomenon. Eye witnesses told YT that the security forces fired bullets in the air and used tear-gas to disperse the people.

Al Wada'i Lives

Sheikh Moqbil Al Wadai, the founder of ASALAFEEN group in Yemen, denied in a recorded cassette news published in some newspapers about his death. Sheikh Al Wadai is suffering from liver-disease and has traveled to America for treatment.

Joint Yemeni-Iranian Economic Committee Meets

Yesterday, the fifth meeting for the Yemeni-Iranian joint economic committee was held in Tehran. The Iranian side was headed by the Minister of Agriculture Mr. Hujatee Wazeer Jihad while the Yemeni side was led by the Minister of Planning and Development Mr. Ahmed Saufan. The meeting was attended by representatives from the Ministries of Finance, Foreign Affairs, Culture, High Education, Industry, and Commerce in Yemen.

The two sides will sign memorandum of understanding for cooperation and withdrawal of double taxation, for cooperation between the commercial unions in the two countries as well as for cooperation between the High Councils for Improving Exports.

The Yemeni delegation during their five-day stay will be visiting some centers of telecommunication, car manufacturing and electrical tools industries.

Regional Seminar to Support Women Prisoners Concluded

By Talal Al-Sharaabi
The Sisters Arabic Forum, in coordination with the International Human Rights Law Group, concluded on Wednesday a three-day regional workshop on "Building Effective Advocacy for Women's Human Rights. Protecting Women Prisoners Rights" during June 25-27 in Sana'a. About 40 people participated in this workshop; 20 representing some civil society organizations; 9 representing governmental institutions. Five women participants from Egypt, Tunis, Jordan, Malaysia, and USA presented papers on the situations of prisoners in their countries and on their experience in protecting women's rights in general, and women prisoners in particular. Ms. Samine Nazir and Ms. Virginia Chitanda of the International Human Rights Law Group also attended the workshop. The participants came out with recommendations, which are expected to be sent to all relevant authorities and interested agencies for implementation. In its first session, the forum discussed several issues regarding human rights in Islam, particularly

rights of the prisoners, plus other issues such as regulations regarding the treatment of women prisoners and the need to protect those women's rights locally and internationally. The second session discussed the conditions of women prisoners in the USA, Egypt, Jordan, Tunisia, Malaysia, and Pakistan as mentioned in the reports submitted by experts in the field of human rights in those countries. The third session included a number of working papers including one by Debra Golden, Samine Nazir, in which both talked about the strategies of improving living conditions of women prisoners at the local, regional, and international levels. The concluding session held on Wednesday evening was basically a discussion session with the participation of individuals representing different sectors of the community. The deliberations focused on the immediate steps to be taken in Yemen to improve and protect the lives and dignity of women prisoners and the strategies to rehabilitate them socially after they are released.

HRITC's New Publication

"State and Civil Society in Yemen" is the title of the latest Arabic publication by Human Rights Information and Training Center (HRITC). The book contains sociological analysis of the types of relations and reactions during Yemen's pre and post-unification periods. In his 163-pages book, author Dr. Foad Abdula Jalil Al Salahi discusses the state and the civil society roles in Yemen from 1962 to 1990. The book covers political, economic, social



and cultural aspects of Yemen. Dr. Al Salahi is an Assistant Professor at Sana'a University, Department of Sociopolitical Science. He has many publications to his credit mainly on population, development, democracy, civil society, human rights, globaliza-

Let's Learn Japanese Language

The Embassy of Japan in Sana'a, in coordination with the Yemeni-Japanese Friendship Association, will organize Japanese Language Courses in order to promote further mutual understanding between Yemen and Japan. You are invited to put your first step on the road that would lead you to explore one of the most colorful cultures. Think of the amazing things you could discover if you could speak Japanese. Come to the fascinating world of Japan and join the Japanese Language Classes that will start on July 4, 2001. Seats are very limited so seize the opportunity NOW. Deadline is July 7. Rush and do not hesitate. The courses are arranged in a very convenient place at the center of Sana'a City with easy access to all parts of town. For more details please call tel. No. 208770

First Intensive Care Unit Course Concludes

Under the patronage of Dr. Abdunasser Munibari, Public Health & Population Minister, the 1st I.C.U course in nursing has been concluded in the al-Thawrah Hospital, Sana'a. The course lasted for about 37 days. Eighteen participants from different governorates attended the course. They were trained to provide efficient services to critically ill patients in intensive care units. A valedictory ceremony was held in the hospital where certificates were distributed to the participants.

Continued from P1:
CPJ's Letter to the President

June 26, 2001
His Excellency President Ali Abdullah Saleh
c/o His Excellency Ambassador Abdul Wahab al-Hajiri
Embassy of the Republic of Yemen
2600 Virginia Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20037
VIA FACSIMILE +202-337-2017
Your Excellency:
The Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) is deeply concerned about government harassment of independent and opposition media in Yemen. In recent weeks, we have documented a disturbing pattern of censorship and intimidation of journalists in response to their professional work. On June 11, the Supreme Court in the capital, Sanaa, upheld a lower court's decision to ban the opposition weekly Al-Shoura for six months, effective immediately. The banning stemmed from a 1997 libel case brought against Al-Shoura and its former editors, the late Abdullah Saad and his brother Abdel Jabbar Saad, by Islah Party leader Abdel Majid al-Zindani. The Supreme Court also upheld Abdel Jabbar Saad's sentence of 80 lashes and a ban on practicing journalism for one year. Saad was ordered to pay damages of 100,000 riyals (about US\$625) to Sheikh al-Zindani. Al-Zindani has since withdrawn his case against the two brothers, according to Al-Shoura. It is unclear what effect this will have on the Supreme Court's ruling. This alarming decision comes on the heels of two other grave press freedom abuses: * On June 10, one day before the Al-Shoura ruling, state security agents detained Yemen Times reporter Hassan al-Zaidi at the paper's offices in Sanaa. No reason was given for the action. According to a source at the paper, al-Zaidi was only told that there were "supreme orders" for his arrest. The same source said al-Zaidi was

apparently detained for interviewing a kidnapped German tourist whom security forces were unable to locate. Al-Zaidi was released on June 25. * On May 28, an appellate court upheld a lower court decision to ban Seif Al-Haderi, editor of the weekly Al-Shoumou, from practicing journalism in Yemen for 10 months. The charges stemmed from allegedly libelous articles published last year that accused the education minister of financial impropriety. Al-Haderi received a suspended six-month prison sentence and was ordered to pay a fine of one million riyals (about US \$6,250). Al-Shoumou was closed for one month, effective immediately. As a nonpartisan organization of journalists dedicated to the defense of press freedom around the world, CPJ deplores these flagrant violations of the universally recognized right of journalists to report the news freely. We urge Your Excellency to take all measures within your power to ensure that the unjust rulings against Al-Shoura and Seif al-Haderi are reversed. CPJ believes that no journalist should ever face criminal penalties for their work, much less flogging. We thank you for your attention to these urgent matters and await your response. Sincerely,
Ann K. Cooper
Executive Director

RESULTS OF LUCKY DROW OF SHUMAILI HARI SHOPPING FESTIVAL GRAND DRAW 30 JUNE, 2001

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15. Hasbah Al-Qadereli	Fatima Al-Nuzelli
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17. Abdullah Al-Hamzah	
18. Yahya Abdullah Al-Ahjar	
19. Taha Al-Qarani	
20. Abdullah Mohammed Al-Jahdari	

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Neurosurgeon Dr. Abdulhamid Ali. b. Ali Shukri to the YT:

"Treatment of patients in Al-Jomhuryah Hospital of Aden is 100% wrong"

Dr. Abdulhamid Ali b. Ali Shukri is a specialist and consultant in neuro surgery. He studied medicine in Russia where he got his Masters and Ph.D. from the Brain and Nerves Institute. He has been working as a volunteer since 2000 in Al-Jomhuryah Hospital as a specialist and consultant in neuro surgery after all his attempts to get a job were futile. Recently he decided to immigrate. Reasons for his decision are revealed in the interview below. The interview was conducted by Mohammed Numan Moqbel. Dr. Shukri is married and his wife also works as a volunteer in the Al-Wahdah Hospital.

work as a volunteer. Three months later, I met the former Minister of Health, Dr. Abdulwali Nasher who told me that there were no vacancies. He only called for a letter from the Director of the Health Office in Aden to certify their need for such a specialization! I went to the Health Office and got the required letter. But the Minister had by that time changed his mind. He wrote a letter to employ me without a salary. I accepted to work without a salary until I was told to stop working.



Here, in the Al-Jomhuryah Hospital we lack these facilities for such operations. Moreover, the qualified cadre are not given a suitable and congenial atmosphere to carry out their duty properly. I think we have a long way to go to set everything right in this hospital. Just imagine a lot of flies and mosquitoes in an operation room. Doctors enter the operation room wearing their clothes and then they put the green uniform on. Patients are operated on without making hepatitis virus and AIDS tests. This is a wrong practice. When I tell them this is not the way to do things, they say you are the first person to say this is wrong. The Intensive care and emergency departments are infected with mosquitoes. One of the surprising things is also that you can not distinguish between a doctor and a visitor because doctors do not wear the white uniform. Visiting hours are open round the clock and the number of soldiers is higher than that of the patients. You find a police office inside the hospital, but you fail to find a room for doctors.

Q: When did you come back to Yemen and why?

A: I came here in February 2000. I decided to come back to my homeland to serve my people.

Q: Why have you decided to leave your country now?

A: To get a job elsewhere after I have been asked to stop working in the operation room and the out-patient clinic. I was surprised to be produced by two soldiers before the security director of the Hospital who told me that he was carrying out the Hospital Director's orders. Before this, I had made a detailed report on the general situation of the Neurology Department. I was totally shocked at the 100% wrong way brain patients are being treated. I am leaving and I will serve the humanity anywhere in the world. This is the mission of a doctor.

Q: Why Do you think they want to get rid of you?

A: Because I wanted to implement new scientific concepts that I learnt. There is only one neurology department at the hospital which serves more than 4 governorates. This Department was established 18 years ago by Professor Mohammed Ahmad Othman who, despite his high qualification is being harassed by vested interests in the Hospital. Everywhere in the world, departments are headed by specialists. In the Al-Jomhuryah Hospital the head of the Neurology Department is a general practitioner while its founder, Mohammed Ahmad Othman, who is a specialist is being oppressed. He and I are the only Yemeni specialists in the Department. There is another Russian specialist who receives fabulous salary in addition to other facilities. Strangely, shift doctors stay at home. If a patient arrives in the hospital he will wait for the hospital administration to send a car to the doctor on duty. Eventually, the patient's condition may worsen. Moreover, the treating physician is either a student in the College of Medicine or a general physician who has nothing to do with neuro surgery. The head of the department gives orders to a general physician to do brain operations. Even if the operation is easy, it must be carried out by a specialist or at least be supervised by a specialist. This is the core of the problem that I have discussed here. Once a man who was knocked down by a car was brought to the hospital. A general practitioner took him to the operation room and operated on his head. When the specialist arrived he could do nothing and the patient died. At the end of the last year, a 3-year child was brought here. He was suffering from a brain tumor. I decided to operate on him in the evening. He was taken to the Intensive Care Unit and the anesthetist was summoned to do his job. Surprisingly, when the latter arrived in the hospital he refused to administer anesthesia on the child saying that he was dead. I was shocked at such unprofessional attitude which prove that man's life has no value. The child died next day. I requested the hospital administration to investigate into the case but I was given a deaf ear. Parents of the victim were convinced that it was God's will. Foreigners who receive not less than US\$ 3000 also sleep at home when they are on duty. As far as the in-patient clinic is concerned, its head attended a training course in Poland for six months which is not enough to learn the language let alone to acquire specialization. He wrongly treats the patients. For example, he advises a patient who is asked to refrain from movement to practice exercises. Another patient who must not drink much is advised to have as much liquid intake as possible. Despite the fact that the contract he signed with the hospital stipulates that he works only in the hospital, he works in many private hospitals.

Q: What are the criteria for contracting foreign doctors?

A: In my opinion, contracting foreign doctors much be based on their academic records and their connection with specialized centers and institutes. We have to establish good relations with these institutions to ensure a continuous cooperation, exchange of information and expertise. We have also to be cautious about the behaviors of these doctors.

Q: What are the most alarming things that have caught your attention during you work as a specialist in neuro surgery in the Al-Jomhuryah Hospital?

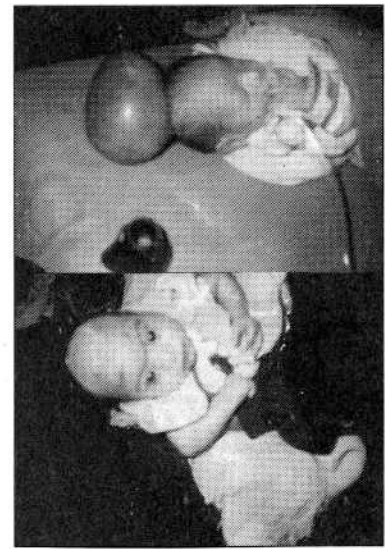
A: The spread of tumors in some areas such as Salahaddin area in Aden, Shabwa and Abyan. Iludrocegtaius, malformation, specially in the area of Tor Al-Bahah. If there are intensive researches on these we may achieve good results in controlling them.

Q: What do you think are the causes of the spread of these diseases?

A: Polluted food and environment pollution are among the main causes. The problem needs further scientific investigation.

Q: How do you assess the standard of neuro surgery here?

A: Everywhere in the world even in the poor countries there are developed medical departments provided with the essential equipment to do surgical operations.



Q: Is it possible to make brain operations in Yemen? Can you put your expertise to actual practice here?

A: Introduction of such a specialization is the dire need in Yemen which made me decide to come back here. I hoped before my coming here to find good facilities and expertise to do such operations. And I really did some successful brain operations with the help of another specialist. But circumstances are forcing me to leave this place. When I first arrived in Yemen, I felt it was very difficult to get a job. I decided to

from paralysis as having depression The patient is now running after jugglers for recovery. When I asked the secretary of the Physicians Syndicate why they license general doctors to work as specialists, they replied "they are doctors." This is a dangerous symptom which reflects incapability and inefficiency of the syndicate to meet its responsibilities. I have never thought of leaving my country. And I have never thought to be controlled by people who know nothing about medicine either.

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Farewell Heike

Yemen Times Editor-in-Chief and Staff would like to bid farewell to Mrs. Heike Thila, the Second Secretary of the German Embassy, who will be leaving Yemen after discharging distinguished services at the German Embassy in Sanaa.

Mrs. Heike was always known for her friendliness, hard work and dedication. We wish her the very best in her career, and assure her that Yemen Times will always be a friend of hers no matter where she is.

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Contemplations of Four Years

Karolina Romanska

"Well, this is it," I thought to myself as my car took me further and further from my school on my last day in it. I will not see this place again. To think I have spent four years here, years that will not come back. I have gained knowledge beyond what I came to acquire. I have lost part of what I would call Innocence and four years of my youth. I am upon a stepping stone into the much more active part of being young. Yet, after I realize and acknowledge all that I still cannot shake off the feeling of calmness, or what one might say, indifference.

My parents came here to take office in the Embassy of Poland. I came here to be with them and join Sanaa International School. I never imagined what an adventure it would be to observe the life of Yemen and simultaneously acquire answers about it from competent sources attending the school with me. As a European, I was inclined to compare and contrast the Yemen Republic with the way of life I was more accustomed to. After four years of discussion, observation and listening I can rather accurately note that the Arab world of Yemen is similar to the world of Europe, despite the drastic opposites they sometimes seem to demonstrate. I have noticed that in Europe there is a battle raging to go forward and achieve more, sometimes



at the expense of the past. In Yemen, there is a fight to remain true to old morals and ideals, sometimes at the expense of the future. There is no telling which is better or safer. It really depends on the way one was brought up to perceive things. I myself had to adjust and readjust my views towards people and events in Yemen many times.

Some of the greatest trials had me and my parents deeply involved. The most severe of them all was the incident of the Polish Ambassador's kidnapping. I was under the impression that my parents had become machines as they practically moved heaven and earth in four days following the Ambassador's

disappearance. They seemed to be bent upon causing havoc if that was the only way the Ambassador was to be brought back safe and sound. The President, the Government, the Army, the Police, the Sheiks and anyone else, who had a say in the matters of security - all were alerted. Within four days the Ambassador was restored to safety. Through what little information I was allowed to learn, I witnessed the extreme firmness and decisiveness of the Yemeni people directly responsible for negotiations to secure the return of the Ambassador. I was pleased to find out my parents could work with such persons.

I cannot lie about the fact that I have been put to the limits of my patience many a time, however, when I would walk the street not bothering anyone and would hear insults hurled behind my back. It did annoy me when I had an appointment and the person I was waiting for would be an hour late or would not show up at all. However, my heart leaped for joy when I saw Yemenis acting to the contrary of what I would expect of them. The greatest and most praiseworthy of those acts was when my dog managed to leave the Embassy premises and was happily running toward a pack of wild dogs outside. I was sure nothing could bring him to answer my calls when I saw a Yemeni approach him, pick him up just like that and head for the Embassy gate. I could not believe my eyes! A Muslim carrying a canine just so he could hand him over to me was a sight I shall never forget. From that moment on I vowed not to judge anyone by the behavior of the general crowd.

So many things happened that made me spin with confusion until I concluded the obvious. Among the four years I had been given some of the most powerful guidances ever. One that especially motivates me to be calm and poised goes like this: "Remember, be happy and do whatever it takes to stay that way. Nothing else matters." And that is so true! That piece of advice is what keeps me from losing my head over the next milestone in my life. Now I have a goal beyond any other and permission to do whatever it takes to achieve it. Wish me luck, Yemen!

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Report on Freedom of Press Violations in Yemen during 2000

Part 6 (Final)



Mohamed Sadiq Al-Udaini
Head of Administrative Affairs, YJS

Continued Deterioration in Press Freedom

The discussions regarding the return of the 16 journalists who were banished for their stand in the 1994 civil war took so long to reach a conclusion despite the fact that the President himself approved of their return. The YJS management met with several of those journalists who are in Cairo and discussed the arrangements to secure their return to their home country and to their previous jobs. However, the failure to reach a conclusion despite YJS's efforts reveals a serious gap between the YJS as a civil society organization and the decision-making bodies in the country.

I personally believe that the picture is dismal and the situation evokes pessimism when one compares the situation of press freedom in 2001 to that of 2000. The first month of 2001 opened with a sentence against Al-Shumu' newspaper. The sentence was not a normal one, it was a cluster of sentences against the newspaper and its editor-in-chief:

1- closure of the newspaper suspension of its editor-in-chief from writing and his imprisonment for 6 months with fines. The ruling was upheld by the Supreme Court causing deep concern for the pro-freedom of press movement. Another such sentence was given against "17 July" newspaper for certain articles it had published.

