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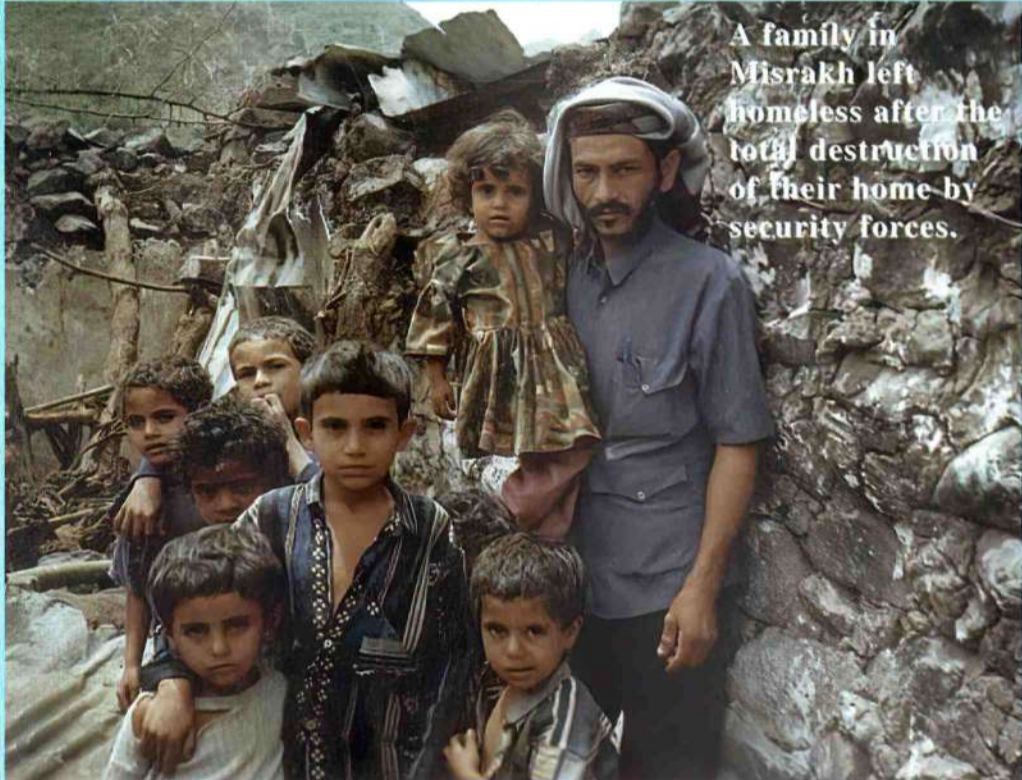
Britons Continue to Ask: "Was Hosea Walker Truly Killed in AN ACCIDENT?"

16 year old Hosea Walker was said to have been killed on the 8th of this month in a tragic accident. One of his friends, said to be an Indonesian, pulled the trigger of the gun which he was cleaning, causing the death of his brother. Although all reports so far confirm this, Brits in the UK are still suspicious about the incident. "We do not believe it was an accident. Even if it were, why would guns be available any way?" a British reader said. The tragic accident, which happened in one of the institutions of Sheikh Moqbil Al-Wadii's religious group in Sa'da (200 km north of Sanaa), raised a lot of questions and doubts about the this group. In an attempt to reveal the secrets of this mysterious death, Yemen Times contacted the British Embassy, international organizations dealing with Wadi'i, and even tribesmen in close contact with the group and revealed shocking information. "I believe there are around 30 Brits studying at the Wadi'i institution said UK's Ambassador, H.E. Victor Henderson. The news about the tens of Brits studying Islam in Wadi'i's institutions was yet another interesting item for the British Press. "One wonders why we haven't heard about these UK nationals!" asked Brian Whitaker of the London-based Guardian.



MISRAKH IN DESPAIR

Security forces in Taiz governorate have been able to arrest lawyer Abdullah Al-Jabir following a several-day armed confrontation between military troops and residents of Al-Misrakh area, 40 kms south of Taiz City. The confrontation has resulted in killing or wounding of a number of villagers in addition to demolishing houses by heavy artillery shelling, rendering many families homeless. Public opinion has been outraged by the developments in the area, especially as innocent people were killed or wounded.



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STIMULATING COMPETITION WITH YEMEN TIMES FROM THIS WEEK
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With its reliable and unbiased reporting, YT continues its expansion Yemen Times Sales and Popularity Reach Peak Level

Due to the extremely high demand in the market for the services offered by Yemen Times classified section, the number of pages dedicated to the classified section increased to four complete pages. The sales of Yemen Times boomed in the last couple of months to its highest level ever. Today, Yemen Times enjoys its rank as the first most widely read English newspaper in Yemen. It has been ranked by international

organizations dealing with the press as the most professional newspaper in Yemen. Recently, it added to its award the links2go award as the first Yemeni newspaper's site on the Internet, and the second overall in the Yemen category. Previously, YT has already been awarded two awards by prominent organizations as well. The most significant accomplishment of the newspaper will come about in a few weeks

when Yemen Times will further enhance its layout and provide more news with more in-depth coverage, and more "unbiased" and independent reporting. We are today proud to have gained the trust of the public, and still have more ambitions to meet. We thank our readers for their trust and continuous support for a newspaper that concentrates on bringing the truth as it is and in an independent courageous manner.

UNICEF Releases its "Progress of Nations 2000" Report, with scary numbers on Yemen A POPULATION OF 55% CHILDREN!!

In its "The Progress of Nations 2000" report, UNICEF revealed a scary fact in relation to Yemen: We have a population of more than 55% children below 18 years old, which is the highest ever percentage of children on the globe! This means that unless serious steps are

taken, the population growth is simply putting Yemen on the road of total disaster. It seems that Yemen has been capable of achieving several records in the region, lowest per capita GNP rate, highest population growth rate, highest illiteracy rate, and highest overall poverty level, and now, highest young children's percentage.

Minister of Information Stands by 'Thaqafiah'

The minister of Information, Mr. Abdulrahman Al-Akwa' deserved the appreciation and respect of all journalists for his courageous stand by the oppressed Thaqafiah Editor, Sameer Al-Yusufi who has been put in prison for republishing an old novel written by Mohamed Abdulwali more than 25 years ago. This action of Mr. Akwa reminded us of how a responsible government representative could act confidently and promptly to what he feels is wrong. We as Yemen Times, appreciate his

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News Reports on Possible Normalization with Israel

Three weeks ago a meeting was held in Cyprus between Yemeni businessmen and Jews for studying potentialities to attract western capitals for investment in Yemen, Yemeni press sources disclosed here. The sources added that to avoid local reaction which may obstruct its implementation, the news of this meeting was cloaked with secrecy. The meeting is believed to have taken place between two prominent Yemeni businessmen residing abroad and Israeli investors over investment in Aden

Free Zone, the sources said. These sources further maintained that the two Yemeni businessmen are reported to have struck commercial deals with Israeli companies. Both have good relations with the Zionist lobby in Moscow and Washington. One of these Yemenis was until recently an ambassador to a western Europe state and, during the Summer 1994 battles, signed deals in favor of local parties which, in turn, facilitated wider scope of relations with arm dealers in Russia, the

Ukraine and other western states. It is understood that the former Yemeni diplomat recently visited Israel together with a number of Russian Jews entrepreneurs. Normalization of relations with Israel has become a controversial subject among the Yemeni public and is being received with resentment, the sources said. The sources recalled that during his press conferences and interviews the Yemeni President has always reiterated his refusal of normalization of relations with Israel.

