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# YEMEN TIMES

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Latest report reveals that the 24 Killed and 34 Injured in Mareb resulted from misunderstanding

## WHAT WENT WRONG?

The latest reports about the reasons behind the massacre that took place in Mareb governorate last week show that a gross misunderstanding led to the death of the 24. Unlike what was reported earlier that security forces cracked down on sponsors of suspect terrorists in Mareb and launched an assault to hunt them down, the truth is that the attack was not planned whatsoever, and the whole event erupted due a misunderstanding. It was reported that tribesmen from Abeda opened fire on the security forces upon hearing a loud explosion that they thought was them being under attack. However, later it was concluded that the sound resulted from a military plane that broke the sound barrier.

To investigate the cause of the incident, Sheikhs of Abeda tribe in Mareb reached an agreement on Friday with commanders of security forces stationed in Mareb to form a committee comprising of many sheikhs, Minister of Defense and Interior Vice-minister. The committee will be entrusted with investigating into the latest incidents that took place last Tuesday between the Republican Guard contingents and tribesmen from Abeda tribe. The clashes claimed lives of 24 persons, 19 from the Republican Guard troops including the commander of the contingent, Colonel Saleh Mulfi and 3 persons from Abeda tribe plus two women.

The confrontations erupted after those troops attempted to arrest a person called Abu Assem, who lives in Hussun Al-Jalal area in Mareb, 10 km east of Mareb City. Abu Assem had fled his hometown Hudaidah three years ago.

The troops had also been searching for Abu Ali al-Harethi also known as Qaed Sunian, believed to have taken refuge in Abeda tribe. Earlier armed troops headed by Minister of Defense besieged al-Harhi's house located in Usselan district in Shabwa.

In a move to ease tension in the region, ten sheikhs from Abeda tribe gave in themselves as hostages to officials of Mareb governorate with the view of avoiding any retaliatory action by government troops. "Abeda's sheikhs also abandoned Abu Assem because he neither belongs to the tribe nor he is a protégé of the tribe," a tribal source commented. Bani Al-Harethi tribe has also handed over ten persons as hostages who had been subsequently moved to Sana'a until Qaed Sufian al-Harethi is found. Al-Harethi suspected to belong to al-Qaeda network, successfully escaped the siege imposed on his house last Monday night when he had pretended that he would surrender himself on condition that the government should not extradite him to the USA. The authorities agreed on his terms; however, he asked for the son of the Minister of Defense and the son of a prominent sheik as hostages to be presented to his relatives. Al-Harethi took advantage of the time of negotiations to escape from the house and the government troops found no means to retaliate but to demolish his house.



Scene of one of the brand new "Ford" military pickup cars after it was smashed by tribesmen



Tribesmen also seized oil tankers during the conflict

Yemen Times correspondent in the region reported that Hussun Jalal, a densely populated district in Mareb was a scene for mediation brokered between sheikhs from Mareb's tribes and Abeda tribe regarding the issue of prisoners. "Visiting the site of the armed confrontations we merely found destroyed military hardware," the correspondent added. Sheikh Ahmed bin Saeed, one of the mediators, told the Yemen Times, "the government's troops arrived at Hussun Jalal in the

early morning and demanded searching some houses there". Sheikhs who were present at that time ordered facilitating the troops mission, who searched and videotaped these houses. Sheikhs also informed the troops that Abu Assem, who used to have a honey shop in Hussun Jalal and lived in the same district, had left the area in mid-Ramadan to unknown area.

Continued on Page 4

## Case of the Abductors of the German Expert VERDICT AGAINST KIDNAPPERS IMMINENT

Sana'a Dec 22 - The penal court of Sana'a is expected to pass its verdict against defendants accused of kidnapping the German engineer last month. In its third session, Judge Najeeb al-Qaderi appointed advocate Sameed Hashim to defend the five defendants, including the four kidnapers who are still at large. This comes after the prosecutor announced the failure of police to arrest the four defendants and that they should be tried in absentia.

During the sessions, the advocate protested against the prosecution and said he was denied to scrutinize and study the case file of his client as well as having a private meeting with him. The judge agreed to these docu-

ments, but he refused to delay process of the trial for a long time. The defendant, Ahmed Nassir al-Zaidi, who is being tried in absentia, confirmed that he resorted to kidnapping after he failed to get access to government officials to sort out his problems, mainly suspending the payment of his salary. He said he did not find justice. He also confirmed his participation in piercing the oil pipeline in Mareb in 1994. Interestingly, he demanded a compensation for a patent of inventing a helicopter which exploded while he was trying to take off, leading to the injury of his arm.

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**Words of Wisdom**



Intellectuals and urban elites are supposed to lead society and spearhead the march towards modernization. That role, at least as much as many countries in the Third World are concerned, is either totally absent or badly deficient.

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

**Our Opinion**

**Disarmament in Yemen vs. Disarmament in Mareb**

Last week's unfortunate accident in the governorate of Mareb has caused great concern and worry among the civilized Yemeni community. The fact that military forces were slaughtered by armed tribesmen and taken hostages was truly shocking.

The Special Military Forces may have committed a strategic mistake when they allowed the military planes to break the sound barrier leading to the great loss in lives that day, but by allowing tribesmen to possess and purchase more arms, Yemen as a whole is continuing to make the deadliest mistakes, reflecting a terribly frightening situation. This is a situation in which tribesmen are superior to the military in the Mareb region, not only in number of weapons, but also in number and viciousness.

In a time we hear of such a tragic incident in Yemen, we also hear of good news in Afghanistan. Armed Afghans living in the city of Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, are currently being disarmed. It is truly refreshing to see that arms are being collected by international forces giving way for peace and stability in the city. Recent news reports from the city have shown great relief among the Afghan families who can at least feel some stability when walking through the streets of the city.

This is almost a dream come true for the Afghans, who have gone through so many miseries and wars whose sole instruments are light weapons.

Yet as Yemenis, we have our own dream. We have a dream of a country where only police and military forces are armed. We are dreaming of a secure and stable country where tribesmen cannot kidnap anymore and bandits cannot commit security violations as they would all be without weapons, the very tool used in such acts.

But before we can achieve a country without armed tribesmen, we need to work on making Yemen a country where law and order prevail over the law of force and weapons. We can only be closer to realizing this dream when sheikhs respect the law and when tribal leaders and officials walk without those accompanying heavily armed bodyguards, who usually cause fear among pedestrians.

What is happening today in Afghanistan is a source of hope for many nations of the developing world, who are still living in cities where armed gangsters and tribesmen can move easily causing them continuous anxiety and concern.

I want to stress that weapons may have helped settle wars in the past, but when their number is bigger than needed, they usually turn into time bombs.

With 60 million pieces of weapons—and the number is growing by the day—Yemen's time bomb has not yet exploded. But the clock is ticking, and it may not be long before we face a catastrophe, a disaster that we cannot imagine.

**Instruction to Eradicate Malaria**

During his visit to Hodeidah, President Ali Abdullah Saleh instructed the Public Health & Population Ministry to work hard in order to eradicate malaria in all districts of Hodeidah governorate. This comes within the framework of the state's instructions to make the year of 2001 a year of eradicating malaria in Yemen.

**President Saleh Calls for Fighting Feuds among Armed Forces**

Sana'a, 16 Dec. (Saba) - President Ali Abdullah Saleh paid a visit on Sunday December 16 to the Badr Military Camp in Aden where he was received by commander of the southern military area, brig. Mahdi Makwalah, along with commanders of the military units, officers, noncommissioned officers, and individuals who exchanged congratulations on Eid with the president. President extended congratulations to individuals and officers of the camp, as well as to all members of the armed forces on the occasion of Eid. Addressing the camp, president said the armed forces belonged to all the people, they

did not belong to a specific tribe or area. The armed forces were formed from all classes of the society, from all governorates, districts, and villages all over the republic. "We must fight feuds, sectarianism, and religious fanaticism with all means," president said. There have appeared some feuds here and there among the armed forces with very unpleasant smell, these things must be combated. He said that the state gave all necessary care to improve the conditions of the armed forces. President was accompanied by chairman of the Shura council Adul Azeez Abdul Ghani, minister of state, secretary general of the presidential office Abdullah Albasheeri.

**Sanaa Seeks to Bring Home up to 500 Yemeni Fighters from Afghanistan**

SANAA, Dec 13 (AFP) - Yemen is working to bring home 400-500 men who went to Afghanistan to join Osama bin Laden or the Taliban, President Ali Abdullah Saleh was quoted as saying in Thursday's official press. The Sanaa government "is currently negotiating the repatriation of Yemeni nationals with the international alliance and Pakistan," Saleh said.

An unnamed official was quoted as adding: "They will be brought to justice to answer for any links with Al-Qaeda or the Taliban, or involvement in terrorist acts."

Investigations into the Yemeni fighters would also cover their possible roles in attacks on the US embassies in East Africa in 1998, the October 2000 blowing up of the US destroyer Cole in Aden and the September 11 terror attacks on the United States, the official said.

Saudi-born Bin Laden, whose family has its roots in Yemen, is accused by Washington of being behind all the attacks.

Saleh, who met President George W. Bush at the White House at the end of November, expressed fears that Yemen could be a target

of the US anti-terror war. "Some people criticized my visit to the United States, but I went there to avoid any danger to our country," he said.

"There were reports putting forward Yemen as a second Afghanistan," he said in an address to religious leaders.

Saleh, in a comment apparently aimed at placating the religious figures, deplored that the "mujahedin" who fought against the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan at the request of the United States ... are now repudiated as terrorists."

On December 2, Saleh said Sanaa and Washington had agreed to arrest two or three people in Yemen suspected of belonging to bin Laden's al-Qaeda network.

"They will be arrested ... because they are believed to be members of the al-Qaeda network" according to US information, he said. Saleh, however denied that the suspects had links with the suicide bomb attack on the USS Cole which left 17 US sailors dead.

Dozens of Yemenis suspected of having links with bin Laden were arrested after September 11.

**Adhban Awarded Medal of Japanese Emperor**

Mr. Mohamed Adhban, Chairman of the Adhban Establishments was presented with the medal of honor of the Japanese Emperor yesterday at the house of the Japanese Ambassador in Sanaa.

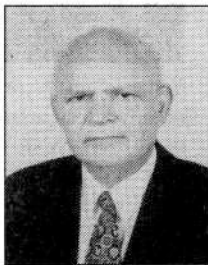
Hence, Mr. Adhban has become the first ever Yemeni to be presented with such a prestigious trophy, and has also become the 19th person in the world to be given this honor.

The medal was presented to Mr. Adhban by H.E. the Japanese Ambassador to Yemen, Mr. Masamitsu Oki, who expressed his delight in presenting the medal to Mr. Adhban for his role in promoting Yemeni-Japanese relations on various levels throughout the years.

Among the guests attending the ceremony were several Ambassadors and diplomats,

along with many high-ranking officials and other prominent personalities.

Adhban has been a pioneer figure in supporting the Yemeni-Japanese relationship by various means economically and socially. He is the head of the Yemen-Japanese Friendship Association and has contributed thoroughly to the relationship between the two countries by representing tens of Japanese agencies in Yemen and helping bring developmental assistance from Japan to Yemen.



**Yemeni Beaches Swarming with Thousands of Bathers**

Yemeni beaches witnessed an internal tourist booming during the Eid holiday. Yemenis have swarmed to the coastal cities from all the governorates of the republic, such as Aden, al-Makha, Hodeidah, al-Khokha and Mukalla. The number of visitors to these cities has totaled 800 thousand citizens from different cities of the republic during the Eid al-Fitr vacation.

Hodeidah is the first city to receive visitors and Aden is the second. Visitors to Aden during the last four days of the Eid al-Fitr vacation reached more than 300 thousand people from different cities. In a survey conducted by the YT with some visitors of the city, people expressed their admiration of the level of change in all Aden beaches.

It is worth mentioning that a number of Arab visitors have also visited Aden beaches from different countries such as KSA and other Gulf states in addition to some Yemeni expatriates.

**Yemen Participates in Islamic Meeting**

Sana'a Dec.20 (Saba) Yemen is participating in the 22nd Session of the Islamic Science, Education and Culture Organization meeting to be held in Sharjah on Dec.22nd - 26th, Vice Minister of Education Dr. Abdu Al Aziz Hibtour told SABA upon departure.

Hibtour indicated that the session would stand before a number of issues concerning education, culture and science in the Islamic countries. During the session the Organization General Director's report would also be read out.

**Hundred Tons of Fish Exported to UAE and Oman**

Al-Ghaida, Dec. 20 (Saba) - About 100 tons of fish have been exported from Mahra Sayout harbor to Sultanate of Oman and UAE, chairman of Fishing Association in the Governorate told (Saba).

He made it clear that the increasing rate of exporting fish this year came due to the visible activity of the Fishing Association in the area of Gishin, al-Ghaida, al-Masila, indicating that the product of the Sardine fish available in quantities in the fishing sites reached about 100 tons daily.

**President Saleh Visits Tourist Sites of Aden**

ADEN, Dec 17 (Saba) - President Ali Abdullah Saleh on Sunday paid an inspection visit to Aden city, some of its beaches, and tourist resorts to have a close look at the tourist activity during the Eid vacation.

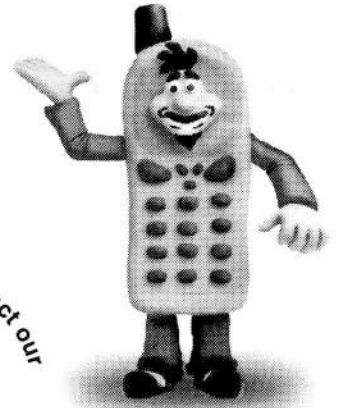
In his remarks, president Saleh voiced comfort for the mounting growth of the internal tourism and urged the authorities concerned to pay more attention to the tourist facilities to further encourage and develop it. Almost 900,000 people spent the Eid vacation in the coastal cities of Aden, Mukalla, and Hudeidah.

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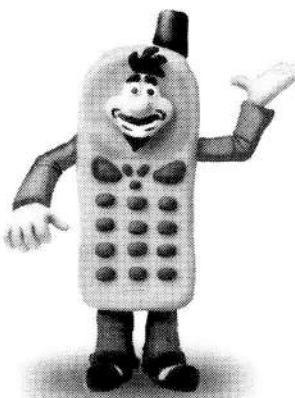
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**Armed Confrontations in Thalea'a: 2 Killed**

Two civilians were reportedly killed by the military troops in al-Uzla village located in Jehaf mountains in Dhalea'a on December 22 and many houses were demolished, a source from the area said. This came in retaliation to an ambush set by unidentified men for a military group belonging to the 35 Brigade stationed at the area on December 12, during which 3 soldiers were killed and two others injured. A large group of the same Brigade rushed to the area on Thursday and started demolishing a number of houses, whose owners are suspected to have links to the ambush.



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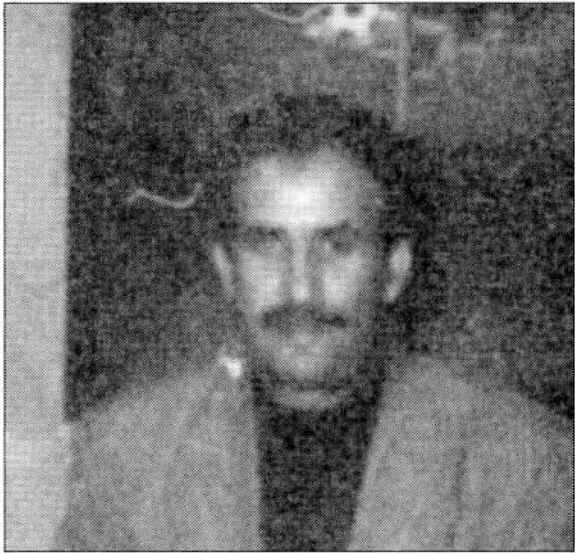


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# Yemen's famous sports commentators to the YT: "Sports are enslaved by business, globalization and monopoly"

**A**li Hamoud Al-Asry, Head of the Sports Department at the Yemen Satellite Channel (YSC), has been known to Yemenis since he started appearing on TV commenting on football matches and as a host of many of the sports programs. Presently, he is broadcasting the Sports Studio Program. His views on sports, sportsmen, especially footballers always make a controversy nationwide. Nabeel al-Kumaim met with him and filed the following interview.



**(Grand Prize.)** Students of 18 schools participated in that program which was a sort of a competition among students. It was a successful experience.

**Q: What about your sarcastic comments on the national sports and sportsmen, especially footballers?**

**A:** Frankly speaking, sports in our country are not developed enough

to be satisfactory. Some games organized in the city zones are better than those organized at the level of the country.

**Q: Why aren't there many sports commentators in Yemen?**

**A:** The point is that, who are trying to be commentators are not well qualified. But I promise when I find any qualified young people to do this job I will give them the chance to replace me.

**Q: What is your experience as a sportsman and a commentator on football matches?**

**A:** I used to play for the al-Wahda Team. After that I was selected a member of the national team. This, in fact, helped me to be more professional in my work here.

**Q: You are the only broadcaster that does not read from papers or monitors? Why?**

**A:** I don't care about composition. My rich background of sports enables me to provide correct information on related events

**Q: May you give us a brief account of yourself?**

**A:** I have a diploma in athletics from the University of Liebzg University in Germany. I have had a number of related courses, as well. I have also participated in many sports seminars in and outside Yemen.

**Q: Have you thought of working for other Arab satellite channels?**

**A:** Personally, I don't like to travel much. Despite the big difference in payments one can get, I don't want to leave my family.

**Q: If you were the Minister of Youth and Sports, what would be your priorities?**

**A:** I would cancel elections. Instead, I would appoint whom I see qualified to run the sports affairs. I would also set a separated budget for youth centers.

**Q: There are a lot of pay-satellite-TV-channels? What do you think of this phenomenon?**

**A:** Sports have become a business for many. It is a pity that many will not be able to watch the 2002 World Cup football matches because they will be monopolized by the A.R.T. Other Satellite channels have to pay USD 16,000 plus USD 10,000 as services to obtain the right to broadcast the matches.

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**A:** I don't care about composition. My rich background of sports enables me to provide correct information on related events

**Q: What are your future plans?**

**A:** I will leave sports programs and sports life once I find a suitable candidate to replace me.

**Q: What is your advice for the Yemeni youths?**

**A:** They should not lose hope. Loss of hope means loss of everything. They should also practice sports and give up smoking.

**Q: Any last comments?**

**A:** I would like to thank the Yemen Times newspaper. Its founder, Dr. Abdulaziz al-Saqqaf was with us in the TV station in the last decades giving us information on English sports terms. He was really a father for all of us. May his soul rest in peace.

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## Refugees in Yemen

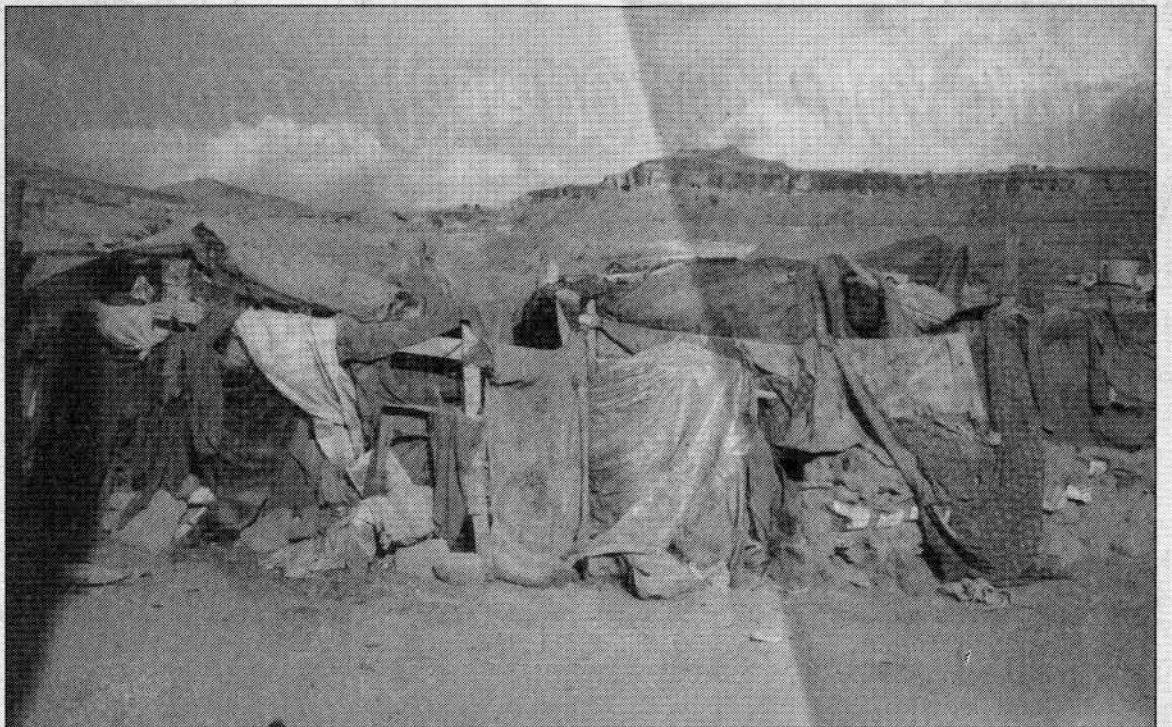
### Victims of Poverty and Diseases

**T**he influx of refugees to Yemen from a number of African countries, particularly from the Horn of Africa has constituted a heavy burden on the deteriorating Yemeni economy. More than 250 thousand refugees currently live in Yemen according to the government statistics and 75 thousands according to the statistics of the United Nations Higher Commissioner for Refugees UNHCR. Some official sources said the problem was more complex due to

the diversity of the nationalities of the refugees who take advantage of the very long coastlines of Yemen. Some figures and statistics released by the UNHCR in Sana'a, said the number of the 51,623 refugees are Somalians, 2674 Eritreans, 946 Ethiopians and 187 are Sudanese. However, some official sources in the Yemeni government confirm that thousands of refugees mainly from Somalia live in Sana'a and other cities and are neither documented by the UNHCR nor by the government itself.

Epidemics like AIDS and other diseases are very rampant amongst the refugees, as more than 1250 AIDS positive cases have so far been discovered.

Recently, the Yemeni government has given strict instructions to pursue illegal immigrants in the country and deport them to their own countries. The Ministry of Interior confirmed that it had deported many illegal immigrants, particularly as some of these refugees are suspected of drug-trafficking and acts of robbery.



Continued from Page 1:

# WHAT WENT WRONG?

During the presence of troops and the gathering of tribesmen, some aircraft started flying over the area and then we heard the sound of two powerful explosions that rocked the area. At that moment both government's troops and the tribesmen present in the site started exchanging heavy fire.

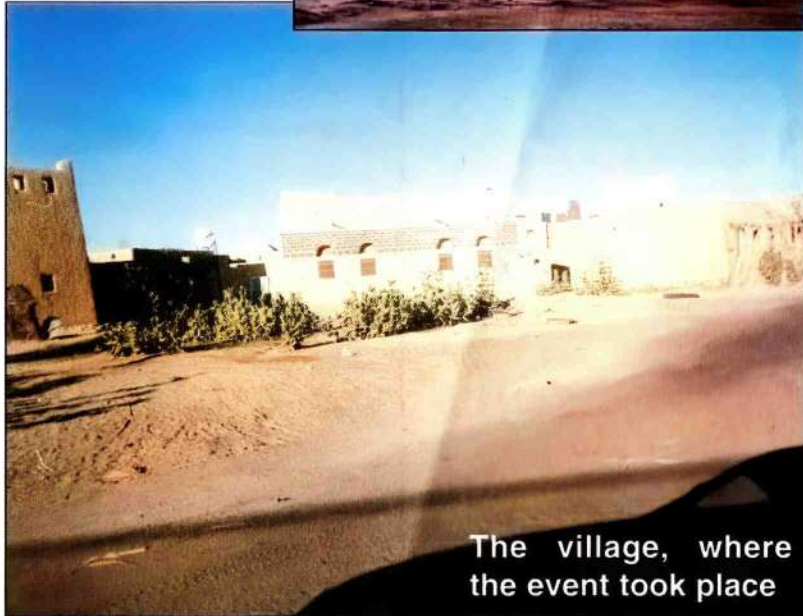
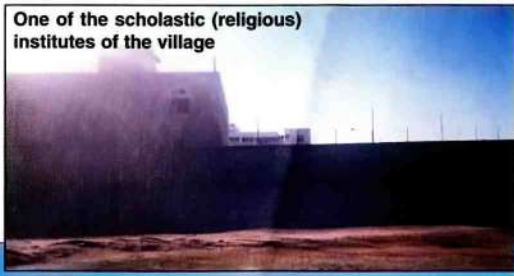
A tribal source said the situation broke out just when warplanes began bombarding the area, although government officials said that it was rather the sound of the aircraft, which broke the sound-barrier to be mistakenly interpreted by tribesmen as a consequence of bombardment. The battle between government forces and tribesmen lasted for several hours, during which government forces showered the area with Katusha and tank cannons.