In April 2001, the Ministry of Information confiscated the first issue of the "Human Rights", a newspaper promoting human rights and reporting violations committed against civilians. The ministry held that the newspaper was not permitted publication in the first place. In the same month, the 118th edition of the independent weekly Al-Usboo newspaper was also con-

fiscated by security forces and its distributor was imprisoned for 8 hours. The security office stated that the newspaper was confiscated because it included 'spurious articles'. Those incidents were later considered a part of a campaign against the free press by the authorities, which sent two memos to all newspapers and correspondents requesting not to publish any information regarding the military and other issues without the prior permission of the government. Those instructions obviously constituted the 'redlines' that journalists should not cross.

The month of April 2001 also witnessed several other incidents of violation of the freedom of the press and expression. A Taiz-based journalist was chased in the city by armed groups for expressing an article he wrote criticizing the state of security in the country. Another journalist, Talal Al-Sharjabi was beaten up harshly because of his opinions. A number of armed men surrounded Al-Wahdawi newspaper in the same month threatening to lay siege the building for an article that was written about a certain tribal issue in Mareb.

Hassan Al-Zaidi, of Yemen Times was also a victim of those atrocities as his house in Mareb was attacked with tank missiles and machine gun bullets. One month after that he was arrested in front of Yemen Times premises on the 10th of June by the Political Security Office (PSO) without any justifications of warrant. He was forbidden from contacting his lawyer or meeting his family members in prison until he was released two weeks later.

On the other hand, journalists Abdulkareem Al-Khaiwani, Abdulkareem Qassim, Mohamed Hussein Haitham, Nassir Yahya, Ali Al-Saqqaf are all standing trial on a weekly basis because of opinion crimes. Some of the journalists were put on trial for crimes they have never committed. There are still cases against "Al-Sahwa" newspaper, mouthpiece of the largest opposition party Islah, "Al-Wahdawi" of the Nasserite Unionist

Party, and "Al-Hikma" magazine of the Yemeni Authors Union.

It is obvious that the report of 2001 will include more violations than 2000, especially as so many violations have already been reported in the first 6 months. The 2001 YJS report is expected to be released at the beginning of 2002.

Conclusion

The YJS report on freedom of the press violations in Yemen during 2000, issued in Arabic language revealed many of the sufferings and assaults Yemeni journalists went through in 2000. It could be concluded that the level of press freedom has signaled a steep fall during the last year. It also focused the YJS's increasing efforts to support oppressed journalists and work on maintaining higher awareness about freedom of press issues.

This report is considered the first of its kind issued by the YJS. It will hopefully become an annual report that would expose to the world the facts about violations of the freedom of the press in the Republic of Yemen in an effort to prevent them and to spread awareness about this issue.

This report is a means to make international and local organizations and institutes aware of the problems faced by the press people in Yemen, and work on curbing them as much as possible. It is hoped that the report would be translated in more than one language to benefit international and regional organizations dealing with the issue of press freedom and to support Yemen's democratization efforts in future.

* Mohamed Sadiq Al-Udaini is a prominent journalist who had himself suffered from several assaults by authorities and others. He is currently the administrative manager of the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate and the member of the General Arab Journalists Union, International Journalists Organization, and Amnesty International.

Game of Democratic Fundamentals

Ahmad Abdullah al-Sufi
Secretary General of Yemeni Institute for Developing Democracy,

It is commonly believed that democracy is a fair and a politically competitive game. However, it seems that Yemeni democracy is not more than a dance manipulated by only one dancer who defines its rules and audience. It is an irony that Yemen hosted the Emerging Democracies Forum in 1999, a time when democratic values were slaughtered in screwed up elections. The very elections were not up to the expectations of the observers of democratic development in our country which is attributed to the failure of national efforts to draw out a realistic vision that can be realized. Another reason is the failure of the international efforts in placing Yemen and democracy on the right track for Yemen is the only country which has never been given a compatible program to sustain the development of democracy.

The Yemeni Institute for Developing Democracy has managed to remain a civil institution. It does not depend on any international assistance to carry out its projects. It depended mainly on dedicated volunteers during the elections held in 2001. It was actually an interesting and informative experience, which all of us have to make use of to enrich our understanding of democracy, its supreme values and fundamentals.

The final report of the Institute revealed many limitations and violations which I believe will not be overcome in the coming elections unless there is thorough national and international efforts to ensure a free and fair election. We have to pull our resources together to lay down solutions on the basis of the four electoral experiences Yemen has gone through.

Thus, it is crucial to have a clear vision of the democratic future in Yemen which is compatible with the concerns of the political parties in the coming elections due in 2003. That will be the fifth experience of democratic institutions Yemen undergoes. It has to be

free of the limitations and shortcomings of the previous experiences. Violations observed previously were a clear sign of the weak commitment by the authority to democracy when it comes to the issues of authority and power. Therefore, elections have been instrumental in aborting and weakening energies. This has made the Yemeni democracy suffer from a permanent handicap which can be attributed to the fragile democratic awareness and the lack of attention to its role in promoting public performance. One of the clear signs of the absence of democracy is that Yemen, after ten years, lacks even one newspaper to promote and enhance the political awareness, fundamentals of democracy and democratic techniques. This has a considerably negative impact on the political domain marked by backward and retrograde legislation in complete contradiction to the constitution. Furthermore, the political domain has been marked by a wild dance. This atmosphere actually makes elections meaningless forcing many potential candidates to shun participation as their results are already a foregone conclusion.

In view of this phenomenon the Institute concluded that democracy in Yemen is in a state of on-going deterioration. The situation has to be retrieved before it's too late. This has made the institute adopt a comprehensive project to stop the democratic processes to decline any further. The Institute set up a Democratic Forum which has of many prominent political figures. The forum is based on some assumptions which are as follows:

1- Democracy in Yemen suffers from a lack of trust on the part of the people. The people do not trust the way elections are conducted and view them as unjust. They do not ensure transparency and legality. Election processes have actually been a tool used by the ruling party and a select few from the opposition. This has restricted a healthy discussion on the legislation, electoral system and neutrality of the Supreme Election Committee (SEC) on issues concerning the party in power and part of the opposition. This conclusion has made us think of

establishing a forum for all parties, NGOs, legal and media personalities interested in mobilizing public opinion to influence the official and political organs in amending the law through a comprehensive and extensive discussion in all the governorates. The discussion is to assess the experience and propose the mechanisms to overcome the limitations.

The democratic experience suffers from a handicap as a result of the negative culture as if it is compatible with democracy. This has made democracy promote a national heritage that lacks democratic principles and thought. This has impeded the progress of democracy and its smooth functioning during the elections forging a healthy relation between the government and the opposition. This has made us suggest the importance of inviting international expertise to provide consultation needed at all levels. This could spare us the big fuss of outcry against the fairness of the SEC, ensuring correctness of electoral records, adequate participation of the parties and political groups in the implementation of the electoral system, minimizing poll rigging and misuse of the media.

I believe that the first and second steps will promote public awareness creating a strong pressure to make the electoral process stronger. We pin our hopes on the international commissions to respond positively to this.

Yemeni democracy suffers from the lack of trust and is marked by mutual suspicion between the authorities and opposition. This makes it important for the opposition to start a dialogue to build up trust which is the basis of democratic principles and fundamentals. They should organize a national conference to implement the outcome of their discussion to ensure free and fair elections in 2003.

It seems only logical that this experience will lead to more studies regarding the difficulties and setbacks. However, we have to reckon with the fact that democracy is a long and complicated process full of obstacles. Will the democratic game regain its glorious features in the coming elections? Or will we just repeat the same old wild scene?



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Agricultural sources have reported that there is a remarkable increase in orders from foreign markets to buy big quantities of Yemeni cotton as it is marked by its high quality. This will provide the private sector better investment opportunities. It can extend the cotton plantation done on 100 thousand Fadan from which Yemen export 20 thousand tons of cotton annually.

Sources in the General Corporation for Agricultural Services revealed that the Yemeni cotton a highly valued in foreign markets. There are some orders from the foreign private sector to establish joint ventures with the general Corporation for the Textile and weaving to increase the production and exportation volume of cotton.



Photo by Scott Bauer

Fluctuating Production Volume

Sources revealed information about the cotton plantation in Yemen and the resources available to invest in this field. In 1975-1976 Yemen produced about 40 million Kgm of cotton. In 1983, the production went down to 20 million kgm. Then the production volume remained constant at this volume until the agricultural season in 1990. The slump in cotton production is attributed to natural, economic and social factors. The situation deteriorated to such an extent that during 1990-94 four million kgm of cotton was produced annually. This has led the Yemeni government adopt the agricultural reform program within the framework of its overall economic reform program which has been embarked upon since 1995.

The Government Plan to Increase Cotton Production

The agricultural reform program includes taking measures to promote cotton plantation subjecting the cotton prices to the supply and demand mechanisms. It also includes establishing a project to develop the production volume of cotton under the supervision of the General Corporation for Agricultural Services. The program also ensured support for the Cooperative Agricultural Associations and the Agricultural Production Fund to increase the cotton production. The general GCAP renders more services and facilities in the field of marketing and production for cotton farmers including supplying them with good seeds. It also provides support to farmers who plant cotton in more than 500 to 800 fadan.

Development measures taken in this direction led to an increase in Cotton production. In 1997 Yemen exported 7 million kgm of cotton in comparison to 2 million kgm in 1996. In 1999, cotton exports reached million kgm, that is equals 20 thousand tons. During the

past three years, the revenues from cotton exports reached \$12 million

Encouraging the Private Investment

Polices of the agricultural reform came to face some difficulties including the financial limitations which to improve planting and producing cotton.

Therefore, the Ministry of Agriculture identified new areas which have more favorable weather for cotton plantation. It also took measures to support the trend to encourage the private sector to invest in the production, marketing and manufacturing of cotton. This can have a salutary effect to improve the balance of payment of the state, and buoy up the economy of the country.

Agricultural Sources indicate that the private sector investment in this field will make available the modern technology and all necessary insecticide for pest control.

Yemeni Cotton and its Quality:

Yemeni cotton is of high quality. It competes with that of Egypt. The Yemeni Corporation for Textile and Weaving exports cotton to Portugal, Spain, Germany, Turkey through a Swiss company which markets 500 tons on an annual basis from many countries all over the world.

There are two factories for Weaving and Textiles in Sana'a and Aden. However, the need for the private sector still exist to invest in the weaving and textile sector. According to the official plans, during the current season and until the end of the 2001 there will be a campaign to extend cotton planting to many areas. In 2002-2003 it will be extended to Lahj and Hodeidah. Agricultural sources confirm that there are serious efforts to increase the opportunity for the private sector to invest in the planting, cotton manufacturing and marketing of cotton which will be a promising source for generating revenues to support the Yemeni

REMAH Valley: Natural Environment with Economic Outcome

Yassin Al-Tamimis

The range of western mountains is one of the wonderful signs of geological formation in Yemen. This range is very important from the natural point of view as has the second waterfall after Hadhramaut Hill. But it is the first to receive an annual average rainfall of about 1000mm. This gives it a strategic importance since more than seven large valleys descend from this mountain range. The most important of these valleys is Mour valley - the western gutter of Yemen, then Seham, Zabid, Remah, Sordod and Rissian. These valleys are sequenced according to their importance. These valleys exemplify

a natural conglomeration of animal and botanical diversity. They are also covered with a permanent green cover of consisting of various trees and crops throughout the year. This range varies in height from Tehama Plain in the west to the Middle Plains and from these mountains many sub valleys and streams descend which form the main valleys. This range has a rich diversity of flora and fauna.

REMAH Valley : about 2500 m2

It's a good advantage point for calculating the magnitude of the western mountains. Despite its being at the midpoint among the valleys, it has the distinctive feature of having a perennial stream along its main canal in TEHAMA Plain. It is also conspicuous by its fertile soil and the number of plateaus which spread across many districts such as BILLAD AROUS, DHAORAN, ANES, ASHARG MOUNTAIN, MAGREB ANS, UTOMAH, ASALAFIA, KUSMA, WESAB AL ALI, and WESAB ASAF-FEL.

Vital variety

The valley has another feature of having vegetation throughout the year due to the availability of a perennial stream. But the arable land is limited since the valley is narrow as the other valleys in the west.

In regard to the fruits and vegetables of higher bread, banana comes in the first rank for its high quality and good harvest which a part from fulfilling the local needs are exported as well. Besides banana there are other varieties of fruits such as papaya (sham grapes), mango and palms. In addition to these there are the screw pine trees which fill the valley with a nice fragrance and are used for social occasions in the valley. Moreover, these trees are a good means for the protec-

tion the arable lands against floods. There are many species of birds living in the valley throughout the year such as Water King as it is called in the valley. These species depend mainly on fish which is so plenty available in the valley and people depend on it as a favorite food. Above all there are many species of animals in the valley such as sheep, goats, cows and camels.

IBEX Environment

The diversity of the valley's ecology gave ibex a suitable and unique environment to sustain itself for centuries until it became extinct in the beginning of the 80s of the last century as a result of the devastating fire list by the hunters and poachers. There are many signs that this animal survived for so many centuries because of a natural habitat. It was used as a precious sacrifice for the Gods by ancient Yemenis. And after the dawn of Islam it ceased to be an easy prey. However, its delicious meat led many people to follow it over the rugged descents.

The habitat of this extinct species which is also known as the wild He-goat was the target of many teams of experts from the Center for Cultivating Unique Animals in Ashareka. This team was headed by Mr. Naji Thoabah the Chairman of the Natural Resources and Researches in the council. Mr. Peter Rait was the representative of the center which undertook the survey in collaboration with ADHABARA Association in Kusma district. The visit lasted two days and it was a good chance for exploring the environment in which the rarer species ibex lived. As the inhabitants of that region said there were a large number of this animal in this valley before 20 years. Moreover, there are signs of the holy place the Ibex enjoyed as evident from its horns hung in houses as an auspicious omen to discard any evil spell. People there also narrated the story of Ashiakh Hidarrah Al-Afif who tried to stop hunting this animal and who suc-

ceeded to some extent but after some time the situation became as before. During the visit of the team to this district along with Ashiakh Ali Mahdi Adhubarah the Chairman of the Association the possibility of reviving the species again in this area due to its congenial environment was explored. Mr. Naji Thwabah stated that in view of these factors, the council can announce the district of "ADHABARAH" as a natural sanctuary. This is of course with the collaboration of the native population after carrying out the necessary survey on the quality of the biological diversity and after demarcation of the borders as well as defining limits for human colonies.

To Mr. Peter Rite, a specialist in the Environment Studies, the signs are encouraging for launching this project as an ideal example which may eventually lead to expand the protectorate to include new areas in all directions, especially those which share the same geological formation and biological environment as ADHABARAH.

As experts opined Ibex has a striking resemblance with some other different kinds of goats in the area in terms of color spots on the body. On the other hand there was another kind of wild animals which was known as "Mountain Gazelle" but regrettably it also met the same destiny as Ibex.

However, the experts in the Council for the Protection of Environment realized that the circumstances are suitable to breed and revive this mountain gazelle along with Ibex again. To the people of the district this project is a dream they are looking forward to come true. In other words, they are so enthusiastic to carry out this project as soon as possible. This is for the sake of the protection of the extinct animal species still living in district against any atrocious actions. This enthusiasm clearly reflected on their faces during their discussions with the experts of the council.

Cost Sharing for Primary Health Care: Workshop

Under the auspices of Professor Dr. Abdul Nasir Al-Munibari, Minister of Public Health and Population Oxfam GB Yemen and Health Sector Reform Support Unit, Public Health and Population Ministry held a on 27 June workshop on the cost sharing for primary health care in the public sector of Yemen. In the workshop a study conducted by Oxfam (GB) in Yemen in Collaboration with the Health Sector Reform Support Unit, Public Health and Population. In the workshop the study will be presented on current cost sharing practices in public health financing and how these affect the poor and vulnerable among the Yemeni population. The study presentation will be made to representatives from the Public Health and Population Ministry, other policy makers and donors to discuss and explore ways to improve the current system of cost-sharing and possible alternative options for the future health financing. The study covered four government facilities and 12 donor supported schemes across the

country, which had introduced cost sharing by patients in the form of fees for basic service and drugs. It gathered and analyzed the perceptions of over 1,000 users and non-users, members of health facility committees, health services. It also evaluated the degree to which cost-Sharing schemes achieved the aims of enhancing access to health care and promoting equity and community participation. The study revealed wide variations in

how schemes were implemented. While many people were prepared to contribute to financing basic health care, as many as one person in two could not afford to do so, and had to either forgo treatment or get into debt and sink further into poverty to obtain treatment. Exemption policies were found to be inadequate or non-existent, with the result that many of the poor were denied access to basic health facilities. As one poor man in Ibb governorate said: "The poor who cannot afford to feed their children ...how will they afford to pay?" The study showed that the priority for most people was affordable and locally available drugs and services of good quality, and safeguards for those who could not afford treatment.

The study report recommends that the current cost sharing schemes be improved. Key areas for improvement



include national guidance on definitions of poverty, a clearly defined and well-publicized exemption policy, and steps to improve service and supply of drugs, including better staff training and supervision, reinvestment of revenue and improved auditing and monitoring of the schemes. The study aims to stimulate debate around the development of health financing policy and practice that would protect the poor. The study revealed wide variations in

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COMMON SENSE

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

The Lesson from the Balkans

Wanted: A World Free of Demagogues and Dictators

Undoubtedly, the news of the final hurdle of the slow and humiliating fall of Slobodan Melosovitch, is an important milestone in the fight against dictatorships by demagogues and bloodthirsty hate mongers, who rely on their bigotry and chauvinism to rise to power and then put their countries through fruitless adventures and cause hardships for millions. Yes, Slobodan Melosovitch had stained the history of mankind with his ruthless drive to "purify" his nation from those who did not meet his own standards of national affiliation and to rely on mythological grounds for the establishment of a new Greater Serbia, but in the end reduced the country to a fraction of what it was even under Communist rule. There are obviously important lessons that can be learned from this case of political criminology, if that is the name that suits the kind of regime of which the likes of Hitler and Melosovitch might be said to pursue in their quest for satisfying an egotistical mania that surely is out of tune with the progress that man has made in the political and social front, especially in this century.