As Clashes Between Military Forces And Gahm Continue: Further Violence Expected

Four people were killed and eight badly injured during the clashes between units of the 25 mechanized brigade stationed in Sirwah and Gahm tribesmen which erupted two weeks ago. The area-bombing resulted in serious damage to houses and roads.

Clashes were triggered when units of the brigade bombed one of Al-Zaidy tribes following the release of the 6 republican guards kidnapped by the tribe.

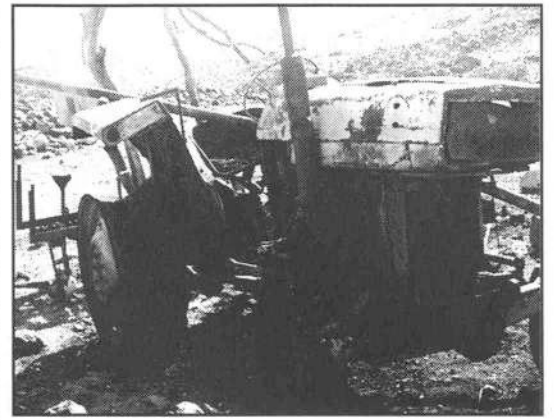
It is said that this military action was the first of its kind since 1988. A number of similar encounters have taken place in the same area over the past 12 years. However, none resulted in such extensive damage. People fled the area to caves in mountains deeply scared about the explosive situation in the area.

People in the neighborhood expect a strong retaliation by the Gahm tribes comprising: Aal Toaiman, Aal Ali Ben Falah and Aal Duhairej. The last

includes: Aal Al-Zaidy, Aal Rabea, A s s a w a l e h a h , Annwasirah and Al-Awamirah.

About 10 encounters between military forces and tribesmen have taken place in Sirwah since 1988, killing or wounding many people from the two sides. In addition, the area witnessed 9 kidnapping incidents and 12 oil pipe-lines explosions. All this pushed the government to deploy brigades and military units in the area and the mountains surrounding it. However, this has failed to put an end to the kidnapping incidents and acts of sabotage carried by inhabitants of the area to force the government to meet their demands.

Oddly enough, the government usually suspects some Sheikhs who are financially supported by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to be responsible for such acts, despite the fact that those Sheikhs enjoy good relations with the Yemeni government and the President himself. Such relations are believed to be exploited by Sheikhs to achieve personal ends creating a kind of insurrection among tribesmen. The Sirwah problem is an off-



shoot of simple internal problems that can easily be addressed. However, those Sheikhs have failed to find comprehensive and fair solutions to their people's problems.

Many tribesmen think that the latest military operations against people will breed other violent confrontations between military forces and tribesmen. Sheikhs are no more able to control tribesmen or to solve their problems. At the same time, the government can not trace the errant tribesmen.

The government should direct its attention to bring to book the corrupt officials and Sheikhs instead of bombing people's houses. It also should provide services projects for the undeveloped areas, solve people's long-standing problems and let justice prevail. Only then can we stand against anti-social forces.

Extremist Group Attacks Mikhlafla

An Islamic extremist group yesterday attacked attorney Mohammed Al-Mikhlafla, one of the lawyers defending journalist, Sameer Al-Yusofi at the time he was leaving the court. Mr. Al-Mikhlafla told the Yemen Times that the incident was a proof of legalizing the killing of lawyers and journalists, adding that those who tried to kill him confirmed that killing an infidel was a duty. Mr. Mikhlafla expected that a murder might be committed against him or anyone else. In addition, he held many sides responsible for the attack, among which are the Islah party, Endowment Ministry, Al-Iyman University and the interior Ministry. He added that some policemen were present at the gate of the court but, as he claimed, did not try to intervene.



The yard of the court was crowded with thousands of extremist elements trying to enter the courtroom by force while it was in session.

Al-Ray Pays Tribute To Al-Ulofi

Under the patronage of Sheikh Abdullah Ben Hussain Al-Ahmar, Speaker of the Parliament, the Al-Ray Al-Aam newspaper pays tribute to its late chief editor Mr. Ali Mohammed Al-Ulofi on July 20 in the cultural center in Sana'a.

Labancell To Prosecute The Yemeni Government

Advocate Jamaludin Al-Adeemi said in a press statement that the Labancell company which had, along with the Sabaphone company, won the G.M.S tender in Yemen, was preparing to sue the Yemeni government for canceling the bid of the company from the deal. Strangely enough, the Yemeni government had called on the Lebanese company to finalize the needed procedures in Yemen and to decide the final steps for the execution of the mobile telephones G.M.S before its recent decision to cancel it.

Al-Adeemi added that the Lebanese company would hold a press conference in the next few days to reveal all the complications that led to that outcome.

A Tree Caused Death of 5 People in Mawyah

Five people were killed and two seriously injured during clashes between the Bani Aatef and Al-Shagherah in Mawyah district in Taiz. The conflict is said to be resulting from a dispute over a tree located in a cemetery and which the Bani Aatef wanted to cut down. The other tribe determined to keep it stand tall at the cemetery. The clashes stopped after interference of the republican guards in the governorate.

Mines And Missiles Blasted

More than one thousand landmines and missiles collected from Aden, Lahj and Abyan governorates had been blasted by the technical committee of the National Committee for Demining last week in Lahj.

The event was attended by governors of Lahj, Aden and a number of military commanders.

Since February, mine clearing operations has involved 11 mine-fields in the three governorates mentioned above.

A Workshop on Violence Against Women

A training workshop to control violence against women was opened last Saturday morning in Aden by the Yemeni Women's Union in cooperation with the cultural section of the American Embassy. The workshop was opened by Aden's Deputy Governor, Mr. Abdul Kareem Shayef and the Cultural Attache' at the American Embassy, Mr. Kless. The purpose of the workshop is to

Arwa Graduates its First Group

On Saturday 15 July 2000, Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Abdulqadir Bajammal, arrived at the Youth Palace to attend the graduation ceremony of Queen Arwa University. The ceremony marked the graduation of students from the colleges of



administrative sciences, engineering, literature, educational sciences, and college of science.

This graduated group was named 7-July Group on the occasion of the blessed 7-July anniversary. Dr. Abdulwahhab Raweh, Minister of Youth of Sports, Dr. Hassan Al-Salami of the CC, a number of CC members, a number of MPs, and the student's parents attended the ceremony.

During the ceremony, a number of speeches were given. Student Ibrahim Al-Hamzi gave a speech representing the graduate students, thanking the university for its great efforts in making their academic years as beneficial as possible.

Later, Dr. Wahiba Fari, Rector of the University gave a speech welcoming the guests, stating that the graduates are the backbone of the university's years of hard work. She congratulated them for attaining the certificates and knowledge.

She pointed out the academic and quality measures taken by the university. She stressed on the fact that the university did teach students courses for the number of hours required in any regional or Arab university, apart from the graduation projects and programs they implemented. She also expressed gratitude to President Saleh for his everlasting moral support in encouraging the university in its different stages, emphasizing his role in supporting the latest Private Higher Education Conference organized by the university. At the end of her statement, she greeted the students for their efforts in going through all the academic stages until they reached the point of graduation.