Al-Kadadi with his wife and young child, Hussan bin Hussein Muthana and Saleh al-Agrushi, all belong to Abeda tribe were killed during the shelling. Two women from 'Al-Nudylyan family, were also killed.

During our visit to the site of clashes we saw 3 armored vehicles and 3 personnel carriers totally destroyed. The institute where the clashes was par-

tially ruined. "The situation just came back to normal when the tribal sheikhs contacted the top military officials in Mareb and asked them to end the artillery shelling of the area. We

One of the scholastic (religious) institutes of the village



The village, where the event took place

subsequently agreed upon an armistice for two days," Sheikh Ali Abu Aayn said. Similarly, the tribesmen handed over 23 troopers who were captured during the fighting and ensured the mediators that they will bring back all the military equipment belonging to Republican Guard troops. Sheikh Muhssen bin Ali Jalal, a leading Sheikh in the area, said, "the whole story is a matter of misunderstanding, as the tribesmen of the region are fully cooperative with the authorities in tracking down all terrorist elements that may exist here." The same sheikh added that the tribes in the region would neither play host for terrorist nor they would protect them. Another person who requested anonymity, commented that "there are no terrorists in our area. I hope that our government will not make of us an escaped-goat merely to please the U.S. administration."



Military forces were helpless under heavy fire by tribesmen, who killed 18 soldiers



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# Democracy and Fear



Abdulbari Taher

The democratic margin Yemen enjoyed in both the Northern and Southern parts had strong links with the collapse of the former USSR and its eastern pact, as well as the victory of the United States, leader of the so-called free world. The United States, the human rights advocate, whose constitution ensures public freedom, as well as freedom of expression and beliefs, strongly supports democracy.

The whole world has undergone a wave of false pessimism with the crucial and final victory over dictatorship and totalitarianism.

Admittedly, worries about the democratic margin available in Yemen have been principally related to the absence of the two major players in the political arena: the People's General Congress (PGC) and the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP). Factually, this democratic margin remained alive, although not as vigorous as it used to be immediately after the realization of the unification of Yemen on May 22, 1990. Thus, fear continued to exist most properly, because of the persistent trend of the PGC to amend the constitution and to modify laws related to elections and local authority in ways that helps it run elections in its favor.

It sounds that people in power are afraid of the civil society organizations and the political parties, although these parties and organizations can change nothing. They are clearly more afraid of civil society organizations than the powerful tribes, because they are initially programmed to hate the rule of civil society.

It is truly that the regime in Yemen still has close links to dictatorship which will be further reinforced under the pre-

text of combating kidnapping and establishing security in the country. The government's handling of the different issues seems to be a prelude for a new dictatorship. These trends have strong presence within the political platform of the regime and corruption serves as a catalyst for this trend. Yet, cracking down on democracy, freedoms and human rights is the result of corruption prevalent at all the government departments.

The September 11 suicide attacks on New York and Washington, as well as the war against Afghanistan have substantially affected democracy and freedoms in its own home (USA, Britain and the other European countries.) The fear now is that this current war may have direct consequences on the emerging democracies in the world. The war waged by the most powerful country in the world against one of the poorest nations in earth is a direct threat on human principles in general. It is indeed a difficult test for democracy and human rights. The risk of the U.S. war against Afghanistan, if it last longer and expand further, as confirmed by the U.S. and British officials, will certainly have catastrophic outcomes on the international peace and stability.

Formerly, the international challenge was to prevent a third global war, but the third global revolution, i.e. "globalization," has partially solved the problem. The telecommunication revolution has enormously contributed in this respect some ways. One way is mainly related to abandoning war as a means to settle conflicts over interests of companies affiliating to different countries. This has evidently come after manufacturing the mass destruction weapons, including the transcontinental nuclear warheads and after all countries under occupation gained their national independence with exception to the Palestinian people. Apparently, the current war against Afghanistan is a fresh attempt to restore to colonialism, despite being under the auspices of the

United Nations.

The majority of occupations that took place in the last two centuries had been carried out according to international resolutions. In fact, what is happening at the Afghan soil is not a crackdown on the roots of terrorism represented by the Taliban regime and al-Qaeda network as the war zone could expand to include different countries of the world, particularly Iraq, Somalia, Syria, Lebanon and probably Yemen. The U.S. and British governments are keen on having strong military presence outside their borders under the pretext of fighting terrorism. Although this is a mere speculation that we hope not to come true, the U.S. strong presence in Afghanistan, as well as its attempts to gain the support and participation of some Arab and Islamic countries have many connotations. Yet, the persistence of the current war will surely constitute a great threat to democracy, openness, tolerance, intercultural dialogues and the peaceful transfer of power, particularly in the third world countries. Furthermore, the mercile war policies will certainly pay no attention to human rights and what happened to the prisoners of al-Qaeda organization, in Janhi Castle in Mazzare-Sharif, is just a case in point. Thousands of prisoners of war have been slaughtered by both the forces loyal to Abdulrashid Dustom and the U.S. forces. What is more catastrophic is that many of the victims were found to be tight-handed. Consequently, the uprising of the prisoners who had been placed in a well-guarded castle besieged by the Northern Alliance and the U.S. forces is openly a scandal for the U.S. administration.

What is more shameful is that the governments of these prisoners have not articulated even a word of condemnation on the massacre carried out against their nationals. Similarly, all the international human rights organizations, as well as the civil society organizations remained silent regarding this issue as if nothing happened.

# Objectives of the U.S. War against Terror

(Part 2 of 6)



Ahmad M. Abdulghani  
Chairman of al-Jazeera & al-Khaleej Center for Studies

As the former USSR was the only powerful nation openly resisting the U.S. hegemony and its imperialistic plans in Asia, the latter has based its plans on the policy of confrontation and retaliation. Interestingly, the USA has attempted to convince the whole world that its confrontation with USSR and the Socialist Pact is mainly meant to contain the danger of Communism. The United States initially adopted the strategy of deterrent in 1946. This strategy basically depends on the approach of a fierce confrontation that permits the utilization of all the possible economic, political and military pressures originally meant to withstand the political variables of the Soviet Union. This has, in fact, given an excuse for the arm race strategy, which has been vigorously pursued by the USA till the present time.

In March, 1947, the "Truman's Principle" came to further develop the technologies related to deterrent strategy. Based on Truman Principle, the United States has proclaimed its right to intervene in the internal affairs of any country, particularly with regard to deploying U.S. forces near the oil-rich regions located in the Middle-East and the Far-East.

Shortly after the creation of Warsaw Pact by the USSR and its satellites in 1949, the USA and its allies countered this move by creating different political and military groupings, particularly in West Asia as in the case of the Baghdad Pact. Then, the USA declared the "Eisenhower Principle,"



which deemed the Middle-East as an important region, especially with regard to the U.S. interests there. The U.S. president vowed to use military forces to protect any nation that might come under attacks supported by the international communism. This principle factually gave a boost to the U.S. foreign policies, particularly in West Asia. Accordingly, the U.S. administration signed in March, 1959, bilateral military pacts with Turkey, Iran and Pakistan, authorizing the USA to have military presence in these respective countries. The SENTO Pact had principally focused on reorganizing and developing the military forces of Turkey, Iran and Pakistan.

Similarly, the U.S., president John Kennedy, declared in January, 1961 that USA was completely ready to defend its interests in the world whatever the cost was. "The United States is also ready to overcome all difficulties and support any of its allies whatever the enemy is," he added.

In fact, these ideas developed later and were submitted in the Kennedy's letter

to the U.S. Congress on 28 March, 1961. President Kennedy affirmed the necessity to provide the U.S. forces with sophisticated non-nuclear weapons with the view of forming a U.S. rapid intervention forces to safeguard U.S. interests all over the world. After the assassination of president John Kennedy, president Johnson came to follow-up the former's project to expand the U.S. geographical, political and military influence in Asia through directly intervening in the Vietnamese War, principally meant to show off the U.S. military power.

The U.S. administration adopted this approach through providing the Israeli occupation forces with a great deal of military hardware, namely in 1967 as president Johnson openly declared the USA's support for the aggressive Israeli polices against Syria and Egypt. Evidently, this support substantially enabled the Hebrew state to win the war of June, 1967. The Israeli forces occupied the West Bank, Gaza strip, Syna desert in Egypt, and the Golan Heights in Syria.

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# Qat Consumption in Yemen

## Severe Effects on National Economy

**Q**at is a stimulant leaf chewed on a daily basis by a large percentage of Yemeni adults, who spend a high percentage of their income on Qat. Chewing Qat not only involves a loss of time and income for the chewers, but is believed to have many negative social and health repercussions. This note draws upon recent data to examine the impact of Qat on household expenditures in Yemen.

Recently, the Qat issue has received extensive coverage in the local media and has been addressed in the Second Five Year Plan. President Saleh has initiated some actions to tackle the Qat problem, by banning chewing in government buildings and during official duties, and urging low-income people not to deprive their families from basic needs. The President has concluded that the Qat problem will not be resolved by a political decision but by creating alternatives for Qat chewers (e.g., recreation areas) and by creating economic alternatives and incentives for farmers not to cultivate Qat. It should be noted that this is not the first time that the government of Yemen has tried to tackle the Qat problem. A former Prime Minister tried to discourage the use and cultivation of Qat in 1972, but his initiative failed.

Qat is an agricultural, social, and economic phenomenon in Yemen, and most Qat chewers are usually willing to forego food in favor of buying Qat [Milich and Al-Sabry (1995)]. Therefore, this note first presents the expenditure on Qat relative to other food and non-food commodities, in order to give the readers a clear picture of Qat expenditure by Yemeni consumers. Second, it tries to estimate the income elasticity of Qat consumption by ascertaining how Qat chewers change their spending on Qat as their income change.

The hypotheses in this analysis are based on Engel's and Bennett's laws, which explain the behavior of households in allocating their budget on food and non-food items. Engel's law states that the proportion of a family's budget devoted to food declines as the family's income increases. Bennett's law states the "starchy staple ratio" (low calories commodities and mostly grain and root crops) declines as household income increases.

### Data

This note utilizes the 1998 Household Budget Survey (HBS) to examine how households budget among food and non-food expenditures. The 1998 HBS was conducted on 15,120 households by Yemen's Central Statistical Office (CSO) to capture the different living standards between urban and rural areas and between higher and lower income households. The Survey results show that total expenditure per family is 30% higher in urban than in rural areas, with a monthly average expenditure per family equal to YR 38,351 (US\$ 228) in urban areas and YR 29,380 (US\$ 175) in rural areas. Between 1992 and 1998, food expenditure as a share of household expenditure decreased slightly, from 66% to 64%, which confirms that people living standards may have improved. However, the overall standard of living is fairly low, as suggested by the fact that non-food expenditures as a percentage of total of household expenditure is only 36% in 1998.

Food commodities in the 1998 HBS consist of 13 items, including Qat. Non-food expenditures consist of 15 items. For the purpose of this study, Qat has been excluded as a separate expenditure item and both food and non-food items are regrouped into four groups. The food commodities include: (1) cereals and pulses; (2) fruit and vegetables; (3) animal products and oils; and (4) other (coffee, tea, spices, sugar, tobacco, etc.). The non-food commodities include: (1) housing

costs and durable goods; (2) clothing and make-up; (3) education and health; and (4) others (transportation, communication, personal services and remittances).

The categories of incomes and expenditures are divided into 15 classes, starting with YR 0-5,000 and ending with more than YR 100,000. Because of the non-availability of income data, and given the strong correlation between the distribution of households by expenditure level and income level (as shown in the following section) this study assumes that the budget shares of food and non-food at a given expenditure level will be similar to that at the corresponding income level. Moreover, Qat expenditures in the HBS are associated and grouped with spending on tobacco. Some studies have estimated that tobacco spending constituted about 24.4% of total spending on Qat and tobacco (see Table 1). Therefore, Qat expenditure was derived as 75.6% of the total expenditure on tobacco and Qat.

### Yemeni Households' Monthly Expenditure and Income Levels

The histogram of households at each expenditure and income level is shown in Figure 1 below. The R2 value of 0.79 suggests a close correlation between income and expenditure, so that expenditures can be used as a proxy for incomes. The Figure also shows that half of total population earns less than YR 20,000 a month. This may indicate the inability of some families to meet their basic requirements for food (the survey takes into account the value of own-production in rural areas).

### Share of Qat Expenditures in Total Household Budget

The household budget share on Qat had been previously estimated at between 10% to 28%. A recent study by Ward and Gatter (2000), using the 1992 HBS, found that Qat spending is about 5-10% of total household expenditure among different income levels. The data of the 1998 HBS confirms the budgetary allocations on Qat are in similar ranges specified in the previous studies. While on average, 8.6% of household spending is allocated in Yemen for Qat (with slightly higher allocations in urban areas), there are significant differences in the ratio of spending on Qat across different income categories. For the category of YR 0-5,000 of monthly spending, only 2.9% is allocated to Qat. The ratio increases as income increases, peaking at 9.7% of total expenditure for the YR 60,000-70,000 monthly expenditures. The ratio starts to decline for higher spending categories reaching 7.9% for more than YR 100,000 monthly expenditures (Figure 2).

As discussed above, data from the 1998 HBS show that the share of Qat in household expenditures, or as a ratio of food spending, increases as income rises. For the poorest households, expenditures on Qat are less than 5% of total expenditures. Families with lower incomes and expenditures spend proportionately less on Qat than on food and non-food items as well (Figure 3).

### Income Elasticity for Qat

Using expenditure categories, it is possible to estimate the income elasticity of Qat demand at different income (expenditure) levels. The income elasticity is the percentage change in the consumption of Qat for every percentage change in income (Table 2 shows elasticity for both rural and urban chewers). The average income elasticity of expenditure on Qat in Yemen across income categories is 1.20, 1.31 in urban areas and 1.19 in rural areas (excluding highest and lowest income categories).

It is worth noting that the elasticity tends to decline as income increases. That is to say, Qat consumption among low-income consumers is consider-

ably more responsive to changes in income than among high-income consumers. In fact, there is a sharp drop-off in elasticity for the rich, with Qat consumption for the three richest groups quite inelastic, at around 0.2. On the other hand, Qat expenditures are fairly elastic to income changes for those in low-income and middle income households.

### Conclusions

Qat consumption absorbs about 9% of total household spending in Yemen. And if the two household budget surveys for 1992 and 1998 are comparable, it seems that spending on Qat in Yemen is increasing.

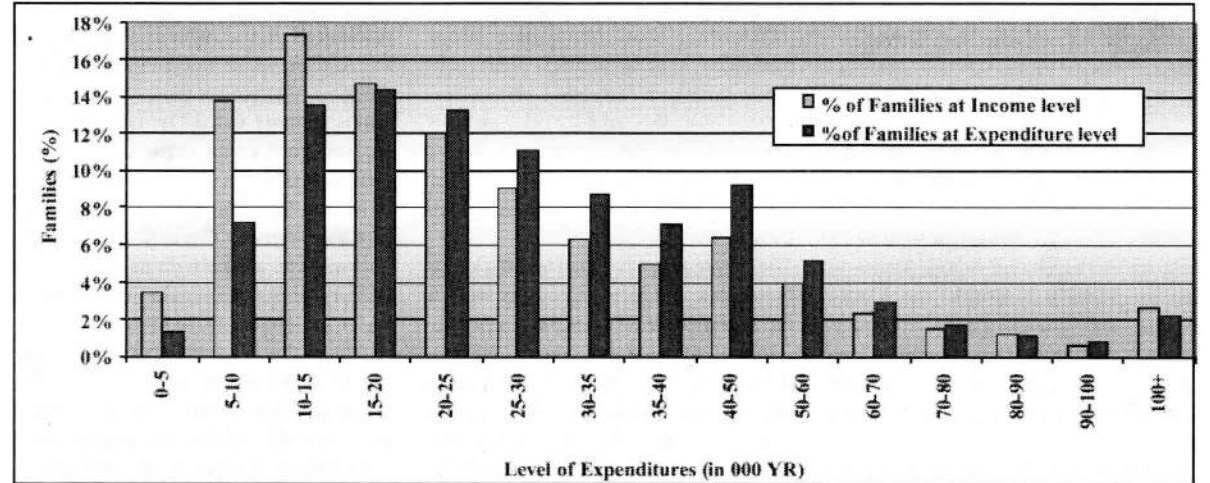


Figure 1: Histogram of monthly expenditure and income levels

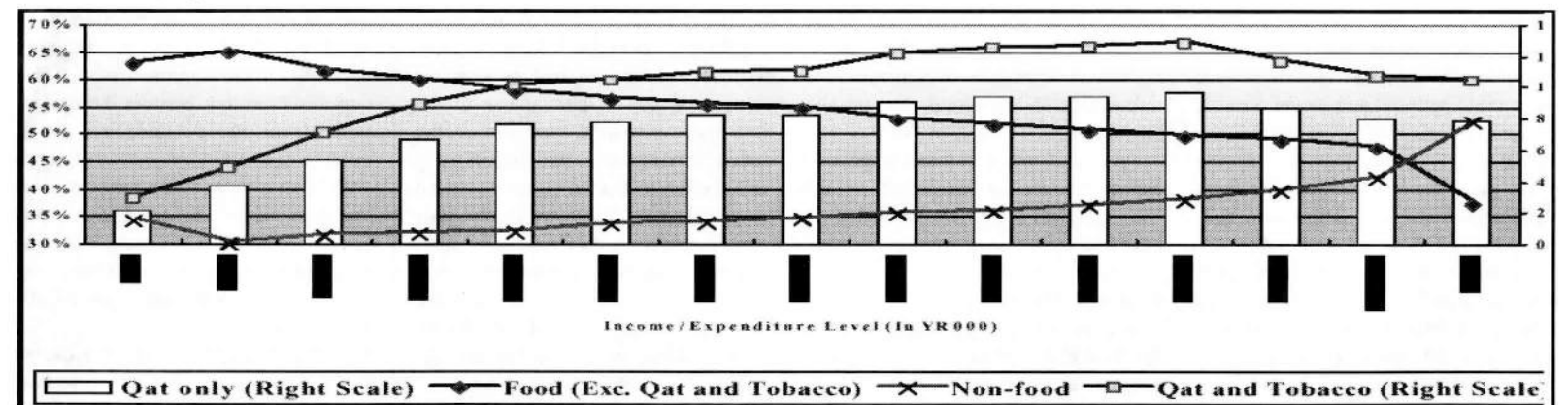


Figure 2: Monthly Average Family Expenditure on Qat, food & non-food Items (as percentage of total Expenditures)

Relative spending on Qat is, however, less among poor households than richer households. The ratio of Qat expenditures to food spending is also lower among poorer households.

Qat consumption is quite elastic with respect to income changes. This holds true for all income categories with the exception of the three highest income and expenditures categories of the 1998 HBS. Generally, the elasticity decreases as income increases.

For a review of previous studies and estimates, see Ward and Gatter (2000).

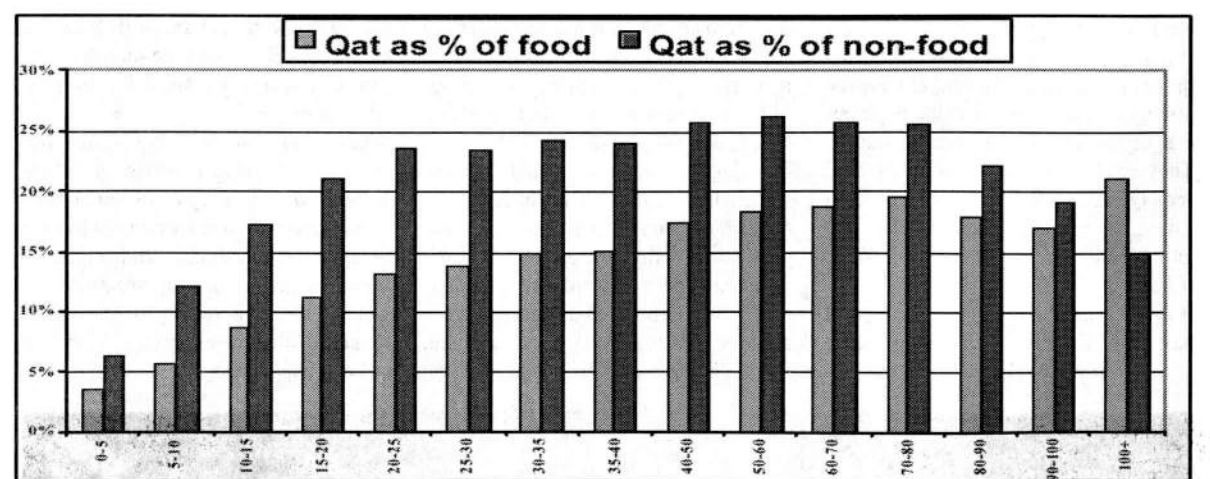


Figure 3: Qat as Ratio of Spending on Food and Non-Food Items.

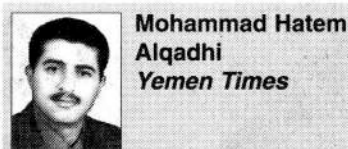
| Items           | 1992 Survey |       |          | 1998 Survey |       |          |
|-----------------|-------------|-------|----------|-------------|-------|----------|
|                 | Urban       | Rural | Republic | Urban       | Rural | Republic |
| Qat and Tobacco | 12.8        | 11.1  | 11.5     | 10.7        | 10.7  | 10.7     |
| Ofw Qat         | 9.5         | 7.9   | 8.3      | 8.7         | 8.5   | 8.6      |
| Food Items      | 51.0        | 55.9  | 54.8     | 43.4        | 56.8  | 53.1     |
| Non-Food Items  | 36.2        | 33    | 33.7     | 45.9        | 32.5  | 36.2     |
| Total           | 100         | 100   | 100      | 100         | 100   | 100      |

Table 1: Relative Expenditure on Food, Non-Food and Qat Items (Household Surveys of 1992 and 1998)

| HH Mean Income Categories (In YR) | Republic |  |      | Urban |  | Rural |  |
|-----------------------------------|----------|--|------|-------|--|-------|--|
|                                   |          |  |      |       |  |       |  |
| 7,500                             |          |  | 1.26 | 5.46  |  | 1.25  |  |
| 12,500                            |          |  | 1.98 | 2.32  |  | 2.00  |  |
| 17,500                            |          |  | 1.77 | 2.25  |  | 1.75  |  |
| 22,500                            |          |  | 1.68 | 1.58  |  | 1.73  |  |
| 27,500                            |          |  | 1.15 | 1.71  |  | 1.01  |  |
| 32,500                            |          |  | 1.29 | 0.90  |  | 1.43  |  |
| 37,500                            |          |  | 1.07 | 1.85  |  | 0.82  |  |
| 45,000                            |          |  | 1.56 | 1.17  |  | 1.72  |  |
| 55,000                            |          |  | 1.22 | 1.39  |  | 1.16  |  |
| 65,000                            |          |  | 1.03 | 1.51  |  | 0.82  |  |
| 75,000                            |          |  | 1.18 | 0.67  |  | 1.46  |  |
| 85,000                            |          |  | 0.18 | 0.14  |  | 0.20  |  |
| 95,000                            |          |  | 0.24 | 0.25  |  | 0.22  |  |

Table (2) Income Elasticity for Qat Consumption

## How Can Investment Prosper?



**Mohammad Hatem Alqadhi**  
Yemen Times

Investment in Yemen is believed to be a very good source for national income. There can be many opportunities for local and international investors. However, there are many obstacles lying ahead. There are people at the power center who exercise pressure on investors to join investment projects and share the profits. They don't share the expenses, claiming that they provide protection in return. The government confessed that such practice has made many foreign investors change their minds about investing in this country. The absence of law and order, which

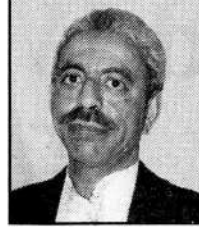
has been always breeding kidnappings and other sorts of security break downs, adds fuel to the fire. Of course, there are other reasons like government bureaucracy, lack of independent judiciary, smuggling, lack of facilities and other pitfalls-all have crippled investment drive in the country which substantially emerged in 1992. Since this beginning of this year, around 2606 projects have been licensed by the General Investment Authority (GIA.) During the same period only 1346 projects have been implemented (57%). They provided 26976 job opportunities for Yemenis. Most of these projects belong to the service sector (48%), then the industrial sector (41%), tourism (38%) while agriculture and fisheries hit only 23%. Other projects are stuck and have not been carried out. Lack of services like water, electricity telephone...etc: rep-

resent 35% of the obstacles facing investment in the country. Government routines and other sorts of blackmailing and corruption make 27% of the obstacles these stuck projects faced. Report of the (GIA) reveal that 7% of the problems are technical difficulties investors themselves face, leading to the stop of their projects. Of course, we cannot neglect the security situation, which brought some projects into a halt. Oil companies are working in tribal areas mainly Marib, have suffered a lot. Their experts have been kidnapped. Their pipelines have been pierced several times. Kidnappings have stalled tourist sector completely. This sector has flourished between 1996-1998. But after 1998, it dramatically fell down, losing around \$200 million per year. Not only this, around 35,000 persons working in this sector are without

work now. Of course, a number of investors would like to come to and invest in Yemen mainly in the Aden Free Zone. But when they look into such detriments, they hesitate as they don't want to take the risk. But, the lack of infrastructure, independent judiciary, stability, stock market and other attractions will continue to stick investment, pushing investor to look for a better place. People in authority should think of how to create the appropriate atmosphere for investment to prosper. Investment can help a lot improve Yemen's economy, particularly in this era of globalization when countries are working hard to attract more and more investors. Before calling on foreign investment, government should first ask if the needed factors are available or not.