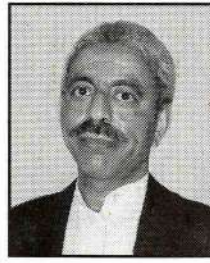
The first lesson is that in this world of rapid communications and an aggressive international press there can be nothing hidden from the world. The ethnic cleansing campaign of Melosovitch and his cronies in Bosnia, as discreet as the Serbs tried to keep it was widely observed throughout the world and it was just a matter of time

before the international community reacted to quickly save the rest of the Bosnian Moslems from the extermination campaign that Melosovitch had unleashed in the gentle hills of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Although it was not until Melosovitch and his puppets have massacred 200,000 Moslems in Bosnia, that he was finally stopped, the international community should be credited still for acting as it did. Much of the credit of exposing the ugliness of the ambitions of Melosovitch must go to maverick reporting by the likes of Christiane Amanpour of CNN, who literally risked her life on a number of occasions to show the world the kind of madness that was being perpetrated by Melosovitch in the Balkans. Indeed, the ugliness of mass rape and cold blooded murder of innocent civilians, was more than the world could stand. The United States, under the leadership and personal initiative of former President William Clinton, also acted beyond what national self-interest would normally dictate and the humanitarian gesture is to be commended.

But, dictators tend to oblivious to lessons that are learned in the past. So, Melosovitch's thirst for blood prevailed above all sense of logic and rationality. If it could not be done in Bosnia, then let's do it closer to home. The same mentality prevailed in Melosovitch's mind in handling the Kosovo crisis, where he mistakenly thought his legitimate foundations were stronger to prevent international action against him. However, it seems

that Melosovitch brought failed to account for the calamity of bringing international action against him right in his own turf. Accordingly, the people of Serbia could see first-hand that what Melosovitch was doing was of no service to them nor did it add anything to their greatness. This time the laser guided bombs and missiles were disrupting a normal and peaceful life for the Serbs, and in the end would do no good for Serbia in the international community. The Serbs were able to realize that as far as they were concerned they could do better without him and soon the people made it clear that Melosovitch just had to go. Thus, the international community has now taken it upon itself that human rights indeed is an international issue and that it is paramount that no man should be allowed to decide the fate of his fellow human beings at his own whim, even if they are within the borders of the territory that is "sovereign". Of course, Melosovitch is not the only dictator in the world and he is not the only proponent of "ethnic cleansing" campaigns, or demagogic concepts. Nevertheless, one should expect that the attention of the international community against such outdated nationalist themes needs to be promoted wherever such kind of chauvinism is preached. This area of the world has been witnessing this kind of demagogic "nationalism", in the form of a Zionist machinery that has practiced methodical ethnic cleansing for the past 100 years in the Holy Land and surely is worthy of international atten-

tion, to save what is left of the Palestinian people before Ariel Sharon's bloodthirsty trait goes into high gear and insures that the demagogic dream of Eretz Israel is realized before the international community puts and end to this madness that is as foreign to the region as eating pork. It is also worth noting that there were very good relations between the regime in Tel Aviv and Slobodan Melosovitch and Israel was a "donor" country to the Serbs, even in the times when Serbia was boycotted by the international campaigns, providing technical assistance to the Serb gangs that were unleashing havoc in Bosnia and expertise in the way of conducting hate mongering on a systematic scale. Surely, this is also a chance for many of the dictators in the region to look back on their records, and to remember that in the end dictatorships neither serve their people nor lead to the dreams of glory they envision for themselves. They should also realize that their people will be the last to stand by them when these dictators become the targets of an international community that would like to see a world free of the likes of Melosovitch and many of the dictators that are still putting their people through senseless adventures that do neither their people any good nor to the peace and stability, which the world needs in order to overcome the pressing issues of poverty, deprivation and all the maladies that can become the basis of a dangerous time bomb that will threaten all of mankind.



DEVIL'S ADVOCATE

By Sharif Akram

Turco-Arab Relations:

A General Outlook of The Course of History

Turks and Arabs, once the major and determining players of the History of Islam, shared and enriched their respective cultures with the glorious civilization of each other, and paved the way for the modernization of other civilizations. But where are they standing today? According to Bernard Lewis, the start of the modern History of Middle East begins at the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries when a French expeditionary force commanded by General Napoleon Bonaparte invaded and conquered Egypt and stayed there until it was forced to leave by a British force commanded by Nelson. This event heralded two important messages for the Middle East for the coming years: that even a small western force could conquer, occupy and rule one of the heartlands of the Ottoman Empire without serious difficulty and that, not the regional power, but only another western power could get rid of the problem. This showed the way to the end of the Islamic Empires that ruled the Middle East since the Prophet... So for the following decades, the fate of Middle East in political, economic and cultural fields was shaped by non-Middle Eastern States. After the destruction of the Ottoman Empire neither the Turks nor the Arabs could form another powerful country in the Middle East that could determine its own fate. Towards the end and after the destruction of the Ottoman Empire, the West used the Turks and the Arabs against each other, creating a contrived animosity among them. Once the animosity was created, it was exploited by the Western Powers in many ways to achieve their political aims. Turkey trying to be a member of the Western World and under the influence of ideologies of NATO, began to see her fellow and brother Arab countries as inferior and became a victim of Western machination, losing her neutrality in international politics. It even supported France during the Algerian War OF Independence, forgetting her own war of independence for sovereignty, forgetting that she was the first Islamic country to be independent which has been looked at as a role model for the other suppressed nations of the World.

Republican Turkey cannot be alien to its Ottoman Civilization. Actually her past will finally shape Turkey's role for the future. History, whether political, social, economic or cultural is not only a part of past, but it is an identity, it is also means to shape future and provide a background for the identity of the people. Turkey is a country with a rich and vast Islamic background, which constitutes one of the major components of its cultural identity. On the other hand, after the First World War a completely new orientation dominated the Arabs who were now divided and came under the control of various colonial states. During this period the Arab elite attempted to find and assert its national identity in regionalism. Colonial regimes sponsored this move and local cadres were created to implement this policy. As Abou al-Haj observes: "In condemning the Ottoman regime and all things Turkish, the scholarship helped this group gloss over its role as part of the Ottoman elite..." Arab nationalism and concentration, which was an effort to find the roots of national identity in a nation-state. The focus was on the unity of Arab history. None of the Arab historians realized that "the inspiration for the Arab peoples and their common heritage is rooted in the preceding four centuries of Ottoman rule. The Ottoman period is strangely treated as a period of alien domination. It is general knowledge that the Arab speaking provinces of the Ottoman Empire enjoyed a de facto autonomy in their internal administration and that the Arab provinces paid less tax than Anatolian and the Balkan provinces, and that some areas, such as Hejaz, lived for centuries on substance provided by the Ottoman government. It is strange that a great amount of

SILVER LINING

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Security Business in Yemen

Mohammed Ali Alanisi

Those involved with the security of the private sector should clearly understand that security is not just another job; it is by all means a responsibility. Therefore, professional security staff should carefully

- 1- define the boundaries of the business which security is being provided for;
- 2- specify the map of the business operation sites;
- 3- highlight all the prospective security problems;
- 4- conduct risk evaluation through a historical study of the security situation related to the type of business (by area and tribal affiliation); and most importantly,
- 5- keep a list of authorities contacts, in addition to all possible support alternatives.

Defining Security Business Boundaries:

The factors involved in defining the boundaries of a business must include: work force locals- non locals (expatriates); assets and vulnerability to damage, possibility of hi-jacking and abduction.

Map of operation sites:

The operation sites map should include all the locations of the company's fixed assets in addition to wherever the operation vehicles and on-duty-personnel are scheduled to go through at the time of the project.

Prospective Security problems

This factor fluctuates at the level of risk depending on the overall political and economic variations. (These situations must be constantly monitored).

Risk Evaluation

Statistics are available officially or through other existing businesses. The geographical security breakdown divides Yemen into four sections; a- North and North-Eastern areas (bedouins); b- Mountainous area (mixture of tribal affiliation); c- Coastal areas; and d- Others. One should keep in mind that the tribal factor is as effective as the political factor in evaluating the security situation in a designated area.

Contacts

The Yemeni Government is trying hard to formalize a security system to help the business sector. The Ministry of Interior (MOI) and the Ministry of Defense (MOD) are the main official contacts through their Joint Control Center that is linked directly to the highest official authorities. Moreover, social figures also are effective in some areas (mainly in the tribal section).

Next issue; Forming a security team; Those interested are most welcome to send their comments, views or questions to the e-mail listed above.

Time is Precious, Guys!

It is a common belief that respect for time and adherence to punctuality is one of the major ingredients of success and prosperity of the advanced world. It is this ethical norm that has brought about the welfare of these nations. This is because the concept of time is a very important factor that keeps us on the track of success, either at the national or the individual level. Time is precious and valuable and hence people have to utilize every moment effectively and in a proper way. Respect for time and consideration for punctuality means a lot for any nation or individual. It means that people perceive time as a very important element in the realm of productivity and their welfare. In short, it means that these people are productive and active members of the society. Furthermore, it is an indication that every person has something to do with the society and its development. They are all involved in the development process. However, they don't work till they drain off their energy. Rather, they never miss their vacations and use them in a way so that when they are back to their work, they are more energetic and full of life. They give everything its due right and always keep it balanced. Unfortunately, in Yemen it is only a few who are punctual and who respect time. Just pay a visit to any government office. You will be, of course, appalled. Employees just come to the office and sign at 8: 30 in the morning. Then, they go for breakfast. They come back after some time and keep hanging around in the Ministry offices. Therefore, if one has something to be done, he/she has to go around looking for the person in charge. You might meet him. But he will tell you to come tomorrow or the day after or give any other baseless excuse. This is the case of the ordinary employees. But the high ranking officials might attend office at 10 or even 11 in the morning and stay for some time and then leave. While being in the office, their doors are shut and guards are standing there as statues preventing any one to meet this or

that guy. Well, this is the daily routine one almost finds in all ministries' offices. It is an acute headache, isn't it? Every employee considers himself a sultan in his office since the sense of accountability is entirely absent. It is an irresponsible behavior that makes our work very much bureaucratic. Another interesting point is this. I have always attended press conferences, workshops, seminars and other kinds of such stuff. I have never found that even a single seminar or meeting has started as scheduled. They might announce, for instance, that the event will start at 10 o'clock. You have to expect that it will start at around 11 o'clock. Sometimes, you might have an appointment with a person he might keep you waiting for a long time, which is actually very worrying. He might not even call and apologize. If you blame him the next time you meet for not keeping his word. He might simply say "SORRY." What a curse! Besides, even a few foreigners working in Yemen who are supposed to be our role models in this respect seem to have adopted the Yemeni way in not respecting time. In other words, these people have adopted the Yemeni way of not giving much attention to the value of time. This is disturbing too. More paradoxically, we always seem to be fully preoccupied and busy. We are busy at work, at home and everywhere. The result is that we produce nothing tangible or fruitful. This, of course, doesn't mean that there are no hardworking and punctual people in our society. On the contrary, there are some highly hardworking people who go to the other extreme in their adherence to hard work and time utilization. Sometimes hard work is tiring but it is very interesting and makes one enjoy life. In fact, hard work never hurts. Finally, I believe our neglect for value of time and punctuality is one of the main reasons for being backward. Time is very important and precious. It is only when we spend the work time at work that a real growth in the society can take place. Do you think so? I do!

Letters to the Editor

The loss of a Great man and a Brave leader

ALAS! We heard of the death of Major General Mohamed Abdullah Saleh, the President's eldest brother. We (military staff and civilians) are all very sad because he was an honorable commander and an excellent example for all military commanders. This unique leader was truthful and loyal. He spent most of his life in serving his home with honesty. Most of the military staff considered him as a father and an eldest brother. Why? Because he used to give a hand to anyone in need. He occupied a number of important military posts in the Yemeni Government. We suddenly lost this distinguished leader, which is a loss for the whole

country. However, his good deeds and name will continue to be carved in our memory. We consider him as one of the martyrs. We will always remember him. In fact, our home needs figures as Mohammed Abdullah Saleh. Therefore, all military persons should be like him in serving our beloved home, Yemen. Finally, we pray to God to bless him and rest his soul in Heaven. Also we send our condolences to President Ali Abdullah Saleh, and the family and relatives of Mohammed Abdullah Saleh.

Captain Ali Almaweri
Ministry of Defense

More letters on page 14

research work on the Arab provinces under the Ottoman rule derives its data from Russian, Austrian, German, French and British Archives while a small effort is done to get data from the Turkish Archives. It is well known now that much of the information about Turks in the Syrian textbooks came directly from the textbooks developed during the French mandate by French commissioners of Education. The Egyptian textbooks are to a great extent the legacy of British colonial administration. Unfortunately, even today many Syrians and Egyptians accept as a factual truth the stereotypes about Turks they inherited from the French and the English and perpetuate them as their own national culture. An examination of the Egyptian high school text books reveals what the kind of image given to Egyptian youth on the Ottoman Empire and Turkish-Arab relations. One can find that the main source of these books was the history written by European authors. So an European is easily discernible repeated in them. The emphasis is on the populist-nationalist interpretation, with at times a strong denunciation of, and a negative judgement on, the impact of the Ottoman Turkish role. The Ottoman regime is presented a colonial, imperial exploitation of Egypt, and that the Turkish elite ruled the country as a dominant class alienated from the Egyptian people who isolated the country from the West, resulting in its backwardness. A more careful examination of the history will bring to the fore another role of the Ottoman rule, that is protecting Egypt against the Portuguese menace, upholding the Sunni doctrine, as whole under the Ottoman protection. Egypt, whoever, was able to preserve its religious and cultural identity and was able to be resurrected in the 20th century as an Arab nation-state. Just imagine if there had been no strong Ottoman Empire protecting the world of Islam, the fate than that of the countries of the Middle East would have been no different of the countries of East Asia (India, Indo-China), Africa and Latin America. They would be just another territory of the Christian colonialist countries. The split in attitudes to history is not only divided between the Turks and the Arabs, but also among the Arabs themselves. During the uprising of the Wahabis, the expedition of Mohammed Ali against the Wahabis is praised by the majority of the Egyptian scholars and scientists, while a Saudi Scholar, S. Ghannam, sees the same expedition a crusading invasion. 2 To write the history of a given Arab province under the Ottoman rule without consulting Turkish documents and sources is a great mistake. For such writings will concentrate on the Ottoman administration in the absence of the Ottoman viewpoint. It is evident that the Turks and Arabs must take a close look at the source of their mutual images. One can say fairly safely that the Turkish and Arab elementary schools, and especially textbooks used there, are the key instruments that shape the images of the future generations. In order to make a constructive approach to the four centuries of common historical existence, we should focus more on economic, social and cultural ties. Instead of repeating superficial generalizations or purposely distorting historical facts and situations for the sake of national fallacies, we should dig into the immense Ottoman archives to establish the realities which made possible this long coexistence and cooperation. One should not forget that the easiest way to run from the responsibilities and duties of history and today's world is to blame the others. It is absolutely necessary to take a close look at the textbooks used in Turkish and Arab schools and correct the false notions. This can contribute greatly to removing one of the major psychological roadblocks to better Arab-Turkish relations. It will also give a strong impetus to forming a stronger and more dignified existence in the Middle East. It is strange that a great amount of

Hodeidah: A Historic and Tourist Destination

In his book 'Al-Muqtataf', the eminent historian Mr. Justice Abdullah bin Abdulkarim al-Jurafi, writes "Hodeidah is the biggest and greatest city of Tehama." Sources indicate that Hodeidah was established in 700 Hijrah. Its name was derived from a lady named Hodeidah who had a cafe in a small village near the sea and where strangers and travelers used to rest and sleep.

Hodeidah's importance derives from the strategic location the city enjoys on the Red Sea. It extends from al-Makha in the south northward to Midi and the other northern islands. Such a location combines the benefits of a fertile land and richness of marine life that covers about 60% of the local consumption. Large quantities of fruits such as banana, mango, watermelon, papaya, etc. are annually exported to European markets. In addition, there are more than 5 million palm trees in the Tehamah.

Attracted by such features, many different invaders occupied Hodeidah which was the passage to the whole Yemen. Thirty three fortresses that spread around the city and along its coasts. These are a live evidence of the many wars the city has passed through.



Kamaraan is the oldest among these fortresses. It dates back to the Persian invasion in 620. It contains a secret tunnel that looks like a well leading to Al-Qofl area. The biggest one is Job Al-Zeilai in Al-Luheiah which dates back to the first Ottoman invasion. It consists of three floors, 14 rooms, a mosque, halls, dancing floors, a water tank, etc. The name is said to derive from the al-Zailai tribe who were the first people to settle down in al-Luheiah.

Prosperity of Trade

It is believed that the city witnessed a prosperous commercial movement in

the 10th century (Hijrah). Some historic sources mention that the Dutch established a commercial center in Al-Shehr, Al-Makha and Hodeidah. In 1986 a British journalist called John arrived in Hodeidah. He

made efforts to promote the ship industry, exportation of coffee to Jeddah, Egypt, Europe and other destinations. James Brus, an English traveler highlighted the importance of Jeizan to export Yemeni coffee. He said that Hodeidah and al-Luheiah seaports were becoming more important for exporting coffee. Statistically, in 1886, Yemeni exports of coffee via Hodeidah seaport reached £2 million.

There was initially no seaport in its real sense. There used to be only a deck that the Turks built in 1881 in front of the Old Customs Authority. Only ruins of this building are still there which are in urgent need of renovation.

Tourism

As mentioned before, the city of Hodeidah lies in the middle of the Tehamah plains. The city is divided into two parts. One is extended along the coast northward until the Midi island. This part is distinguished by the thick line of domes in addition to different kind of plants which make the whole area suitable as tourist resorts. The other part extends southward from Al-Dureihimi until Al-Khokhah and al-Makha. This part is featured by a line of more than 5 million palm trees. The harvest season is celebrated by the native people. But if exploited proper-

ly, revenues of this part may not exceed half of that of the first part. Studies and researches indicate that tourism in the city depends heavily on environment. The coral reefs in the Red Sea and forests such as Bora forest are the most important tourist attractions.

Djabal Bora Forest

Djabal Bora lies 50 km to the east of Hodeidah. This area is characterized by difficult relieves and high mountains upto 2200 m above sea level. There are many passages leading to this area, the easiest being through Bajel. After 20kms along the agricultural road, visitors stand face to face with high mountains constituting what is in geographical terms called Yemen Western Heights. Diversity of its climate helps grow diverse kinds of plants here. Djabal Bora Forest is one of the richest Yemeni regions in biodiversity. Down in the Wadi layers of basaltic and gran-

ite present magnificent scenery. Floods due to heavy rains and natural springs have added to the beauty of the area. Marvelous slopes have been created by continuous floods. Many local people as well as tourists flock to relax here. A granite column stands like a giant amid the forest surrounded by thick trees. Tens of plant species and wild animals such as loins, tigers, wolves, reptiles, colorful butterflies, birds, baboons, etc., can be seen here. Many of these species have disappeared in other parts of Yemen. As far as the coral reefs are concerned

they are in need for promotion. According to studies by General Authority for Tourism, there is no oil pollution in the far away island coasts. It is added that the region that stretches from Hodeidah to Midi is protected by the islands.