Then the official graduation was declared by reading the Republican Decree no 17 for 1995, and the university's establishment permission no (1) approved by The Prime Minister and Ministry of Education for the academic year 1995/96.

The number of enrolled students who were supposed to graduate exceeded 50 students, of who 42 actually graduated, which indicates a success percentage of 81.2%.

At the end of the ceremony, Mr. Bajammal along with Dr. Raweh participated with Dr. Wahiba in distributing the certificates.

raise social awareness about violence against women. A number of lectures and studies were read out by leading psychologists. More than 25 female participants took part in the workshop.

Hostages Released

A number of human rights organizations and prominent figures were able to secure the release of two students: Abdulla Saeed Al-Zaidi, 17 and Ahmed Saleh Al-Zaidi, 18, who had been detained for 19 days by the Capital Intelligence, Sana'a. On their release, they told the "Yemen Times" that they were maltreated during their detention and that they never knew the reasons for their detention. They added that they were not interrogated; but were told that they were being held hostage.

The students' relatives who expressed their resentment against the agony of their wards who underwent physical, psychological and moral trauma during the unlawful detention. They said they will withdraw their wards from schools in Sana'a because security men raid these students' residences in Sana'a whenever any problem erupts in Mareb. These students are nabbed as hostages for a problem which never concerns them. These relatives added that in the face of security authorities illegal measures they are forced to withdraw their sons thus depriving them of education or send them to any other country where human beings are respected.

Aidrous Death Anniversary Observed

Last Friday, July 13, Aden celebrated the death anniversary of Imam Abubakr Ben Abdulla Al-Aidrous. In form of a holy fair, the procession started from the residence of Mansab of Aden and proceeded to the famous Al-Aidrous Mosque. The procession was led by distinguished mystics. Religious sermons, orations and preachings were held to mark the occasion.



Imam Al-Aidrous was born in the year 1447 in Tareem town in Hadhramaut Province. He obtained his religious education there. After pilgrimage in the Hijra year 888, he came to Aden. In his Friday sermon, a Shaikh Abubakr Ben Ali Al-Mashoor urged that the real meaning and importance of this fair should be clearly understood in order to imbibe the great deeds and indelible landmarks of the mystics.

Continued from Page 1

A POPULATION OF 55% CHILDREN!!

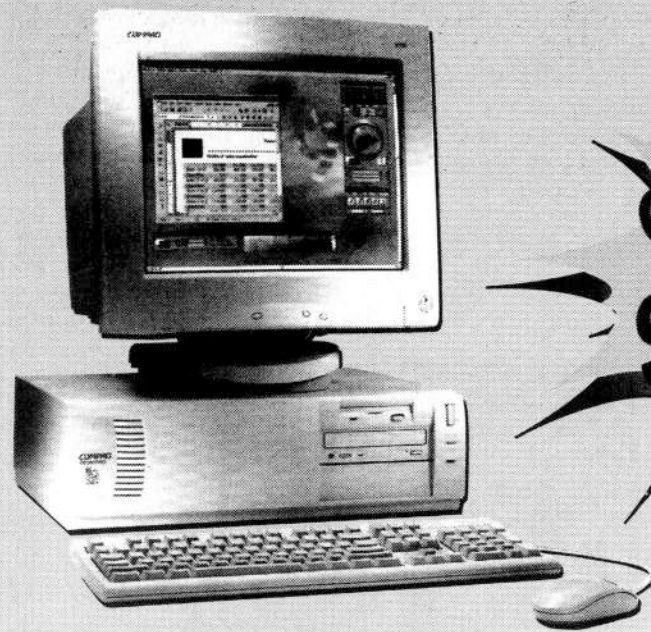
Let alone having the largest percentage of children, unfortunately, according to the report Yemen holds the first place in even the number of stunted children in the Middle East (52%) followed by Sudan (33%). The statistics regarding infant and pregnancy health care show that Yemen is among the countries with the weakest of such services. Overall, Yemen was ranked among many African

countries in the bottom of the list of progressing countries and not even compared to other Arab states.

"We seek to put an end to these intolerable inequalities by exposing them to the conscience of the world community." is what the UNICEF said about the report. In similar terms, we as Yemen Times seek to get the attention of the authorities to these scary numbers of course by exposing them in a similar fashion to the local community and to donor countries interested in helping Yemen get out of its current crises.



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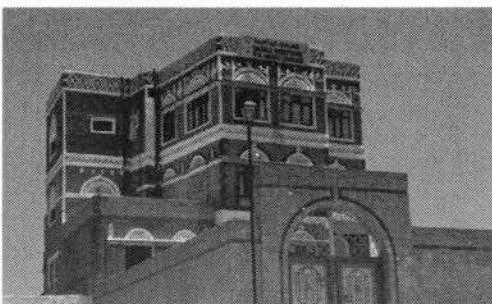


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يقدم معهد صنعاء للغة العربية موسسة الدراسية الصيفي بدورة مخصصة لطلاب دار المعلمين العليا في باريس ENS ومعهد اللغات والحضارات الشرقية - باريس INALCO. تم تنظيم هذه الدورة بالتعاون مع المركز الفرنسي للدراسات البينية CFY. والتنسيق التربوي مع هدى ايوب ممثلة لدار المعلمين العليا بباريس.

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Sana'a Institute for Arabic Language (SIAL) inaugurates its Summer Season with specialized course for a group of students from INALCO and ENS institutes in Paris. This course was organized in cooperation with the French Center for Yemeni Studies (CFY) and educational coordination with Houa Ayoub, the representative of INALCO-Paris. The staff of Sana'a Institute for Arabic Language (SIAL) warmly welcome its French guests and wishes them a happy and fruitful stay in Yemen.

For more information please contact the institute at:
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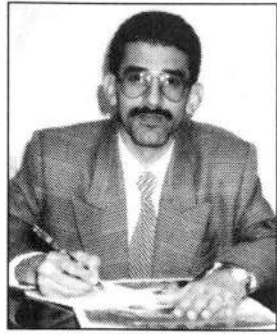
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Samir Al-Yusufi to Yemen Times:

"The case has definitely taken other dimensions which are neither logical, nor related to Islam, but are rather political."

Mr. Samir Al-Yusufi, chief editor of the Al-Thaqafiah newspaper is an experienced journalist and learned author. He is fond of dialectics, stubborn and biased in favor of freedom of thought. He wanted to make Al-Thaqafiah a leading example of freedom of opinion and thought. Nowadays, Al-Yusufi has become the talk of Islamic leaders in mosques, demanding his arrest and punishment. Although he apologized twice, he has been arrested. He was released after the interference of the Minister of Information who threatened resignation from the Ministry if Samir stayed in prison. Jalal Al-Sharaabi of the Yemen Times met with him and filed the following:

Excerpts:
 fession from me about the reasons for publishing the matter. In his opinion, this newspaper should not have published that story. I replied that this book is already published and circulated in the markets and had been printed more than six times with permission from the Ministry of Information but he ignored this aspect and threatened that he would treat me right and will raise the case to the highest level of the presidency and the government and kept the phone. After a little while his deputy Mr. Abdulwahhab Al-anisi called me up, trying to make up for Al-Yadoomi's call and saying that it is an advice, not a threat but his methods are like that. That day he asked me to present an apology related what had been published, I did not have an objection but I saw that the threat should be discussed first because he is a party leader and has his influence in the area. After two days I was surprised to see in the Thowrah newspaper that the president had ordered investigation into what was published in Thaqafiah newspaper! And one day before that, there was an investigation committee formed from the managerial council of Jumhooriya newspaper who Thaqafiah is published by. The council was headed by Mr. Md. Al-Mujahid. And the conclusion was that this novel was already published and authorized and what the paper did was to just republish what was published already, and the council saw that the case does not deserve the chaos and fuss caused by those who took up the topic.