# COMMON SENSE

By: Hassan Al-Haifi



Amidst all this talk about Globalization: 2/2

## United We Stand, Divided We Fall!

Continuing where we left off last week, it goes without saying that the ills faced by the Moslem World, in general and the Arab World in particular are more the fault of the people of both the Arab World and the Moslem World, before we can point the finger at imperialists, Zionists and all the other foreign forces that have taken their pleasure at our weaknesses and made the best out of them to serve their interest and to execute their designs for our nation. This is not to say that we have only failed in confronting the enemies of our nation, we have failed in providing the right environment for the continued stability and growth of our nations in the right parameters that will enable our Moslem populations all over the world to enjoy the standards of living that are readily accessible to most of the populations of the

modern world, while at the same time giving our nation, the Moslem Ummah, the strength to fend off any aggressive policies unleashed against it by its enemies. Moreover, we have in general failed to institute responsible governments that are in keeping with the very principles laid down to us in the Quran and in the uncorrupted traditions of the Prophet Mohammed (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him). I say uncorrupted, because, needless to say, based on the politics of the day, evil rulers have either forced or coerced Moslem scholars to devise "traditions" that serve their interests or discourage the Moslem constituencies from taking a more active role in determining the political and social course of Moslem societies, which theoretically, is a great abomination that distorts the reality of Islam and works to undermine the political and social ordi-

nances that the Quran clearly lays out. Thus, the Ummah began to encounter splits within the nation and the sectarian divisions (Sunni, Shiite, Wahhabi, etc.) all set in to require stronger allegiances to such divisions rather than the more important adherence to the basic tenets of Islam, on which all Moslem sects agree upon and which are indivisible. As Moslem government became more concerned with narrower interests, namely the welfare of those at the helms of power, the Moslem state became broken up into several other mini Moslem states, with lesser harmony and congeniality between them as time went on. By the beginning of the Twentieth Century, the Western powers have found it easy to overtake any challenge brought on by any Moslem state, and worked diligently to remove even the concept of any universal Moslem Ummah, by ensuring that the

idea of a Caliphate or Imamate be absolved from Islamic political thought, as being reactionary or primitive. Notwithstanding the evils that were manifested by many of the caliphs and imams over the ages, there were many Moslem scholars over the ages, who still continued to challenge the legitimacy of corrupt and ungodly regimes that prevailed over the ages and to these scholars the Moslem World is indebted for keeping alive the basic fundamentals of Islam in government and in social affairs. Many of these scholars gave their lives or were severely persecuted, but to this day are revered by the Moslems of the world than most of the tyrants and dictators that took the helms here and there in the Moslem World, while some of the Moslem rulers are even cursed by devout Moslems for their tyranny and autocracy, as violators of

the freedom and rights that Islam insisted upon for all Moslems. Thus, the Moslem World is now at a stage where all this background makes it more tenable for Moslems to start looking inward for solutions to their plight, and to seek immediate and effective remedial actions that will remove most of the ills faced by Moslem states. It goes without saying, that it is imperative for Moslems to revise the sense of universalism, which Islam invoked and to make it clear that the prosperity of or calamity of any Moslem nation is the prosperity and the calamity of all Moslems. Furthermore, it is imperative that there should be greater transparency practiced by Moslem governments, and a greater effort to develop political consciousness among the Moslem constituencies, through greater participation in decision making and in deciding the political course of the nation, as individual states and collectively. On the other hand the collective experiences of such regional organizations as the European Union, could be a very good model to lean upon for guidance as to determining how the collective and individual status of Moslem states should be developed and how to start the cultural flow that will give the vitality for stimulating political, social and cultural development throughout the Moslem World, not to mention the importance of the

need for greater capital flow between the "haves" and the "have-nots", in the form of investments and generous development aid, while at the same time stressing the importance of sound management practices in all areas of development, especially when it comes to eliminating corruption and the imposition of accountability and responsibility for good or bad performance, with the appropriate measures that encourage the former and that penalizes the latter accordingly. More important, one would hope that organizations like the Moslem World Conference and the Islamic Development Bank, as well as the regional development and political organizations, would be the first to start defending such basic fundamentals and promoting the imposition of sound responsible government within the Moslem Ummah as an imperative step to thwart any aggression or design by hostile enemies to Islam, and to start working towards gearing Moslem states for facing up to the hard awful realities that we are being subjected to mainly by our own doings: *Allah does not change whatever any people are facing, Until they bring change upon themselves!* (The Holy Quran) Can it be said any better than the way Allah has said it so powerfully?!

# War and Hatred are Not the Answer

SCOTT P. DIEHL  
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USA

As our nation, the USA, and myself mourn and pray for the victim's and their families from the overwhelming trauma on the infamous day of terror, September 11, 2001, I want to firmly and boldly condemn our governments role in war, death, and violence toward any other people around the world. We need justice, not war! The best way to honor those innocent lives lost to the evil, and senseless violence of September 11th is to work for peace through justice. Violence only begets more violence! I am writing today to urge everyone to carefully reflect on how we as a nation are responding to the horrific attacks of September 11th in New York City and Washington, DC. During this time of pain and anguish, I believe it is most important that we pledge ourselves to non-violence, love of neighbor's worldwide, love of enemy, and love of all God's living creations. We must respect that of all human life, no matter the cost to us personally. In doing this, we are worshipping and honoring God, and all He/She stands for in our moral lives. This means we must tirelessly work to protect all innocent, as well as guilty lives in far off countries. We must vigilantly guard against the victimization of Arab-Americans and Muslims. In addition, we must fervently ensure that the Bill of Rights does not become "collateral damage", another victim of the September 11th attacks. In the name of security, we will fall prey to losing much more of our very freedoms that we hold dear to our hearts as Americans. We must protect our civil liberties as we work to improve our security. I passionately reject the erosion of our civil liberties in the name of anti-terrorism. We can't defend freedom by destroying it! The sole purpose of terrorism is to terrify. If we too surrender our freedoms, we have fallen into the attacker's trap. We as a people are naive that war, death, and continued bloodshed and violence towards any human life will ever bring about true and lasting peace. War never brings peace; it only breeds more hatred and evil. The immoral madness of war must end, but it must begin to end today in your hearts and minds first. You hold the key to peace, not any government. Our attitudes and beliefs must change in order for us to include all of God's living creations into our ring of love and friendship. Another fear our country must face today, may not be bioterrorism, it may well be our folly of wide spread nation-

alism! Throughout recorded history, people and nations that believed they were the best and the greatest have shown the world of their egotistical, immoral, and evil plunders, such as Germany and Adolph Hitler in the twentieth century. What happened on September 11th was a crime against humanity, not an act of war as President Bush has blindly convinced our nation. Due to this unknowing, misleading and contrary to the truth, shockingly, nationalism has risen dramatically in our country. United We Stand, to kill human life - how very appalling! It may be nice or supportive to hug and wave your U.S. flags, but the ultimate truth reveals that nationalism separates and lowers the value and dignity of human life of people living in other countries, which is highly immoral. For all of us throughout the world are equally created by our Creator/Supreme Being. No person or country is better than any other. We must think globally, yet act locally. Defend your faith, become a peacemaker and a lover, not an evil destroyer of God's living creations. It should be United We Stand for peace around the world. Instead of God bless America; try believing and saying, God Bless the World! It is understood that this is a very complex and different reality we face, and that it requires new ways of thinking and acting. This is why the prehistoric cycle of violence must be ended. With every fiber of my whole being, I do not believe that military force is the way to bring about an end to terrorism or bring about global peace and justice. In cooperation with the world community, the rule of law is urged to bring those responsible to justice for this crime against humanity. The U.S. should proceed on the basis of international law, following the UN Charter, and working through the normal channels of extradition law, to bring the perpetrators of the atrocities to justice. Furthermore, we must end the deadly U.S. bombing of Afghanistan to allow aid workers to return and restore the delivery and distribution of essential aid to innocent Afghan civilians. Food drops and immoral bombs are not the answer. "Doctors Without Borders", the Nobel Peace Prizewinning relief group, condemned the food drop as U.S. military propaganda. Airdrops of food and medical aid are of little real value to the Afghan people, and are potentially dangerous, and will likely cause real problems for truly independent non-governmental aid organizations who are less likely to be perceived as impartial actors in the future. Before the air strikes, UN agencies and independent relief organizations were still able to get some food convoys into Afghanistan. Now, all convoys have

stopped, and the delivery of aid has become nearly impossible. In addition, although it has gone largely unreported by mainstream media, Afghanistan is in the grip of a three-year drought, which is the worst in decades affecting 50% of the population. Even before the war, much of Afghanistan was on the verge of starvation, which increases this risk. By the end of the year, up to 7.5 million Afghan civilians will be entirely dependent on food aid to survive the winter. By impeding the delivery and distribution of aid, the U.S. war may cause massive civilian deaths, into the millions, similar to the immoral sanctions against Iraq have caused millions to die due to our governments adverse and ineffective foreign policies. Plus, we should as morally responsible children of Abraham be prepared to highly encourage the Bush Administration to support the UN-led peace process in Afghanistan. In essence, the U.S. should provide funding for the reconstruction of Afghanistan, a nation that has been destroyed and abandoned by the world community for decades. This neglect has created pockets of terrorist networks, which we are to blame. Ultimately, as a nation, we will need to

change or reassess many of our past, and especially current foreign policy in the Middle East. Unfortunately, many U.S. foreign policies have created deep resentment and frustrated anger. In order to disarm this hatred today our foreign policies need to reflect our values of the precious sanctity of all human life; true freedom based on fair-market economies, and justice. What this all means too is the lifting of all economic sanctions against Iraq, which has been targeting Iraqi civil society and have put the blood of millions of innocent children and women casualties of Iraq on the hands and hearts of Americans since the Gulf War. We too are guilty of terrorism on innocent human lives, such as the School of Americas, just as Osama Bin Laden around the world. Always remember that there are many sides to any story. Good, bad, right or wrong, there are always several voices in the wilderness crying out for true peace and justice, if only we listen to our ears and hearts, and discern the ultimate truth which prevails among God. I personally want to go on record as wholeheartedly condemning the rash, immoral act of taking revenge for the deaths of September 11th by military retaliation against Afghanistan, Iraq,

Palestine and/or any other country and its innocent civilian population. I stand shoulder to shoulder with all the people of the world, now and especially the Muslim Arabs of the Middle East. I will continue to pray for an end to all violence against God's living creations, especially mankind. In addition, to the financial support of the victims in the aftermath of September 11th, I will do everything in my means, in the name of our God to end war and restore love of enemy and neighbor. Please, join with me on this challenging and struggling journey to uphold the loving command of God. Martin Luther King Jr. once said: "The ultimate weakness of violence is that it is a descending spiral, begetting the very thing it seeks to destroy. Instead of diminishing evil, it multiplies it. Through violence you may murder the liar, but you cannot murder the lie, nor establish the truth. Through violence you may murder the hater, but you do not murder hate. In fact, violence merely increases hate. So it goes. Returning violence for violence only multiplies violence, adding deeper darkness to a night already devoid of stars. Darkness cannot drive out darkness, only light can do that. Hate cannot drive out hate, only LOVE can do

that! So, in summation, starting with our children and neighbors, then our nation and world, we must be attempting to spread harmony and happiness to all humanity, and indeed all of the Great Creator's creation, including, but not limited to plants, animals, earth, water, air, and up to the universe. The Great Creator created the human being to be His/Her guardian throughout the universe, and sent Her/His many messengers and prophets disguised in many faiths as His/Her mercy upon the universe, and as a true example of the fulfilled and satisfied life on earth. I, Scott P. Diehl just want to do God's will, as I believe most of you only want the same. There is a powerful release in that kind of faith. We should live life to its fullest, doing God's will to the best of our abilities whether we are 15, 38, 63, or a 102 years old. Promise your God to live for others, work endlessly for true justice, not vengeance, and proclaim loudly the way to peace is through non-violence and love. War (violence) and hatred are not the answer. Only love can heal the wounds!

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# Eid: Joys and Worries



Yaser M. Al-Mayasi  
Yemen Times

**E**id is a well-known religious occasion which Allah has made for many reasons. It is associated with Hajj, the biggest religious assembly and it is a chance to get rid of rancor, hatred and envy. The days of Eid are unforgettable, especially for children who become overwhelmed with ecstasy and keep playing all day long. However, as one grows up things change to the worst because of the bad economic conditions. The word (Eid) is closely related to joy and happiness. It is, of course, not only an end to fasting of the Holy Month, Ramadhan, and abandoning the wrongdoings, but opening a new page of repentance which has its special effects on Muslims' hearts. What we see these days is that the word Eid has partially changed in its connotations. The happiest ones are children. We realize this by looking at their smiles drawn on their faces. Others are more concerned about how

to earn their living. During my Eid holiday, I met a lot of children. Their faces were sparkling with innocent smiles. I met them in parks wearing new clothes and roaming here and there cheerfully. The majority of people spend their Eid Al-Fetr holiday in the countryside and beaches. Eid in the countryside has a special taste. You see people running to the mosque to perform the Eid Prayer. The Eid prayer is sometimes performed in an open and spacious place. People on this religious occasion shake hands and hug each other amicably.



Layla Taher Al-Mayyasi expressed her best wishes on this occasion and said the nicest thing about the Eid was that people visited each other. "Actually, it is one of the happiest days of the whole year. On Eid, wearing new clothes have special effect on me. I remain at home preparing lunch and cakes for guests. Sometimes, I go for a walk or to parks," she added. Each country has its own specialties of Eid. In Yemen people perform the folkloric dances and games. Despite the difficult economic conditions, even

the poor are enjoying themselves. In addition, a kind of cooperative effort prevails the fraternal atmosphere among Muslims. "It is easy to trace the extreme joy in children's eyes which is more precious and unforgettable," said Layla.

However, the Eid holiday sometimes brings along some of the undesirable habits such as firing in the air or at targets which many times results in regrettable consequences. Eid days are sometimes bitter, especially for those who cannot afford the basic needs of themselves or their families.

Saif Ali Mohammed bitterly expressed his desperate attempts to find a job to help him provide himself and his family with the Eid demands. Many people in Yemen are just the same.

Eatidal Saeed Mohammed from Hodeidah said: "The Eid is considered to be one of the precious religious occasions among Muslims. It signifies celestial and spiritual purification of a true Muslim." describing how she feels towards such an occasion nowadays she said: "Not as we used to do in the past." "This can be ascribed to many reasons such as lack of public parks for families in general, and for children in particular and the high costs of transportation," she said. Eatidal thinks that the Eid maybe more enjoyable in the countryside than it is in the city. The Deputy Director of Hodeidah Radio confirmed



# HODEIDAH: Victim of Hanger and Corruption

**H**odeidah is undoubtedly the mermaid of the Red Sea, despite being burdened by worries, hangers and corruption. The extreme poverty, this city is suffering from, has forced thousands of people to be beggars. As every Thursday roughly ten thousand beggars gathered in the suburbs of the city of Hodeidah and then go to shops to beg for alms. A person in charge of the Fishers Association in Hodeidah said he had submitted many complaints demanding the authorities to save our sea wealth from foreign boats and ships mostly coming from Egypt, Eritria and Djibouti, which illegally fish in the Yemeni territorial waters, but to no avail. Actually, these foreign ships use improper means during fishing; destroying the marine wealth and environment, as well. However, a senior officials at the governorate confirmed that the problems that occurred in the past between Yemeni and Eritrian fishers had been completely solved after referring them to the cabinet. He further ascribed these problems to the ignorance of fishers, whether Yemeni or non-Yemenis, of the territorial waters of the country. The port of Hodeidah is improperly equipped and greatly needs rehabilitation. Moreover, the departments in charge of inspecting and controlling the flow of foreign goods to the country do not carry out their duties probably. A business owner in Hodeidah said businessmen were always subjected to blackmailing and fees of different kinds were imposed against them. The same person added that the govern-

ment's department was keen on imposing the strictest supervision on locally produced goods but do not do the same with the imported ones. The suffering of the city of Hodeidah has surpassed beyond what is imaginable as famine has overcome the majority of the population there. The returnees from the Gulf region seem to be the most afflicted in Hodeidah as poverty has severely affected these people. One of these returnees said the government treated the refugees residing in Yemen much better than the returnees from the Gulf states, adding that refugees received foodstuffs and health care while they (returnees) suffered from hunger. Similarly, Hodeidah is suffering from different epidemics, such as malaria, typhoid, etc. The security situation in the governorate is also another problem as many citizens have been vic-



timized by the security forces there. The officials in Hodeidah seems to have forgotten the deteriorating situation of the seaport anchors and the state of negligence prevalent at the airport. Similarly, the funds of Tihama Development Authority has been embezzled by some officials who have used these funds for their personal gains. It is the all-out corruption that has afflicted this rich governorate and its people, who have been left uncared-for but at the time of elections.

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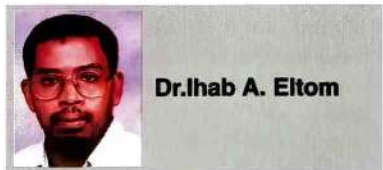
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# SHARK ENERGY DRINK

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# Anthrax: Symptoms & Treatment



Dr. Ihab A. Eltom

**A**nthrax or malignant pustule which occurred in USA, and caused so much public distress and worry is primarily a disease of animals, particularly sheep and cattle and, to a lesser extent, horses and dogs.

The disease is caused by bacillus anthracis, a germ positive microorganism that was first isolated by Robert Koch in 1877. Human beings accidentally encounter this disease in the agricultural settings, but also it can be isolated, multiplied and manufactured as powder to be used as a biologic weapon. When bacillus anthracis gets access to the skin of the human beings it makes local skin infection that may become generalized. The animal is infected by ingestion of the spores that probably enter the body through microscopic cuts or abrasions of the oral or intestinal mucus. The infected animal remains asymptomatic until few hours before death. In human beings, the most common form of human anthrax is industrial anthrax, which results from contact with the animal product such as wool, hide, goat hair, skin and even bones.

The human beings become infected in one of the following three mechanisms:  
1- The organism can gain access through small abrasions or cuts and multiply locally with fairly dramatic inflammatory response.  
2- They may also gain access by inhalation, where they multiply in the lung, and are swept to the draining hilar nodes where marked hemorrhagic necrosis may occur. And this constitutes the most severe form of the disease. The mortality rate in this form of the disease exceeds 90% of the infected individuals.

3- A rare method of the infection is the



### Treatment

Bacillus anthracis is quite susceptible to penicillin, which is curative if it is used during the early course of the infection. The problem is with the pulmonary anthrax, the diagnosis usually made postmortem because the patient will seek the medical attention in the late course of the disease when the dis-

ingestion of the infected meat, with resultant of the invasion and ulceration of the gastrointestinal mucosa.

### Clinical Manifestations:

#### Coetaneous

**A**nthrax begins 2 to 5 days after the infection as small papules that develop within few days into vesicles filled with dark bluish fluid commonly known as malignant pustule. This lesion is classically found in the hand, forearm or head.

The pulmonary form, also known as wool-sorters disease, is acquired by inhalation, and the patient symptoms are typically those of respiratory infection with fever, malaise and myalgia. Within few days it becomes a very severe infection with respiratory distress and cyanosis. Death usually occurs within 24 hours.

ease progresses and it will be very difficult to treat because of the sepsis and the endotoxin that will be released from the bacteria when penicillin will be used in the late course of the illness. That is why identification of the infected person and diagnosis of the illness early play a very important role in recovery.



# From the epidemiological history of Aden The Plague Epidemic



Dr. Walid Nasser Abdulla Kaid\*

**P**lague or "Black Death" is considered as one of the serious diseases that emerge from time to time in the form of separated cases here and there in different places in the world or as an epidemic as it used to take place in the past.

Plague is one of the Zoonotic diseases that are communicated from animals to man. The cause of the disease is a kind of organisms called Yersinia Pestis. The plague germs are communicated from rats and other rodents to man through a kind of fleas. The fatal rodents are of great importance during the period of the disease's spread out as they play an essential role in communicating the disease from rodent to man.

### Plague outbreak in Aden:

On the ninth of January 1928, the health department in Aden protectorate announced the outbreak of plague cases (bubonic form) in isolated area of the town of Al-Tawahi where coal coolies working with the companies which supply the steamers anchoring in the port of Aden lived.

The health department in the colony of Aden was optimistic, it emphasized that the epidemic was under control. All plague patients were admitted to the hospital of infectious diseases in Mu'alla at the time, the contacts cases were moved to flint island by boats (presently called the Laborer's Island) for observation and quarantine. They were provided with Shelter, cloths, food and water.

Immediate prophylactic measures were carried out in the focus area of infection including; mice killing to poisoning, burning of cloths, disinfection of the Quarter which seemed to be lack of

environment sanitation.

The port health office took strict preventive measures for the crews of all ships staying in the port of Aden in order to maintain the economical activities of the port and its global reputation.

Despite the health procedures that had been taken, the horrible image of the epidemic worsened as the number of infected persons increased and the disease moved from the area of infection to other regions such as Crater Aden, Mu'alla and later to the town of Sheikh Othman and kept harvesting people's lives for about five months.

The official figures showed the total number of deaths reached 1107 cases, whereas it was estimated that the actual number of death could exceed that. Table (A) shows that the highest frequency of infected cases of plague (785) took place in March; this reflects the weal preventive measures in the two proceeding months.

It is worthwhile to note that the gradual decrease in the number of cases in April is due to the beginning of summer season when the weather temperature rises and this is necessary to kill the fleas and thus the chain of infection breaks.

If the mice were destroyed while the fleas left alive, then this is considered as an actual catastrophe because the fleas which carry the disease would be deprived of their primary host i.e. the mice and as they will directly go to man and so the disaster will be more destructive.

The table shows that the case-fatality ratio during the epidemic period rose from 42% in January to 94% in May, and this indicates the deterioration of therapeutic measures of the cases either because of drug shortages and poor emergency medical care, or the late arrival of plague patients to the hospital due to the absence of health awareness among the local population in Aden.

It is necessary to point out here that the

| Month        | Cases       | Deaths      | Fatality ratio |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| January      | 77          | 33          | 42%            |
| February     | 308         | 211         | 63%            |
| March        | 785         | 586         | 75%            |
| April        | 217         | 179         | 81%            |
| May          | 107         | 101         | 94%            |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>1494</b> | <b>1107</b> | <b>74%</b>     |

drugs such as Tetracycline and streptomycin which are prescribed for plague cases were not available at that time, for instance streptomycin was discovered only in 1950.

### End of the disaster:

On the second of June, eight days after the last reported case of plague, the health department in Aden protectorate announced that the epidemic of plague in Aden was eradicated and the city was free of the disease. The health restrictive measures were lifted and so were the quarantine and the preventive health procedures in the port.

Aden was comforted and trouble was finished after one third of its population lived in panic. One may imagine the volume of psychological, social and economic devastation imposed by the epidemic on people's life then.

Generations succeeded one another and the epidemic entered the tunnel of forgetfulness, but the remains of the plague victims cemetery stones at Sheikh Othman city will remain as a silent witness to the most disastrous epidemic Aden was exposed to in the last century.