Diving areas are still very primitive. It extends along the al-kateeb area. There is a group of small boats which carry divers to an area called 'Al-Shi'ab' (the reefs) for 100 rials for locals and 500 rials for foreigners. Some people believe that this area was earlier part of the city, but was covered by sea.



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Dr. Awad Ba-Matraf to YT:

“The authority accomplished in the year 2000 a field survey on the 70 Red Sea Islands in addition tone on Socotra archipelago island”

Dr. Awad Abdulla Ba-Matraf, the Chairman of General Authority for Promotion & Development of Yemeni Islands, was born in 1946 in Gheil Bawazer-Hadramout. He has assumed many senior positions. Our colleague, Ismael Al-Ghabiri of Yemen Times met him and filed this interview on the project of Yemeni Islands development set up by the Authority.

among the Islands.
9) Construction of fishing berths in some Island to assist fishermen in fishing process.
10) Many Island are located in the international navigation line. Because of this advantage, there is a great chance for investment to supply fresh water and fuel to the passing vessels.
11) Experiences of the other countries that have developed their small Islands will be taken into consideration.



year?

A: Next year, a workshop is going to be held in order to focus on our tasks and to present all relevant information and data that we may get through the survey process so that we can select the priority projects and, and identify this individuals and officials who worked before in the Islands or prepared some proposals or studies.

Two branches of our Authority will be established, one for the Red sea and the other, for the Arabian sea along with the Islands offices where projects may be carried out. This, of course, depends on the funding we hope to get. This is only an initial outline about the Authority's activities.

Fact Related to the Islands

1- The global Environmental facility (GEF) Socotra project's implemented by UNDP-UNOPS and the Government of Yemen (EPC) has prepared a Master plan of Socotra Document.

2- The Document outlines implementation of the plan in two phases: Phase 1- situation analysis findings and recommendations, Phase 2- selection of projects form the Master plan document for the next ten years.

Q: Can you tell us a little about the kind of projects implemented so far by the Authority?

A: The Authority started by making a field survey of the Red Sea Islands, counted as more than 70 Islands in the year 2000. All specialization in the fields of economy, fish, environment, sociology, health, tourism, education, marine, ports, etc are covered i the survey in order to have actual information and to define each Island's speciality. The outcome of this team's site visit shall be reflected in a master plan where projects and priorities will be defined and included in our development plan so as to look for potential financing by either local or foreign agencies.

Q: What are the plans of the Authority to develop the islands, especially those islands which enjoy special features and environments?

A: Our plan started with the one for the Socotra archipelago. The master plan for developing Socotra Island's has already been prepared by the European communities. This master plan contains many projects where priorities have been identified by the international organizations and the state authorities. We shall abide by this and implement these priorities for Islands development. Preservation of biodiversity of the archipelago shall be our special concern for its rare environment distinguishes it from others.

Q: What are your plans for the next

Q: When was the Authority established and what were its the objectives?

A: The Authority was established in 1999 by the Republican Decree No. 285. The special concern of our President Ali Abdullah Salih and his sincere support, in addition to the political resolution of establishing our authority as an independent juridical entity, all of these will be our tools to achieve our goals. The objectives of the General Authority for Promotion and Development of the Yemeni Islands are the following:

- 1) Promotion and development of the Yemeni Island, economically socially and culturally.
- 2) Encourage citizens to settle in the non-inhabited Islands and improve the living conditions of fishermen.
- 3) Strengthening the capabilities of the local authority.
- 4) Investment of all natural resources like fishery, tourism etc existing in the Islands.
- 5) Preservation of biodiversity in Yemeni Islands through creating a balance between overall Islands development and environment preservation.
- 6) Encourage local, Arab and foreign investment in Yemeni Islands especially in tourism, sport, diving and fishery etc.
- 7) Promotion of the infrastructure in electricity, water, roads, communication and agriculture.
- 8) Provide regular transport means

3- Objectives of the Master plan is:

- a) To draw a land use plan.
- b) To look for technical or financial Assistance to preserve the environment specification in Socotra.
- c) Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources.
- d) To focus on the community impact.
- e) The projects selected by the Ministry of Planning are those which A- Suggest guide lines and regular conditions for infrastructure (Tourism + Fishery)
- B- Provide framework for other projects and to operate successfully (local community Development project + Environmental Management project.)
- C- Affecting a majority of the population.

The main goals of the survey which the authority has under taken recently is to focus on more than 110 Islands of the Red Sea only 10 of which are inhabited. The Authority is thinking of measures to encourage people to live in the other islands.

The main strategies of the survey are to look for the natural resources existing in the Islands.

- To develop the community and their capabilities.
- To develop Hadramout resources through implementing several developmental centers" such as Women's Developmental center, Tourism-center"
- To upgrade the existing infrastructure.
- To develop the handicrafts of the inhabitant in the Islands.
- To ensure fisheries infrastructure development through product processing and marketing storage.
- To support the local Authority councils in the Islands.
- To create environmental awareness in the community.
- To provide data and other information for investment in the Islands.
- To protect the Islands by encouraging the people to live and stay in them.



OPHTHALMIC EDUCATION VISION 2020

The Right to Sight - PART 6

Dr. Tawfik K. Al-Khatib
Assistant Prof. of Ophthalmology
Faculty of Medicine, Sana'a University.

National Prevention of Blindness Programs and Vision 2020

The goal of VISION 2020: the right to sight can be achieved only through action at the national level, in accordance with the dictum, 'Plan globally, Act locally'.

One of the critical functions of the World Health Organization's Program for the prevention of blindness, under its mandate of providing technical cooperation to member countries has been assisting the establishment of national programs and committees for the prevention of blindness.

To date there are over 100 such national programs/committees/focal points in countries where blindness is a public health problem. These are in various stages of development. While political will and the commitment of Ministries of Health is an important determinant of how well these function, professional groups and non-governmental organizations can also play a major role, as demonstrated by the importance of advocacy.

Despite varying efforts, often hampered by resource constraints, there has been a deterioration in the blindness situation in some countries, because of population growth and ageing and the paucity of eye care services where they are needed most.

VISION 2020 represents a unique opportunity to revitalize and strengthen existing programs/committees and to create new ones where they are lacking.

There is a need to translate global and regional strategies into nationally applicable activities through defining national plans of action, focusing preferably on the most peripheral levels, perhaps at the district level. Such plans of action should fit the situation in which activities would be implemented.

Prior to planning, a situation analysis would be necessary, as well as a detailed needs assessment, taking into account:

- a) the epidemiological situation, ideally through population-based surveys or 'rapid assessment' techniques, or appropriately extrapolating from available data
- b) human resources, in terms of numbers

and cadres (including the private sector), geographical distribution and 'quality' (i.e., the need for re-training).

c) Infrastructure, in terms also of quantity, quality and distribution. This will facilitate the setting of priorities based on unmet needs, magnitude of the disease burden and the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of interventions. Relevant and realistic targets need to be set, indicators defined and data recording and reporting systems put in place. As far as possible, data should be collected at district level or other defined areas, to measure and ensure equity in service delivery.

Given the time frame of VISION 2020, it would be useful to have, in the first instance, a five-year plan of action, with subsequent more detailed annual plans of work, to enable monitoring and evaluation.

Finally, VISION 2020 must not be considered a vertical program with a limited time frame. The national program plan should be an integral part of the health delivery system, work towards long-term sustainability and address, among others, the key issues of quality and equity.

WHO, the international Agency for the Prevention of Blindness (IAPB) and its constituents, working in partnership, need to support Member countries in the development and implementation of their nation plans.

These plans should be as decentralized as possible in order to reflect the actual level of implementation of the different activities. The empowering of local communities is another essential aspect that should not be overlooked. Lessons learned from community-directed treatment programs, in the case of onchocerciasis control, have demonstrated how much can be achieved even in the most underserved areas when all those concerned join hands and work together.

Reference:
Community Eye Health Vol. 13 No. 36 (2000)

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GALILEO
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A press release on June 5, 2001, the Galileo Yemen, the distributor of the Galileo computerized reservation system in the country of Yemen on behalf of Galileo International Inc. (NYSE:GLC), a leading provider of electronic global distribution services (GDS) for travel industry, announced that seven members of the carriers that comprise the ARABI group have signed a

multi-year agreement with Galileo that is expected to generate millions of travel bookings. This contract will run from January 2002 through December 31, 2008.

The contract with Galileo Yemen was signed in Beirut on 23 May 2001. In his letter to Mr Mohammed Reda, NDC Head-Galileo Yemen Mr Charles de Silva, Director-Galileo Middle

East & Africa expressed his thanks to Mr Reda for the support and patience he had given during the negotiations that led to signing the contract. Mr de Silva added, "The times ahead are going to be more challenging for both your organization and Galileo and I look forward to working with you to build on the success we have achieved so far and into the future."

Commenting on the agreement

Mr Abdul Wahab Teffaha AACO (Arab Air Carriers Organization) Secretary General and the Chairman of AACO Project Carriers team said, "AACO Project Carriers are keen to develop distribution channels in their home markets, benefiting from Galileo's wide array of products. A promising future lies ahead, based on the leading position of Galileo and the history of fruitful

partnership between AACO and Galileo during the last decade which yielded double digit growth for AACO.

Mr Teffaha added "The decision of AACO to renew the contract with Galileo is a proof that all parties concerned want to build on the success that have been achieved in previous years, and to expand our business through leading edge technology."

On his part Mr de Silva, director Subscriber Sales and Service for Galileo's Middle East & Africa region said "Galileo International has a long and proud tradition of working with AACO and ARABI members who have so successfully distributed Galileo's products throughout the Middle East and taken us to our market leading position," adding that "our new agreement not only restates our commitment to each other, but also significantly enhances our level of cooperation in the service of the travel community in these key markets, positioning Galileo to further grow its business in support of the economic development of the Middle East region."

Since 1991 the Galileo system has been the preferred system distributed among travel agents, Internet travel Web sites and tour operators based in the Middle East by the members of ARABI.

The ARABI group of airlines is part of AACO (Arab Air Carriers Organization), which is

the regional association of Arab airlines with home bases in countries within the Arab League of States. ARABI members include Emirates Airlines, Saudi Arabian Airlines, Kuwait Airways, Egypt Air, Royal Jordanian, Syrian Arab Airlines and Yemenia. Galileo is leading GDS in the Middle East, providing services in 11 countries and has a market share of approximately 70 per cent in the Middle East and Africa region.

Galileo International is a diversified global technology leader. Its core business is providing electronic global distribution services for the travel industry through its computerized reservation systems, leading-edge products and innovative Internet-based solutions. Galileo is a value-added distributor of travel inventory dedicated to supporting its travel agency and corporate customers and through them expanding traveler choice. Among Galileo's subsidiaries are TRIP.com, an award-winning online travel service and technology provider; and Quantitude, which delivers advanced telecommunications services and enterprise networking solutions. Galileo also offers secure, flexible and cost-effective managed hosting services. Headquartered in Rosemont, Illinois, USA, Galileo International has offices worldwide and operates a state-of-the-art data centre in Greenwood Village, Colo., USA.



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YCGSI Begins Marketing Malaysian Palm Oil: The Most Nutritious Oil in the World

About YCGSI

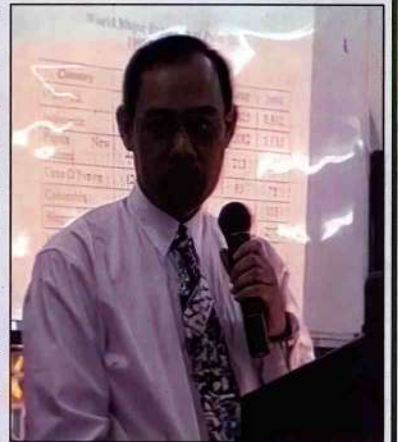
The Yemeni Company for Ghee and Soap Industries (YCGSI) was founded in 1975, and is one of the most successful companies of Hayel Saeed Anam (HSA) Group of Companies. The YCGSI includes:

- Factory of vegetable ghee, oil and margarine
- Factory of ghee, oil, and margarine metal boxes
- Factory of detergent, toilet soaps
- Chemical material factory: the only factory in Yemen that produces chemical products, is distinguished for its wide popularity, high quality production and is deeply trusted by the Yemeni manufacturer.
- The YCGSI has obtained the ISO 9001 quality assurance certificate.



What They Said about Palm Oil

Isa' bin Mansour of the Malaysian Palm Oil Promotional Council said, "Palm oil is the second most widely produced and consumed oil in the world after soybean oil. However, in terms of exported oil, palm oil stands as the most exported oil on a global scale."



Nutritional Benefits of Palm Oil and Palm Olein

Long Record of Safe Use

Palm oil has been a safe and nutritious source of edible oil for healthy humans for thousands of years

Consumed Worldwide

Palm oil and its liquid fraction, palm olein, are consumed worldwide as cooking oils and as constituents of margarines and shortenings; these oils are also incorporated into fat blends used in the manufacture of a variety of food products as well as in home food preparation.

Excellent Dietary Energy Source

Like other common edible fats and oils, palm oil is easily digested, absorbed and utilized in normal metabolic processes. It plays a useful role in meeting energy and essential fatty acid needs in many regions of the world.

Free of Cholesterol and Trans Unsaturated Fatty Acids

Palm oil, like other vegetable oils, is cholesterol free. Having a naturally moderate level of saturation, it does not require hydrogenation for use as a fat component in foods and, as such, does not contain trans fatty acids.

Rich in Carotenoids

Red (unprocessed) and red or golden (specially refined) palm oils, the major cooking oils in many parts of the world, are rich sources of beta-carotene, an antioxidant, and precursor of Vitamin A and tocotrienols, all of which have antioxidant properties.

Vitamin E Antioxidants

Palm oil and palm oil products are naturally occurring sources of the antioxidant vitamin E constituents, tocopherols and tocotrienols.



These natural antioxidants act as scavengers of damaging oxygen free radicals and are hypothesized to play a protective role in cellular aging, atherosclerosis and cancer.

Balanced Fatty Acid Composition

Palm olein contains a mixture of polyunsaturated, monounsaturated and saturated fatty acids. The relative concentrations are 44% oleic acid, 10% linoleic acid, 40% palmitic acid and 5% stearic acid. The concentration of palmitic and oleic acids are reversed in unfractionated palm oil i.e. 44% and 40% respectively. The fatty acid composition of palm oil is similar to that of the adipose tissue in most people on an ordinary diet.

Provides Linoleic Acid: An Essential Fatty Acid

Palm oil triglycerides carry linoleic acid predominately in the 2-position, which favors absorption and availability for use in the body.

Palm Oil is Not Palm Kernel Oil

Palm oil from the fruit of the palm is physically and chemically different from either palm kernel oil which is derived from the seed, and from coconut oil, both of which are highly saturated.

Favorable Nutritional Studies

Human feeding studies and epidemiologic data have shown that palm oil or palm olein do not ordinarily raise blood cholesterol levels in direct comparison with olive or canola and peanut oils. In several such studies blood cholesterol was reduced from entry level values and palmitic acid was found equivalent to oleic acid insofar as it affected cholesterol metabolism.

A balance between linoleic and palmitic acids may be required to maximize HDL levels. Substitution of palmitic acid from palm oil or palm olein for the lauric acid and myristic acid combination from palm kernel or coconut oils leads to a decrease in plasma and LDL cholesterol. Of several fats tested, including a fat blend approximating American intake, a palm oil enriched diet fed to hamsters induced the highest level of protective HDL-cholesterol and the greatest production of liver LDL receptors, key to removal of harmful LDL-cholesterol from the blood.

Anti-Thrombotic

Rats fed a palm oil-enriched diet have a reduced tendency for blood clotting.

Inhibits Cancer Growth

Red palm olein is a major source of carotenoids, which effectively inhibit some types of cancer. A diet containing palm oil, compared to diets based on other oils but which provide the same number of calories, exerted an inhibitory effect on the development and incidence of experimental-induced breast cancer in rats. It has also been shown that the tocotrienols present in palm oil inhibiting the growth of cancer cells in vivo as well as in vitro.



Abduljabbar Hayel Saeed Anam, GM of the Industrial Division of HSA said that, "Introducing the different types and features of Malaysian palm oil resembles the effort to have the consumer gain trust in local products."

Hisham Ali Mohamed Saeed Anam, Deputy GM of the YCGSI on the other hand commented, "Our factories continuously use Malaysian oil products because they are the healthiest and most nutritious oils."



Malaysian Palm Oil: Healthy, include no cholesterol, and rich in vitamins

The Malaysian Palm Oil Promotional Council (MPOPC) is currently visiting a number of countries to promote Malaysian oil products, their benefits, features, and uses.

It is well known that Malaysian Palm Oil is the most widely used oil in factories in Yemen and in the Arab world. Currently, palm oil is the second oil produced worldwide and within 10 years from now is expected to be the most widely produced and used oil in a global scheme.

Palm oil is a great and important source of nutritious energy for humans as it has a delicately balanced composition of saturated and unsaturated oils and is among the richest oils with vitamins A and E.

Background on Palm Oil

The use of palm oil started 5000 years ago and was transported to Africa from Malaysia in 1870 AD. The production of palm oil in Malaysia started in 1917 and in 30 years only Malaysians were able to double the production capacity by doubling the planted areas and increasing production. This enabled Malaysia to be the most productive palm oil country in the world.

Uses of Palm Oil and Palm Olein

Palm Oil is Consumed in Food products:

- As cooking oil
- As vegetable grease
- As vegetable butter
- As shortening (butter or other fat used to shorten pastry, bread, or the like)

In Industry:

Almost 10% of the produced palm oil is used for non-food prod-

ucts in an official manner for chemical products and oil derivatives such as:

- Fatty Acids
- Methyl derivatives
- Glycerin
- Fatty Alcoholic products and several other derivatives that are used in producing soaps, detergents, dying substances, beauty products, printing inks, etc.

Powell's Mideast Tour Produces Mixed Outcomes: Palestinian Official

CAIRO—A senior Palestinian official Saturday termed as "mixture of success and failure" the outcome of U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell's Mideast tour aimed at consolidating a ceasefire between the Palestinians and Israel. In an interview with the Cairo-based Voice of Arabs radio by phone from the Gaza Strip, Nabil Shaath, Palestinian minister of International Cooperation, criticized the U.S. for showing hesitancy to help deploy international observers in the

Palestinian territories. "The U.S. stance regarding this issue is worrying," he said. Powell agreed with Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat on the need to deploy U.N. observers on Thursday, but said that he did not know how the observer mission will be formed. Shaath called on the U.S. to spur the deployment to monitor the implementation of the ceasefire plan and the Mitchell report recommendations. The ceasefire plan brokered by U.S.

Central Intelligence Agency chief George Tenet went into effect on June 13. But sporadic shootings and confrontation between the two sides have never stopped since then. The Mitchell report, released last month by an international panel led by former U.S. senator George Mitchell, urges both sides to break the cycle of violence, carry out confidence-building measures after a cooling-off period, and finally resume their peace talks.