Q: How do the court procedures take place now?
A: I see that the law in Yemen is the only way out for all these problems. And that it should be the reference which all should conform to. If we lose our trust in law, then we will lose peace in general. What is strange in this issue is that when I had gone to the court last Tuesday I was surprised that the judge did not receive the case file from the attorney until the end of the court session, And lots of the audience had seen that. The other thing that surprised me is that the judge called people by their names in the hall. We have not heard this kind of a precedent. We objected in the court through the lawyer specially because the court concerned was in Taiz. It is shocking that the judge ordered my imprisonment until a verdict is out although I was not involved in the case at all. These are a few observations I put in the hands of the law which should be kept in mind to preserve the sanctity of it and to respect it.

Q: A great war was raised against you by the mosque preachers and everywhere, how did the story begin?

A: In the beginning, I never wished that this thing would happen. Firstly, because the aim of this thing seems different from that proposed in mosques and streets. As for how it started, as far as my information goes, it started in the parliament provoked through one of the Islamic parties in Yemen. The issue was put forth for discussion and signatures were collected from other parties. The issue was then taken to the general attorney. On that same day I got a phone call from the general secretary of Islah party Mr. Mohammed Alyadoomi, questioning about what was published in the Al-Thaqafiah newspaper about the novel 'Sanaa Madina Maftuha' which he vowed for the atheist Mohammed Abdulwali and tried to get a straight con-



Q: Did this trigger any proceedings?
A: In a column or an article something

Moqbil Al-Wadi'i to Yemen Times

"..news agencies took advantage of it (Accident of Hosea Walker) to ruin the image of our peaceful movement and put pressure on the government to come against us."

In an extensive interview with Yemen Times -to be fully published next week- Moqbil Al-Wadi'i stressed the fact that the British student Hosea Walker, 16, was actually killed in an accident in which no intentions were there. According to him, the accident happened when one of his friends was cleaning his gun, resulting in the accidental release of one bullet which hit Hosea in his chest, resulting in his death. The Sheikh of the Salafi Islamic religious movement said he was notified about the accident in a phone call while he was in Sanaa, and that the brother of the victim came to him and explained all the details of the accident. Al-Wadi'i expressed his disappointment at the false information provided by some news agencies about the news that he had a military training camp in which he trained militant Islamists for Jihad purposes. "This is the first such accident that happened in his institution; However, news agencies took advantage of it to ruin the image of our peaceful movement and put pressure on the government to go against us" he said. In regard to allegations that he had links with other terrorist Islamist movements such as the Islamic Jihad or Abyan Army,

studied and continue to study with him, he refused to provide exact numbers or percentages in this regard. "What is important for us is to teach these students the true principles of Islam, which are stronger and more powerful than weapons and military training. On the other hand, we do not even have the financial budget to cover the cost of any weapons we may purchase. We are more concerned about basic needs rather than weapons." When asked about the West he said, "The West has developed in industry not because they left their religion, but because they gave more importance to science, which is actually what Islam calls for. On the other hand, we cannot fight enemies of Islam (West) if we do not have the power and internal strength in religion and physical capabilities. Only when we are truly strong Muslims with all military capabilities can we begin fighting them." He then talked about the latest Jewish visits to Yemen by saying, "I condemn these visits, and believe that a Jew and Muslim should never live in the same country, and can never do so." The Wahabbi Salafi movement led by Sheikh Moqbil, started 20 years ago when it started spreading all over the country, and

even abroad. "In the last 10 years, the growth of the movement has been rapid as it exceeded the Yemeni boundaries, and its reputation increased in Europe and elsewhere. However, we face difficulties and some harassment by some officials in the government who attempt to take away mosques from the control of Sunnis by force." He also confirmed the reports about the pressure exerted by other religious institutions on the his students not to study the Salafi religious movement. "We are the most prominent, stable, and peaceful Islamic institution in Yemen. We cannot be compared to other institutions as we have graduated more than 100,000 students so far, while others have much smaller number." He added. It is worth mentioning that the interview was full of interesting questions and answers, and it is the first ever interview with a Yemeni newspaper, as Sheikh Moqbil always refused to be interviewed, and had no photo of him published in any publication. As he refused to be photographed - as he thinks it is prohibited- in this interview, we are unable to publish a photo of his. The complete interview will hopefully be published on next edition of Yemen Times.

Erratum (Yemeni-British Relations - Where to?)

In the "Yemen Times" issue on June 26, 2000 a misprint has occurred in the paragraph under the sub-heading "Yemen -British Relations : Common Interest", in the final part of our summary of Dr. M. A. Qubaty's paper titled "YEMENI-BRITISH RELATIONS 1990-2000: CHALLENGES TOWARDS POSITIVE PARTNERSHIP". It was a quotation from the British Prime Minister's address on November 10, 1997 about "The Principles of Modern British Foreign Policy". In fact there was a mistake in the translation of the quotation in which "British Investments in the World" appeared as "in Yemen". We apologize to Dr. Qubaty, the readers and all those concerned for that error. The correct quotation is: "The British are inveterate travellers. We (Britain Yemen Times) are the second biggest investors and the second biggest recipients of inward investment, behind the US in both cases." (1) There was another quotation as well from the same address which also appeared in the article in

the paragraph under the sub-heading "Yemeni-US-British Strategic Partnership". The second quotation said: "The second principle: Strong in Europe and strong with the US. Our aim should be to deepen our relationship with the US at all levels. We are the bridge between the US and Europe. Let us use it. When Britain and America work together on the international scene, there is little we cannot achieve." (2) It is worthwhile pointing out that the British Prime Minister's address on "The Principles of a Modern British Foreign Policy" coincided with the arrival of His Excellency President Ali Abdulla Saleh in London. President Saleh was then on an official visit to the U.K between November 10 and 14, 1997 which was the first official visit ever by any Yemeni head of state to the UK. 1. Survey of Current Affairs, Foreign & Commonwealth Office, London, Nov. 1997, p.402 2. Ibid p.403

insulting to a particular person was mentioned, then we as Muslims or any Muslim for that matter would see it an insult to his religion and will raise objections. Our religion permits to talk and discuss and advice and we should argue till we are convinced, but what happened in that novel is that the novel talks about a particular era of time and refers to it as a time of cruelty and abuse for religion. It was the Imam's era. It was a bed time and the novel expressed realities of that time, and how the king used the religion. What happens in the novel is that a person whose name was Numan is the hero, he was presented in a skewed manner. He commits lots of sins and at one point of time questions God why he took his wife away from him, that it was unfair. He does not deny the existence of God but he was arguing with him and blaming him; This part itself shows some faith in the sense that the person himself is an imaginary character, not really existing in reality, so that we could take him to court. Mohammed Abdulwali did not leave his religion but he represented it through a character's voice in the novel. There are many such such scenes. Even in the prophet's speech and in the Holy Quran such things occur. It is mentioned that when a man was traveling, his food and water was lost from him; He gave up the search, but he finally found it. Then he said to God, "you are my slave and I am your master." The prophet said that this was said out of happiness; Numan mentioned it in the novel in a mood of misery and hopelessness.