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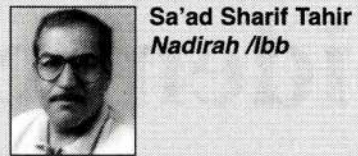
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# EID in the Yemeni Countryside



Sa'ad Sharif Tahir Nadirah/ibb

The two great Eids in Islam are lesser Baiam (Eid il fitr) and Coban Baiam [Eid il adaha.] Muslims highly celebrate them because they come after obeying God's two big orders e.g. fasting and pilgrimage as expressing their joy. After Ramadan when Muslims all over the

Almonds, raisins and sweets are served. Children wearing new clothes like to play false bullets and go around houses to congratulate the inhabitants. Women give them sweets and sometimes money which is called, "Awwada." Men come back home for a nap and lunch then setting for local halls to enjoy chewing qat. Corban Bairam which people call, "Eid il kabeer" [the long eid] because it officially lasts for four days but people make it ten, comes on the tenth of Zul-hijja when Muslims pilgrims complete their religious rites in Mecca. It is also

On the second day, villagers visit villages in big groups accompanied by drums and local folkloric teams that dance the bara'a with jambias. Some wear masks of animals like lions and sheep. Those dance at random while men who wear brides' cloths called "jewari" [slaves] dance with rhythmic movements with their faces veiled. On the third day, the villagers who were visited pay a visit to their visitors and do the same dancing and so on. This continues for five days. Sometimes villagers from different villages gather in the center of the town to



world fast the days of the month, pray (Teraweeh) at night and concentrate worshipping during the last ten days comes the lesser bairam which people call (Al-Eid Al-Sagheer) [the short eid] because it officially lasts for three days. People make it five.

In villages, on seeing the crescent of showal (the month after Ramadan) or hearing the news of the eid via radio or TV people burn fires on mountains to express their happiness. In the past such fires were signs of declaring the eid. Women start to prepare cakes and sweets while kids have shower and prepare their new clothes which their parents bought at the end of Ramadan. Men prepare themselves to perform salat il eid [prayers of the eid.]

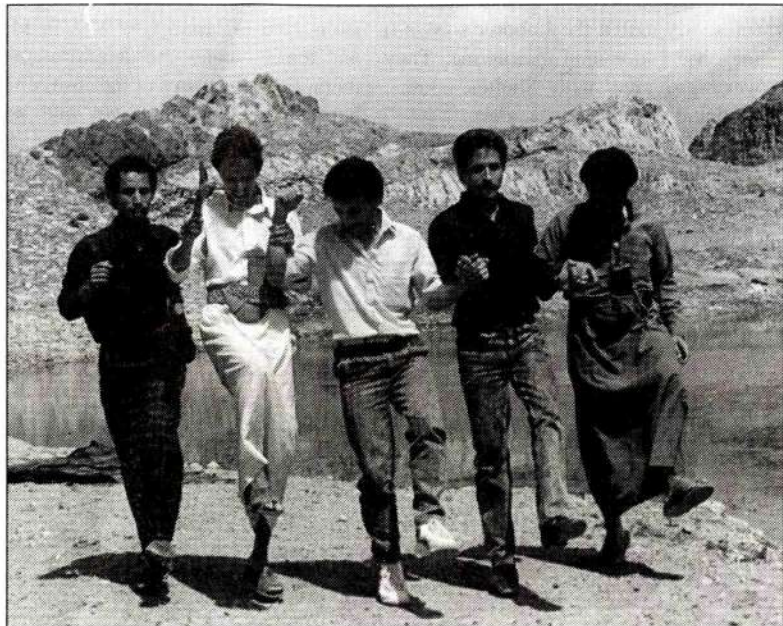
In the morning men, accompanied by their kids, go to open yards to perform prayer and in certain cases like in rainy days the prayers are held in mosques. After that they exchange congratulations saying "Kul a'am wentum bikheir" [many happy returns of the eid] or "Eidukum mubarak" [happy eid for you].

Then visits to relatives are paid.

an occasion on which Muslims slay sheep or cows as sacrifices to their late relatives.

After eid prayers, such sacrifices are slain and meat is distributed among families as a sign of social unity and love. People exchange congratulations.

perform a big choral dance of bara'a. On this eid officials in big cities go to their home town to participate these celebrations with their relatives, therefore, such cities lose their charm to certain extent. Weddings are arranged during eids and that make eids more gala.



# Al-Baleh: the Living Face of Yemeni Traditional Folklore

Al-Baleh is a type of Yemeni folklore in which ballads of different poets but having the same rhymes and dances are mixed. They are sung on certain occasions like Eids, weddings, settling quarrels and during Ramadan by twenty or thirty men or women. Al-Baleh has many names like (Lua'bt il Baleh) in northern Yemen, (Dan) in Hadramout, ([Al-Rasfa il Hashdya) or (Al-Eidyah Al-Anseeyah]) but it is not sung in funerals.

Men also do it during ploughing and harvesting to activate themselves after being tired. Sometimes it is done with a pipe and a drum specially during weddings. On some occasions it has a bloody end.

In wedding, a piper and a drummer start with a singer. Sometimes the singer is the drummer himself while people dance in circles. Then two facing lines of twenty or thirty men begin a traditional opening. After that a poet attends the circle to recite a poem praising the groom and his family.

It is narrated that a groom called (shani) was wedded but the bride refused to surrender. The groom went out and entered the circle saying a ballad:

يا احمد علي سعد انا ادا عيك غزالك مدي  
تقول شاني مطنش او هدي ما هدي

"ya Ahmed Ali Sa'ad ana daieek ghezalek midi tgoool shani mttannish aw hidi ma hidi," by which he indirectly accused the bride of being not virgin or having a love affair with another man. His brother-in-law, understanding the hidden meaning, went to check what was happening. On coming back he entered the circle and said a ballad indirectly exposing the groom's sexual weakness:

حلفت ماعد ترى مثلي مصاهر قدي  
وضعتها لك ودخلتك الى المرقد  
تقول: من العيب منكم نسال (المينيدي)

"Heleft ma'ad tera mithly mssahir gedi Wada'teha lek wdekhkheltek ila il mergidi Tgoool men il eib minkum? Nisal "il meindi." At this point they were about to fight. Women rushed into the scene supplying canes and stones. A wiseman entered and changed the rhyme to change the whole subject and ordered the women to get back home saying:

تمت على خير والحكمة لعقالها  
خيرها كسوة المكلف وتسل لها  
والمعولة عاد هي تضوي لجهالها

"Temmet ala kheir wil hikma li eggalha Khiaarah kiswet il meklef wtsella leha Wil ma'aweleh a'd hi tidhwi lijehaleha."

That was like a military order to go off. Finally the problem was settled peacefully.

In some balehs women take part in such circles but as reciters not as dancers because baleh demand high tones of young men who conclude them with fast rounding movements as they begin. Poets who exchange ballads come from the audience and go back after finishing their poems to give others a chance to participate. In Ramadan women do the baleh in villages at nights. They divide themselves into two facing groups holding one another's hands and start with a poetic dialogue praising, condemning or flirting with one another for a long time till midnight. For example, one says:

الا بالله يا عمي يا شيبه  
الا بالله يا عمي يا شيبه  
الا بالله يا عمي يا شيبه  
الا بالله يا عمي يا شيبه

"Ala billah ya ammi ya sheibah Ala billah ya jani il rumman Ala widdeh bitha il girsh rummanah." Which means: O my old-aged uncle who sells pomegranats. Sell me one for this rial"

The baleh was renewed by the Yemeni poet, Mutahar al-Iriani who re-composed it artistically recording history of the whole Yemeni people not only mere village heritage.

# Women against the Law

Dr. Mohammed Awadh Baobaid  
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The role increasingly played by women in the public life has opened new horizons for more freedoms and equality in the different aspects of life. Indeed, women have become able to actively take part in the economic, social and political life. The widespread of education in the urban and rural areas, despite all difficulties, has played a major role in this respect. Yet, women's participation in public life is the most significant indicator of the progress achieved by

is an evil woman whatever the injuries are. According to some of the policemen surveyed by the study a decent woman should tolerate the attacks patiently, particularly if the assailant is her husband. Similarly, assaults against women are always considered a punishment for a disreputable act committed by the victim.

From a psychological perspective, this act is entirely consistent with the so-called the psychological deterrent mechanism in which humans legalize for themselves to retaliate against any person who commits aggression against them or refrain to carry out their duties properly. This is identical to the case of the policeman, who refrains from doing his humanitarian and professional duty to confront the

society. It is also regrettable that the law-enforcement agencies do not even provide them with sub-standard fair treatment as most of women prisons lack the basic facilities needed for humans, not to mention the particular care required for women and their kids. Pregnant and breastfeeding women badly need special treatment with regard to appropriate medical care and balanced diets. Pregnant women should be admitted to civil hospitals before delivery to ensure the safety of both the mother and infant. Furthermore, an appropriate breastfeeding should be ensured for the newborn infants to be subsequently admitted to well-staffed nurseries in case their mothers could not continue attending to them.



women in their struggle for achieving a considerable amount of equality. However, this process still generates some negative impacts on the personal life of many Yemeni women.

Some studies on crimes revealed that the most important reasons leading to the sharp rise of crimes perpetrated by women are principally linked to the dramatic shift in the roles of women and their duties in society. Presently, the role of women is no longer restricted to rendering care to children and running the household affairs as this role has changed to include their active participation in the political, social and economic life. For the most part women still perform some traditional jobs, which have doubled their responsibilities in the society.

### Women: victims of crime and law-enforcement agencies

Women who come under assaults face doubled-edged problems as they are primarily victimized by men and do not get justice from the law-enforcement agencies, as well, particularly when the crime takes place within the parameters of family. Mostly, the victim woman tends not to expose the crime perpetrated against her so it keeps silent to avoid further punishments. However, when the victim woman gets major injuries the family finds no choice but to refer her to a doctor taking in mind to screen the case and those responsible for it.

Accordingly, doctors are requested by the family members not to register the case, although they are premeditated assaults. Regrettably, this situation paves the way for further assaults and as the assailant faces no deterrent to stop him. Many cases have been reported to the police departments, however, police officers do not give these cases considerable attention by the time they know that the assailants are family members.

A related study showed that women's attendance at police stations causes different reactions. Some policemen negatively handle the cases of the victim woman from the perspective that a woman who dares to report the assaults of incurred on her by a family member

offenders and do justice to the victim. On the other hand, some policemen give some attention to women coming to police stations questing for justice, but the real reasons behind this are evil intentions against the victim herself which may go to the extent of exploiting her situation for making improper advances. Although, this type of policemen are rare within the Yemeni police, the fact is that so many cases of this sort have been narrated by a lot of people. Interestingly, the way policemen treat women depend on their stance towards women in general, and their stance towards violence against women in particular. Indeed, this is principally related to the non-existence of legislations that protect women from family violence; thus the way women are treated by policemen is governed by the policemen stance towards them. Thus more studies should be conducted on the tendencies of policemen and the judiciary when handling cases related to violence against women with the view of working out a strategy that best tackle this issue.

This is the case of women who seek justice at the law-enforcement departments, while the case is much different when women are themselves the law-breakers. In the rest of the article, I will try to spotlight some of the difficulties facing this segment of women.

### Rights of female law-breakers

When a woman is convicted to have broken the law, she will be treated similarly as male law-breakers under the penal code. She will be subjected to precautionary measure, interrogated, tried and then the court will issue a verdict to release her or send her to jail. Of course, nothing wrong has happened up till now, as the problem mostly lies in the way these measures are processed. What is in practice proves that convicted women are mistreated, particularly during the interrogation stage as they are detained in women standby prison for long periods of time and not in reception centers.

To place untried women along with convicted women is categorically unfair as their detention in prisons will harm their reputation and status in

The standards ensured for women prisons may differ from one country to other, but there are certain basic needs that should be made available, particularly what have been stated in the international report produced by the New York-based Human Right Watch on the status of prisons for the year 1993.

The report recommended ensuring the following basic standards as minimum requirements:

- Women should be provided with a sanitary towel or an equivalent substitute and should be ensured a daily access to a shower during menstruation.
- Women should have access to work and education opportunities on an equal basis with men.
- Pregnant women should have access to regular medical check-ups and proper nutrition, particularly prior to delivery.
- Breastfeeding women should be provided with a balanced diet.
- Establishing a regular contact between mothers and their infants and respecting their rights to directly nurture them.

Ultimately, providing women prisoners with their particular needs is basically one of the minimum standards required for women offenders since it is an integral part of human rights. The good will on the part of law-enforcement agencies in our country are not sufficient to meet the needs of women prisoners. Thus, women prisoners should be provided with appropriate medical care and food as minimum standards at these prisons. Frankly speaking, prisons in Yemen are no longer reformatory institutions serving to rehabilitate the offenders so as to come back later to the society. These prisons are mere long walls and rooms that combine different women who happened to break the law. Also, We should not forget the fact that so many women have served their terms of imprisonment, but can not leave prisoners except after the agreement of their male guardians, especially the ones serving sentences pertaining to moral crimes. This issue is a major violation of human rights that should be promptly solved from its different aspects.

# Improve Your English



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# 1 1 3

### I. What to Say

#### Asking for help

**Dr. Mukul:** Hello. Are you an Indian?  
**Dr. Patnaik:** Yes, I'm. My name is Dr. Patnaik.  
**Dr. Mukul:** Hello, Dr. Patnaik. I'm Dr. Mukul. Nice meeting you.  
**Dr. Patnaik:** Nice meeting you, too. I see you for the first time. Have you come recently?  
**Dr. Mukul:** Yes, I arrived in Sana'a only yesterday morning.  
**Dr. Patnaik:** That means little over twenty four hours before. Welcome to Sana'a.  
**Dr. Mukul:** Thank you.  
**Dr. Patnaik:** Do you need my help for anything?  
**Dr. Mukul:** Yes. I want to make a phone call to my family back in India. They must be anxious about me. Want to tell them that I've arrived safe and there's nothing to worry.  
**Dr. Patnaik:** Okay. I shall show you the booth. Of course, I arrived only last week. But I've gathered some basic information about the post office, telephone booth, newsstand, nearest supermarket, photocopy shop and the health center.  
**Dr. Mukul:** I'd be grateful if you would inform me about them as well. I was going to ask someone about them.  
**Dr. Patnaik:** I'd be glad to. That's a part of my duty. We're in a foreign country. So we must help each other. Besides, the students and the general public here are very friendly and cooperative. They're glad to help anyone like us in difficulty. But the only barrier for communication is language. Most of them speak very little English.  
**Dr. Mukul:** But how did you manage to collect the information?  
**Dr. Patnaik:** Fortunately all these are located very close to Jama jaula. Students helped me locate these.  
**Dr. Mukul:** What's jama jaula?  
**Dr. Patnaik:** O, that's the university square.  
**Dr. Mukul:** Good, you have picked up a little Arabic so early.  
**Dr. Patnaik:** Yes I have picked up some functional Arabic for daily use. You should also do the same. The sooner you learn Arabic, the better for you to meet your communicational needs. Besides, we must learn the language of the country where we're going to spend some time.  
**Dr. Patnaik:** Now let me show you what's where. This is the administrative building. It's called Idara in Arabic. If you go to the main road over there and turn left, then there is the main entrance of the university. The Post Office is in the corner to your right.  
**Dr. Mukul:** What are the working hours?  
**Dr. Patnaik:** The Post office in normal times functions between 8 in the morning to 2 in the afternoon and 4 to 8 in the evening.  
**Dr. Mukul:** Can I make international calls from there?  
**Dr. Patnaik:** Oh no! You have to go outside the university campus to the Daij Street, that's the ring road. Turn right after the traffic light and you have newsstand, telephone booth and photocopy shop.  
**Dr. Mukul:** Thanks a lot. I now have a working idea about these places.  
**Dr. Patnaik:** My pleasure. If there is any thing else that you want me to do for you, please feel free to ask me.  
**Dr. Mukul:** I will. That's very kind of you.

### II. How to Say it Correctly

Correct errors, if any, in the following sentence  
 1. My older brother is studying medicine.

- I admire meeting new people.
- Although the book has its advantages, it also has a serious problem.
- I have just seen your advertisement about a Secretary.
- She gave me a good advice.

#### Answers to last week's questions:

- I am **getting accustomed** to the Yemeni way of life. We say: **be/ become/ get/ grow accustomed** to something. It's always in passive voice.
- He is interested in the way people **behave** towards each other. **Act** refers to what someone does or performs on some occasion.
- The **things** that we do everyday are made easier by computers. **Do and act** cannot be used together.
- My **present** job involves a lot of administration. **Actual:** real (as opposed to what is believed, planned or expected)
- Present:** happening or existing now
- I never get bored by this city. **In fact**, each time I return I find something new to interest me.

### III. How to express it in one word

- A person who is guided by his sense of duty.
- To set apart something as sacred for a special purpose.
- Coming one after another in regular order.
- Common agreement or opinion about something.
- Something that follows or is brought about as a result of an action.

#### Answers to last week's questions

- Take possession of private property as punishment: **Confiscate**
- Great fire that destroys buildings or forests: **Conflagration**
- A place where two rivers meet: **Confluence**
- Person with good judgement or matters in which taste is needed: **Connoisseur**
- The consciousness within oneself of the judgement between right and wrong: **Conscience**

### IV. Do as directed

- a) Given below is a dialogue between Rehman and Rashid. Read it carefully and fill in the missing parts.
- Rehman:** -----?  
**Rashid:** The giraffe is the tallest animal.  
**Bassam:** Do they live in India?  
**Rashid:** No, -----  
**Bassam:** Have you seen a giraffe?  
**Rashid:** Yes, -----
- b) Change the last question of Bassam (Have you seen a giraffe?) into reported speech.

#### Answers to last week's question:

- a) **Tawfeek:** When are you going to village?  
**Hisham:** I'm going there tomorrow.  
**Tawfeek:** How do you go to your village?  
**Hisham:** I go there by bus.  
**Tawfeek:** Do you go to your village often?  
**Hisham:** No, I don't (or no, I don't go there often.)
- b) 1- The rulers of Athens didn't like Socrates.  
 2- Socrates was arrested by the rulers.  
 3- He was put in the prison.  
 4- He was calm and cheerful in the prison.  
 5- He drank poison like a glass of water.
- c) **Tawfeek asked Hisham when he (Hisham) was going to his village.**

### V. Words of Wisdom

"Having wisdom is better than having millions"

## LEARNING STYLES AND STRATEGIES (2)

# How to Prepare Study Schedules



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**M**any students do not know how to ration time. In other words, they haven't learnt the technique of making an intelligent distribution of the time available to them. As a result, some activities such as television viewing or qat chewing in the Yemeni context get a misplaced emphasis whereas more important scores like studies and health care tend to be partially or totally neglected. It is small wonder that they are in a terrible mess at the time of exam. This situation can be averted if you learn the utility of a study schedule and stick to it. A study schedule is a timetable that chunks time available and equitably distributes the total span among the tasks to be accomplished in order of their priority. Schedules put you in control of your time and your life. There is a schedule followed in your school. For example, you need to be present in class at a certain time, hand in classroom tasks or assignments by their due dates, and take examinations when the teacher schedules them. You have nothing to do about the official schedule announced by school. However, for the purpose of studying

all subjects in the school curriculum in a coordinated and balanced way so as not to put too much emphasis on one subject and give too little importance to another as well as completing all lessons within the time in your hand, you should learn to prepare your own schedule. This would enable you to decide about your short term and long term goals and help to fix your own pace. You can have monthly schedule for long term, which can be broken down to weekly and daily schedules for short-term target. Buy or make a calendar with squares large enough to write in the information you need to remember. Set a deadline for completing a task and mark that date on your calendar. You should make time to stick to the date line. Keep your calendar on your desk, on the wall near your desk, or some other convenient place where you'll see it everyday. To make your schedule attainable, you can break down your monthly schedule to weekly divisions with enough time to make up any loss of time due to unforeseen demands. In order to be precise, list the activities on which you spend time routinely. See how many hours are left to devote to studies. If you find that there are no enough time being available for studies, then reconsider your schedule and reformulate allocation of time among the activities.

You may have to cut down on some activities to make room for preparing your lessons. After working out the weekly schedule, it is time for determining your daily schedule. Out of 24 hours deduct the number of hours spent on daily chores like sleeping, washing, travelling to and from school/college, watching TV, taking care of the family, leisure activities such as qat chewing and so on. Then critically analyze whether you are making a balanced and well-proportioned allotment of time. You can answer the following checklist:  
**On what activity do I spend the most time?**  
**On what activity do I spend the least time?**  
**Do I spend a lot of time unnecessarily on any activity?**  
**Do I need to spend more time than I do on any activity?**  
**Is the amount of time I devote to studies adequate?**  
**Am I satisfied with the way I spend my time?**  
**What changes need I bring about in my current schedule?**  
 This checklist would enable you to be more wise and practical to organize your time, one of your most valuable resources. If you cultivate the habit of economizing on time and adopt a well-organized and planned schedule, it would go a long way to help you achieve your goals in life.

# Linguistic Deviations



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**L**anguage of ordinary people is different from the language of literature like poetry, drama, and different types of fiction. Poets, playwrights, and novelists usually don't use ordinary language. They use literary language. In other words, they deviate from the normal uses of language. If we analyze the language of everyday conversation in English in different situations and contrast it with the language of any text in science, economics or an other field, we will find obvious differences. In scientific or economic texts we will generally find simple sentence structures, clarity of ideas, better organization of paragraphs, lucid development of the message, a link between the sentences, economy in the choice of the words, lack of imagination and visibility of the writer's intention. However, in a poetic text or any other literary text, there are different types of deviations. 'Deviation' means moving away from the normal. Linguistic deviation means using language which is different from the normal language of ordinary prose. The language used by great poets often deviates from ordinary language in many respects.

Let's consider different kinds of deviation:

#### 1) Lexical deviation:

Poets use new lexical items or new words which they create themselves. Many words used nowadays were first used by poets. Edmond Spenser coined the word 'Blatant', William Shakespeare gave the word 'Assassination' John Milton coined 'Pandemonium'. Many words are created in modern poetry by T. S. Eliot. These include: 'Foresuffer', in his poem 'Wasteland'. This word is new and Eliot used it because Tiresias could suffer that although that suffering would come in the future.

#### 2) Grammatical Deviation:

Poets deviate from ordinary grammar to create either a new meaning or for the sake of rhyme or rhythm. Rhyme: *Goblins Came on Mischief Bent To Saint Anthony Alent* Here, according to the rules of grammar, a writer of prose should have written: Goblins bent on mischief came. The poet has deviate din grammar (use of verb) if a poet writes: A grief ago Then grief has been used in place of month, hour or day. So the grammatical deviation in so far as the word grief should not have been chosen with ago.

#### 3) Semantic Deviation:

Thus, when we say: He is a tiger. We are using the phrase 'a tiger' for a brave

man and not an animal. This is semantic deviation. All figurative speech, especially metaphors, are examples of semantic deviations.

#### 4) Dialectal Deviation:

When a poet uses a dialect (the language of a region which is slightly different from the standard language which is used in literature, to create a special effect, it is called dialect deviation. Mostly dialects are used to create an effect of the real speech of people. thomas Hardy used dialect in their poetry. Nowadays many poets use dialects to show that dialects are important and not to be ignored.

#### 5) Deviation of Register

Register means the special language of an occupation or activity. We have the register of the army, of medical doctors, of schools or of computer experts. Poets use these registry to create special effects in their poetry. T. S eliot wrote:  
*Thum Nymphs are departed  
 Departed, have left no addresses*  
 Here the words 'left no addresses' have been borrowed from the register of modern city life. Ekito has used it for nymphs to prove that even the figures of myths and romance have been made modern and uninteresting nowadays. There are also other deviations in English literature such as: Phonological deviation and Graphological deviation.