Shaath also voiced hope that a "serious" implementation of the Mitchell report recommendations would begin after a week as Powell promised. Following separate talks with Arafat and Sharon on Thursday, Powell announced that the two sides agreed to a seven-day "completely quiet period" before implementing the next phases of starting a six-week "cooling-off" period as stipulated by the Mitchell report. Powell has concluded his Mideast tour on Friday, which has taken him to Egypt, Israel, the Palestinian self-rule areas and Jordan. This was Powell's second tour to the Middle East since taking office as U.S. secretary of state in January. He first traveled to the region in February. —Xinhua



US Secretary of State Colin Powell (L) and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat hold a joint press conference in Jerusalem 28 June 2001. Powell met with Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat respectively, discussing Israeli-Palestinian steps toward a peace accord. XINHUA PHOTO BY WANG JIANHUA(LHN)

U.S. President Seeks New Strategy for U.S. Military

WASHINGTON—U.S. President George W. Bush Saturday promised a new defense strategy for the U.S. military. With U.S. Independence Day falling on July 4, Bush used his weekly radio address to remind Americans that "words alone" did not secure U.S. independence. Bush said when Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld completed a review of the mission and structure of the U.S. armed forces "we'll be proposing a new defense strategy for a new age, a strategy that recognizes the Cold War is over but that threats to our security still remain." That strategy includes his controversial proposal to build a missile shield that

would protect the United States and its allies from rogue attacks or accidental launches after renegotiating or abrogating the 1972 Anti Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty prohibiting such systems. Arms control experts have said that the U.S. missile defense plan, opposed by the international community, will not only spark a new arms race, but also threaten world peace and security, and stimulate nuclear proliferation. "We are consulting with our allies, with Russia, and with others on a defense system that will protect our country, our forces and our friends from missile attack and nuclear blackmail," Bush said. —Xinhua

OPEC Has No Need to Revise Outputs Now: UAE Minister

ABU DHABI—A senior official of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) said on Saturday that it is irrational for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to regulate oil outputs of its member states now. UAE Oil Minister Obeid Bin Saif Al Nasiri said that the international oil price remains fairly stable and the crude price has seen a relative decline, therefore there is no need to revise oil outputs, the Emirates News Agency reported. Nasiri said that an OPEC meeting, due on Tuesday in Vienna, Austria, would examine the oil market and decide on the necessary measures according to

the market situation. Commenting on the decision the OPEC would take if Iraq continues halting its oil exports, Nasiri said that the Iraq issue is temporary and Iraq could resume exports at any time. No matter Iraq resumes oil exporting, or keeps halting oil exports, the OPEC will make decisions in the light of the relation between market supply and demand, instead of changing the oil production for the time being, he said. OPEC ministerial meetings can be convened whenever necessary, he said, adding that the price mechanism could be used when there is a need for it. —Xinhua

U.S. Vice President Leaves Hospital After Heart Procedure

WASHINGTON—U.S. Vice-President Dick Cheney left George Washington University Hospital Saturday afternoon just hours after doctors implanted a pager-sized device in his chest to control his heart rhythm. Asked how he felt as he walked out of the hospital, Cheney said, "Feel good, sore shoulder, good shape." The procedure to place a pacemaker in Cheney's heart went "exceedingly smoothly," cardiologist Jonathan Reiner said. Cheney would be back to work on next Monday, Reiner added. The vice-president was admitted to George Washington University Hospital earlier on Saturday. Cheney has had four heart attacks since 1978, the most recent last November. He had an angioplasty in March to reopen a partially blocked artery. —Xinhua

NASA Launches Probe to Study Oldest Light

WASHINGTON—A NASA spacecraft was launched aboard a Delta rocket Saturday afternoon on a mission to study the oldest light in the universe, the afterglow of the Big Bang. The 95-million-U.S.-dollar spacecraft, called the Microwave Anisotropy Probe (MAP) lifted off at 15:45 (GMT1945) from Kennedy Space Center at Cape Canaveral, Florida. It will provide scientists a picture of the universe as it looked roughly 400,000 years after the Big Bang, that is, a picture of the early stage of the universe. —Xinhua

35 Injured in U.S. Bus Accident

WASHINGTON—Thirty-five people were injured as a tourist bus from Minnesota overturned near the summit of a mountain pass in Colorado of the United States Saturday. Media reports quoted spokesman for the Colorado State Patrol Robert Leyba as saying that five passengers were injured seriously and taken to hospitals. The bus, carrying about 45 teens and adults, overturned at 4 p. m. local time on 3,000-meter Kenosha Pass, some 70 kilometers southwest of Denver, and a five-kilometer stretch of U.S. Highway 285 was shut down. —Xinhua

Red Cross Repatriates 502 Ethiopians From Eritrea

ADDIS ABABA—A total of 502 Ethiopians have left Eritrea for home under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the ICRC said here Sunday. The operation took place between the Eritrean town of Adi Quala and the Ethiopian town of Rama via the Mereb river, added the ICRC. Ahead of the repatriation, the ICRC delegates in Eritrea held private inter-

views with the Ethiopian nationals to check their wish to return to their motherland. The ICRC has repatriated more than 19,800 Ethiopians from Eritrea since last December, and it will continue to assist future repatriations of all remaining prisoners of war as well as other persons affected by the war between the two countries. —Xinhua

Israeli Planes Raid Syrian Radar Station in Lebanon

JERUSALEM—Israeli warplanes attacked a Syrian radar station in Lebanon on Sunday, in retaliation for a raid by Lebanese guerrilla group Hezbollah on Friday which injured two Israeli soldiers. Reports said that two Syrian and one Lebanese soldiers were injured in the Israeli attack. Witnesses said that the Israeli planes targeted the Syrian radar station, south of Baalbek in the strategic Bekaa Valley, where Syrian troops are deployed. An Israeli cabinet statement said that the attack was in

response to ongoing Hezbollah actions against Israeli forces. "The actions of Hezbollah are carried out with the knowledge and sponsorship of the Syrians. Syria is allowing the accelerated arming of Hezbollah in Lebanon," the statement claimed. In mid-April, Israeli warplanes destroyed a Syrian radar station, killing three Syrian soldiers, after an Israeli soldier was killed in a cross-border attack by Hezbollah. Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres told Israel Radio earlier Sunday that "it is clear that as long as Syria has such a

large military force in Lebanon, it is responsible (for what happens in Lebanon)." The Shebaa Farms area has been a constant flashpoint since Israel withdrew from south Lebanon in May 2000, ending a 22-year occupation. Hezbollah says that the Shebaa Farms are Lebanese land and that it will continue fighting for its liberation, while Israel insists that it occupied the area from Syria in the 1967 Middle East War and the issue should be resolved in its negotiations with Syria. —Xinhua



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Part of the inauguration ceremony that was held by the institute in attendance of Her Excellency, The Ambassador of The Great Britain to commence the summer courses 2001 and to congratulate the second group of the institute's students who obtained their certificates successfully from Britain. The institute administration and the staff as well as the students express their highly appreciation for the participation of her excellency that was regarded as a great support for the institute.



جانِب من الحفل الذي أقامه المعهد بحضور سعادة السفارة البريطانية ووكيل مجلس النواب وعدد كبير من الضيوف لتدشين دورات الإجازة الصيفية ٢٠٠١ وتكريم الدفعة الثانية من الطلاب والطالبات الحاصلين على شهاداتهم من بريطانيا. وبهذه المناسبة يسر معهد الفاروق بإدارته وأعضاء هيئة التدريس وطلاب المعهد أن يتقدموا بالشكر الجزيل لسعادة السفارة لمشاركتها في هذا الحفل الذي يعتبرونه أعظم دعم للدفع بمعهدهم إلى مزيد من العطاء كما يتقدمون أيضاً بالشكر لكل من شاركهم هذا الحفل. وقد سألت الأخت/ ندى الشميري، مندوبة «يمن تايمز» الأستاذ فاروق الظرافي -مدير المعهد- إذا كانت لديه كلمة عتاب أو شكر وإلى من يوجهها فأجاب بأنه يوجه الشكر للعقيد/عبدالكريم النوار الذي كان له الفضل الكبير في تأسيس المعهد والتشجيع الذي يقدمه في سبيل تطور المعهد منذ تأسيسه وإلى الآن، وكذلك صحيفة يمن تايمز التي دعمته في مرحلته التأسيسية بالإعلانات المجانية والتعريف بالمعهد.

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Friday	IY 748	Sanaa/Paris	1100	1725

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NASEEMS OF THE FUTURE?!

Sammy and Ghamdan Al-Saidi are two 19-year-old US citizen brothers originally from Yemen. Those brothers are slowly becoming more and more popular in New York City for their excellent achievements in boxing. Interestingly enough, their history is similar to that of Prince Naseem Hamed during his early childhood in Sheffield, UK. The two boys contacted Yemen Times notifying us of their forthcoming matches and pointing out to their great potential and talents. They convinced the editorial board to make an interview with them highlighting their career. Their idol is Hamed, and they want to follow his steps to reach the top. They still have a long way ahead of them, but knowing that they could one day be two more Naseems is an exciting thing. They need support and help from the Yemeni government to achieve their goals. Will the government extend a helping hand to support those promising two young boxers, who aspire to represent their country? Let's hope that the Minister of Youth and Sports, Mr. Abdulrahman Al-Akwa' receives this message and reacts positively.



to fight for our Country. We can't represent Yemen if we turned professionals.



Q: When did you visit Yemen last? Are you willing to visit it soon?

A: Last time we visited Yemen was during the last summer. In the beginning we were forced to go to Yemen. But now we wish to go back there. I would love to go to Yemen this summer, but I won't be able to because I have college during the summer vacation.

Q: Do you believe that your country could promote you while in the US?

A: Yemen could promote us by nominating us for the competition us. We would certainly love to compete for our own country.

Q: Has the USA been supporting you in a big way?

A: Yes it has supported us in a big way, especially our coaches and trainers. We have been with them for more than six years and they worked really hard with us and also treated us like their own sons.

Q: Did you contact any Yemeni officials or the Yemeni government for support?

A: Yes we have contacted some functionaries many times. They told us that they would accept us to fight in tournaments. However, they have never so far

Here is the complete interview with the boxer.

Q: Could you brief us about yourself, origin, date and place of birth, etc.?

A: Me (Sammy Alsaïdi) and my brother (Ghamdan Alsaïdi) started boxing since we were 12. We are twins born on the 18th of August 1981, and we are originally from Taiz.

Q: What made you and your brother interested in boxing?

A: We got interested in boxing because we wanted to protect ourselves from gangsters. We used to go home with blood all over our clothes. We were tired of getting beaten up, so we had to learn how to fight back. There was a gym next to our house, so my father signed us up.

Q: Do you believe that you could excel despite the stiff competition in the USA?

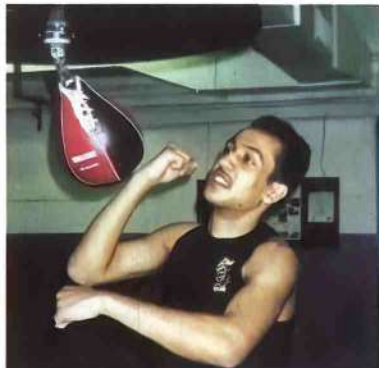
A: We both fought in the Eastern Olympic Box-Off and we both made it to the semi-finals. My brother Ghamdan has won the New York Golden Gloves twice. He also won the Eastern Olympic Regional. I had also won the New York Metro Championship twice and have just won the Empire State games held on the 23rd of June.

Q: Is Naseem Hamed your model or idol?

A: Prince Naz is our Idol. He made us start believing in ourselves. All the boxers we used to box with were always telling us that we could never make it in this sport and that we should go and open a grocery store just like all other Yemenis in NY. This happened before we started thinking about our idol Naseem Hamed and how he made us believe in ourselves and that we could be someone in this sport.

Q: Do you think you could follow suit? How far are you behind in reaching Hamed's level?

A: I am sure that we can prove ourselves and we will try our best to follow suit. We still have a long way ahead of us. We are only 19 now, and Naseem Hamed wasn't a champion until he was 23. We both are turning professional this summer, but we are still not thinking of that. We still want



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fulfilled their promise.

Q: How cooperative is the Yemen Embassy in USA?

A: They aren't cooperative at all. We have tried contacting them, but all we got is them saying that it's none of their business.

Q: What are your future matches and plans?

A: I just won the Empire State Games and now I'm hoping to win the USA championship. We both will turn professional in July. But we still have hopes that the Yemeni officials and Government would give us a call to represent Yemen in the international championships and Olympics and tell us to fight before we turn professionals. Once we turn professionals we will not be able to fight on behalf of our country.

Q: Any further comments that you have?

A: I want to thank the Yemen Times especially Mr. Walid Al-Saqaf for their support and for this interview.

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YEMEN TIMES



Light

A Weekly Entertainment, Technology, Cultural, Sports & Commercial Supplement
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Page 2: Main Story+Varieties, Page 3: Survey, Page 4: Technology, Page 5: Sports, Page 6: Travel & Leisure

BRAZIL DESTROYS ILLEGAL ARMS: Could Yemen Follow Suit - P2



Apology: On this exact position of last week's YT light cover page, it was mistakenly mentioned that the photos of execution of Adam were courtesy Yemen Times. Actually they were courtesy of "26 September" Newspaper. Our apologies for the confusion & mistake.



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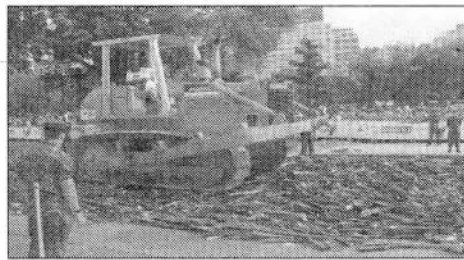
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As Brazil Authorities Publicly Destroy Illegal Weapons Could Yemen Follow Suit?

Last week in a public display, a heavy construction equipment crushes over 100,000 guns in Rio de Janeiro, capital of Brazil on June 24, 2001. The efforts that the Brazilian government is exerting to limit the use of illegal weapons should be appreciated and taken as an example by other countries including Yemen.



Today, Yemen is suffering from the worst stages of instability due to the extremely high number of illegal weapons in the country. Yemen is the first country in the number of weapons per person in the Arab world, and is among the highest in the whole world. The total estimated number of weapons in Yemen exceeds 60 million pieces. This basically means that on average, every Yemeni has 3 pieces of weapons.

There has been a lot of talk regarding the implementation of stiff measures to limit the number of weapons in the country. However, it always seems as if the ones who possess those illegal arms are too powerful to be disarmed by the government.

It is true that tribes consider weapons a major source of pride. However, nowadays, they have also become a source of threat and instability for the whole country.

If the government doesn't take Brazil and other countries as an example, it could possibly one day turn into another Rwanda or Somalia. Today is the day when the government should act quickly to limit the negative effects of holding illegal weapons.

As Yemen Times, we hope that the government would learn from this particular experience of Brazil and perhaps follow suit.

Photo of the Week



Talking about good luck!

NOW THAT IS BIZARRE!

(A weekly column for bizarre stories and news)

Godzilla Gets Canned

TOKYO - Japan's best-known monster, Godzilla, is coming to stores soon in a convenient single-serving can. "Godzilla Meat," actually 3.5 ounces of corned beef from Tokyo toy maker Takara Co., is packaged with pictures of the giant, fire-breathing monster made famous by Toho movies that started coming out in the 1950s. "People can eat Godzilla and become energetic and powerful. It's got dreams mixed in with fun," Takara spokeswoman Yoko Watanabe said. There are currently no plans to export Godzilla Meat.

Unexpected Fish Boil Sends 26 People to the Hospital

LONDON - Many precocious children have tried to burn ants with a magnifying glass, but I am quite sure no one has ever thought of using a goldfish bowl. Firefighters in Berlin believe a goldfish bowl may have concentrated the sun's rays and set fire to a garden shed containing potentially hazardous chemicals. Tablets of aluminum phosphide stored in the shed released toxic fumes when firemen tried to dampen them down and 18 firefighters, four paramedics and four neighbors were taken to a hospital suffering from vomiting, nausea and burning chest sensations. Unfortunately, the goldfish did not survive.

Brawl Breaks Out on the Golf Course

SPARTANBURG, South Carolina - A group of four men went to the Village Greens golf course for a friendly round of golf one afternoon. The game turned vicious, however, when three of them asked the fourth player, Victor Earley, 39, to leave because of his annoying behavior. Early left, but quickly returned in a golf cart to play behind the group and harass them. A fist fight ensued, during which Early swung a golf club at one of the men, Paul Hughes. In retaliation, Hughes pulled out a hunting knife and cut Earley across the chest. Hughes has been charged with serious assault and battery for the offense, and Lt. Ron Gahagan said, "The impression the officers had is that they really didn't like this guy, but they decided to let him play because he is related to one of them in some capacity."

Bizarre Insurance Claims

I thought my window was down but found it up when I put my head through it.
To avoid hitting the car bumper in front, I hit the pedestrian.
A pedestrian had no idea what direction to go, so I ran over him. I saw the slow-moving sad gentleman as he bounced off my car. The guy was all over the road. I had to swerve a number of times before I hit him.

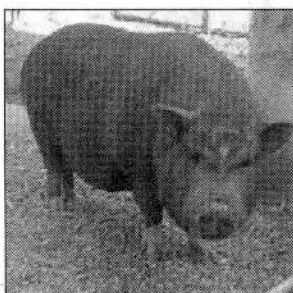
Bizarre Trivia

- An ordinance in City Grove, California, makes it a misdemeanor to kill or threaten a butterfly.
- One of every four people who attempt to climb Mt. Everest are killed in the process.
- On an American one-dollar bill, there is a spider hidden in the front upper right-hand corner.

America: The Land of Wonders!

Pig Flies First Class

Many may remember the bizarre story of a number of monkeys being smuggled from Sanaa to Damascus and that were discovered after one had waken up and escaped the handbag of the smuggler causing chaos in the plane that had to interrupt its flight and go back to Sanaa.



However, here comes another yet more outrageous story from the land of wonders, the USA. According to the AP, on October 17, the six-hour flight from Philadelphia to Seattle carried 201 passengers -- 200 people and one pig which sat on the floor in the first row of first class.

"The pig was traveling with two unidentified women who claimed they had a doctor's note that allowed them to fly with the animal, according to an internal airline report. US Airways and Federal Aviation Administration rules allow passengers to fly with service animals."

"Many people on board the aircraft were quite upset that there was a large uncontrollable pig on board, especially those in the first-class cabin," the incident report stated.