Q: Does this mean that the case has taken a dimension other than that laid by the accusers?

A: The case has definitely taken other dimensions which are neither logical nor related to Islam, but are rather political. Some are trying to take advantage of this to serve political aims or to avenge themselves others whom they see a threat to their benefits or their needs. And as I said earlier, some might see in it insult to particular persons and not to God himself. But considering people who were subjected to strong words and insults he saw his case worse than the insult. The paper was accused to have insulted God where the truth is that it hurt a few persons' ego who are reckoned in the Islamic stream in Yemen.

Continued on Page 9

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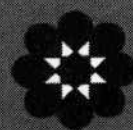
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Yemenis Sympathize with Iraqis

Iraqi-Yemeni relations have always been exemplary sisterly one and in ever development. The two countries confirm their desire to enhance these relations in various fields. Yemen has always been at the forefront of countries calling for putting an end to the continued aggression on Iraq and lifting the iniquitous sanctions imposed on the people for more than ten years. Iraq observes today its 32nd National Day amidst atmospheres of comprehensive blockade and economic sanctions imposed on it since August 1990. Away from diplomatic courtesies and protocols usually followed on such occasions as of exchanging letters of congratulations and heartfelt wishes, it is more important to focus on suffering of the people of Iraq

under the sanctions. Giving a clear picture on the disastrous situations the Iraqis are leading under the sanctions is not an easy task because the forms of suffering are so many and ramified. The adverse effects of the sanctions on the people of Iraq are now recognized worldwide. More than one million and a half die solely because of the sanctions. The ruthless devastation on the health of children takes between 6000 to 7000 lives each month due to shortages in medical supplies. This occasion is suitable for reminding the Arab nation in particular and the world public opinion in general of the tragedy of the people of Iraq and to raise their voices for immediate lifting of sanctions and blockade against them.



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All About The Founder of the Al-Salafiah Movement, Moqbil Bin Hadi Al-Wade and His Followers

Moqbil Al-Wadei, founder of Al-Salafiah Movement in Yemen, left Al-Thawrah Hospital in Sana'a two weeks ago after undergoing treatment for ten days. He was suffering from some liver problems. Reports confirm that sheikh Moqbil was planning to leave for Saudi Arabia for treatment. Other reports indicate that he is planning to leave for Germany in the next few days.

After going out of the hospital, he delivered two consecutive lectures titled "Science and the Sunnites" in Al-Khair Mosque which were attended by about 4,000 people.

Moqbil Al-Wadei is now 70 years. He was born in Wadih district located in the middle of Hashid, Sa'adah governorate. He acquired his primary education when he came in contact with the scholars of Al-Zaidiah here in Yemen. Then, he left for Saudi Arabia where he used to work and learn at the same time. He studied in the Islamic University, in the Fundamentals of Religion Department.

He stayed in Saudi Arabia for 15 years during which he acquired the Salafiah doctrine. It was also reported that he was specialized in Al-Hadith and Sunnah Science. Following the Juhaiman event in which Juhaiman, of a Saudi nationality, was accused of planning a coup d'état against the Ruling family, Al-Wadei was accused of being a supporter and was sent to jail early in the 1980s. He was imprisoned for three months and then he was deported to Yemen where he established a foundation for propagating the fundamentals of his missionary work.

He gained in popularity and eventually had a good number of supporters all over Yemen. Salafiah supporters believe that political activities, plurality and elections should be banned. Sheikh Al-Wadei passed a Fatwa in 1993 in which he banned elections.

Salafiah Movement has no alliance with other organization as they do not believe in organizations. Their missionary work is

focused on spreading an awareness about the legislative science in the community. They have no goal to constitute an Islamic government. They believe that the Islamic government does exist; what it lacks is science.

Sheikh Moqbil Al-Wadei is supervising the following Salafiah missionary work centers:

- 1) Damaj Center, Sa'adah governorate is under the direct supervision of sheikh Al-Wadei himself. There are between 3000 to 4,000 students studying at the center.
- 2) Ma'aber Center supervised by one of Al-Wadei students named Mohammed Al-Imam. There are between 1500-2000 students studying at the center.
- 3) Mareb Center is supervised by Abo Al-Hassan Al-Massri who settled down in Mareb. His students are between 200-300 each year.
- 4) Al-Hudeida center is supervised by Mohammed Abdulwahab Al-Osabi whose students are between 200-300 each year.
- 5) Al-Khair Mosque in Sana'a is supervised by Mohammed Al-Sua'ali. This center organizes lectures on Fridays for Salafiah Scholars which are usually well attended. There are about 200 students studying each year at the center.
- 6) Hubaish Center in Ibb is supervised by sheikh Abdulaziz Al-Burai. There are about 200 students studying at the center. There are some other branches of this center in Al-Baida, Hadramout and Haja.

Generally speaking, most of the supporters of Salafiah are from Aden governorate and Lahj.

Al-Salafiah and other Islamic Doctrines:
The Salafiah Movement has lots of disagreements with Islah party. This is pretty clear from the books published against Islah by sheikh Moqbil titled "Al-Mu'aned" and "Nassf Jame'at Al-Iman" meaning 'the destruction of Al-Iman University'. In this regard, he has also recorded some cassettes and delivered some lectures in mosques. The latest lecture on this issue was delivered in Sa'awan Mosque in Haddah and

other lectures were given in Sa'adah and Aden.

The main differences between Islah and Salafiah pertains to democracy, elections and political plurality which are banned in Salafiah. The difference between societies such as Al-Hikmah Al-Yamaniah Society and Al-Ehssan Society, on the one hand, and Al-Salafiah, on the other, is that Al-Salafiah charges these societies of working within limited scope towards promoting partisan interests despite the fact that they have the same Sunah approach.

Al-Salafiah also criticizes the Islamic Jihad Movement by saying that it is not the proper time for Jihad. However, the Salafiah criticizes Al-Tabligh Group for the weak science and faith they have.

Some sources said that the main financial resources of Al-Salafiah are generated from some Saudi merchants and businessmen. They have some support from voluntary donors. Besides, they are officially supported by Holy Mosques Establishment, a charitable establishment based in the Saudi Arabia.

Many students come from different countries such as Britain, USA, Russia and India to study the principles of Al-Salafiah. These students are sent to Yemen by the Salafiah scholars who live in these countries.

Some other students come to Yemen to be more closely acquainted with the Salafiah approach. Salafiah sheikhs who are responsible for Salafiah teaching centers say that these students suffer from some actions of the government due to their stay in Yemen. Some of these students have to stay for ten years so as to finish their studies. There are also some Europeans who left their countries and came to Yemen when they were converted to Islam. They came to Yemen to learn more from Moqbil Al-Wadei in his institute located in Sa'adah. The food, their and their families' accommodation and protection are all provided by Sheikh Moqbil's centers. Some of them have been living in Yemen for more than 15 years.