# YOUTH FORUM



**Travel**  
 I saw you,  
 Do you know what I saw,  
 Hope springs from your heart,  
 And it dissolves our fear,  
 Words, their place is our lips.  
 They freeze the fear in us,  
 In fulfilling our wishes,  
 In the busy high way of our journey,

I saw you,  
 Indeed, I thought I triumphed,  
 I saw you,  
 Then, I decided to travel with you,  
 I wasn't sure of my way,  
 But I took you as my guide,  
 We were beginning, now you say  
 You will leave, we wander to where,  
 To your country, then I think that is the end,  
 I know not whether that is my end too,  
 I saw you,  
 Solace from grief, is what we wanted  
 I saw you,  
 I remember not one day,  
 that I didn't listen to you,  
 I am full of praise for you,  
 Blessed are your relations,  
 Your country,

I saw you, and there will not be one day,  
 That I will forget you.  
**Samira Al-Sanhanie**  
 Level 4, Faculty of Education,  
 Al-Mahweet

**Society, Friendship, and Love Divinely Ordained on Man**  
 The book starts with a letter, and the sea became a sea by the small drop of rain.  
 So this society, friendship, and love have a beginning. Allah has given the earth to man and has given him the gift of the brain. So he builds his small society bit by bit with the quest for a better future. And in order to let the ship of life to continue peacefully, God made the relationship and love easy to continue. But I really can't lie more than this. The fact is not hidden. Every one knows that the fact of the real society is going through a turning point these days. The real purpose of life has changed now. Our society has become the society sucking the blood of its citizens. The truth of the matter is that there is a struggle to be the strongest and control

others, how make other be one's servants, to have the power of money and make others beg me for a piece of bread.  
 The society has been given to the man for the purpose of building it. But now this purpose is changing. It has become the society of take, and don't give, destroy and don't care, kill and don't bother...  
 Our society has sadly changed to be the society of foxes. And this friendship has become nonsense. No need for it. And the cruel heart hates everything around. So if you want to live, love yourself only.  
 So our society has become the society of the ostrich, that hides her head inside the ground and the rest of her body is bared to the enemy. And soon we will harvest what we have planted. We have planted fear and we have to harvest slavery. We have planted hatred, the grudge and we will inescapably harvest them. So I'm not proud to belong to such a society.  
**Aisha Mohammed Ali Moudah**  
 Level 4, Faculty of Education  
 Al-Mahweet

**Dear Dr. Sahu,**  
 I would like to thank you for great efforts you exert in presenting the page on education. I also want to congratulate you on the occasion of completing 100 lessons. It is a good opportunity for me to present some proposals. As students of the English language, we need to know more about idioms: when we should use a particular idiom, its meaning and so on. Secondly we should know the situations in which it is appropriate to prefer a particular word like "hire" or "rent". It would be nice of you, if you could respond to these suggestions.  
**Tahani**

**Dear student,**  
 Thank you for your suggestions. We are going to include an item on idioms and phrases in the question on grammar very soon.  
**—Dr. Sahu**

# TIMES QUIZ - 11

### Questions

- When the blood supply to a part of the brain is suddenly cut off, the individual suffer from  
 a) cerebral hemorrhage b) encephalitis  
 c) stroke d) brain fever
- The sense of taste arises from certain microscopic structures called  
 a) neurons b) buds c) papillae
- All living organisms of the earth constitute  
 a) biosphere b) community c) biome d) population
- The following is used to make ice cream:  
 a) Agar, Agar b) Algin  
 c) Starch d) Protein
- The structural similarity between the arm of a man and wing of a bird is an example of  
 a) analogy b) phylogeny  
 c) homology d) ontology

### Answers to Times Quiz (10)

- Newton's Law of gravitation states that every mass in this universe attracts every other mass with a force which is directly proportional to the product of two masses and inversely proportional to the square of distance between them.
- Chandrasekhar, an Indian born scientist was awarded the Nobel prize in astrophysics.
- Human beings can be classified as dioecious.
- Main function of leaf is trapping of sunlight.
- The planet Mars is known as the 'red planet'

# Bee-keeping in Yemen

Julian Lush  
The British-Yemeni Society  
Journal

These are just some observations by an amateur bee-keeper travelling with the Society's three week tour of Yemen in October 2000; they are by no means a comprehensive account of what is becoming an important industry and source of wealth in the rural economy.

One thing manifest over the whole route was the burgeoning of bee-keeping in Yemen. Stacks of bee-hives appear by the roadside all over the country, from small banks of half a dozen or so to large arrays of dozens - veritable apiaries. Clearly the profitable niche market traditionally held by the Wadi Du'an and Tihama honey producers is being tapped by a great many others; why not, when the bees, who do the essential work, are free to all?

We saw hives on the road to Manakha, in the plains east of Sana'a and in Marib, in Wadis Beihan, Yabbum, Hadramaut and Du'an and in the Hujariyah and Tihama; and they are doubtless to be seen elsewhere. Bees have been social insects for 10-20 million years and have had time to develop varieties adapted to many localities. The variety of honey-bee endemic to Yemen is the *apis Yemenitica* - a small, dark bee which thrives in the hot, dry conditions. Traditional bee-keeping methods using a long, thin hive-box hollowed from a log can still be seen. Modern hive-boxes, based on the same principle, are wooden, 80-100 cm long and 12x12 cm in cross-section. The front has a hinged door with a V-shaped bee entrance, and the rear closure is plugged and sealed with mud. Alternatively, as we observed in the *suq* at Seiyun, hives can be of pottery pipe, made in three sections and supported on a metal frame, enabling the



hive to be opened at two points in its length.

In all these long hives, the queen and brood generally inhabit the front of the hive, while the honey combs, naturally built by the bees in parabolic shape, are suspended longitudinally for maximum ventilation and cooling. The honey comb is extracted through the rear of the hive which is sealed with mud and thus easily opened, causing minimum disturbance to the brood (larvae and developing bees) inside. Apiaries are in banks of 10-100 hives, stacked 3-4 rows high on a metal stand, covered by grass or similar cooling material, which in turn is covered over with a blue plastic sheet. One is struck by the extreme proximity of the hives to one another, and by the amazing ability of bees to know which is home. The favorite forage of the *Yemenitica* bee is from the flowering *al-sidr* tree or *ziziphus spina-christi*, the *kasas*, a *Euphorbia*, and from acacia trees, all of which are found throughout the country. But the bees are not particularly choosy and will glean pollen and nectar from a surprising range of plants even in arid regions. However, their forage may not be plentiful at all seasons, and Yemeni bee-keepers supplement their diet with sugar. Water also

has to be available at all times, for this is essential for the bees' health and the honey-making process.

To gauge the pace of bee-keeping development, I asked a hive maker in Bait al-Faqih what his production and sales rates were. He said that he was selling 700-800 box-hives per month at a price of YR 600 (3 sterling pounds) each; by contrast, log hives cost YR2000 each. His market covered just one part of the Tihama. If the rates which he quoted are extrapolated over the rest of the country, one can see the likely scale of the growing industry. A timely local press article provided some statistics on Yemen honey production, stating that Hadhrami honey led the field (as expected) with 35 tons per year, a large proportion of which is exported to other Arab countries (where it commands huge prices.) Next comes Shabwa Government with 29 tons annually, followed by Mahwit with 15 tons, Tihama with 13 tons, Hajjah with 8 tons, Osaimat, Ibb and Taiz with 4-5 tons each, and around 35 tons from other areas, making a total production of some 150 tons a year. The article adds that a kilogram of good honey sells for \$150, hence the real attraction of bee-keeping in Yemen: no amateurs there!

## New Year's Eve Golden Nights Gala Ball

Monday 31st. December with Lavish Buffet, Live Band,  
Belly Dancer & Russian Dance Troupe. Raffle with Great Prizes  
Y.R. 7,500 net per person

### Christmas Eve

Monday, 24th. December 2001

Festive Set Dinner in Supper Club  
- with Live Entertainment -  
and Christmas Carols

**Menu**  
Starter  
Smoked Duck Breast with Orange on a Bed of Raspberry Coulis  
Soup  
Beef Consommé  
Choice of Main Course  
Poached Salmon Steak glazed with Hollandaise Sauce served with Mashed Potato and Garden Vegetables  
or  
U.S. Beef stuffed with Minced Veal and Pickled Cucumber served on Bed of Red Pepper Sauce, Garden Vegetables and a Potato cake  
Dessert  
Christmas Kiwi Cake on Red Cherry Coulis  
Coffee or Tea  
Mignardises

YR 8,000 net per couple  
(including 1 bottle of beverage)  
Dinner starts at 8.00 PM  
Open Bar on consumption

The Chinese Palace Restaurant is closed for Christmas Eve.

Yemenia  
Yemen Airways

اليمنية  
الخطوط الجوية اليمنية

فندق شيراتون صنعاء  
Sheraton Sana'a  
HOTEL

Spacotel

Ticket Sales Starts 16th. December at the Sheraton Hotel Lobby



"Sheraton Patisserie"

Order your Christmas Cakes and Goodies from  
our Hadda Pastry Shop or Lobby Lounge

### Christmas Day

Tuesday, 25th. December 2001

SANTA'S B.B.Q. PARTY

at the Sheraton Gardens with Live Entertainment  
by "Kryptonite Band"  
11.30 AM - 3.00 PM

FULL BUFFET

with

Stuffed Roast Turkey with Cranberry Sauce

Roast Pork with Apple Sauce

Glazed Lamb Rack with Mint and Vegetable

Live Cooking

Desserts

&

Special Kids Buffet

Santa Claus will visit us and give presents

to all children. There are clowns and toys

to entertain your children.

Games, Prizes & Fun!

1 Soft-Drink included

YR 1,000 net for children under 12

YR 2,000 net for adults

## Vacancy Announcement

The office of:

European Union's Assistance to the National Population Council (NPC) for the Coordination of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Program for Population and Family Planning invites interested candidates to apply for the position of Administrative Secretary for the following job responsibilities:

### JOB RESPONSIBILITIES: ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY (Female)

The overall objective of the project is to increase the Yemeni public's knowledge on population related issues, women's health and family care, and on the interrelationship between fertility and mortality rates, and of the significant influence that imbalanced population growth has on poverty, low standards of reproductive health and serious social and gender inequities.

### ROLE OF ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY

The role of the Administrative Secretary within the organization is to provide administrative and logistical support to the project.

REPORTING TO: National Project Manager and Expatriate Technical Adviser  
BASED AT: NPC - TS in Sana'a

### MAIN RESPONSIBILITIES:

1. Typing, translating, sending, receiving and filing the project documents according to the existing organization system.
2. Maintain project equipment and work with the Financial Manager and the procurement department to maintain inventory of office supplies and requirements and records as necessary.
3. Follow up, finalize and make sure that the project tasks are accomplished.
4. Writing meetings minutes when required
5. Help the project management in daily routine work especially interpretation and translation as needed

### Qualification and skills required:

- 1- She should have experience in secretarial work and public relations for at least five years
- 2- Very good English and Arabic language skills in speaking, reading and writing
- 3- Full computer skills in using Word, Excel and Office 97 and 2000
- 4- Ability to access to internet and E-mails

- The dead line for receiving applications is Saturday 12/1/2002
- Only candidates who meet the requirements should apply and acknowledgement will only be sent to short listed applicants meeting the requirements of the post.
- Candidates who has the necessary qualifications may submit their curriculum vitae with a brief letter and supporting documents to the following address:

National Project Manager  
EC Project to the National Population Council - Technical Secretariat, Amran Road,  
P. O. Box 12551,  
Sana'a, Rep. Of Yemen  
Tel/Fax: 231313

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على جميع رحلات اليمنية



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Yemenia  
اليمنية

# شركة هنت اليمنية للنفط

تتقدم بأحر التهاني القلبية الى فخامة الرئيس

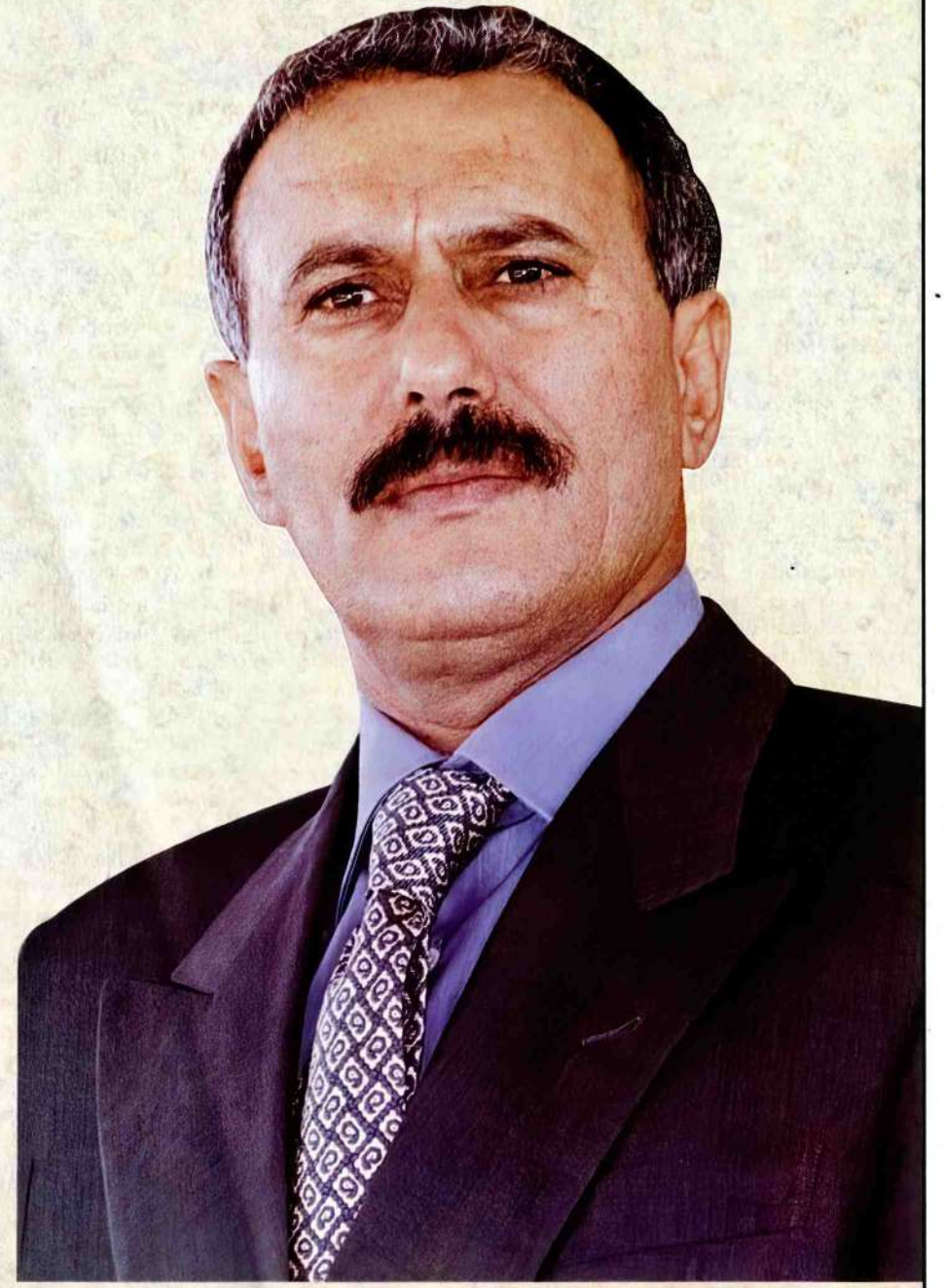
علي عبد الله صالح

وإلى كافة الشعب اليمني

بمناسبة قدوم عيد الفطر المبارك

وبمناسبة حلول السنة الميلادية الجديدة ٢٠٠٢

وكل عام والجميع بخير..



## Yemen Hunt Oil Company

Congratulates

President Ali Abdullah Saleh

and the Yemeni people

On the occasion of Eid Al-Fitr Al-Mubrarak  
and the New Gregorian Year 2002

Many Happy Returns



شركة هنت اليمنية للنفط



عيد مبارك





## Press Scanner

Prepared by Mohammed Khidhr

Local topics and events have rather captured the headlines and articles of Yemeni press this week, particularly the clashes that took place in Mareb governorate when Republican Guard forces embarked on tracking down some elements suspect of being terrorists from al-Qaeda network.

### Here are first the main headlines front-paged local press.

- President Ali Abdullah Saleh Chairs a meeting of Defense, Interior Ministries and Security Commands
- The Meeting Takes Measures on Stabilization of Security in Society
- France Opposes a U.S. Military Strike Against Iraq
- Preparatory Meeting of GCC Summit 29 Dec.
- Afghan Interim Government Takes Over Power Saturday
- Americans From Latin Origin Embrace Islam
- Pakistan Arrests 31 Yemenis from Al-Qaeda Following their Escape
- America Asks Yemen to Intensify Its Efforts Against al-Qaeda Elements
- Unemployment in Yemen Estimated at 35%
- Canadian Medical Mission in Aden 19 January
- Angry Reactions to Killing of Military men in Dhalei and Demolition of 4 Houses.

### Al-Thawra daily 22 Dec. 2001

The daily editorial is devoted to discussing the resolute dealing with elements trying to destabilize security in the country. The editorial says fighting such elements is something dictated by necessities of the existence of the state of law and order and requirements of comprehensive development of the society. The interest of the homeland lies in the law, order and social development.

As the national interest is connected

with interest of the citizens as a whole, therefore it should be above all tendencies and narrow egoistic interests that do not observe duties of the citizen and rights of the homeland. All of us are aware of the severity of losses and damage inflicted on our country and people those irresponsible practices by those who stand behind the phenomenon of kidnapping and the terrorist acts that caused great deformation to Yemen's people.

As some elements have gone to far in disturbing the general security and infringement of stability and interests of the society, confronting such elements have become a duty dictated by the national, religious and ethical responsibility. The danger and damage of violating security reaches out all and impinges upon interests of all to the extent of threatening security and sovereignty of the political and social entity. Thus preserving stability is considered a collective responsibility.

Under a democratic system, as ours, there is no justification or possibility of talking about the existence of any difference between security of the society and that of the state. Each of them complements the other and the question of security should be dealt with as security of the society. In this respect political and social reality interconnection is embodied in a form of complete partnership represented in its expression and applied mechanism through the popular participation in taking the decision through institutions of the state.

At whatever level, according to the verified partnership, all are responsible directly and completely for the society's security. Every individual and group on its part has to guarantee security of the society. This would, in addition to consolidating rules of stability in general, offer a bright and positive image of a civilized human society refusing crime and violation of values and ethics.

Our people have suffered a lot and our homeland as well and sustained great

losses of their potentials and lives of their sons during the years of conflict and instability. In this period under leadership of president Ali Abdullah Saleh the people have realized and felt security and stability.

Our people have now the right to confirm their right to live in stability and conciliation. It has become their duty to channel their energies and potentials in favor of their development and prosperity. Our people would not permit anyone to squander their energies in the manner bringing harm on them and the country. We say enough to all that our society has suffered because of irresponsible practices and now it is time for it to live in peace and security.



### Al-Ayyam daily, 19 Dec. 2001

Columnist Najeeb Mohammed Yably says in his article that the junta and the group were the two ends of the difficult equation in the conflict in the southern part of the country before the unity that ended in the confrontations of January 13, 1986. The conflict was decided in favor of the junta that assumed the power in the south while the group migrated to the northern governorates so that to be a card in the hands of the political authority in Sana'a, to be taken from its pocket whenever it wanted and to put it back in the pocket any time it wanted.

The junta has entered history through the biggest of its doors when Ali Salem Al-Biedh signed the agreement of the Yemeni unity on November 30 1989. The junta did not work for improving the conditions of the unity, but it entered it while losing the governorates of Abyan and Shabwa.

The war broke out and the junta lost when forces of the group entered and replaced the junta. Thus it took up the gifts and posts. The group thought it to be the eternal fraternity while in reality they have been merely temporary workers for the state.

## Yemeni Families Flock Towards Haraj Markets

### Ekram al-Akori

For the last decade, specifically since the Gulf War, Haraj markets (second-hand markets) have widely spread in all the governorates of the republic. Many places have been allocated to such markets with the aim of buying and selling all kinds of second-hand commodities. In Sana'a, there are so many Haraj Markets such as, al-Khaima Haraj Market in Hael Street. The most famous one is located in the al-Safia. There are also so many different Haraj markets and trading shops in al-Tahreer, Al-Kaa, and Shoaob. Om Ahmed, a Yemeni expatriate in Belgium, said "I always buy second-hand clothes as you see in this clothes shop, not that I'm not able to buy new clothes but these are of high quality. many Yemenis fight shy to come to these places, despite the good things

offered here. In Belgium for instance, people frequently haunt these places without a sense of distrust."

Salma Abdullah from Mahweet, said: "I've come to al-Safia Haraj market to buy things due to the high increase of prices."

A second-hand clothes shop owner in Al-Kaa Haraj Market said people of different nationalities frequent his shop.

Second-hand commodities are imported through Hodeidah and Aden seaports and are sold at very low prices. Saleh Hussein, a peddler in Al-Tahreer Street, said "Officials of the Municipality always irritate us. But thank God that people like to buy what we offer."

"We buy clothes for children from Haraj and this is not a shame as some people think. It lessens the burden of spending too much money on buying new clothes for kids. I have got 12 children and I could spend only YR 5000

to buy new clothes for them. If I am to buy new clothes I may need an amount of YR 40 thousand," said Om Hani.

Elham from Aden has different views concerning buying second-hand clothes. She said buying clothes from Haraj markets had inevitable consequences that had scientifically been proved. "Most clothes are imported from Africa in which epidemics spread very quickly. These clothes are exposed for sale without even being washed," she said.

Hussein, a trader running ten second-hand clothes shops in different places said second hand commodities were profitable. "We buy cheap clothes and furniture and gain more than the original price when selling them," he said. Economists have studied this issue. They attributed people's purchase of second-hand clothes and other kinds of commodities to the weakness of people's purchasing power. There is also the increase in big families which



sometimes contain more than 12 members. "Many Yemeni families return from the gulf countries following the Gulf War. Many of these families can not afford clothes for their many children so they find themselves forced to seek cheaper ones," said Fahmia khatib.

The deteriorating economy of Yemen and the low per capita income are the main reasons for people's going to the Haraj markets.

## Letters to the Editor

### We are all the same

As the winter holidays of Muslims, Christians, and Jews are enjoyed, we all should remember the similarities rather than the differences in these three great and true monotheistic religions.

May our one God bless all worshippers who pray for peace and work for justice for all.

Jack Sawicki  
Arlington, Virginia, USA

### Dear Editor,

It is being reported in the Western news sources that there may be a British-led peace-keeping force established in Afghanistan. While this may be laudable in seeing peace return to a Muslim state, I find it interesting that my Muslim brothers in other countries are not taking a leading role in this. I am pleased to hear, however, that Jordan might be involved.

Amongst the AGCC countries, we have forces in places like the UAE, Saudi Arabia and my ancestral Oman which would be more than capable of performing this difficult and sometimes dangerous task. With armed forces from other Islamic States providing support, and working alongside other non-Muslim countries, we could demonstrate to the world the power of Islam and its traditional focus on peaceful coexistence. I understand the UAE, in particular, has done some excellent work in relief efforts, having sent a medical team to Macedonia to help look after Kosovo refugees. Unfortunately, this was ignored by Western media.

I believe it's time we start to look after our own, rather than letting the USA and the former colonial powers from Europe run things. By doing so, we could go a long way to change attitudes towards Islam and make the rhetoric of those who are against Islam a lot harder to be heard.

Butros Al-Khazar

### Dear Editor,

With reference to the recent videotape about Osama bin Laden shown by the American Government, it is wise for the international community to think logically before it comes to a conclusion. For example, if 'x' is greater than 'y', it is not logic that the same 'x' is smaller than 'y'. This means that if Osama bin Laden was capable to destroy the World Trade Center (WTC) without the interception of the American CIA and FBI, he will not be such a 'stupid' who leaves such a video-tape unprotected or un-deleted, especially if he knows that the USA (the most powerful country in the world) is after him.

The same logic holds good. If Osama bin Laden is such a 'stupid' who leaves a video-tape (that can sign his death-warrant) unprotected or un-deleted, he cannot be the real 'fox' who can carry out an operation such as the destruction of 'WTC' under the tough supervision of CIA and FBI. Therefore, the 'guys in Washington' should not be 'stupid' and try to come up with something that can be accepted logically by the international community.

On the other hand, the guys in Washington are convincing the international community that the 'Northern Alliances' are the 'good-guys' and the 'Talibans' are the 'bad-guys'. But when the so-called 'bad-guys' who are now in 'Tora Bora' were fighting against the ex-Soviet Union some years ago, they were defined as 'good-guys' by the 'guys in Washington'.

To apply the same logic, if 'x' is equal to 'y' and 'y' is equal to 'z', therefore, 'x' is equal to 'z'. I would like to assure the international community that if the 'good-guys' in Afghanistan go bad (according to Washington), those 'good-guys' should automatically take the nick-name of 'bad-guys' and be prepared for another B-52 bombs. Therefore the international community should also be prepared to learn quickly how to switch the definition of 'good-guys' and 'bad-guys' interchangeably.

The question is 'who decides what?' 'The guys in Washington' or 'the international community'. 'The most powerful one' or 'the justice'. 'The dictator-

ship' or 'the democracy'. Unless we find logical answers to those questions, the international community will end up as (what the contemporary social-scientists known as) 'INTERNATIONAL RISK-COMMUNITY'.

To make our world a better place to live in, we should not take RISKS by thinking ILLOGICALLY.

Awes Mohamed Abdullah  
Awesmohamed@hotmail.com  
marjetka6@email.si

### Dear Editor,

I have just read several comments in the Focus (Opinion) Section. Obviously I can not change people's opinion (or prejudice, or bias). However, I feel compelled to offer a rebuttal - also obviously, from the "other side".