A Yemeni Saved from Death by Last-Minute Pardon

In an extraordinary and dramatic scene, a Yemeni that was about to be executed in Saudi Arabia, Jahwi Hussein Qasim Abu Bakr, 20, was miraculously saved from certain death. Just before being executed (beheaded) because of murdering a Saudi citizen, Saud Al-Baqmi, the father of the murdered Saudi pardoned the Yemeni killer in the last minute.

The spectators in the area where the execution was about to take place in the Saudi Capital Riyadh were fascinated with the development expressing their surprise and amazement at the last minute pardon, which saved the Yemeni from certain death.

Scottish Woman Holds World Record of 620 Piercings

With 620 piercings all over her body, Scottish woman Elaine Davidson was reported as the Guinness Book of World Records holder of the largest number of piercings. There are pierce rings and metals all over Elaine's body; in imaginable and unimaginable areas. Her tongue has a whole that she likes to display in many of her displays. Amazingly, she is now planning to take her record to 1000 body piercings. The photograph shows her face which is decorated with a large number of decorations. 'I started piercing myself three years ago for my own personal pleasure,' said Elaine. It is worth mentioning that piercings have become a fashion in European countries and the world, and have started to enter Arab countries as well. It was also reported that many Yemeni girls have also started piercing their ears and noses lately.



No more exams!

ARE YOU PREPARED FOR THE SUMMER VACATION?



Nada Al-Shamiri
Yemen Times

For most university and school students, it is now summer time! No more classes, no more exams, no more textbook reading!

The vacation has come, and it is now the best time to investigate where Yemeni students would spend their vacations and whether they would do useful things during their vacation? How many of those students prefer to study or work during the vacation? It is also important to see whether those students would be take advantage of this leisure yet joyful time of the year. In an effort to realize what Yemenis would do and where they would prefer to go during summer vacations, I made a mini-survey. This survey is focused on college students who have just completed their classes.

Before I start reporting on what students said, let me start with myself. After all, I am a student, and I will be delighted to express my intentions during my vacation.

As soon as I came home after the last day of the final exams, I threw all my notes and textbooks, looking happily at them lying on the floor with no desire to read them again or even to hold them in my hands. "What is wrong spoiled girl?" asked my mother as she entered my room. "The Summer vacation is knocking at the door," I replied joyfully. I personally decided to spend every little moment of my vacation in the place that I like so much, that is without complements, the Yemen Times. I decided to use my extra time in the vacation to look at the world through the eyes of Yemen Time and at the same time enhance my confidence in myself by increasing my knowledge in English and computers. In addition to working in Yemen Times, I thought of learning Arabic Calligraphy during my vacation along with going to Internet cafés as much as possible to enhance my skills in

using the Internet. That was what I planned for my vacation. What about other students? Are they so keen on the vacation the way I am? Let's see what did they say to Yemen Times:

Rasha Fou'ad Abdullah, Faculty of Engineering, Sanaa University (SU)

Summer vacation means to me having a break from studying. No doubt, I am going back to college next year, so I concentrate on entertainment whether at home or outside. I don't think of working at all during summer.

Sameer Yousef Awn, Faculty of Commerce, SU

For me, vacation is the time when I do what I want to do not what I have to do. So I will use all that I have of energy in doing my favorite hobbies that I could not do during the time of study.



Basheer Ameen Al-Dhabhani, Faculty of Law, SU

After completing my first year at the Faculty of Law, I realized the sufferance we had to improve mind and intellect. We have been tired because of too much studying and keeping awake for many nights because of the exams. So this is the time to get our minds and nerves calm down and get some rest to refresh the energy they we have lost. Frankly speaking, I did not plan for my vacation anyway. However, I decided that I should spend some of my time in the peace of our countryside along with many of family members.



Bassem Nou'man AIDhabhani, High School Student

The ambitious person is the one who has the ability to achieve all he hopes for and works tireless for a better future. He is the one who believes in the proverb: Do not postpone till tomorrow

what you can do today. Related to vacations, the first thing that comes to mind when hearing the word 'vacation' is my green and quite village and how wonderful it would be if I could spend a good time there. I could imagine myself enjoying the attractive scenes with greenery of the land and purity of the people. More than that, I would like to help my father at work in the village, especially after I had left him one whole year to study in Sana'a.

Somaia Salih Amed, Secondary School Student

I started my vacation three weeks ago. The first week was just to take a rest and do nothing, then I started to think what I should do. I thought I should study English. Definitely, I will spend a lot of time reading the Holy Qura'n, as I will register myself in a school for teaching Holy Qura'n.

Asma'a Salih (Somaia's sister), High School Student

I currently live in Saudi Arabia and study there. One of the things I decided to do is to visit my family in Yemen. That is why I am here in Yemen. I also had other plans such as working in Yemen. However, my family refused that idea, so I gave up thinking about working. I decided however, to study English and computer at any institute, and that was what I started did.



Mazen Ghaleb AISHara'abi, Faculty of Law, SU

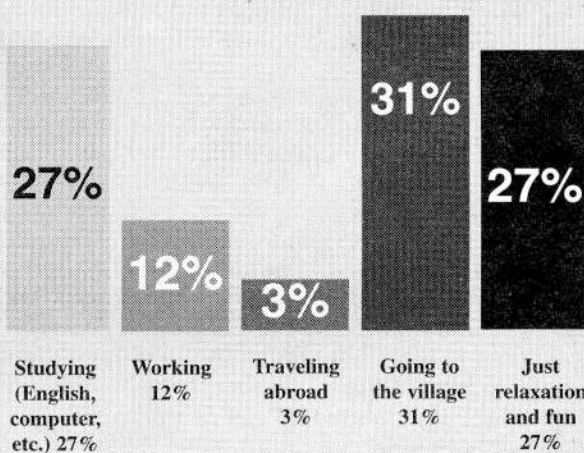
Last summer I preferred to work during my vacation and that helped me get more experience and learn more from life.

However, this summer I have all the financial resources and the circumstances are suitable for me to spend a fine vacation abroad.

Nashwan Ahmed Abdulnoor, Faculty of Languages, SU

Poetry is my obsession and I

How will you spend your vacation?



believe it could take a lot of my leisure time. In addition to poetry, I will be working in scientific and the cultural field in which I am determined to improve my skills in. I intended to tour the country and visit many places in Yemen that I could not visit before. Before all of that, my first plan is to visit my family that I miss so much.



Nou'man Mohammed AlMasseny, Faculty of Languages, SU

If you are not getting more, you lose more. That is why I am waiting for the vacation. I have to develop my intellect, mind, thought, conception, and ability that should be available with every educated person. The vacation is not just for having fun, it must be used in many other ways. I believe that the future is unknown, so I try to fortify myself to face my future confidently and that can only be done by paying more attention on my future studies and not to go away by giving up or working. I am currently studying French and I am planning to exercise my French language during my vacation.

Mohammed Salih AlMalahi, Faculty of Languages, SU

I will be traveling to Saudi Arabia during my vacation and there I will start to

improve my English language be enrolling in institutes. I will be spending more time in reading, writing poetry and articles. At the same time I hope I could get the chance to study computer, but I am obligated to postpone those ideas until the right time because it is rather difficult to achieve everything at once.



Ahmad Farooq AlAhurafi, High School Student

I finished all courses of English and computer. Nowadays, I am planning to study computer maintenance. I work my best to take advantage of every leisure moment that I have. I know that time is valuable and we must benefit from it.

Mohammed Jalal Ahmed, Faculty of Science

Things is well done when they are planned for in advance. But, as usual, I do not organize my vacations. Unfortunately, I let the valuable vacation time pass without paying attention to it. However, I will as much as possible, be with friends and classmates, go to clubs for exercises. I would do all the things that I didn't have time for before the vacation. I along with my friends will try to go out, have fun and meet each other.



ELECTRONIC BANKING: New Internet Technology or Wishful Thinking?

Yvan-Claude Pierre

The interest in banking through the utilization of a personal computer and the emergence of the Internet, has many banks eager to offer Internet banking services. However, while the technology exists to develop adequate security for doing business over the Internet, most banks are offering informational services as opposed to transactional services. Once adequate security can be assured, home banking will drastically increase.

While most transactional services are limited, electronic bill payment services have been around for several years, thereby enabling millions of payments to be completed each month. Personal finance software companies have an established competence in providing the user interface for electronic bill payment services. But they have no established competence in providing the actual on-line banking services. The top personal finance software companies combined service fewer than 50 institutions. Moreover, their banking and bill payment service offerings are limited to single user interface via personal computers.

The biggest challenge for electronic bill payment systems is finding customers and vendors willing to risk investing in a product that is currently in its infancy. Therefore, banks and software companies are unable to procure customers without vendors. Furthermore, they are unable to obtain vendors without customers.

Internet banking differs from the traditional personal computer banking in several ways. In most common type of home banking, the bank forwards software to the customer for utilization on their computer. When using the software, the customer dials the bank via modem in order to download data and run the programs on the computer or make transfers between accounts. Any upgrades to the software must be incorporated into new releases and redistributed to the customer on a periodic basis. With reoccurring upgrades, more services are offered, however more space is needed and increased speed with the computer applications is demanded from the customer's computer. Internet banking consists of customers that use browsers which enable them to utilize banking software located on the bank's server in the form of a web site or home page. Their pre-existing software can be updated once they connect with their bank's home page, without the bank having to send updates. Moreover, though the software and programs may require more speed or space, the customer's computer is not affected by this need.

The transfer of electronic checks over the

Internet is not as well developed as other forms of fund transfers. Electronic checks can be processed in the same manner currently utilized, i.e. Automated Clearing House. The advantage is that customers would not lose money as they can in the current cash system. However, there remains a security issue as the checks would still reveal data about the customer.

Nonetheless, a customized banking home page allows banks the ability to tailor their products for their customers. Moreover, the bank can market their products to potential customers browsing the Internet. Banks that enter the Internet banking market early will benefit in many ways. Banks will be marketing their products to potential customers that are educated, mostly professional and affluent.

These new customers will allow banks to be more efficient due to decreased visits to their branch offices that will replace paper transactions with electronic transactions. A more efficient use of bank resources will most likely increase their bottom line. The market leaders will enhance their image by marketing themselves as being on the cutting edge of technology. Furthermore, by developing internal expertise, banks will be in a more appropriate position to react quickly to competitors advances towards their customers; and consumer trends as the banking and financial services industry expands.

Banks that prefer to wait and see how the new technology develops are likely to find themselves investing in defensive tactics in order to maintain their customer base. On-line banking will become an inherent cost of doing business. These latecomers will not see the economic benefits of an early entrance in a burgeoning market. Moreover, the early marketing campaigns by the market leaders will make customers perception of the latecomers as "outsiders".

The sole foreseeable worry about the idea of electronic banking is the issue of security. The banks must emphasize that the security precautions are equal or far superior to that of the current cash system.

Security and Electronic Banking

Security factors are perhaps the most significant deterrent for individuals wanting to make on-line banking transactions. However, electronic cash is untraceable. Banks do not link the numbers to a particular person. Therefore, it is impossible to link payment to payer. New developments in security, Secure Electronic Transactions (SET) are eliminating the worry about security by adding encryption to scramble data, so only the banks, vendors and customers can decipher the information.

Cryptography has existed for a number of years, but only in the last few years have mathematicians discovered a way to implement public key cryptography. All cryptography involves encrypting bits, or zeros and ones, using very large numbers called keys. The key is passed by users in a separate transaction, off-line to the encrypted message. Public key cryptography uses separate keys to encrypt and decrypt data. Only an encrypted message need be passed from different people in order to obtain a secure transaction.

A key pair consists of two keys with a particular relationship that allows one key to encrypt a message that the other key can decrypt. One of these keys is made publicly available, and the other is private. No one else besides the person to whom the private key is assigned needs to know the key. Data which is encrypted with a public key cannot be decrypted with that public key because an encryption formula is not a reciprocal function. It cannot be reversed. Therefore, the sole person in possession of a private key corresponding to a public key is able to decrypt data. Private keys can be stored on a computer's hard drive, encrypted with a password, or they can be stored on cards that are inserted into special readers connected to a computer.

The Future of Electronic Banking via the Internet

The firm of Killen Associates "estimates there will be seven billion Internet payments made in the year 2000 and seventeen billion in 2005. Assuming a typical transaction fee of \$1.50, the organizations that dominate the Internet commerce will take in \$26 billion in 2005."

Electronic banking is developing into new Internet technology. Though some

may be of the opinion that it is wishful thinking, it is irresponsible to believe that banks and other industries such as retail and financial services will not attempt to capitalize on a system that can provide them with immense monetary rewards. As the sales of personal computers continue to increase by 18% annually, it is a fair to assume that the Internet will be an integral part of the lives of people in the future.

Banks should at least establish a site on the Internet, since the cost of creating a home page are so minimal when compared to a full marketing campaign. By establishing a site early in the Internet revolution, banks can begin accumulating potential customers that have a familiarity with their services. However, less than one-tenth of one percent of domestic banks are represented on the Internet today.

With the dramatic erosion in market share that banks have endured, it is implausible why only a small percentage of banks are taking a proactive approach to reclaiming their lost market share.

In order to remain competitive, banks will have to make audacious maneuvers in the future to improve the convenience of their services. Those that remain cautious will find themselves far behind and losing additional market share. By seeking partnerships with computer security experts, banks will design a secure networking environment from which to offer on-line banking services. Moreover, other entities will be unable to move in and absorb their remaining market share. However, if a unified banking industry does not embrace the opportunities furnished by the Internet, electronic banking will become wishful thinking and not new Internet technology.

Olympus Starts Marketing Sophisticated Computer Spectacles

Olympus Company Limited started marketing its most sophisticated computer spectacles last month. During the latest computer show in New York, the company displayed its invention and received an amazed response from the public. The picture shows one of the visitors getting quite amazed at watching the screen of a computer in the form of spectacles. The product is the latest and most advanced device of its kind developed by Olympus.

The special computer boasts a broad screen with high definition, which enables the users to watch DVD and



Xinhua - photo by Zhang Fengguo

other digital information. Other companies such as Sony have already launched similar products with the expectation that they will become popular in the near future and be used for private entertainment in first class flights worldwide.

In the final stages of the World Cup 2002 qualification rounds Morocco Advances, Egypt Out of Cup

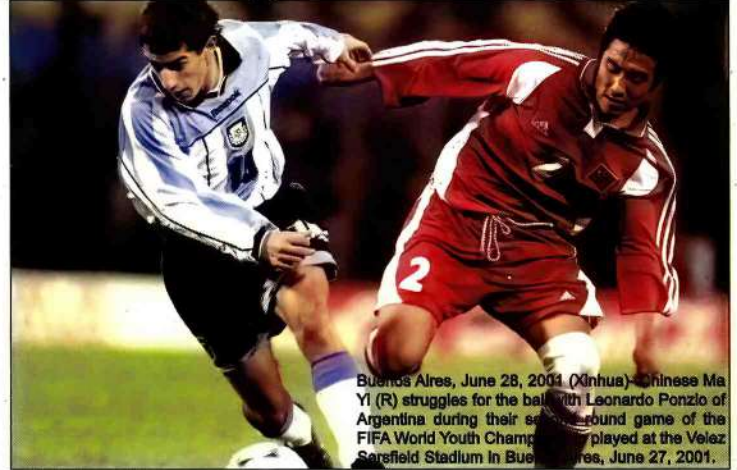
In its latest win over Egypt, Morocco (1-0), the leader of group C in the qualified round for the World Cup 2002 has secured a place in the world cup competition to be held next year in Japan and South Korea. The match which was played on Saturday was close and could have gone either way. However, Egypt needed a certain win over

Egypt to proceed to the next round. For Morocco with 3 points ahead of Egypt before the match, a draw would have done the job. Morocco is expected to become the strongest and most challenging Arab team in the cup, especially after it had displayed tremendous skill and talent in the 1998 world cup.

FIFA World Youth Championship Continues

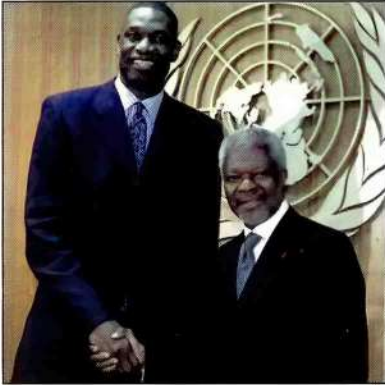
World Youth Football Championship (under-20) results as of June 28 were as follows:

- At Mendoza**
Ukraine (Byelik 90) lost to Paraguay (1-2)
- At Salta**
Czech Republic defeated Costa Rica (2-1)
- At Rosario**
Angola lost to Netherlands (0-2)
- At Mar del Plata**
Ghana defeats Ecuador (1-0)



Buenos Aires, June 28, 2001 (Xinhua) — Chinese Ma Yi (R) struggles for the ball with Leonardo Ponzio of Argentina during their second round game of the FIFA World Youth Championship played at the Veloz Sarfield Stadium in Buenos Aires, June 27, 2001.

NBA Star Becomes UN Emissary



(Xinhua) — Philadelphia 76ers' basketball player Kikembe Mutombo shakes hands with United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan after being appointed as Development Project Youth Emissary on June 30 in NY.

Could Al-Saidi Bros be Naseems of Future

Sammy and Ghamdan Al-Saidi are two 19-year-old US citizen brothers originally from Yemen. Those brothers are slowly becoming more and more popular in New York City for their excellent achievements in boxing. Interestingly enough, their history is similar to that of Prince Naseem Hamed during his early childhood in Sheffield, UK. The two boys contacted Yemen Times notifying us of their upcoming matches and pointing out to their great potential and talents. They convinced the editorial board to make an interview in support for their career. Their idol is Hamed, and they want to follow his steps to reach the top. They still have a long way ahead of them, but knowing that they could one day be two more Naseems is a thrilling thing. They need support and help from the Yemeni government to achieve their goals. Will the government extend a hand in support of those promising two young boxers, who said many times that they are willing to represent their country? Let's hope that the Minister of Youth and Sports, Mr. Abdulrahman Al-Akwa' receives this message and reacts accordingly.

Full text of interview on last page of this week's edition of Yemen Times.



Winbeldom Tournament Continues, Sampres Going Strong

The world's number one seed tennis player Pete Sampras is aiming in the 2001 Wimbledon Open Tennis Men's championship, which started a week ago, to equal Bjorn Borg's record 5 successive titles. During the third round of the tournament, Pete Sampras of the United States defeated Sargis Sargsian of Armenia, 6-4, 6-4, 7-5. The fourth seed player Marat Safin of Russia would probably be the most difficult contender for the tournament. However, most observers believe that Pete Sampras would win the tournament easily, especially that Wimbledon is his favorite tournament which he won 4 consecutive times.