Hassan Al-Zaidia

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“Jeddah Treaty 2000 Did Injustice to Yemen”: MP

Yemen Times

Reactions and echoes on Jeddah Borders Treaty between Yemen and Saudi Arabia are still reverberating inside political, parliamentary and social dignitaries. One of these personalities presenting his remarks about the treaty is Mr Tahir Ali Seif, Member of the Parliament in Yemen. Following are his remarks and comments.

Remarks on the Committee's Report
Of the 12-page report, 10 pages carried texts from the treaty and the remaining two pages were rather a comment, not really a technical analysis of the treaty's content and its economic and social implications. The commission did not even hold any comparison between the 1934 Taif Treaty and the new one.

The commission should have submitted its report to the Parliament in a way answering queries of its members as

well as many historians, intellectuals, politicians. The main objective of that move is not to obtain the members, support for this treaty but rather to clarify its far reaching gains as well as its economic, social and political impact. For instance, the Taif treaty was a still-born Treaty and Saudi Arabia did not abide by it. One would wonder what will make Saudi Arabia committed to the Jeddah Treaty.

The second article of the treaty indicated "Identification of the villages situated on course of this part of the borderline as stipulated in Taif Treaty and its appendices including their tribal affiliation. In the event that any of the coordinates falls on the position or positions or villages of either party, the reference point for establishing the affiliation of this village, or these villages, will be its relationship to one of the two parties, and the course of the line will be amended according to that when the border marker is set."

In this regard, the commission ought to have asked the government on the number of villages on both sides on which this part of the treaty would apply, the extent of the area and the particular areas those villages are situated. Would this text, mentioned in the Taif Treaty, apply to the villages from "al-Thar" mountain ending at the geographical point of intersection between the line of latitude 19 north and the line of longitude 52 east?

Article 2 of the treaty adopted two basic principles for defining identity of the villages. The first is the tribal affiliation as stipulated in the Taif Treaty; but at that time (in 1934) construction of civilian settlement was not existent. The second principle is their relationship

to one of the two parties. This looks like an issue of "self-determination" in order to provide a cover and ensure ownership of those new settlements which Saudi Arabia captured during the war. The inhabitant there were issued with Saudi Arabian citizenship despite their tribal affiliation.

The commission ought to have asked the government and itself too, why Parliament's approval is sought on a presumptive line whereas in real application this border line is subject to alterations.

The nature of negotiation with the Saudi side resembles that followed with the Sultanate of Oman. They had agreed on the borderline first and then tackled the issue related to the citizens residing on both sides of the borderline. The Yemeni and Omani sides agreed that inhabitants residing on either side should retain their nationalities and properties. That should not mean re-demarcation of borders or expulsion or compensation to those citizens subjected to expulsion or grant of the nationality of the country of their residence. What has been mentioned in the Jeddah Treaty is opposite to what has been agreed with Oman. With the KSA, the Yemeni side agreed on coordinates which were not final and subjected to alteration, that is to say, the borderline could be changed and that the area of such coordinates shall fall 20km inside Yemen's territories.

The government is supposed to have known well in advance through satellites whether these coordinates, or some of them, involve population settlements or not.

A clause should have been added stipulating that neither party should create any new residential area after the treaty was signed. Marking these coordinates may take a long time, may be more than ten years. Such being the case, any settlement could be in the form of tents, shepherds, water resources etc. Such an act is enough to witness further Yemeni territories going to the Saudi Arabian side. Here a very serious

question crops up. Has the Parliament the right to authorize the government to carry out alterations on the border? I think, this is never constitutional. The treaty should be signed after a final agreement was reached with the other party and should be unconditional. Therefore, the authority bestowed to the government to effect changes, alterations on borders, after the Parliament's approval, is void.

The Yemeni side has abandoned Yemeni land in sea area only because a certain island may intercept navigation in the direction of a Saudi Arabian port in Jizzan area. Was there no better solution? Why the Yemeni side failed to give a pledge against any such obstruction or threat to navigation. By doing so the Yemeni side could have retained a land which, according to technicians' explanations in the Parliament, is rich with natural wealth. Although the 1934 Taif Treaty was ineffective, and renewed only once, the Saudi Arabian side never gave any weight to it; yet the Yemeni government never protested even on one single occasion against the repeated Saudi Arabian violations and neither did it take the issue to the Arab League or the United Nations. Lands captured by Saudi Arabia after the signing of the Taif Treaty through deception have now, according to Jeddah Treaty, become legitimized as its land and we are reckoned the aggressors until the signing of this new treaty!!

The commission ought to have explained to the Parliament why the Taif Treaty specifically defined evacuation of military posts situated within the range of 5km on the demarcated borderline. This is because Jeddah Treaty has specified the area within 20km from "al-Thar" mountain to the borders of the Sultanate of Oman. As such, the act of authorizing the government to finally sign the treaty is null and void. This is so in terms of Article 3, item 2:

"A specialized international company will undertake preparation of global

company shall prepare detailed maps of the line of the land border between the two countries. These maps, when signed by representatives of the Republic of Yemen and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, will be depended upon as official maps demarcating the border between the two countries and will become an integral part of this treaty." This means that the treaty sanctioned by the Parliament is not final. The Parliament had no right to vote on a treaty which is not final and ambiguous. On the completion of demarcation of the borders only the Parliament shall have the right to ratify or reject these borders. We do not know by then how the situation would be in the parliament, would majority continue to be of the ruling Congress party or would it change into a minority?

The first article of Appendix 4 provides:

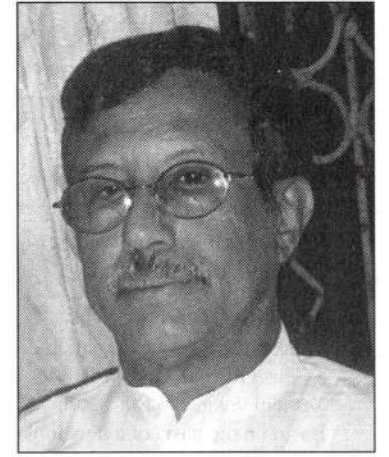
a- "The pastoral area on both sides of the second part of the border line indicated in this treaty is limited to 20kms.

b- "Shepherds from both countries may use the pastoral area and water resources on both sides of this part of borderline according to tribal traditions and prevailing customs for a distance not exceeding 20kms.

Article 5 of appendix 4 says: "It is not permitted to either of the contracting parties to position armed forces at a distance of less than 20kms on either side of the second part of borderline indicated in this treaty, and the activity of any party is limited to movement of mobile security patrols with customary weapons."

Article 6 of Appendix states: "In the event of the discovery of shared natural wealth suitable for extraction and investment along the line of the border between the two countries, beginning precisely from the quay of Ra's al-Ma'uj Shami, Radif Qarad outlet, to the point of intersection of the line of longitude 19 east with the line of latitude 52 north, the two contracting parties will undertake the necessary negotiations between them for the joint exploitation of that wealth."