I see the social and economic problems of the Middle East as self generated. The Middle East is a conglomeration of nations beset with religious fractures, tribal hostilities, the absence of a center (Turkey, Iran, Syria, Iraq, Pakistan, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Central Asia, Indonesia) of authority and governments that cannot separate religion from government - the exception being Turkey. How can the rest of the world deal with the Middle East when there are so many different voices of "authority".

The Western world has modernized and competes with one another, as well as with many Asian nations within the parameters of modernization. America, since the end of World War II, has not been isolationist - in fact we are everywhere with aid, purchasing goods and services from the world at large, and providing humanitarian relief. Do not confuse MODERNIZATION with WESTERNIZATION. America does not insist you Westernize - we offer you the goods and services of Modernization. Your governments and population purchase these goods and services - you want them or you don't - so be it! The problem is that because Islam is the government, clerics and true believers that interpret Islam in fundamentalist terms, represent an ancient historical way of life, radically opposed to a modernized world. And in order to justify fundamentalism, and the lack of progress in economic or social equality with the rest of the world, hatred must be generated toward the non Islamic world.

Hatred is the greatest unifying action to shift the blame from "us" to "them". Blame America, blame Israel, blame the non believers (infidels) for all of your problems. Please note that the largest number of armed conflicts throughout the world for the past twenty years have involved Muslim peoples against Christians, Jews, Hindu, Sinic - (Balkans, Chechen, Israel, Central Asia, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore). It would be my suggestion to quit blaming and begin developing yourselves. Also suggest that you investigate the success of Singapore - a British colony until the late 1960's. In 20 years they fought off Muslims, Chinese communists, and developed into one of the most significant economies of Asia. You are using the Jews (and Israel) as an excuse for failure. Now you have added America. Your blind devotion to the Islamic brother (OBL), a genuine terrorist fanatic has forced Islam further back into disrespect. Hopefully this stupidity will revive true Islamic practice and development into joining the rest of the world.

Alyn S  
southwesternusa@hotmail.msn

### Dear Editor,

My comments are directed towards the writers of "Don't count on US for justice", "Are we any Better", and "Misunderstanding Islam and Terrorism." I figure to give you a little background on myself would be the best way to start this out so here we go. I'm a middle class, 22 year old part time student, full time worker who has become emerged in political issues of the Middle East since the return of the Golan heights to Syria a few years back. And I had been following the mid-east issues since before that. Just the fact that I come to your site should

show my devotion to understanding all perspectives. I am an enormous fan of newspaper sites out of Yemen, Syria, Bahrain, Iran, etc.. I believe that the important opinions come from the average citizens of these respected countries.

The United States of America has troops in Saudi Arabia, and elsewhere in the Middle East, that's undisputable, but come on, we are protecting the world's oil reserves (which includes our own). Are you going to tell me that the Saudi regime, or the Kuwait's didn't want us there and/or didn't care that the Iraqi's had invaded Kuwait. The united states is in a terrible situation, we can either have nothing to do with these countries and devote our time and money to a more efficient fuel (that would make the middle east a lot more poorer than it already is as a whole) and completely stop sending any aid to countries like Afghanistan (which we were sending 170 million dollars a year, even though we new they were harboring terrorists that had blown up 2 embassies, among other things).

It's funny how nobody wants us to have anything to do with us, but has this need to take our foreign aid with no problem, how's that work. How come pictures of the Afghan's thanking our troops and dancing in the streets or there children having a friendly snowball fights with our guys isn't running continuously on the leading Arab news station or should I say Propaganda station "Al-Jazeera"? We're always paying this price for our relations with Israel (which I don't like, myself.) If it wasn't for us Israel would be a lot larger instead of smaller. We have been unable to support Arafat of late because it is becoming evident that he is a powerless leader. If he can't get people to stop targeting civilians in suicide bombings then what's the point of involving him in anything. He was offered 90% of what he asked for a few years ago and instead of accepting it and using it as a stepping stone towards peace, and stability he turned it down and all off a sudden the US is blamed for the fact that the Israeli's are firing missiles at the suspected "hide-outs" of the men responsible for these terrible acts that we are seeing today.

Wow, it is astonishing to me that any intelligent human being could compare that to some guy going to a pedestrian mall with a concealed bomb packed with nails and killing dozens of innocent people who he doesn't know and definitely doesn't know how they feel about the politics of the region. Isn't it a coincidence that all of a sudden Haifa is getting hit, a place where (until now) Jews and Muslims lived in peace. Perfect target, take away the exception and you take away the argument! Well the United States is the greatest nation in the world weather you like it or not, we give to so many countries in need, sometimes even ones that do us wrong (Afghanistan). We are by far the largest donor of foreign aid in the world. Wow that's the epitome of evilness I guess. And as far as Islam goes, I don't know that much about it, I have plenty of Muslim friends some of whom are Pakistani born. The terrible thing that's happened is that Muslims are blaming Islam being stamped as a terrorist sponsoring religion on the US when the terrorists like the Egyptian jihad, Hezbollah, Hamas, and the Al-Qaeda are killing innocent civilians PURPOSELY, and doing it in the name of Allah and Islam. I myself know Islam to be a great and peaceful religion but to someone who doesn't know any better they just see letters laced with anthrax and the first line reads "praise be to Allah!" What do you expect? The Timothy McVeigh argument is always used "Tim is to Christianity as Osama is to Islam!" Wrong!!!! He said what he did was for his rights and his country (no matter how wrong and stupid that is!) he didn't do it in the name of Christ.

I say to the people of the middle east "Do you want us, our business, and our money, or do you simply not? It's as simple as that!"

Michael Mills  
mowza2000@yahoo.com

# Letters to the Editor

**Dear Editor,**  
I know many of the people at the Yemen Times as I used to proof read the paper for them as a volunteer while studying Arabic in Yemen. They are good people who are trying to change their society for the better and I respect them. However, as I have observed over the past six months, Al Haifi's articles "Common Sense" do not do the paper justice nor do they contain any common sense. His hatred for America and his paranoia of Israel is nothing short of sad. I love to read the Yemen Times, but I do not understand why the paper gives his hatred a voice. To Al Haifi I say, America does not hate you, the American Jews - like the American Arabs - do not control our policy or our media, we support Israel because it is a democracy just as we support Yemen, we attack those who attack us, and finally, believing in conspiracies and telling lies does yourself and the wonderful newspaper you work for absolutely no good. In one issue you praised the Taliban for not bowing to the west! and then in another issue you say they are misguided. Common sense does not come from changing your mind every time you want to rail against the United States. To the guys at the Yemen Times, keep up the great work and I hope to see you again when I am in Yemen the next time.

**Richard Rubright**  
rich\_r@vi.org

**Dear Editor,**  
Please give me what your dictionary said about killing of innocent people in your country or any other part of the world. Please tell me also if your God approves the killing of innocent people. Please tell me also, if your religion has any code of conduct in terms of what is good or bad before your God eye. Please tell me what your dictionary said in regards to respect the way of thinking of those that do not share your point of view. I can not imagine a God that enjoys the killing of innocent people, because they don't share your point of view. What about the love. Is the love and respect to others are explained in your dictionary? Did you consider that kill your family is good before God eye? This behavior will be rewarded with a good spot in the paradise. I really don't understand what your people consider is good or bad, please tell me what dictionary you are using to support your thoughts. I don't expect any answer, but I am very curious to receive your answer to this letter.

**Frank Montanez**  
frank\_montanez@yahoo.com

## CONFUSION

First, before I write what I think about this war in Afghanistan let me say that I'm an Arab American Muslim and I'm very proud to be a Muslim. I would give up my life for any innocent person in this world Christian, Muslim, or even a Jew (as long as the person is innocent). I'm suffering for the innocent people that are suffering in Palestine, and yet I feel no sympathy at all for the Afghan people. The Afghan invited the American army into their country. If they wanted to save their land and their people, they would have spotted Bin Laden anywhere in the country and given him to the appropriate authorities. Secondly, I have read many letters that have been sent to this website. Many Muslims support another fellow Muslims without thinking the case thoroughly. Most Muslims blame this war on America and treat the Americans as being unfair. I would like you to close your eyes and imagine this. Imagine that you are in a store or a dukin you have three children and you love all of them and want them to be the best. You turn around to look at the products in front of you. All of the sudden, you hear one of your children crying, you turn around to see what happened, and you see that all of them have been stabbed. You turn around to see who did it, and a couple of people are looking at you, but your suspicions point to one guy and one guy only. So the first thing that you do is to do the same thing to that man, because of the

anger you feel. This story is exactly what happened to America and what America's responded to Bin Laden acts. When a Muslim or an Arab president gets angry for another Islamic or Arab country that is being attacked, then why can't the countries become one. If they want to speak up to the world they will have to speak as one, rather than as a tiny country that is small as little New Hampshire (a state in the US).

I don't have any respect for any Islamic President, with the exceptions of the Egyptian president, King Abdullah, and Ali Abdullah Saleh. These presidents speak up, while the others are drinking tea. Most presidents speak about trying to help the needy countries, but none have made the effort. I have learned that one of the richest people are Muslim-Arabs, but the most confusing thing to me is, what do they do with their money? My parents taught me to help the poor and let them rise up. When I see the richest people who are living in our prophet's land, watching camel racing or drinking tea in expensive cup wares. That makes me feel very angry, because I tell every non-Muslim that Islam is concerned about love, giving the needy, respect, and peace, while I myself don't see this happening in the Islamic nations. It hurts me greatly to watch our greatest enemy rising over us.

Third thing is what I have read on many letters that have been sent to this website. To me it's hard to comprehend that many non-Muslims think that most Muslims agree with what the terrorist did in America. I'm a Muslim and I would give up my life to any person, a Muslim or not a Muslim. I want every one to understand that almost every Muslim, who knows and understand the Holy Quran condemns these kind of acts, that are committed by the terrorists. Whoever is the terrorist, may God, Allah, send him or them to hell, because they are not only creating dreadful disasters, but also ruining the name of Islam. Islam is one of the best religions, because there are no mysterious question, unlike other religions. May God strike the people, who want to ruin Islam. Another thing, who ever the kidnapers that are ruining Yemen's name, I hope that they get punished badly for their sinful acts.

The only thing that keeps me wondering is an article that I read a couple of weeks ago (let me say that I have nothing against any innocent Jewish person once or for all). I read an article that said that before the attack on Sept. 11 that 4,000 Jews did not go to work to the World Trade Centers on that day, and that they were called before hand not to go to work. This website is one of my favorite websites on Yemen's news, because I share the news with my American friends, without translating the news from Arabic into English. This website has shown a lot of information on the terrorist acts. It is only fair that America is doing it's job in Afghanistan. The only thing that would hurt me greatly is if America, later on, finds out that it was someone else who did the bombings and not the Al-Qaeda and Bin Laden.

**G.J.E**

**Dear Editor,**  
The Americans are demanding death for Arabs in Afghanistan but American Taliban fighter John Walker (AKA Abdul Hamid) is going to be entitled to the 'ole American double standard of "justice" because his daddy was a lawyer for the U.S. "justice" department? Americans especially want to kill Arabs on instructions from their Zionist and Jewish masters. The U.S. funded occupation force commander Ariel Sharon told the Turkish prime minister a few days ago he wanted to be "rid of" Arab Arafat and this is translated by the lawyer run U.S. government, which takes orders from their Jewish masters, to give more help in the killing of Arabs which they do by furnishing war planes & tanks, etc. to Israel? Now is time for the Arab Nations to become united against the U.S. funded foreign occupation army in Arab lands, have an oil embargo or at least a drastic slow down in output of oil and to unite to carry out the predictions of

the apostle Jesus "And when ye shall see Jerusalem compassed with armies, Know ye the desolation thereof is night." (Luke 21:20--where Jesus has predicted the great upcoming Islamic victory to liberate Jerusalem)? The lawyer run U.S. government seeks to create division within the Arab Nations but by their open double standards against Arabs they are helping bring all Arabs & Muslims together to defeat the U.S. funded foreign occupation army in Arab & Islamic lands. And now is the time for all concerned Arabs to give support to Arab Americans who are willing to counter the Zionist influence here in the United States by sending donations to us.

**E. M. Wheby**  
wheby@jboxford.com

**Dear Editor,**  
The Palestinian Hamas and Jihad organizations are terrorists, because they kill innocent Israeli citizens, for their political purposes, goals, rights. Osama bin Laden and Al Qaeda organization are terrorists, because they have killed innocent US citizens, for their political and religion purposes, goal. Who is a warrior, who is a terrorist? Before we charge a group, we must ask, why they do this, what their motivation is? US justice does not ask, why. It charges Osama bin Laden as a criminal, because he attacked the strongest democratic country. I want to make a neutral, independent justice, without US and Arab influences (money) and control. The Islamic countries could brought charge or opinion on this justice, but the main judge would be objective with many questions and answers. The USA would be called on this justice, too.

US Military justice has no rights to charge Osama bin Laden because Osama is an Arab and Muslim, and he does not belong to US Army. US Military justice is militant and with a bloody history, so it has no rights to judge.

**Marjetka Urbanc**  
Email: marjetka6@email.si

# Politicians & Sheikhs Beg for Alms



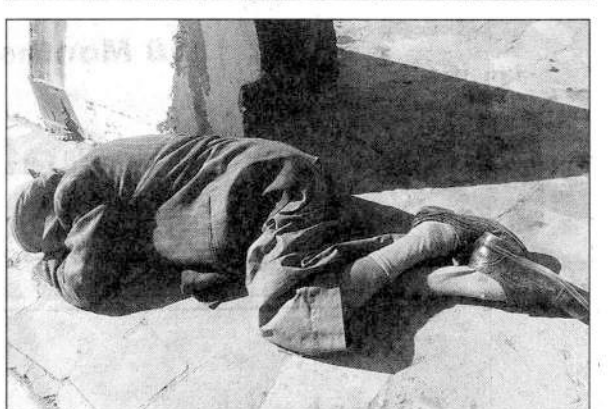
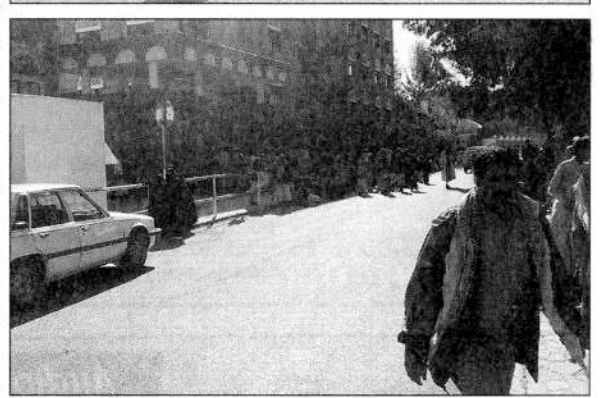
**Jalal al-Shara'abi**  
Yemen Times

**E**ach year at the end of the month of Ramadan hundreds of beggars gather in front of the Prime Minister's Office to receive money offered to the poor and needy. The money amounts given to such people differ from year to year probably according to the number of beggars. This year the current government of Bajamal seems to resolve on fighting poverty and implementing the government's program of eradicating poverty. The scenes of the poor setting beside the gate of the Cabinet's Office from the early morning till 3 o'clock p.m. on the last day of Ramadan waiting for five hundred Riyals is illustrative of how the government is strict in implementing the austerity program. A beggar commented, "this is the first test for the Premier to prove being more generous than his predecessor." A source at the Prime Minister Office said, "The money allocated as alms totals YR 17 million at the rate of 2000 for each person; however, only five hundred Riyals was given." On the same day, tens of tribal sheikhs were gathering in front of the Republic Presidency Office waiting for assistance, but with great difference. Alms here mount to millions and alms-recip-

ients are not looking for a modest life but for building luxurious villas.

Begging has turned to be a profession for so many people including politicians from both the opposition and the ruling party in the month of Ramadan. Some of them go to Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states to receive their financial entitlements. Some other are very unhappy with the president's decision to cancel Ramadan's night sessions that enabled them to directly contact him and ask for large sums of money.

Begging of both politicians and tribal sheikhs is an unhealthy situation, and it is merely restricted to Yemen. We feel sorry for the beggars waiting the help of the premier's Office.



# Higher Education in Yemen

**Yaser M. Al-Mayasi**  
Yemen Times

**R**ecent studies on higher education point out that the number of university students in the Arab countries will reach 6 million in the future. They also indicate that the Arab countries will need 250,000 teachers while the number of the available teaching staff does not exceed 100,000. Despite the high increase in graduates of higher education, these form only 3-4 percent of the total manpower. This fact led the private sector to contribute to the spread of higher education by the establishment of more universities during the last two decades of the twentieth century. However, many educationists believe that the increase in the quantity of universities has been coincided with a deterioration of the quality of education. In our country, the private universities started to emerge in the beginning of the 1990s. So far eight private universities including 44 different colleges have been established. On May 30, 2000 Yemen organized the Non-government Higher Education Conference which lasted till June 1 2000. A good number of Arab and Yemeni researchers participated in the conference and around 40 scientific researches were discussed. Discussions centered on the institutional structure of the non-government higher education, the higher education and the development of human resources and the future vision of higher education. The conference came out with a number of recommendations such as consolidating the mechanisms of universities with regard to their targets and

functions, providing incentives for female students in order to join the higher education, conducting studies and researches at the universities, higher studies and research centers to meet the requirements of development, etc. A number of working papers discussed during the conference dealt with the definition of higher education, reviewing the history and origin of higher education using educational systems of different countries. Dr. Faek A.A. Radwan of the Near East University at the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus made a distinction between the higher education and high school education, governmental and non-governmental higher education and the effects of the non-governmental high education in supporting the economy of the country. Professor Dr. M. Shamsher Ali, Professor of physics at the Bangladesh Open University dealt with Distance Education as a parading shift in science education of developing countries in the new millennium. The working paper "Restructuring the Higher Education" presented by Dr. Ibrahim Othman Nani and Dr. Khaled Omer Basulaiman described the problems facing the higher education namely the population growth and the industrial growth. The paper gave some statistical data showing the need of graduates to the industrial and technical fields. Finally, the paper gave some proposals concerning the supervision of the academic work of the pri-



private universities with the aim of improving its role in the society so as to gain its reputation. Other working papers focused mainly on training of lectures for non-governmental higher education and the importance of using computer in the learning processes in the non-governmental universities. It is believed that to enhance learning among students, drill and practice and tutorial programs are the remedies. "Human development indicators for the Arab States are somehow alarming. The percentage of people below the poverty line is around 30 percent. The illiterate are around 25 percent and around 9 million children at primary school age and 15 million at secondary schools. The new global learning infrastructure that draws its capabilities from digital technology and the Internet could play a decisive role in overcoming the regional issues with respect to education. The enabling infrastructure could: Extend access to virtually anyone men

and women, old and young part and full-time. Provide convenient time to support continuous education," stated Abdullah Dewachi, regional advisor on telecommunications and information technology at the UN-ESCWA. In his paper, Prof. A.D Abdullah, discussed the significance of training a researcher which lies in promoting the Ummah to the peak of its culture and civilization. "It is also regarded as a strong means in the education system," he said. The paper elaborated the methods and stages of training a researcher with a comprehensive and encyclopedic outlook. It also focused on the fact that it is not sufficient to select a researcher by looking into his academic excellent grades for grades do not guarantee his being excellent at academic research. "The utmost importance should be given to his intellectual capabilities that whether he possesses an open unbiased mind and has a deep thinking capability in various issues or not," he said.

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## Al-Boraikah: A History of Attractions

**A**l-Boraikah or Lesser Aden is one of the Aden districts. It consists of three neighborhoods, al-Shaab which includes Bir Ahmed, al-Haswa, and al-Mehram, al-Boraika which includes al-Khaisa,

al-Ghadeer al-Faresi and Salaaddin and the third neighborhood is Omran.

According to the 1998 census, the population of this 16,800-square km area reached 56,072 people.

Generally speaking, the Lesser Aden has been gifted with unique sites. It is naturally protected by mountains. Throughout history, Lesser Aden was a target for many colonizers and invaders. The Britishers occupied Aden in 1839 after which they expanded their control over the neighboring areas of Khor Makser in 1849, Lesser



Aden in 1869, Shiekh Othman in 1882 and Al-Haswa in 1888.

Most of Aden districts, such as Khor Makser, Mu'alla, and Lesser Aden are coastline regions overlooking the Red Sea, Aden Gulf and the Arab Sea. These regions are coastal plains extending from the Omani borders towards the Bab al-Mandab Strait.

Aden was declared a free zone during the British colonization in 1850 and was made a commercial center for all British colonies in the region.

The prospering trade exchange between the East and the West following the inauguration of the Suez Canal in 1869 had its great influence on the rehabilitation of Aden to be an international commercial route. This inspired the colonizers to better exploit the Port of Aden as a trade and service center providing drinking water, food, fuels, etc., for ships.

At the time, the Aden Refinery Company was established as a British Company. It had a strategic location for refining the crude oil and its derivatives and a special harbor for exporting and importing oil directly from and to the Lesser Aden. Oil pipes were also extended to fuel ships. As the activities of the company prospered, it restructured the port taking into consideration the establishment of a number of apartments, hotels and a hospital.

During the last two years the al-Boraika has witnessed laudable construction. Tourist attractions such as, parks, corniches, paved roads have been paid proper attention by the leadership of the governorate, as well as the Aden Refinery Company.

In this respect the Lesser Aden will remain one of the important promising regions in the field of investment. It has a fascinating coastline that has not been fully utilized and this perhaps can be attributed to insufficient propagating means. Different kinds of tourist projects can be established here so as to develop the tourist industry. Recently, the Gulf Countries have shown interest in the development of a number of sea sports such as yacht racing in al-Ghadeer, Khaisa and Omran. These areas have great tourist potentials that are awaiting more efforts to prosper.