Local Sports News

Premier Football League: Ahli Continues Lead

Ahli Sanaa continues its lead in the national premier league after defeating Wahda Sanaa (2/3) in a surprisingly tense match that could have gone either way. The result boosted Ahli Sanaa's lead with (37) points over Al-Tilal of Aden with (29) points followed by Al-Shaab of Ibb with (28) points.

closely followed by Seyun team which has (31) points so far.

Naseem Cup Championship
During July 9-17, the third Naseem Cup Boxing Championship will be launched in Sanaa under the sponsorship of Naseem and will be organized by the Ministry of Immigrant Affairs. The event is an annual event that first started in 1999.

Volleyball Tournament: Police Team Still Undefeated

In the volleyball tournament currently underway, the Police Team (Al-Shurta) continued its lead of the tournament and is still undefeated after crushing Wahdat Sanaa with three clean sets. The result increased the Police Team's lead with (32) points. However, the Police Team is

Wahdah of Sanaa Wins Mohamed Abdullah Saleh's Cup
In a tense match between the Central Security Team along with Wahtah of Sanaa Team, resulted in the winning of the latter with penalty kicks (8/9). Hence, Wahdah of Sanaa became the winner of the Cup of late brother of President Saleh, Brigadier Mohamed Ali Abdullah Saleh, which was organized by the General Football Union.

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Beirut

BEIRUT, a cosmopolitan city, with its million plus inhabitants, conveys a sense of life and an energy that is immediately apparent. This dynamism is echoed by the capital's geographical position - a great promontory jutting into the blue sea with dramatic mountains rising behind it. An ancient city with a venerable past, 5,000 years ago Beirut was a prospering town on the

Canaanite coast and 3,000 years ago it was entering the Phoenician age. The city's favorable weather, good business climate and seductive lifestyle has always attracted travellers. But whether you visit on business or a vacation, the hospitality towards new faces, new ideas and new experiences will ensure a stay that is informative as well as fun. Beirut survived a decade and a half of conflict and so

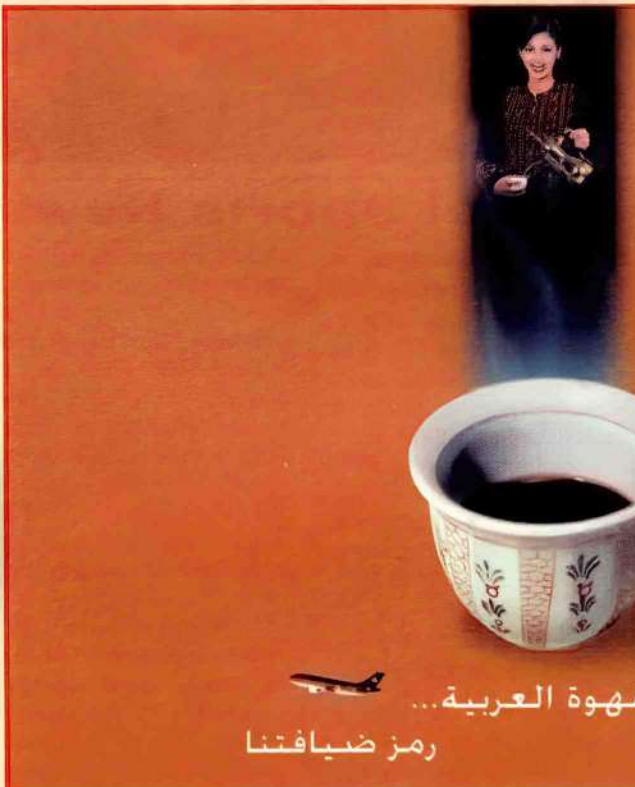
has earned the right to call itself 'The City That Would Not Die'. As if to demonstrate this resiliency the Lebanese

have launched a great rush of building activity including the public service infrastructure. In the ruined city centre, a huge reconstruction project is underway to create a new commercial and residential district for the 21st century. Commerce is second nature to Beirutis, who long ago discovered that their port city on the East-West crossroads was ideally placed for trading and businesses of all kinds. A banking centre with a free currency exchange, the chief employment here are: trade, banking, construction, import-export and service industries.

BEIRUT enjoys a vigorous press that publishes scores of newspapers and magazines in Arabic, Franch, English and Armenian. Five universities help keep ideas and innovations flowing. The flourishing art scene including theater, film making, music and plastic arts adds to the sense that this is indeed a city on the move. Its many advantages also make Beirut a natural venue for international, regional or local conferences and con-

ventions. **BEIRUT's** port, the largest in eastern Mediterranean, is equipped to handle tons of freight and passenger vessels. With its favourable situation and well engineered breakwaters, Beirut's port is protected from

Turkish Governor Azmil Bey, large sections of the old town were demolished in 1915 and re-organised along European lines. New regular, wide streets like Allenby, Maarad and Foch, were built, replacing the old winding lanes. Prior to its use as the site of the Beirut



القهوة العربية... رمز ضيافتنا

لفنجان القهوة العربية مكانة خاصة في قلوب الأردنيين جميعاً. وقد نشأت بينه وبينهم علاقة حميمة رائعة منذ القدم. استمدت دفتها من نكهة البن العربي ومذاقه الفريد. والملكية الأردنية التي تسعد أن تبدأ الترحاب بضيوفها بتقديم فنجان من القهوة العربية الساخنة. تعمل كل ما في وسعها لتوفير خدمات مميزة يشعر معها المسافر أنه ما غادر بيته بعد. فأهلاً وسهلاً بكم معنا أينما كانت وجهة سفركم عبر أكثر من خمس وأربعين محطة تنتشر على مساحة أربع قارات.



صنعاء - ت: ٢٨-٢٧٥-٢٧٥٣٥٥ (٠١) - فاكس: ٢٧٥٣١٤ (٠١)
عدن - ت: ٢٤٣٤٧٥-٢٤٤٥٤٦ (٠٢) - فاكس: ٢٤٤١٢٤ (٠٢)

winds and undertows. Further updating of its busy facilities will be made as part of Lebanon's general reconstruction plan. Beirut International Airport, which serves the national Middle East Airlines and numerous foreign airlines is poised for comprehensive remodeling and expansion. Plans call for an annual capacity of 6 million passengers by the start of the 21st century.

Food: Restaurants specializing in Lebanese food offer a chance to sample this well known cuisine at its most authentic. The famous hors-d'oeuvres known as mezza, grilled shish-kebabs, and roasted chicken with the world's most pungent garlic sauce are all recommended. By the sea-shore, you can get excellent grilled fish - Lebanese style. This cosmopolitan selection of foreign restaurants offer cooking from around the world in surroundings as elegant or as homey as you desire. The choice is yours.

Sights Around Town
Pigeon Rock: At the area of Raouche, known for its many good Lebanese restaurants, are the Pigeon Rocks not far off the seaside Corniche. Raouche is also famous for its wide sidewalks where fortune tellers read the future and where strollers crowd the pavements in the evenings and weekends.

Maarad Street: Under the 'Renovation' policy of the

fair, Maarad Street was also known as Allenby Street. ('Maarad' means fair or exhibition in Arabic). This street is remarkable for its arcaded pedestrian sidewalk and is to be preserved under the new plan.

Martyr's Square or 'Burj': The name Burj refers to the Burj Al-Kachaf (Al-Kachaf Tower) which occupied the northeast corner of the square in central Beirut until 1874. In the 17th Century Emir Fakhreddine rebuilt the tower and constructed a palace (the Fakhreddine Serail) on the site. The headquarters of Prince Fakhreddine were demolished in 1882 to build the small government Serail on or near the site of the old tower. This Serail was laid to ruin in the 1950's, and in 1994 excavations uncovered its arched foundations. In 1884 a new public garden was built on the site of the Fakhreddine Serail gardens and dedicated to Sultan Abel Hammed II. With the declaration of the constitution in 1908, the garden was re-named Liberty or Union Square. Then in 1916 it was given the name Martyr's Square in memory of Syrian-Lebanese nationalists who were executed by the Ottomans. In 1921 the public garden was razed for the construction of the pavilions of the Beirut Fair and in 1925, a new square was planned here in the French style. The square acquired its modern

يامية أهلا وسهلا

landmark in the 1950's when a monument to the martyrs was erected. Reconstruction plan calls for Martyr's Square to open towards the water front, but the martyr's statue, its war damage repaired will remain in place.

Place de L'Etoile: Based on European urban models, the Place de L'Etoile was designed during the French Mandate period by a French urban planner to replace parts of the old city. By the early 1930's the square, with its pattern of radiating streets, was already waiting for work on the new town centre to begin. The branches of the Etoile were never completed, however, work was stopped so as to preserve the nearby Greek-Catholic Cathedrals. But while laying foundations for new buildings, the remains of a Roman colonnaded street were uncovered.

Riadh al-Solh Square: This downtown area used to be known as Sur Square. With a strategic location, it was crossed by everyone who wanted to enter the old town through Bab Yacoub, one of the old city's gates. The square kept this name until 1950, when it was completely redeveloped and called Riadh al-Solh after Lebanon's first Prime Minister. This square

will be preserved under the master plan for the Beirut Central District.

Parliament House: Lebanon's Parliament House was built in the early 1930's by architect M.H. Altounian under the supervision of the Ministry of Public Works. In the 1970's a new Parliament building was constructed near the National Museum, but it was never used due to the war. Today the old



building at the Place de L'Etoile still serves as the Parliament.

The Grand Serail: In 1853, during the Ottoman reign of Sultan Abdul Mejid, the Turks built huge barracks on the highest hill in the town centre. After World War I, the French occupied the hill, and the racks

became the Grand Serail of the French Mandate High Commissioner. During the independence period, the building served as headquarters for the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The Clock Tower: Designed and built by the architect Youssef Aftimous at the request of the Wali Rachid Bey in 1897, the tower was restored by Michel Medwar in



1912 after it suffered lightning and war damage. In 1992 the Tower was restored again.

Ottoman Hospital: This was built in 1861 by the Turks as a Military hospital, and in 1920 it was converted by the French Mandate authorities for use as law courts. In 1965 it became the School of Fine Arts of the Lebanese University. The building was restored in 1992 and now serves as the headquarters of the Council for Development and Reconstruction (C.D.R.).

The Grand Theatre: Built in the early 1930's by the architect Youssef Aftimous, this building is distinguished by its neo-Islamic style and its capitals, each of which has a different kind of fruit carved upon it. The building



acts as a terminus to Maraad Street from the South.

The Municipality Building: Constructed in the 1920's by the architect Youssef Aftimous, who won a competition for its design, the Municipality Building is in the neo-Islamic style. The building is slated for renovation under the reconstruction program.

Institut Francais d'Archeologie du Proche Orient (IFAPO): This building was erected in 1850 by Hajj Abdallah Beyhum. In 1911 the French government bought it and converted it into a home for the elderly. The French Institute of Archaeology was established there in 1946.

Night Life: In the last four years, Beirut has undergone a metamorphosis. In the years before the war, the epicenter of nightlife was in the Northern suburbs of Jounieh, Kaslik and Maameltaïn. But as the city picked up, so the hustle and bustle returned. Going out in Beirut is fun. It may not be as cheap as you expect for this part of the World, but it certainly is value for money. The drink servings are generous - especially the spirits - and the food is fairly priced. A word of

advice for those who are sticklers for service etiquette: even though a service charge may be added to your bill, it is expected that you leave an extra tip on the table. Lebanon is a country that runs on tips and favors, try to join in the game.

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NEWS BRIEFS

ETHIOPIAN AIRLINES (ET) will begin non-stop service between Sana'a and Addis Ababa effective 10th July 2001. This will reduce the transit time it currently has on the route which goes via Djibouti.

ROYAL JORDANIAN (RJ) has added Munich and Zurich to its ever expanding network. It has also implemented (on 1st July 2001) a Non Smoking Policy systemwide. This will bring about a clean and healthy environment for its passengers.

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السؤال #1: How many domestic destinations does YEMENIA fly to?
السؤال 1: كم هي المدن المحلية التي تطير إليها اليمنية؟
الإجابة
السؤال #2: What is the capital of South Africa?
السؤال 2: ما هي عاصمة جنوب افريقيا؟
الإجابة

Contest's rules and regulations on last page of supplement

تفاصيل المشاركة في غلاف ملحق يمن تايمز لايت

كيف تشتري طابعات الكمبيوتر؟

والحبر التي نستبدلها كلما انتهت، وعبوة الليزر غالية لكنها تطبع بين ٥٠٠٠ و ٧٠٠٠ صفحة.

و عبوة الحبر النفاث ارخص ولكن تطبع ٥٠٠ و ٧٥٠ صفحة. ونحتاج الى عبوتين ملونة وسوداء. ولذلك عندما نتوقع استخدام ما يزيد على بضعة آلاف من الصفحات في السنة الليزر افضل اقتصادياً.

بين الطابعات الملونة والعادي

اغلب طابعات الليزر عادية، ولكن توجد طابعات ليزر ملونة مشكلتها في السعر حيث تصل الى عشرة اضعاف الطباعة العادية. اما طابعات الحبر النفاث اغلبها ملونه، وأسعارها معتدلة ولكن تختلف من حيث القدرة على التحكم بالالوان بحسب نوع النموذج.



بين الماكنتوش والكمبيوتر الشخصي

بعض الطابعات تعمل على الماكنتوش والكمبيوتر الشخصي معاً، وبعضها يعمل مع أحد الجهازين فقط ولذلك ينبغي التأكد من ذلك مسبقاً.

تحققنا في الأعداد السابقة عن كيفية شراء جهاز كمبيوتر، وما هي معايير كفاءة الكمبيوتر التي تحدد سعر الجهاز.

ونذكر اليوم أهم المعلومات اللازمة عند شراء طابعة كمبيوتر، لتعدد أنواعها واستخداماتها حتى اذا ما اردنا شراء الطابعة تكون لدينا المعرفة اللازمة، لنتمكن من اتخاذ القرار الأنسب، بسبب تنوعها.

بين الحبر النفاث والليزر

هناك نوعان أساسيان من الطابعات للمستخدم العادي، وهما طابعات الحبر النفاث والليزر. وهناك

نوع ثالث يستند في عمله الى ضرب أشكال الحروف

والكلمات على الورق، ورغم انخفاض أسعار العديد من طابعات

الضرية Dot, Martix إلا أنها مصممة للعمل

المحترم، كالورش أو طبع القوائم. طابعات الليزر اكثر

كفاءة وجودة وقدرة على العمل لفترات أطول، وهي أعلى ثمناً من طابعات الحبر النفاث ولكن ينبغي التفكير أيضاً بكلفة الطبع.

ما المقصود بكلفة الطبع؟

نحن نشترى الطابعة لكي نستخدمها لسنوات، وتحدد كلفة الطبع بسعر الطابعة



الدليل الثاني للمؤسسات التعليمية الأهلية

رفاهة ت: 71700028

شهادة كامبردج لتقنية المعلومات باللغة العربية

توفر التدريب والتأهيل في كثير من الدول العربية ومنها اليمن

التقارب بين الدول العربية والدول الرقمية. وسيتم تطبيق هذه التجربة العربية لشهادة كامبردج لمهارات تقنية المعلومات ابتداء

من أكتوبر ٢٠٠١م وستصبح متوفرة على نطاق واسع، وستكون تاجي المركز الرئيسي للحصول على المعلومات من خلال موقعها

(www.tagi.com)

وتهدف هذه المبادرة الى تضيق الفجوة بين المنطقة العربية والعالم المتطور

(www.akms.com.)

وللعلم أن هيئة امتحان كامبردج الدولية هي أحد أقسام جامعة كامبردج، وقد وفرت سلسلة من الامتحانات والمؤهلات والخدمات ذات المستوى العالي لتغطية ما يزيد عن ١٦٥ بلداً منذ عام ١٨٦٣م.

توفير مصادر تعلم إضافية، وذلك بهدف تأهيل المتقدمين لامتحان شهادة كامبردج باللغة العربية.

وبموجب الاتفاقية تتحمل (تاجي) مسؤولية إدارة هذا المؤهل، وتعد لهذا الغرض امتحانات الإلكترونيات لمهارات تقنية المعلومات بهدف الحصول على المؤهل، وكذلك ترجمة مناهج الطلاب الخاصة بالمشرقين على التعليم والتأهيل، وسيعمل المجمع العربي للإدارة والمعرفة على التدريب والتعليم من خلال الإنترنت ومراكز التدريب، وبالمقابل تتحمل هيئة امتحانات كامبردج مسؤولية توفير المناهج للطالب والمدرس والاختبارات.

وهذه الاتفاقية تزيد إلى حد كبير من

ذكرت لطلال أبو غزالة (تاجي) أنها وبالإشتراك مع هيئة امتحانات كامبردج الدولية- أنجزت اتفاقية نوعية لإصدار شهادة الجامعة الدولية باللغة العربية. وهذه أول شهادة من نوعها في الوطن العربي، وهي من البرامج الرئيسة لاستخدام المجتمع العربي من دارسين وربات البيوت ومؤسسات الدولة وكافة شرائح المجتمع، وتشمل البرامج الخاصة باستعمال الإنترنت والجدول ومعالجة الكلمات وقواعد البيانات وهي أكثر البرامج تطوراً وتعتبر أساسية في كافة استخدامات الحاسب الآلي.

وبهذا الاتفاق اتاحت الجامعة تقديم البرامج التدريبية لتقنية المعلومات باللغة العربية من خلال موقع على الإنترنت مع

أسرار ويندوز

الكهرباء والجهاز)، وذلك بتفعيل وظيفة حفظ الطاقة، لعمل ذلك نعمل مايلي:

1- إيقاف خاصية التشغيل الأتوماتيكي

2- لتجنب شاشة الويندوز ٩٨ اثناء التشغيل:

3- حذف المستندات بصورة أوتوماتيكية.

4- تطوير وظيفة حفظ الطاقة.

5- تكون دليل جديد داخل دليل الويندوز ونسميه

نظراً لأهمية معرفة أفكار ويندوز التي تسهل حذف المستندات بصورة أوتوماتيكية.

لحذف المستندات لا نحتاج إلا إلى إنشاء ملف نسميه مثلاً CLEA.BAT

ونكتب به السطر التالي

ثم نكوّن اختصار لهذا الملف على سطح المكتب وبهذا نستطيع حذف المستندات متى رغبتنا بذلك.

عندما يكون الجهاز الشخصي دائم العمل والتشغيل، وتتركه لعدة ساعات يعمل ولا نستخدمه، فهناك حل لحفظ الطاقة (طاقة

التعامل مع هذا النظام بسهولة، رأينا تقديم بعض هذه المفاتيح.

وسنتعرض هذه الأسرار على حلقات وسنبداً بما يلي:

أو Msdos.sys - والعبارة هي

نستطيع إلغاء الشاشة نهائياً وذلك نخرج ونظيف Esc

بواسطة التغيير التالي بدلاً من ضغط مفتاح

قد يكون هذا السطر موجود من قبل فلا تقم بتكراره

(option)

نظراً لأهمية معرفة أفكار ويندوز التي تسهل حذف المستندات بصورة أوتوماتيكية.