There are some remarks and queries on



this appendix. The pastoral area on both sides of the second part of the border line was limited to 20 kilometers, one should wonder why. The other question is why the area permitted for shepherds is of the same area where armed forces are not allowed to be positioned. Also there is no mention of building police stations. There is another question about why Article 4 of the Taif Treaty was not implemented. The said article stipulates evacuation of any military position of less than 5 kilometers from the borders instead of 20 kms.

If there are residential areas on both sides of the borders does this mean that building public services facilities and police stations, are not permitted according to Jeddah treaty?

Why joint exploitation in the sea areas were excluded from the treaty despite government's expectations that natural wealth does exist in them?

Finally, Jeddah Treaty represents violation of justice to Yemen. It never realizes any of the national aspirations. It never promotes relations with KSA to a partnership level. It does not hinder KSA from expansion as it did after Taif Treaty. It has plundered Yemen's right to the submerged area.

It has taken away thousands of kilometers of Yemen land rendering the area along the 20kms from "al-Thar" mountain to the borders with the Sultanate of Oman under indirect control of Saudi Arabia. We can no more invest in this land but with the KSA. We cannot build services facilities or residential areas or even a police post.

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OIL AND GAS PROSPECT IN THE YEMENI SECTOR OF THE RUB AL-KHALI BASIN (part 1)

Wang Xikui* and Nedham Mohammed Darsi**
(Changchun University of Science and Technology, 130026, China)

ABSTRACT

This is the first paper, which discusses the Oil and Gas Prospects in the Yemeni Sector of the Rub al Khali Basin on the basis of a new look to the area. This new look to the area depends:

1. The geological research history work in the area,
2. The neotectonic movement,
3. The new crust movement,
4. A collection of satellite images, which had been taken of the Republic of Yemen during the period from 1994 to 1997 with hundreds of airophotos and satellite images, taken to different part of the Peoples Republic of China. (As an exemplars to find a case study to the Yemeni Sector of the Rub al Khali Basin). And this led us to introduce a new idea for a new project, which we hope is going to help future petroleum exploration activities and attract foreign exploration investment to work in the Yemeni sector of the Rub al Khali Basin.

1 INTRODUCTION:

It is known that one of the world's largest exploration successes of the 1980s was the discovery, by Canadian Occidental and partners, of constellations of oil pools in the Masila region of Yemen. The presence of several hundred million barrels of recoverable oil has been proved by drilling within reservoirs ranging in age from Jurassic to Cretaceous, with most reserves in Lower Cretaceous sandstone of the Qishn Formation. The discovery of commercial oil and gas in several interior Mesozoic rift basins of Yemen in the late of 1980s and in the early 1990s after the Yemeni unification, spurred many oil companies to enter the exploration race and carry out detailed seismic surveys. This led to intensive explorations drilling in many areas. The Yemeni sector of the Rub al Khali Basin, the main subject of this paper, is one of those areas, which found some care in the past and attracts many oil companies in the present time.

Note (1): (a) Al-Ghawar oil field one of the world's largest oil fields has been found in the Rub al Khali Basin.

(b) Oil, which is exploited in that's area is of excellent quality. (c) Oil Companies, which drilled exploration wells in the Yemeni sector of Rub al Khali basin (in Qinab, Hathout and Shahr area), had penetrated Paleozoic clastic reservoirs with core porosity ranging between 5% and 25%, 120 md to 3200 md permeability and age from Middle Cambrian to Early Permian. (d) The Qusayba (lower Silurian) shales, which is the principal source rock for Paleozoic discoveries in Saudi Arabia is present in the above mentioned areas. (e) Much of the southern flank of the basin lies within northeastern Yemen, with the regional Paleozoic Hadramawt Arch forming the southern basin margin onto which all Paleozoic and Early Mesozoic sedimentary sequences pinch out. (f) Northward into the basin, the flank slopes gently but in a step-like manner and the sedimentary column thickness increases from about 2 km near the crest of the Hadramawt Arch to over 4 km by the Yemeni-Saudi border.

2. PVIOUS ACTIVITIES:

According to Nedham Mohammed Darsi** division of the geological research history work in the Republic of Yemen can be classified to four stages (See Yemen Times Newspaper. Issue 2-January 10th through January 16 2000, Vol. IX, Culture Page, Issue 10 - March 6 through March 12 2000, Vol. X, Culture Page and Issue 15 - April 10 through April 16 2000, Vol. X, Culture Page). It is so clear now, that: 1. On the First Stage (The First Systematic Geological Observation Stage or Carter's Stage), 1852-1901:

No kind of geological studies had been detected in the area.

1. On the Second Stage or the Hinterland Studies Stage, (1902-1946) and the Third Stage (The First Systematic more detailed Stratigraphic and Geological Studies Stage or Beydoun, Z.R.'s Stage, (1947-1967): Geological field investigation, supplemented by photogeologic and ground mapping covering the entire territory, were carried out by the Petroleum Concessions Ltd, one of the Iraq Petroleum Company associated companies (IPC and Associated companies) between 1937 and 1960.

2. On The Third Stage (The First Systematic more detailed

Stratigraphic and Geological Studies Stage or Beydoun, Z.R.'s Stage), 1947-1967: Bunker, D.G. wrote about the southwest Borderlands of Rub al Khali, in 1953. From 1961 to early 1967, Pan American International Oil Company through a subsidiary, Pan American Hadramawt Oil Company (PAHOC) drilled four wells (Hoowarin, Tarfayt and Core Hole 88 reached Precambrian basement and the forth was abandoned in the Cretaceous sediments).

3. The Fourth Stage or The Yemeni Geologists Stage (1968 - until Today):

3.1. It is known that, the Petroleum and Minerals Board (the PMB) was established, in 1970 in former South Yemen. During the period from 1970 to 1973, the joint of former South Yemen-Algerian Petroleum Company (SYAPCO) drilled Taur-1 in 1974 and Taur-2 was commenced. In 1974, a group of experts from Cuba assumed the drilling operation from SYAPCO and with former PMB completed Taur-2, Taur-3 and drilled Thamud-1 and Hathout-1. In September 1976, the functions of the PMB were broadened and the Petroleum Exploration Board (the PED) was created (The Petroleum Exploration and Production Board, Aden Branch - As known now), led different activities on studying the geology of this area. As a result of their work on the Yemeni sector of Rub al Khali basin, wells as Taur-2, Taur-3 and Hathout-1 was drilled. A group of the P.E.D.'s Engineers, Technician and workers, work hard on this area, and their work is highly appreciated. On Mar. 27 1979, B. Kuzin and Mohammed Ba'abad made a Stratigraphic Correlation, for wells drilled in that area correlative with wells located in the adjacent area at that time.

Note (2): The Petroleum Exploration and Production Board (P.E.P.B.) - is responsible for all petroleum exploration and related activities and is interested with the exploration for oil and gas in the Republic of Yemen on its own, or in association with foreign companies through production sharing agreements. The P.E.P.B. has a professional staff and other administrative personnel.

3.2. Between 1975 and 1979, as a part of its assistance program, TechnoExport, the former Soviet

Technical Assistance Organization, had recorded aeromagnetic surveys covering most of former South Yemen and also a gravity survey had been conducted over specific areas of interest. CDP reflection and refraction seismic had been concentrated in the Yemeni sector of Rub al Khali basin and as a result of their work in the area, wells as Hathout-2 Shahr-1 were drilled in 1981-82.