Ridhwan al-Saqqaf  
Aden

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 فبراير  مارس  أبريل
  - متى تم تصدير أول شحنة من النفط الخام من قطاع المسيلة رقم 14؟  
 سبتمبر 1982م  سبتمبر 1984م  سبتمبر 1984م
  - في أي عام تأسست الشركة اليمنية لصناعة المنظفات والصابون (أحدى مجموعة شركات الحثرة الصناعية)؟  
 1976  1984
  - ضمن خدمات بنك اليمن والخليج المتميزة خدمة البنك المنزلي التي تمكنك من الاستفسار ومتابعة العمليات المصرفية التالية،  
 الصناعات البنكية  القيد المصرفية الأجلة  إيداع الشيكات المقاسة  ماسبق وخدمات أخرى
  - إحدى هذه المنتجات التابعة لشركة فيديكون تستخدم كسفنجة طعام فما هي،  
 Kenstar Sandwich Toaster  Bazooka  Challenger
  - مؤسسة الكبوس هي الوكيل الوحيد لمكان التغليف، بيسيل، فما هو بلد الصنع لمنظفات، بيسيل؟  
 أمريكية  ألمانية  إيطالية
  - في يوم الإثنين من كل أسبوع تعطي اليمنية إلى،  
 باريس  روما  لندن
  - ما هو الحدث الجاري في شميلة هاري حالياً؟  
 توفير الاحتياجات المنزلية  سحب كبير  تخفيضات
  - من هو الوكيل المعتمد لشركة البقرة الضاحكة؟  
 شركة ثابت للاستثمارات  الشركة اليمنية لتصنيع الألبان والأغذية  شركة المخازن اليمنية للفواكه
  - تميز الموديلات الحديثة في طباخت جليم غاز بالمواصفات التالية،  
 100% آمن كامل  الطبخ والشوي معاً وأبواب الفرن مغلق  الأنتون معاً
  - دشنت شركة ألفا في الأسبوع الماضي مهرجانها السنوي.. بماذا يمتاز هذا المهرجان؟  
 يعرض منتجات جديدة  يقدم تخفيضات جديدة  كلا الشرايين
  - بعد الانتهاء من دراسة منتج البكالوريوس في تقنية المعلومات من جامعة سيكيم مايقبل فإن الطالب يحصل على:  
 درجة البكالوريوس من الجامعة  دبلوم في منتج ال-ACCOP  من أتتك  الدرجتين معاً
  - كم عدد الجوائز المقدمة في مهرجان سوني؟  
 20 جائزة  50 جائزة  أكثر من مائة جائزة
  - تعمل المتحدة للتأمين على مدار الساعة بمتنزل،  
 نظام النداء الآلي  الاستقبال عبر الهاتف  كلا الضممتين
  - ما هي العلامة التجارية التي من إحدى منتجاتها زيت الطبخ؟  
 سالي  وفير  نظيف
  - ما هي جنسية شركة بريمانا المتخصصة بملابس الأطفال؟  
 بلجيكية  سينية  تايلندية
  - شركة اليمنية لتصنيع الألبان والأغذية أنتجت حديثاً شراب اسمه (مرحبا) هل هو،  
 شراب مركز بالموز  شراب مركز بالفراولة  شراب مركز ببنكه الفواكه المشكلة

Mark the Correct Answers:

- The Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas) declared last week halting, until a further notice, its military operations against Israel. Who is the founder of this movement?  
 Abdulaziz al-Rantesi  Sheikh Ahmed Yassin  Khalid Mesha'al
- When did Spacetel Yemen launch its GSM services in Yemen?  
 February  March  April
- When the first shipment of crude oil was exported from Massyla block # 14?  
 September 1982  September 1984  September 1994
- When was the company for Detergents & Soup Industry (member of Al-Hathra Industrial Group of Companies) founded?  
 1982  1984  1976
- Yemen Gulf Bank provides its customers with a unique service called home-banking, which keeps you updated about:  
 Expiry date of bank guarantees  Account Summary  What stated before and others
- One of the following products of Videcon is used to heat sandwiches:  
 Kenstar Sandwich Toaster  Bazooka  Challenger
- What is the country of origin of S Bissell vacuum cleaners whose sole agent in Yemen is al-Kabous Establishment?  
 USA  Germany  Italy
- On every Monday, Yemenia flies to:  
 Paris  London  Rome
- What's the event that Shumaila Hari has?  
 home fair  lucky draw  big sale
- Who is the sole agent of ( la vache que rit) in Yemen?:  
 Thabet Company for Investments  Al-Makhazin Co for Fruits  The Yemeni Company for Dairy and Beverages manufacturing
- Modern Glem-Gas Cookers Models are distinguished by:  
 Being 100% Safe  Cooking and Grilling at once while oven is closed  Both feature prizes
- What distinguishes ALFA Company in its annual festival:  
 Degree from university  e-ACCIP diploma from APTECH  Both
- After studying the Bsc I.T. course from SIKKIM MANIBAL UNIVERSITY through "APTECH" the student get:  
 January 2002  March  May 2002
- How many prizes does sony present?  
 20  50  More than 100
- United Insurance Co. operates 24 hours a day because of the:  
 Automatic Calling System  Automatic Answering Machine.  Both services
- What is the trade mark in which Al-Tabbakh Ghee is one of its products?  
 Pure  Abundant  clean
- The country of origin of Premaman company for children garments is from:  
 Belgium  China  Thailand
- A national company recently produced a drink called (Marhaba). What is this drink? :  
 Bannan juice  Strawberry juice  Cocktail juice



الشركة اليمنية لتصنيع الألبان والأغذية (ش.م.ي)  
إحدى شركات مجموعة إسكون كريت  
الجمهورية اليمنية - المدينة: صنعاء - ص.ب: ٤٤٠٦٧٧ - هاتف: ٤٤٠٦٧٧



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كما يمكنك إرسالها بالبريد إلى عنوان الصحيفة، ص.ب. 2579، صنعاء.  
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- إذا لم يتم تعبئة البيانات الشخصية بشكل مكتمل.

سيتم نشر جميع إجابات الأسئلة بعد انتهاء المسابقة في فبراير 2002. كما سيتم السحب وتسليم الجوائز في نفس الشهر. المزيد من الاستفسار عن المسابقة، يمكنك الاتصال بالآخ / عصري أبو بكر، على هاتف الصحيفة في صنعاء في أوقات الدوام الرسمي.  
× يجب أن تنطبق البيانات الشخصية مع البيانات في البطاقة الشخصية (أو جواز السفر لغير اليمنيين).

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ت: ٢٦٦٨٨٢، سيار: ٧١١-٢١٩٦، ٧٢٨١-٠٠٦٢ صنعاء الصافية، سوق عنس، خلف المجمع الغذائي، فرع المكلا: الكبس ت: ٣٠٢٢٢٥

**نظارات عبدالنبي**

فحص بالكمبيوتر - الرعاية الأولية للمعين

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شارع القصص رقم ١٣ عمارة العودي، خلف البنك العربي، صنعاء، تلفون: ٢٧٢٩٧٦

**ملك المضخات الإيطالية**

لصاحبها: علي عبد الله الجبيلي

صعاء - شارع تعز، تلفون: ٢٤٥٠٥٩، فاكس: ٢٤٣٥٦١، س: ٨٠٦٩، الجديدة: المطراق، حارة الترك ت: ٢٤٦٠٦٥، فاكس: ٢٤٧٢٥٧، عدن: السيلة ت: ٢٨٧٧٨، ج. ح.

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**أدوية ومستلزمات طبية**

**مؤسسة الميتمى للأدوية**

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**مؤسسة علي سيف المخلافي:** تجميل- عطورات- اكسسوارات- لوازم شعر- شنت- أحزمة- شارع جمال- سوق الأنسي، ت: ٢٧١٠٨١، جوال: ٧٩١٢٥٦٨

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**خياطة**

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**خياط الحكيم:** للخياطة الحديثة والأقمشة، أحدث الموديلات، الأول في

**الجمهورية اليمنية، صنعاء، شارع الكويت ت: ٢٨٥٩٦٩**

**خياط الهلال:** للأقمشة والخياطة الحديثة الرائد في عالم الخياطة، اسم يتردد وثقة تتجدد، رضاكم هدف نسعى الى تحقيقه، لصاحبه صادق احمد الشميري، صنعاء، شارع القيادة، ت: ٢٨٢٧٥

**برج الإيطالي:** للأقمشة والخياطة الرجالية الحديثة، استعداد كامل لتنفيذ خياطة بدلات المدارس والمؤسسات والفنادق، دقة في المواعيد وجودة في العمل، جولة تعز، بجانب عمارة الفاقوس، الفرع امام تسجيلات الايمان، ش. تعز، ت: ٥٠٩٤٣٤

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**ساعات ملكة سبا:** وكلاء ساعات رادو- ايبيل- ريتيم- وولي- الباء، صنعاء ش. علي عبد المغني، ت: ٢٧٢٨٨٨، فاكس: ٢٧٢٨٨٨، ص: ١١٥٧، الفرع: عدن، ت: ٢٥٥١٨١، تعز ت: ٢٥١٢٠٤، الجديدة: ٢٤٥٦٥٦، المكلا ت: ٢٠٤٨٤١

**مراكز طبية / علاجية**

**عيادة طب وجراحة الفم والأسنان:** د. عمار هاشم طالب، مفارش (تركي، ايراني، صيني) باطنيات، قسم خاص لتجديد الجاس والكثبات، لصاحبه: محمد عباس

**نظارات نديم NADIM OPTICIANS**

أخصائيو عيون متخصصون في العدسات اللاصقة، شارع علي عبد المغني، صنعاء، ت: ٢٧٨٢٧٠

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**مطعم ومفازة الشيباني الحديث**

صعاء، ش. حدة أمام معرض فور، ت: ٢٤١١٦١، تلفون: ٥٠٨٥٧٧، ١٨٠٠٧٧، ٥٨٧٢٥٥، ص: ١٨٠٠٧٧

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**مطعم الشيباني**

ص: حدة، امام مركز الكمبيوتر التجاري، ت: ٢١٢٣٥٠، فاكس: ٢١٢٣٥٠، ص: ٥١٦٥

باسم محمد عبده الشيباني

**Al-Shaibani Restaurant**

Hadda St. Infront of Al-Komaim Center Tel: 266375 Fax: 2676619

المصباحي، صنعاء: الخط الدائري، عمارة الخولاني، ت: ٢٠٢٤٧٠

**الجوبي للمفروشات والأثاث والأقمشة:** صالح صالح قعرة الجوبي، صنعاء الخط الدائري الغربي، جوار المركز الإيراني، ت: ٢١٥٦٠٠، فرع تعز: حوض الأشراف، ٢١٩٧٠، فرع عمران: تم ١٧٢١-٦، ٢٠٢٣٢، ٦٠٢٩٠٦

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المبنى للإيجار كاملاً او غرف منفردة او اجنحة مكاتب، محمد عبد القادر غانم: ٧١١٠٩٦٩٣ - ١٢٢٠٥٨  
مهندس + محرس وحوش خلف عمارة إسحاق في شارع الزبيري، محسن صالح الانشال ت: ٢٠٧٨٤٦١  
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المهنون:  
بسم جميل السقاف، زهير عبد الواحد السقاف، عز الدين المقطري، غسان وبنيامين، وجميع موظفي شركة الجوف وكافة الزملاء....

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**مضلات درهم العبسي**  
للادوية والمستلزمات الطبية والتجارة العامة  
Derhem Al-Absi Stores  
for midicens, medical appliances & General Trading  
ACE - JMC BIOMED Alliance LIMMER  
EBLA for Pharmaceutical Industries S.A.R  
Taiz Tel. 224263, Sana'a Tel. 241011-279076, Aden Tel. 380140, Hodeida, Tel. 227593

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**شركة التضامن اليمنية**  
FOR CONTRACTING & ENGINEERING CO.  
First the Contracting Company in Yemen  
صنعاء ش. الزبيري ت: ٢٠٧١٩٧ - ٢٠٧٩٠٠ فاكس: ٢٠٣٣٢٥ - ب.ص: ٥٨٠ بريد الكتروني: AITADAMON@Y.NET.YE

**بيع سيارات**  
سيارة مرسيدس من ٨٧-٩٠ بسعر مناسب، للاتصال فؤاد ت: ٧١١٠٧١٦٥  
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مطلوب: سكرتيرة للعمل في مركز تعليمي مرموق، للاتصال: الاخ جميل ت. ٣٥٠١٦٠  
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**كيلون**  
قوة تبريد هائلة - اقتصادية في استهلاك الكهرباء - هدوء كامل في التشغيل  
Artex Trading Co.  
Sana'a Head office Tel. 400445/ 400446, Fax: 400447 - E-mail: artex@y.net.ye  
Showrooms: Al-Kumaim Trade Center Tel. 200995, Sana'a Trade Center Tel. 212310  
Al-Haiki Trading House:  
Taiz, 26 Sept. street, Tel. 238337/ 238338, Fax: 238312  
صنعاء - المركز الرئيسي ت: ٤٠٠٤٤٥ / ٤٠٠٤٤٦، فاكس: ٤٠٠٤٤٧، البريد الإلكتروني: artex@y.net.ye  
المعارض: مركز الكيم التجاري ت: ٢٠٠٩٩٥ / مركز صنعاء التجاري ت: ٢١٢٣١٠  
محلل الحقي التجارية:  
تعز شارع ٢٦ سبتمبر، ت: ٢٣٨٣٣٨ / ٢٣٨٣٣٧، فاكس: ٢٣٨٣١٢







## 'Smart tags' - great software or what?

Richard Morris

Imagine that you are a genius. Your talents lie in programming Windows software, and your latest wheeze is a little program that has the ability to change the content of web pages. In particular, it can identify key words or phrases in a web document and insert hyperlinks in the page. These links will take the user to web pages and sites of your choosing. Imagine too that your invention is able to self-propagate and rapidly install itself on machines running Windows throughout the world. Now let us suppose you arrange for this program to systematically convert text on Microsoft's web site referring to their Internet Explorer browser with hyperlinks to a rival browser, say Netscape or Opera. The question now is: What could you expect for your efforts? Perhaps a special mention at the next 'Webby' awards and a pat on the back from Bill Gates? Or is it more likely your door will be broken down one morning and you will be marched off by the FBI to face charges of cyber terrorism? Far from being fanciful, this scenario could be coming soon to a web site near you. However the difference is that in the real case the roles are reversed. It is Microsoft that has the technology, and it is your web pages they are planning to deface. And whilst Microsoft is already involved in a run in with the law over its sharp practice in winning the so-called browser wars, they clearly do not fear the same result as if you or I were the perpetrator. Perhaps for Microsoft the grammar goes 'I am a pioneer of the Internet empowering business and the masses with great products; you are a cyber terrorist and must be stopped'. In the case we are considering here, Microsoft's controversial technology is called 'Smart Tags'. It works just like the example given above - i.e. under the control of Microsoft links can be inserted into web pages where the author never intended links to be in the first place. As well as being an offence against editorial freedom, this means that a site that has worked hard to generate traffic will effectively have this traffic stolen from under its nose. Or to put it another way, it means that Microsoft will be able to start taking over control of the flow of information across the Internet. As against the example we started with, Microsoft requires no technical genius to spread the technology of Smart Tags. With their position in the desktop market, all Microsoft need do is bundle it in with their browser and Windows software, and that is exactly what they planned to do up until only recent-

ly. As it happened word got out and Microsoft has retreated somewhat in the face of a rising chorus of protest. Smart Tags were originally a part of the Internet Explorer 6 browser due to be bundled in with the latest incarnation of Windows - Windows XP scheduled for release in October. However, back in June Microsoft spokesman Jim Cullinan announced that the technology would 'not be ready in time for the launch', although he indicated it could appear in later versions. Perhaps with one eye on the ongoing antitrust case Cullinan also hinted at second thoughts within Microsoft. "We have gotten feedback in the beta process and there are some legitimate concerns that we need to address before this technology is ready to deliver on our vision of the Web for consumers," Cullinan told Reuters. Nevertheless, that has not stopped the company from launching Smart Tags as a part of Office XP, the suite of desktop office applications with which Microsoft dominates the small business and consumer desktop market. It has to be said that there are real benefits to be had from a technology such as Smart Tags for the Office applications user. For example, unlike plain old hyperlinks, Smart Tags can link data in disparate applications and increase automation. As an example you could add a tag to the phrase 'monthly turnover' in a Word document that when invoked would retrieve this data from your company's database. Apologists for the technology point out that Office XP is shipping with Smart Tags disabled by default and they also make the point that it is open to companies other than Microsoft to supply Smart Tags. It is as yet too early to say where Microsoft is going with this technology. Are the protests within the Internet community just a sign of paranoia, when in fact the company is simply a victim of its own success - a benign giant whose geek-like enthusiasm for all things computing occasionally gets it into trouble? The alternative view is that at the highest level of the company the strategy is quite clear: they will not be happy unless they have a monopoly on the computer world's operating system. This they achieved with Windows, but times have moved on. If it is becoming true now that 'the Internet is the computer' and as a result the desktop PC has had its day, then Microsoft's actions in the recent browser wars should give us an idea of what to expect. On this view the Smart Tags controversy is just an early opening skirmish in the context of a much wider battle. limited by the imagination of the programmers and the public's reaction.

## Digital cameras are not so dotty

Dave Morris

With the UK high street retailer Dixons announcing that the sale of digital cameras had outstripped the sales of conventional film based cameras this summer, it seems that the digital camera has come of age. Like personal computers that gets faster each year for less money, so too digital cameras are getting higher resolution chips for the same or less money than previous years. Not surprisingly as the cost of ownership comes down the volume goes up, and what was once a specialist or enthusiast market only, is now open to the mainstream audience. Sales of Digital camera in the USA will exceed 8.5million units this year representing 10% growth in volume, but more in value, as the market for lower cost cameras shrink. It seems that the consumer as well as the markets are maturing. Last years' influx of lower quality cameras at sub \$100 prices left consumers with a poor impression of digital photography as a replacement for the traditional family camera. The manufacturers have responded this year with a bumper crop of high quality, sophisticated, cameras and peripherals, that brings the medium in line, at least, with the family snap-shooters' expectations. The elements, which make up the features of a digital camera, can be divided roughly, into five basic parts, CCD chip, control electronics, memory, lens and battery. Generally speaking the CCD (charge-coupled device) is the heart of the camera. The CCD is the equivalent of a film in a conventional camera, and is described by the number of Pixels (or dots) that it is made up from. The larger the number of pixels the better the resolution of the camera and often as not, the more it costs! Also it tends to be the case that with larger CCD's there is more control circuitry and definitely there is more informa-

tion to store, so the requirement for battery power and memory goes up. As the quality of all these has improved so the need to resolve the image in the first place has been called into issue and the latest cameras are now sporting names famous in the optical world. Sony for instance, famous for their electronics, now use Carl Zeiss optics to support their premium cameras, whereas Leitz, already a by-word for quality optical engineering, have partnered with Pioneer this year to produce a new range of digital cameras for 2002. The critical issue of quality was breached last year with the introduction of the 2mp chip camera at a reasonable price. Two mega-pixels (2mp or two million dots,) seems to be the point at which, at snapshot size printing, at least, the digital camera can hold its own with conventional film quality. The reason is wrapped up in the confusing notion of resolution. A 2mp camera typically at full resolution will produce a picture of 1600 x 1200 pixels. This equates with a full size screen picture on a high-resolution computer monitor (i.e. larger than most) once downloaded to a computer. When this is printed, the size of the image depends on the resolution set on the printer software.... (This is not the same as the print quality achievable by the printer)...I did say this was confusing! To give you a clue a typical value for good quality magazine print, or for dedicated digital photographic printers, is 300dpi (dots per inch) so in our example, at 2mp our print will come out at about 5 1/2 inches by 4 inches...or about the size of a commercially printed photograph.(Note: This is the size of the picture in pixels divided by the resolution in dpi.) At the moment conventional film based photographers have much to be smug about. For about half the cost of a digital camera they can already produce large, magazine resolution pictures, without grains or dots. However with technology moving apace and with cost dropping the future of digital photography looks crystal clear

## DISH OF THE WEEK



By: **Chef Vijay Kumar**  
Executive Chef  
Courtesy: **Taj Sheba Hotel**  
Sana'a

## PAELLA

Serves - 6 TO 8

### Ingredients

|                  |              |
|------------------|--------------|
| Clams            | - 12 Nos.    |
| Fish             | - 200 Gms.   |
| Prawns           | - 200 Gms.   |
| Sausages         | - 100 Gms.   |
| Chicken          | - 1 kg.      |
| Onion            | - 1 No.      |
| Garlic           | - 3-4 cloves |
| Red Pepper       | - 1 No.      |
| Green pepper     | - 1 No.      |
| Long grain rice  | - 500 Gms.   |
| Saffron          | - 1 gm.      |
| Salt & pepper    | - to taste   |
| Chicken stock    | - 1 liter.   |
| Fresh green peas | - 100 Gms.   |
| Canned tomatoes  | - 1 tin      |
| Oil              | - 80 ml.     |

### Method

1. Clean clams, shell and devein prawns, cut chicken into 12 pieces.
2. Cut sausages into dices and keep aside.
3. Heat oil, add chopped garlic, onion and cook briskly.
4. Add sausages and chicken and fry till slightly brown.
5. Now add seasoning peppers and rice, fry for a few minutes.
6. Add tomatoes and hot stock bring to a boil and then simmer till rice 3/4th done.
7. Now add saffron, prawn's clams and green peas, cover and cook in oven for 10 minutes or until the rice is tender and the clams are open. Serve hot.



## أول كمبيوتر دفترى

بسرعة ٦٠٠ ميغاهرتز ويأتي مع ذاكرة سعة ٦٤ ميغابايت وسواقة أقراص صلبة سعة ١٠ غيغابايت وخيار ما بين نظامي تشغيل مايكروسوفت وندوز ٩٨.

«إس إي» أو «وندوز ٢٠٠٠ بروفسنال». ويتضمن الكمبيوتر الدفترى المحفطي أيضاً أجهزة مودم مدمجة من نوع «إيثرنت» و«صلا» ومفخذين تسلسليين (USB) ومفخذ للفيديو لمضاعفات المنافذ وشقوق بطاقة PC و«كومباكت فلاش». وأضاف أن الطرازين الأقل سعراً والأكثر مبيعا وهما ٦٥١٠٠٠ و٦٥٢٠٠ سيطرحا في الربع الأول من العام القادم. ويعتمد طراز ٧٦٥٠ على تكنولوجيا (جي.بي.إراس) التي تتيح الدخول السريع إلى شبكة الانترنت كما يشمل خدمات متطورة لرسائل الوسائط المتعددة (إم.إم.إس) كما أنه يقبل البرامج المكتوبة بلغة جافا.

وقال المحللون أن التكنولوجيا التي يعتمد عليها طراز ٧٦٥٠ ربما تساعد أيضاً في تعزيز نقل البيانات المطلوب بشدة عبر شبكات شركات خدمات المحمول وإشاروا إلى أنها تعتبر مهمة أيضاً لتطوير خدمات انترنت سهلة الاستخدام عبر المحمول. ويقبل طراز ٧٦٥٠ برامج صن مايكروسيسستمز المكتوبة بلغة جافا بما يمكن المستخدم من تحميل ألعاب وبرامج أخرى من شبكة الانترنت، وتتيح تكنولوجيا إم.إم.إس للمستخدم إرسال رسائل طويلة وصور وتسجيل صوتي للمستخدمين الآخرين.

وتغطي شاشة طراز ٧٦٥٠ معظم الجهاز الذي يشمل عصا صغيرة لسهولة تصفح القائمة الرئيسية. والطراز ٧٦٥٠ يعتبر منافساً رئيسياً لطراز تي ٦٨ الذي يحتوي على شاشة ملونة صغيرة من إنتاج سوني أريكسون المنافسة والذي طرح في الأونة الأخيرة في الأسواق ولقى استحساناً من المستهلكين.

عن لوحة مفاتيح تتضمن مفاتيح من الحجم العادي، وفي الجانب الأيمن من الجهاز، يتضمن دفتر الملاحظات الرقمي دفترًا ورقياً قياسي الحجم بحجم ورق الرسائل أو حجم «A4» ويمكن استخدام الكمبيوتر النقال ودفتر الملاحظات الرقمي معاً أو كل على حدة.

### خصائص المنتج ما يلي:

- شاشة Flip Touch محورية بحجم 10.5 بوصة تعمل باللمس مما يسمح باستخدام الشاشة وهي في وضع مستو أو مرفوع للكشف عن لوحة المفاتيح، ويمكن قلب الشاشة والصورة للمشاركة في العمل مع مستخدمين آخرين.
- دفتر ملاحظات "ThinkScribe" رقمي وقلم رقمي، ويقوم دفتر الملاحظات تلقائياً بحفظ الملفات المكتوبة يدوياً ونقلها إلى الكمبيوتر، وتستطيع ذاكرة الذاكرة التي سعتها ٢ ميغابايت تخزين ما يصل إلى ٥٠ صفحة من الملاحظات حتى إذا كان جهاز الكمبيوتر في وضعية عدم التشغيل ومن ثم نقلها إلى الكمبيوتر عند تشغيل النظام.
- برنامج "InkManager"، وهو نظام لإدارة الملاحظات والذي يسمح للمستخدمين بحفظ الملاحظات واسترجاعها بسهولة وإدراجها في رسائل البريد الإلكتروني ووثائق معالجة الكلمات والتأمين والقطاع الطبي والحكومي والعقارات ويدير البرنامج أيضاً قوائم المهام الواجب تنفيذها والرسائل الهاتفية بحيث يربطها بتواريخ التقويم.
- تصميم "FlexFold" فريد من نوعه للمستخدمين بدمج النظام بحركة بسيطة واحدة لكي يستخدموا كل جنب على حدة حتى أثناء الوقوف. يتضمن أزرار تحكم لاختيار الصفحة والملف والإجراء بحيث يتيح إدارة سريعة وسهلة للنظام. يعمل "TransNote" بواسطة معالج منخفض الفولت من نوع III Inter Mobile Pentium

اطلقت (اي بي إم) جهاز "TransNote" الجديد، وهو أول كمبيوتر دفترى محفطي (Portfolio notebook) في العالم يجمع ما بين الكمبيوتر النقال ودفتر الملاحظات الرقمي في تصميم أنيق يشكل أكثر التغيرات راديكالية التي اندخلت على مجال تصميم الكمبيوتر حتى الآن. ويسمى كمبيوتر (THindpad) للمستخدمين كثيري التنقل بدمج المعلومات المدونة على الورق في مساحة العمل بسهولة وفعالية، ويقوم دفتر ملاحظات "ThinkScribe" الرقمي والقلم الرقمي وبرنامج "Ink Manager" بالتقاط الأفكار المدونة يدوياً على الورق ونقلها إلى جهاز الكمبيوتر حيث يمكن إدارتها وتنظيمها والبحث فيها، ويمكن استخدام "TransNote" للمشاركة في المعلومات المكتوبة يدوياً عن طريق البريد الإلكتروني ووثائق معالجة الكلمات والعروض الإيضاحية كما يستطيع الجهاز أيضاً إدارة قوائم المهام الواجب تنفيذها والمكتوبة يدوياً. يقدم كمبيوتر "TransNote" حلاً فعالاً لرجال الأعمال كثيري التنقل مثل المدراء التنفيذيين وموظفي المبيعات والمصرفيين والمحامين كما أنه مناسب بوجه خاص للمستخدمين الذين يتضمن عملهم ملئ النماذج والإستمارات بشكل مستمر، والقطاعات المستهدفة من خلال هذا الجهاز هي القطاع المالي والتأمين والقطاع الطبي والحكومي والعقارات والتعليم العالي والقطاع القانوني فضلاً عن قطاعات أخرى.