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ملحق الإتصالات الرقمية



برعاية

تطبيقات G.S.M من سبافون

خدمة الفاتورة المفصلة

تتيح لك هذه الخدمة الحصول على فاتورة مفصلة تحوي سجل المكالمات الصادرة التي تم إجراؤها من خلال جهازك النقال، وتحوي على:

- رسم الاشتراك الشهري.
- رسم اشتراك المكالمات.
- تاريخ ومدة المكالمات.
- عدد المكالمات المتصلة.
- مدة المكالمات.
- قيمة المكالمات الصادرة إلى شبكة النقال.
- قيمة المكالمات الصادرة إلى شبكة الهاتف الأخرى.

خدمة حجب الرقم (CLIR)

ستمكنك هذه الخدمة من منع ظهور رقم هاتفك على شاشة الشخص الذي تقوم بالإتصال به ، حتى بحالة تمتعه بخدمة الكاشف.

خدمة التحكم بحجب الرقم (SOCLIR)

هذه الخدمة تتيح لك التحكم بخدمة حجب الرقم قبل كل مكالمات، والعلم بأنه يمكنك أن تختار حجب رقمك أو إظهاره من خلال كل مكالمات.

الاتصال الدولي

يمكنك استعمال جهازك النقال لإجراء مكالمات دولية: لتشغيل هذه الخدمة، قم بالاتصال بالرقم ٢١١ والتحدث مباشرة مع أحد مستشاري خدمة العملاء .

خدمة الكاشف (CLI): يمكنك هذه الخدمة مقدماً من معرفة هوية المتصل الحالي والأرقام التي لم تتمكن من الإجابة عليها، وهذه الخدمة لا تتوفر في بعض المكالمات الدولية. أو مع بعض مشتركي سبافون الذين يتمتعون بخدمة حجب الرقم الطالب للمحافظة على خصوصياتهم.

خدمة تحويل المكالمات

عند تفعيل هذه الخدمة فإنه يصبح بمقدورك تحويل جميع المكالمات إلى أي رقم هاتفي في اليمن. أو تحويلها إلى مجيبك الصوتي.

تفعيل بعض الخدمات

إلغاء	تشغيل	الحالة
#٦١## -	#٦١** (الرقم الذي تنوي التحويل إليه) #	- عدم الإجابة
#٦٢## -	#٦٢** (الرقم الذي تنوي التحويل إليه) #	- خارج نطاق التغطية أو مغلق
#٦٧## -	#٦٧** (الرقم الذي تنوي التحويل إليه) #	- خط مشغول
#٢١## -	#٢١** (الرقم الذي تنوي التحويل إليه) #	- كل المكالمات

البريد الإلكتروني - إرسال واستقبال الرسائل

مراسلتك ونك بخانة **To** ● تكتب موضوع الرسالة في خانة **Subject** ● إذا رغبت بإرسال الرسالة لعدة اشخاص، عليك كتابة عناوينهم في خانة **Cc**، وتعني إرسال نسخ كربونية من الرسالة. ● ستجد مكان لكتابة الرسالة فيمكنك الكتابة بالعربية أو الإنجليزية ● أخيراً إضغط على الزر **Send** وتعني إرسال.

هذه محاولة لتبسيط عملية إرسال واستقبال الرسائل على البريد الإلكتروني، ستكتسب مهارات أكثر أثناء محاولتك إرسال واستقبال الرسائل، وإذا صعب عليك شيء فاستعن بمسؤول مقهى الإنترنت فسوف يساعدك على تخطي أي مشكلة.

chechmail وتجدها في العمود الواقع يسار الصفحة، وتعني العبارة (افحص بريدك).

٤- ستظهر بعد ذلك الرسائل الواردة مع ذكر المرسل وتاريخ الرسالة.

٥- ثم تختار الرسائل التي تريد قراءتها، وتستطيع طباعتها على ورقة.

ثانياً: إرسال الرسائل:

إذا أردت إرسال رسالة ولم تفتح برنامج الإنترنت بعد أتبع نفس الخطوات السابقة ٢، ١ ثم:

٣- بعد انتظار بسيط ستظهر صفحة جديدة عليها عدة خيارات اختر **compose** وتعني انشاء

٤- ستظهر بعد ذلك صفحة الإرسال مكونة من عدة خانات ومكان لكتابة الرسالة ● اكتب عنوان الشخص الذي تريد

Mohammed A. Alhababi



ذكرنا في أعداد سابقة كيفية عمل بريد إلكتروني جديد في موقعياهو، وسنذكر في هذا العدد تفعيل البريد، وكيفية إرسال واستقبال الرسائل.

أولاً: استقبال وقراءة الرسائل الواردة.

تتم بالخطوات التالية:

١- نفتح برنامج الإنترنت، ثم نكتب موقع بريدياهو www.mail.yahoo.com.

٢- بعد موقع البريد، ندخل اسم المستخدم (المسجل أثناء إنشاء البريد) وكلمة السر في المكان المخصص.

٣- بعد انتظار بسيط ستظهر صفحة جديدة عليها عدة خيارات، لقراءة الرسائل الواردة اختر

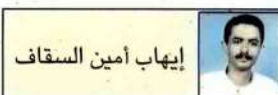
موقع لردم الهوة

www.peacecorps.gov

تقارب العالم وإيجاد وسائل اتصال مشتركة وعقدت كثير من الندوات في الدول المتقدمة لهذا الأمر ولم تعد أي ندوة لمناقشة هذا المر في الدول المتأخرة.

لأهمية الموضوع حاول أحد المهتمين بتقنية المعلومات بإنشاء مجموعة برامج تعلم سكان الدول المتخلفة كيفية استخدام الكمبيوتر وصيانته، ثم طريقة تصفح الإنترنت وكيفية البحث للحصول على المعلومات الهامة.

واختار أن يكون أول برنامج يقدمه، موجه الى العاملين في المهن الطبية حتى يساعدهم على متابعة عمليات التطعيم التي يقومون بها في مناطقهم، والبرنامج الثاني يوضح لأصحاب المهن الصغيرة كيفية تطوير أعمالهم حتى تصل الى العالمية.



إيهاب أمين السقايف

الهوة بين الدول الرقمية والدول المتخلفة بازدياد مستمر، وهذه المشكلة تؤرق الدول المتقدمة أكثر للأسف الشديد التي تعي خطورة اتساع الهوة بين الدول التي تعرف والتي لا تعرف عندما أصبحت المعرفة هي الثروة في عصر المعلومات، وأما الدول المتأخرة فلا زالت تعيش هموم القرن ١٩م حيث تضع الخطط الخمسية الأولى والثانية.... والعشرون ولم تصل بعد الى أي نتيجة، فما زالت وسيلة اتصالها تقليدية هذا ما سيجعلها تنفصل عن العالم لتغير وسائل الاتصال في الدول الرقمية.

واستدراكاً من الدول المتقدمة لردم الهوة أنشئت كثير من المنظمات التي تهدف الى



Watani Bank Holds a Courtesy Reception

The Watani Bank held last Thursday a lunch courtesy reception in Aden Hotel attended by several prominent personalities including Governor of Aden, Mr. Taha Ahmed Ghanem, Mr. Abdulkarim Shaif

Chairman of the Local Council in Aden, Brigadier Mohamed Saleh Turaiq, Security Manager of Aden Governorate, along with several cultural, political and business individuals. Receiving the guests at the

hotel were Mr. S. S. Mehdi Naqwi, GM and Chief Executive of Watani Bank along with Mr. Arshed Zaidi, Branch Manager, plus Mr. Khaled Saif Al-Garadi, Deputy Manager. During the reception, Mr. S. S. Naqwi gave a speech welcoming the guests to the reception, which he called "a good opportunity to cooperate and revive activities." He stressed that being a gigantic financial establishment in Yemen, the Watani Bank works to provide the best financial services to its customers through its new branch in Aden City and all other



branches. He pointed out that the reception is an effort to revive and activate the relationship between the bank and its customers. Mr. Naqi concluded his statement by delivering the

special regards from the Bank's chairman Dr. Ahmed Al-Hamdani to all the bank's customers and guests and specifically to Governor of Aden, Mr. Taha Ahmed Ghanem.



Aden Hotel Honors Distinguished Employees

In its annual celebration held last Wednesday, Aden Hotel honored its distinguished employees and staff members by distributing certificates of merit to more than 35 employees, all who participated in training courses launched by the management. Attending the ceremony were Mr. Ali Al-Imad, General Manager of Tourism in Aden along with Arslan Abdulkhaliq, Public Relations Manager of Yemen Airways (Yemenia) and Mr. Ahmed Wasfi, Regional Manager of Egypt Air plus a large number of prominent cultural and political personalities. Complete details on the ceremony to be published next week.

جائزة كوداك لزيارة

حصل الأخ/ الأستاذ/ عبد الملك زبارة رئيس مجلس إدارة شركة عز للإتصالات وصاحب معامل زبارة للتصوير المعروفة ، على جائزة كوداك العالمية من بريطانيا .. وجاء في حيثيات الجائزة أن عبد الملك زبارة حقق المرتبة الثالثة عالمياً لسنة ٢٠٠٠م في مبيعات منتجات كوداك.

تنويه

نلفت عناية قرائنا الأعماء الى أن المسابقة الاسبوعية قد تحولت إلى شهرية وبجوائز مغرية .. لمزيد من التفاصيل طالع غلاف «يمن تايمز لايت»..

مسابقة غمدان الكبرى

أمسح واربح

أكثر من ربع مليون هدية فورية

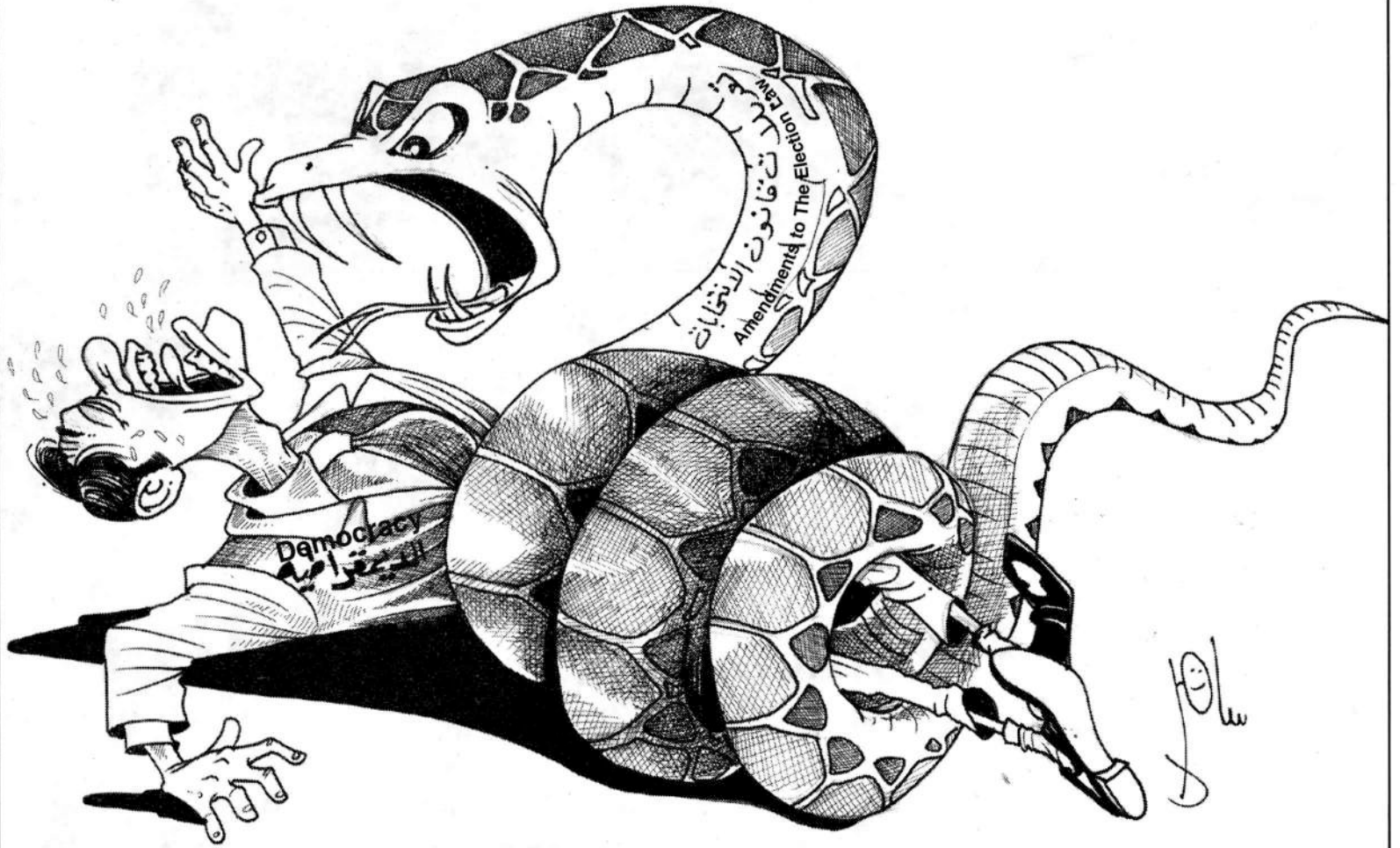
عند شرائك باكت غمدان تحصل بداخله على كرت مسابقة غمدان الكبرى (أمسح واربح) قم بكشط المنطقة المغطاة لتعرف ماهي جائزتك الفورية .

شارك في السحوبات الكبيرة على الجوائز القيمة.

قم بتعبئة بياناتك في بطاقة السحب على الجوائز الكبرى ثم ضعها في الصندوق المخصص لذلك عند أقرب مركز استبدال وانتظر نتائج السحب عبر الصحف الرسمية.

احصل على جائزتك الفورية من بواكت غمدان

استبدال جائزتك الفورية من شركة الشرق الأوسط (متكو) وجميع فروعها في المحافظات أو من أقرب مركز استبدال يحمل علامة المسابقة



مبروك التفوق

أعطر التهاني وأجمل الأمنيات تهدي للطفلة الحبوبة

سارة طه الأديمي

بمناسبة نجاحها بتفوق

وحصولها على الترتيب الأول

المهنون: بابا، ماما، وخالك عماد وبسام.

مدرسة توليب المكان المناسب للطفل المتميز



مدرسة توليب
ت: ٤١٢٢٤٩

عزيزتي الأم.. عزيزي الأب..

لا شك أن صبركم قد نفذ من شعور طفلكم بالملل بعد

مضي أيام علي أجازته الدراسية السنوية..

نحن نساعدكم في الاستغلال الامثل لوقت أطفالكم في

تقديم برامج تعليمية انعاشية تسمح باستمرار تراكم المعارف للصغار وبرامج ترفيهية تساعدهم على ممارسة هواياتهم المفضلة وتنمي مواهبهم بتخللها تنظيم المنافسات وتقديم الجوائز الرمزية للمتفوقين وللمبدعين.

ويشرف على تنفيذ هذه البرامج إدارة مدرسية خبيرة ومجربة ومعلمون متخصصون في مختلف المجالات.

مدرسة توليب ترحب بكم وتعلن عن بدء برنامجها الصيفي م ٢٠٠١/٧/١م.

سارعوا بحجز مقاعد لأطفالكم من الآن على العنوان التالي:

مدرسة توليب حدة شارع ٢٤ المتفرع يساراً من أمام بريد حدة، ت: ٤١٢٢٤٩

مدرسة توليب
ت: ٤١٢٢٤٩

شارع ٢٤

٥٠٣

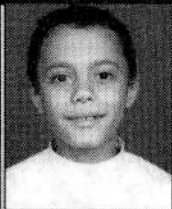
مركز ماركات
سوي إن

مكتب بريد
حدة

فندق حدة

شركة هنت

الخارطة المؤدية
للموقع الجديد
لمدرسة توليب



ألف مبروك
لبياء وفهي



بمناسبة النجاح، ومزيداً من التفوق..

والدكم/ قحطان محمد حسن

يمن تايمز

ملحق اعلاني، ثقافي، تكنولوجي، رياضي، ترفيهي، عام لعدد ٢٧/٢٠٠١. بتاريخ: ٢٠٠١/٧/٢

تسالي (٢ ص) • اخبار تجارية (٣ ص) • ملحق الاتصالات الرقمي برعاية سيافون (٤ ص)

Contest of the Season from

مسابقة الموسم من

YEMEN TIMES

&

و

Yemenia
Yemen Airways



اليمنية
الخطوط الجوية اليمنية

First Prize

**A Free Ticket to any
Destination with Yemenia**

Second Prize

YR 50,000 in cash

Third, Fourth, and Fifth Prizes

YR 10,000 in cash each

لأول مرة في اليمن، مسابقة شهرية بجوائز مغرية..

الجائزة الأولى

تذكرة سفر إلى أي مدينة تطير إليها اليمنية

في العالم

الجائزة الثانية

خمسون ألف ريال نقداً

الجوائز الثالثة والرابعة والخامسة

كل منها عشرة آلاف ريال نقداً

تبدأ المسابقة من هذا العدد وسيتم الإعلان عن الفائزين بعد أربعة أعداد.

المشاركة في المسابقة ما عليك إلا أن:

تجيب عن الأسئلة في كويون اليمنية في الصفحة السياحية في صفحة 7 من ملحق «يمن تايمز لايت»، وكذا الكويون الخاص بالصحيفة الموجود في صفحة 14 من الصحيفة، ثم ترسل كويون المسابقة إلى صندوق بريد الصحيفة 2579 - صنعاء، أو توصلهما بنفسك إلى مقر الصحيفة الرئيسي الكائن في شارع الستين، خلف السفارة الفلسطينية، أو إلى فرعها في عدن أو تعز.

ملاحظات:

سيتم منح جائزة واحدة على الأقل إلى المشاركين من محافظات الجمهورية المختلفة. لن يتم قبول المشاركات دون الكويونين معا.

يطلب من المعلومات يرجى الاتصال بالصحيفة على هاتف رقم 268661

To participate:

Fill in the coupon on the Tourism & Leisure page (7) of the Yemen Times Light supplement by filling in your information and answers to the questions.

Fill in the coupon on page 14 of the main issue also by filling in your information and answers to its questions.

Attach the two coupons together and send them by mail to Yemen Times at P.O. Box 2579 - Sanaa or you can hand them to any of YT offices in Sanaa, Aden, or Hodeidah.

Notes:

There will definitely be at least one winner from the governorates of the republic other than Sanaa.

Both coupons must be filled and forwarded together.

Participants who send one of the two coupons will be disqualified.

The results will be announced four weeks after the competition starts.

Good luck!

حظاً موفقاً..