هذا ويعتبر تصميم "TransNote" "ThinkPad" تصميمياً فريداً من نوعه بالفعل، ويمتاز الجهاز المحمي بغطاء من نوع "Endurimer" بسهولة الفتح والاطلاق، تماماً كالكتاب، وفي داخله على الجانب الأيسر يوجد جهاز كمبيوتر نقال عالي الأداء مع شاشة محورية تعمل باللمس يمكن استخدامها وهي في وضع مستو أي مرفوعة إلى المستوى المطلوب لتكثف

## الهالكز قراصنة القرن: من هم؟ ومتى وجدوا؟

ويعتبر دينيس ريتشي وكين تومسون أشهر هالكز على الإطلاق لأنهم صمموا برنامج اليونكس وكان يعتبر الأسرع وذلك في عام ١٩٦٩م

العصر الذهبي للهالكز - ١٩٨٠-١٩٨٩ في عام ١٩٨١ أنتجت شركة نصقة المشهورة جهازاً أسمته بالكمبيوتر الشخصي يتميز بصغر حجمه وسهولة استخدامه في أي مكان وأي وقت.. ولهذا فقد بدأ الهالكز في تلك الفترة بالعمل الحقيقي لمعرفة طريق عمل هذه الأجهزة وكيفية تخريبها.

وفي هذه الفترة ظهرت مجموعات من الهالكز كانت تقوم بعمليات التخريب في أجهزة المؤسسات التجارية. وفي عام ١٩٨٢ ظهر فيلم سينمائي اسمه ( حرب الألعاب) تحدث هذا الفيلم عن عمل الهالكز وكيف أن الهالكز أو عبقرى فالهالكز في تلك الفترة هو المبرمج الذي يقوم بتصميم أسرع برنامج من نوعه وحذر الفيلم من الهالكز.

الشباب المتحمس لمزيد عن هذه التقنية الجديدة والتي حولت التاريخ، فكان هؤلاء الشباب يستمعون إلى المكالمات التي تجرى في هذه المؤسسة وكانوا يغيرون من الخطوط الهاتفية فتجد مثلاً هذه المكالمات الموجهة للسيد مارك تصل للسيد جون وكل هذا كان بغرض التسلية ولتعليم المزيد.. ولهذا قامت الشركة بتغيير الكوادر العاملة بها إلى كوادر نسائية.

في الستينات من هذا القرن ظهر الكمبيوتر الأول. لكن هؤلاء الهالكز كانوا لا يستطيعون الوصول إلى هذه الكمبيوترات وذلك لأسباب منها كبر حجم هذه الآلات في ذلك الوقت وجود حراسة على هذه الأجهزة نظراً لأهميتها، ووجودها في غرف ذات درجات حرارة ثابتة.

ولكن متى ظهرت تسمية هالكز؟ الغريب في الأمر أنه في الستينات الهالكز هو مبرمج بطل أو عبقرى فالهالكز في تلك الفترة هو المبرمج الذي يقوم بتصميم أسرع برنامج من نوعه

لم يعد يطلق مصطلح القرصنة فقط على الذين يقطعون الطرقات ويخطفون ضحاياهم وينهبون أموالهم.

بل تعدى هذا الاسم إلى المبرمجين العباقرة الذين يتمكنون من اختراق شبكات الإنترنت والكمبيوتر لأغراض مادية أو تخريبية، فكل نشاطهم يتم في العالم الافتراضي ولديهم قدرة تدميرية لا تستطيع أقوى منظمة إرهابية القيام به، وذلك بتدمير برامج شبكات التحكم الآلي في المطارات أو حتى في المؤسسات العسكرية ويطلق عليهم (الهالكز).

تاريخ الهالكز قبل ١٩٦٧م

في هذه السنوات لم يكن للكمبيوتر وجود ولكن كانت هناك شركات الهاتف والتي كانت المكان الأول لظهور ما نسميه الهالكز، في تلك الفترة الزمنية تعود للعام ١٩٦٠م في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية وفي إحدى شركات الهاتف المحلية.. كان أغلب العاملين في تلك الفترة من

## الإنتلاف العربي لأسماء الإنترنت

دولياً كرجع دولي للغة العربية، لسن قواعد تسجيل الأسماء العربية، ووضع قوانين فض النزاعات، إضافة إلى كون الإنتلاف يمثل المرجع العربي الوحيد المعتمد من قبل أيكان بما يتعلق بشؤون حماية الملكية الفكرية للمؤسسات العربية والأجنبية العاملة في الشرق الأوسط.

أصبحت اللغة العربية إحدى اللغات المعتمدة في عالم الإنترنت بعد أن انضم الإنتلاف العربي لأسماء الإنترنت واللغة العربية واللغات ذات الحروف العربية AINC إلى لائحة الأسماء الدولية التي سيتم اعتمادها من قبل (أيكان) الهيئة العالمية الرسمية المخولة بمتابعة تعريف الأسماء والأرقام لمواقع الإنترنت، وبهذا أصبح الإنتلاف أول مؤسسة عربية معترف بها

## خدمات الإنترنت مجاناً

خدمة الانترنت المجانية ويتم حالياً تخصيص كود لكل شركة بحيث تقسم للشركة العائد من المكالمات المحلية مع الشركة المصرية للاتصالات.

وقال الدكتور باسل الدلول رئيس شركة "نور" إحدى الشركات العاملة في مجال الإنترنت أن نشاط شركته جاء تلبية لدعوة من الحكومة لدراسة العقبات التي تحد من انتشار الإنترنت ومنها قلة عدد المشتركين بسبب عدم وجود ما يحفز على الاشتراك، وعدم وجود انترنت منظم وارتفاع السعر وتم وضع خطة للتغلب على هذه العقبات بحيث يكون الدخول للإنترنت من بوابة ضخمة مثل "أمريكا أون لاين" والتي تتبعها شركة نور في مصر وتوفير تكنولوجيا الاتصالات باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية بمعاونة خبراء مصريين وأمريكيين.

وأشار أن أهم مشكلة كانت عدم توفر الشبكات بالشكل الكافي ويتم بناء شبكة خاصة بالشركة وربطها بشبكة معلومات مرفق الاتصالات للبدء في تنفيذ المراحل الأولى من خدمات الإنترنت، وبدأنا التجارب على خدمات الإنترنت المجانية، وشاركنا الحكومة في وضع القواعد الأساسية لخدمات الإنترنت.

وأوضح أن شركته اتفقت مع الشركة المصرية للاتصالات على الحصول على نسبة التعريفية من المستخدمين مقابل عدم الحصول على اشتراك منهم بحيث يكون سعر دخول الإنترنت هو نفس سعر التليفون المحلي.

وأكد أن شركته ستساعد الشركات الصغيرة التي تقدم خدمة الإنترنت لتحسين الخدمة خاصة بعد أن بلغ عدد المشتركين فيها أكثر من ١٢٠ ألفاً إلى مليون.

إلى الشركة المصرية للاتصالات، والجزء الأكبر من قيمة المكالمات للشركة الموفرة للخدمة. وأوضح أن تقديم خدمة الإنترنت المجاني يعد تطور طبيعي لآليات سوق الإنترنت في مصر، فالوزارة لم تنشئ الشركات الكبيرة التي ستقدم هذه الخدمة ولكن السوق اقتعت أصحابها العمل بهذا النظام ودور الوزارة تخطيطي وتنسيقي بهدف وضع قواعد لحماية مصالح جميع الأطراف.

وأكد حرص الوزارة على حماية الشركات الصغيرة العاملة في مجال الإنترنت عند تطبيق النظام الجديد حيث تم وضع عدة بدائل لهذه الشركات مثل تجميع كل مجموعة منها في كيانات أكبر والاتفاق مع الشركات الكبرى على أن تعتمد الشركات الصغيرة كموزعين في المحافظات.

وتم تكليف جهاز تنظيم مرفق الاتصالات بوضع إطار عام للتراخيص وانتهى الجهاز إلى ثلاثة أنواع من التراخيص فالرخصة من المستوى تمنح للشركات القادرة على إنشاء شبكات ذات ساعات كبيرة ثم تقوم بتوزيعها بالجملة على شركات أخرى أقل في المستوى والحجم، وحصلت على هذا المستوى الشركات الست التي تبدأ الخدمة في يناير القادم.

أما الرخصة فتمنح للشركات الجديدة التي تقوم بعمليات البيع الواسع للمستخدم النهائي بالتعاون مع الشركة المصرية للاتصالات، والرخصة لشركات توفير خدمة الإنترنت العادية التي تستغل شبكات الآخرين لتقديم خدماتها.

وأشار المهندس عقيل بشير رئيس الشركة المصرية للاتصالات إلى تخصيص أكواد تليفونية محددة ضمن قائمة ترقيم شبكة التليفونات لتقديم

إحدى اللغات المعتمدة في عالم الإنترنت بعد أن انضم الإنتلاف العربي لأسماء الإنترنت واللغة العربية واللغات ذات الحروف العربية AINC إلى لائحة الأسماء الدولية التي سيتم اعتمادها من قبل (أيكان) الهيئة العالمية الرسمية المخولة بمتابعة تعريف الأسماء والأرقام لمواقع الإنترنت، وبهذا أصبح الإنتلاف أول مؤسسة عربية معترف بها

أكد وزير الاتصالات أن وزارته تهدف إلى تقديم خدمة الانترنت مجاناً ابتداءً من أول يناير ٢٠٠٢م.

كان هذا تصريح من وزير الاتصال في مصر الذي أضاف عن هذا المشروع الحيوي بقوله أن جميع شركات الإنترنت.

إن جميع شركات الإنترنت لن تضار من تطبيق النظام الجديد، وأن كانت الشركات الست الكبرى ستلعب الدور الأكبر في هذا النظام الجديد وهي شركات "نور" و"لينك دوت نت" وإيجيب و"جيجانت وشارنت ونيل أوف لاين".

وأكد أن وزارته تهدف إلى توفير الاشتراك في الإنترنت مجاناً للمستخدم العادي بحيث لا يتحمل سوى قيمة المكالمات التليفونية العادية وهي ١٠ قروش لك ٦ دقائق أي أن الساعة على الانترنت تساوي جنياً واحداً، وتوقع أن تسهم السياسة الجديدة في زيارة انتشار الإنترنت في مصر خاصة أن ميزة هذا النظام ان المستخدم سيدفع على قدر استهلاكه فقط.

وقال: انتهينا من إعداد مجموعة السنترالات الرئيسية بالقاهرة الكبرى لتكون قادرة على تقديم خدمة الإنترنت المجاني من خلال سلسلة من التعديلات الفنية في الشبكة العامة للهواتف، حيث تم استثمار حوالي ٢٠٠ مليون جنياً في تركيب تجهيزات فنية منها أجهزة لتفريغ الاحمال الناتجة عن المكالمات الخاصة بالوصول للإنترنت ونقل هذه الاحمال من الشبكة العامة إلى الشبكات الخاصة بالشركات المقدمة للخدمة ثم أجهزة وبرمجيات أخرى خاصة بنظام المحاسبة وتطوير فاتورة التليفون المنزلي ليضاف إليها الجزء الخاص بمكالمات الإنترنت، وكيفية اقتسام الفوائد بين الشركة المصرية للاتصالات والشركات المقدمة للخدمة حيث سيذهب جزء من قيمة المكالمات التي يجريها طالب الدخول للإنترنت



Name: ..... Tel: .....

|   |   |   |   |    |
|---|---|---|---|----|
| 1 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 10 |
| 2 | 5 | 6 | 9 |    |
|   | 4 |   |   |    |

BY:- REDHA H.

1-face the dangerous. 2- small sheep. 3- party. 4-buying and selling. 5- plenty of. 6- another. 7-last day. 8-obligation. 9- get (opposite) . 10-hopeless.

Send the Correct answer to

Answers previous competition

1-countable . 2- tall. 3- recollect. 4- universal. 5- leap. 6- e. 7- presently. 8-efficient. 9- boat. 10-miserable.

أرسل الحل الصحيح إلى:

شارع حدة - جوار السفارة الليبية  
هاتف: ٤٤-٦٢٤/٤٤-٧٢٢  
ص ب ١٧٨٢ صنعاء - اليمن  
السبت آخر يوم تسليم الحل الصحيح

## السلطات تقول أن عددهم لا يتجاوز الثلاثة مطلوبين

# رؤوس ودماء تقترب من الأربعين سقطت في مطاردة مشتبهين في تنظيم القاعدة

هيبة القانون مطلب عام يتشده الجميع بما فيهم القبائل أنفسهم الذين لم يعودوا يثقون في قدرات دولتهم. يجب على الجميع أن يسند القانون للوصول إلى أهدافه كلها في السلطة والمعارضة وكل فئات الشعب في كثير من المواقف. وعلى المعارضة أيضاً أن لا تخاف من مقاومة السلطة عندما يكون هدفها الإضرار بالمصلحة الوطنية. كما عليها أن تقف معها على الحق وتثبيت سلطة النظام والقانون. لكننا نشد على يد السلطة العزم إذا ما كان هدفها الحفاظ على الأمن وتثبيت دعائم الاستقرار والسلام ونبذ العنف والتطرف.

إستثناء عندما يدرك العالم أن جدية مكافئتنا للإرهاب قد فاقت حتى المقاييس الأمريكية وأنا ملكيون أكثر من الملك. وإن كان التكفير أن فك لغز القبيلة وتماسكها سلاح الدولة أمراً سهلاً فإنه لم يعد كذلك الآن بعد أن أصبح السلاح يقابله سلاح وأصبحت لغة البنادق والرصاص هي المتبعة بدلاً من لغة الحوار.



خلاصة القول أننا لا نحبذ سقوط هؤلاء البواسل من القوات الخاصة في معركة داخلية واحدة.

المشهد مؤلم فعلاً في تفاصيله وتراجيديته، ويحز في النفس النظر في جثث الشباب الذين كانوا ضحية لأفواه مدافع قبائل تناسوا عنوة أنهم حماة وطن يحجم اليمن كله.

نعم وبلا شك، اليمن جادة في مكافحة الإرهاب وقد قدمت الكثير من الدلائل على ذلك وتعاونت تماماً كما لا يمكن أن نرى من نقطة إحتمال إستهدافها عسكرياً. وهي قادرة على تحميل المزيد من ذلك بطرق أفضل مما هو حاصل حالياً. وجميعنا على أمل أن تستعرض الدولة ما تم في الأسبوع الماضي لتجنب الوقوع في مثل ذلك الخطأ مرة أخرى.

نعم، على الدولة أن تكافح الإرهاب والأتباع (الثلاثة) المشتبه بعلاقتهم بأسامة بن لادن في اليمن....

بأي عمل إرهابي وكان لهم كامل الحقوق في العيش بأمان الدولة وتحت مظلتها، ناهيك عن الجرحى (والأسرى) الذين تجاوز عددهم السبعين فرداً من الجانبين.

قدمت القوات الخاصة عرضاً قد يبدو مميّزاً في شكله الظاهري لكنه على المستوى الباطني لم يطلع في معالجة الأزمة بطريقة "لا ضرر ولا ضرار".

ثم أن القبائل الذين يحملون الأسلحة الثقيلة والخفيفة والذين تسلحوا بدعم من الدولة ورضاها خلال سنوات مضت أظهروا للعيان حقيقة لا يمكن تجاوزها وهو أن الحل بالطريقة القبلية بالتفاوض وعدم استخدام العنف هو أجدى من المواجهة المسلحة الدامية. على الأقل في هذه المرحلة الراهنة حتى تستقر الأمور ويصبح للجندى مكان في سجل إحترام القبيلة أثناء قيامه ب مهمة رسمية.

الأمر كله ليس معيباً للقوات الخاصة فقط بل لجميع اليمنيين دون

كتب /يسام أحمد السقاف  
رغم أن حملة مكافحة الإرهاب التي تقودها الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية ضد "الإرهابيين" بقيادة "أسامة بن لادن" لم تؤت ثمارها الكاملة بحسب المقاييس الأمريكية، إلا أن الحكومات العربية كانت أشد نقمة على أنصاره في تنظيم القاعدة في حملة أمريكا لمكافحة الإرهاب خوفاً من حملة أمريكية محتملة ضدهم إن لم يفعلوا.

ولكن في اليمن كانت تجربة مطاردة من يشبه أنهم في تنظيم القاعدة في محافظة مأرب مؤلمة بحصيتها النهائية من قتلى وجرحى ودماء دون أي نتيجة في القبض على المشتبهين.

لكن خصوصية اليمن وتكوينها الاجتماعي كان موقفاً أيضاً علاوة على الطريقة التي أريد بها القبض على أتباع بن لادن الذين بحسب ما قالت السلطات الرسمية لا يتجاوزون الثلاثة أشخاص.

والسؤال الذي يطرحه المراقبون السياسيون المحليون هو، هل يحتاج ثلاثة أشخاص إلى كل هذه المواجهات والجمامج وحمائم الدم التي سالت في جبال وصحراء ووديان منطقة "الحصون" و"الجلال" بمحافظة مأرب؟

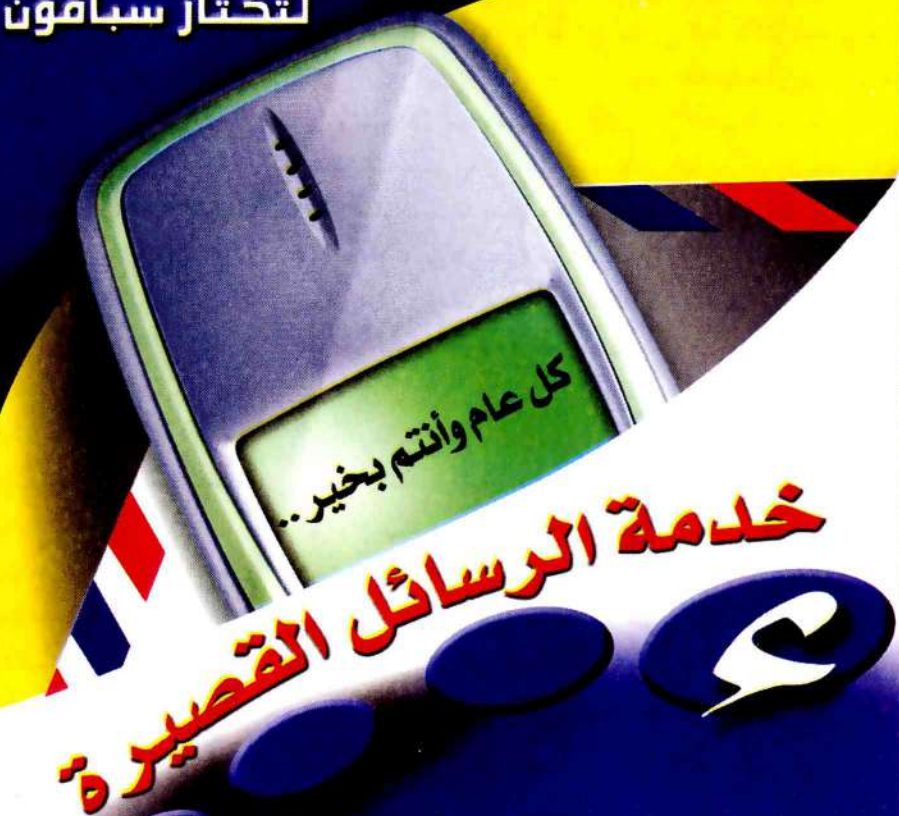
كثيرون يشيرون إلى أن المواجهات ومحاولات القبض على المشتبه بهم أخذت أكثر مما يجب من الإستعدادات والتخطيط وأن قرابة العشرين شخصاً الذين سقطوا من أفراد القوات الخاصة وهم في ريعان الشباب منهم أغلى من أي إعتبارات حتى ولو كان المقابل إثبات جدية اليمن في مكافحة الإرهاب.

ثم أنه لا يمكن أن نعتبر القتلى من رجال القبائل شيء يسير أو يبعث على الإعتزاز لأنهم في المقام الأول مواطنون يمنيون لم يكن لهم دخل

**اليمن الحديثة للطباعة**  
**YEMEN MODERN PRINTING**  
نحن نقودك الى عالم التميز  
تصميم - طباعة  
المكتب - شارع حده خلف شركة الكريمي - المطبعة شارع امنا الشرطه امام التجمع اليمني للإصلاح  
جوار مدرسة الزبيرى تلفون ٢٦٥٢٢٨ - ٧٩٠٥١٢٥ - ٧١١٠٠٨٤١ صنعاء الجمهورية اليمنية

## من دون أية تكلفة اشترك أو أية تكلفة لتلقي الرسائل

سبب إضافي  
لتختار سبأ فون



**خدمة الرسائل القصيرة**

خدمة الرسائل القصيرة من سبأ فون تخولك إرسال

وتلقي رسائل خطية على هاتفك النقال، بكل سهولة.

ومن دون أية تكلفة اشترك. أو أية تكلفة لتلقي الرسائل!

- تصل الرسالة إلى المتلقي حتى في حال كان الجهاز مغلقاً أو خارج نطاق الخدمة، إذ تصل الرسالة فور تشغيل الجهاز أو دخوله في نطاق الخدمة.

**لإستخدام خدمة الرسائل القصيرة يحتاج المستخدمون لإشتراكات وأدوات مناسبة، خاصة وهي:**

- اشتراك بشبكة سبأ فون للهاتف النقال المزودة بخدمة الرسائل القصيرة.

- إمكانية استخدام خدمة الرسائل القصيرة (بعض شبكات الهاتف النقال تمنح الدخول أوتوماتيكياً إلى خدمة الرسائل القصيرة بينما تطلب شركات أخرى اشتراك شهري واختيار محدد لإستعمال هذه الخدمة).

- هاتف نقال تتوفر فيه إمكانية التعامل مع خدمة الرسائل القصيرة.

- معرفة كيفية إرسال وقراءة رسالة قصيرة مستخدماً خصائص الهاتف النقال.

- إدخال رقم مركز خدمة الرسائل بشبكة سبأ فون وهو (+967711580000).

إن خدمة الرسائل القصيرة متوفرة بدون اشتراك شهري لجميع مشتركى "سبأ فون" لذا ليس عليهم سوى إدخال رقم مركز خدمة الرسائل القصيرة وهو (+967711580000) أثناء البرمجة ومن ثم يمكن تبادل الرسائل بسهولة تامة.

ولمزيد من المعلومات يرجى الإتصال بخدمة العملاء في سبأ فون على الرقم ٢١١ من جهاز سبأ فون (الإتصال مجاني) أو الرقم ٧١-١١١٢١١ من أي هاتف آخر.

**خدمة الرسائل القصيرة من سبأ فون تخولك إرسال وتلقي رسائل خطية على هاتفك النقال، بكل سهولة.**

إن خدمة الرسائل القصيرة SMS من "سبأ فون" وكما هي محددة بالتعريفات القياسية لشبكات الهاتف النقال GSM الأكثر إستخداماً على مستوى العالم، لها عدة مميزات منها:

- يمكن أن يصل نص الرسالة القصيرة إلى ١٦٠ حرفاً من حيث الطول. هذه الـ ١٦٠ حرفاً يمكن أن تكون كلمات أو أرقام أو أي حروف مركبة، حتى رسائل قصيرة غير مبنية على نص أو مزدوجة التركيب على سبيل المثال.

- إن خدمة الرسائل القصيرة تؤمن تأكيداً على تسليم الرسالة، هذا يعني أنه بخلاف نظام البريد، فالمرسل لا يكتفي فقط بإرسال رسالة قصيرة ويتمنى أن تصل، على العكس، فإن مرسل الرسالة القصيرة يستطيع أن يتسلم رسالة رد تؤكد وصول الرسالة القصيرة أو عدمه.

- من الممكن إرسال واستقبال الرسائل القصيرة أثناء الإتصال بشبكة الهاتف النقال GSM سواء كان الإتصال صوت، معلومات، أو فاكس. هذا ممكن لأنه في حين أن الصوت والمعلومات والفاكس تستخدم قناة راديو مخصصة فإن الرسائل القصيرة تستخدم قناة إرسال مستقلة. لذلك فإن مستخدمي خدمة الرسائل القصيرة نادراً ما يحصلون على إشارة مشغول كما يحدث عند محاولة إجراء مكالمة خلال دروة استخدام الشبكة.

سبأ فون  
SUPER NABA  
71-111-211  
رقم خدمة العملاء