Note (3): The field investigation had been augmented from time to time by Czechoslovakian and German technical personnel.

3.3. In the Yemeni sector of the Rub Al-Khali basin, first Bahad flower structure was detected from the seismic interpretation and then later Qinaab flower structure had detected from the seismic interpretation by Elf Aquitaine Petroleum B.V, during the first phase of exploration in their ex-block 11, in 1989.

3. THE RUB AL-KHALI SAND DESERT:

The Rub al Khali sand desert or the Empty Quarter (as also known) is a huge region of sand covering about c.225,000-sq. mi. (582,750 sq. km). It is one of the largest sand deserts in the world and the great desert of the Arabian Peninsula. Thdesert occupies much of the southern interior of the peninsula, from the highlands of the Nejd (to the north) to the plateaus of Hadramawt (to the south); it slopes from an altitude of 3,300-ft (1,006 m)

in the west to near sea level in the east. The sand dunes in the Rub al Khali sand desert rise to over 660 ft (200 m) in the southwest and mainly distributed in parallel to sub parallel ridges (called uruq), separated by narrow flat stretches of gravel, gypsum, or silt (shuquq). The trend of the southern border of the desert is east-northeast, which is also roughly the trend of the dune ridges. Slip faces of the dunes are generally south, but some north-facing slip faces have been observed. Some migration of dunes takes place; however, the migration seems to be up by seasonal wind directions, so that migration in any specific direction is difficult to detect; there are salt marshes and pans in the southeast. Rub al Khali is connected to the Nafud desert in the north by the Dahna, a narrow corridor, 800 mi. (1,287 km) long. The desert comprises more than 25% of Saudi Arabia. It is extremely dry and virtually uninhabited. Only the southernmost fringe of which reaches into the Republic of Yemen. A much smaller area is the Ramlat Sabatayn sand desert. It stretches eastward from the foothills in the north part of the Republic of Yemen and in Bayhan province, where it is some 100 kilometers wide, into the Hadramawt drainage basin, occupying roughly the western extension of the Wadi Hadramawt structural trough. The dunes lose both height and lateral extent eastward, until they die out as low isolated patches of sand some five kilometers in width near Shibam in Wadi Hadramawt. The Ramlat Sabatayn area is again one of dune ridges which, however, are less regular than those of the Rub al Khali with a trend roughly east-northeast in

the west, are some 50 meters in the height, and are eastward and become irregular toward the east. Migration of the sand is largely offset by seasonal changes in the prevailing winds and by thermal disturbances.

4. THE YEMENI SECTOR OF THE RUB AL-KHALI BASIN:

Several depressions are superimposed on the Arabian Shelf and at one time for another have received thick deposits relative to adjacent parts of the platforms. Such basinal sags have formed in the northeastern Rub al Khali, northern Persian Gulf, Dibdibah, and Sirhan Turayf areas. Seismograph and structural drill work in the Rub al Khali Basin have outlined an elongate basin. Width of the basin is relatively uniform throughout its length, eraging about 300 km. It is known that the Yemeni sector of the Rub Al-Khali basin forms the southern flank of this huge structural downward, which originated in the early Paleozoic as intracratonic sag later in the Paleozoic. This feature is bounded on the north by the sand dunes of the Rub al Khali and on the south by the Ramlat Sabatayn sand desert. Much of the southern flank of the basin lies within northeastern Yemen, with the regional Paleozoic Hadramawt Arch forming the southern basin margin onto which all Paleozoic and Early Mesozoic sedimentary sequences pinch out. Northward into the basin, the flank slopes gently but in a step-like manner and the sedimentary column thickness increases from about 2 km near the crest of the Hadramawt Arch to over 4 km by the Yemeni-Saudi border.

To be continued next issue

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Yemen & Prospects of Joining WTO

Yemen Times Staff

The 20th century witnessed a lot of events and achievements that still have great impact even in the 21st century.

Among those outstanding developments was the signing of GATT and the establishment of the WTO in Marrakech, Morocco 1994. This event marked the end of the Uruguay Round which lasted 7 years. After the signing by 127 countries, the WTO became the institutional framework to facilitate commercial exchange among the member-states.

The third article in the Marrakech agreement to establish the WTO outlined the following duties:

1- Execution and administration of the duties outlined by the treaty and the multilateral commercial agreements.

2- Organization of an assembly for the member-states to negotiate their trading relations.

3- Supervision of the execution of the understanding memorandum related to rules and legislation controlling disputes.

4- Cooperation with the World Bank to outline a balanced world economic policy.

Preparation for establishing the WTO commenced in the beginning of the 1940s. It passed through a number of versions chief among which was the GATT.

WTO Objectives

- 1- Improving the living standards, income and production.
- 2- Achieving a proper usage of world resources.
- 3- Protection of the environment.
- 4- Increasing shares of the developing countries.

Yemen: to join the WTO or not?

Whether to join WTO or not, has sometimes been discussed superficially. Questions on this issue should concentrate on the pros and cons of joining the WTO with a weak economy. Some economists have been against Yemen's joining it without studying the circumstances arising out of globalization. Others call for accelerating the decision to join the organization without much consideration of the consequences that may affect our economy, although it may pose a threat to our local products in a competitive market.

To be more precise and objective, we have to realize that it is difficult to remain outside the ring. We have to take into consideration that about 80% of the world's trading exchange is finalized within the framework of the organization. Therefore, we have to keep pace with the whole world while at the same time trying to avoid the negative impact of joining the WTO. We have, however, to take full advantage of the privileges available to the developing countries.

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As Al-Misrakh Suffers from a Military Offensive BUT... WILL AL-JABRI RESTORE HIS RIGHT?



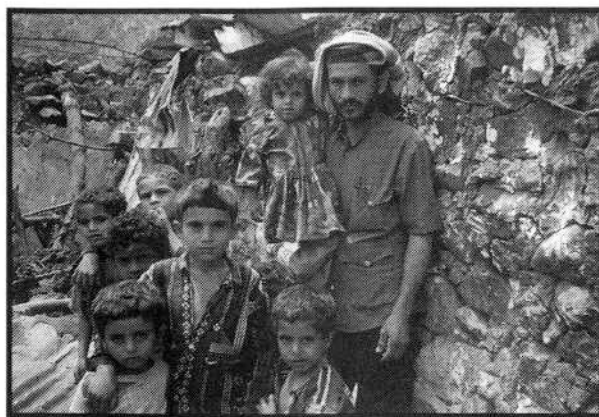
Imad Al-Saqqaf,
Taiz Bureau chief
Yemen Times

It all began with a plot of land owned by the Jabri Family who possesses all legal documents to prove their ownership. It is located beside the Air Defense Camp in Al-Misrakh District, Taiz Province.

Two years ago, the owner, Abdul Wali Al-Jabri decided to carry out construction work on his plot of land. Simultaneously the Commander of Air Defense decided to forcibly seize it. As a result clashes took place between Al-Jabri Family and Air Defense personnel. Jabri's nephew was killed.

Since then, Al-Jabri became an avenger of his nephew's blood and a visitor of courts demanding restoration of his plot of land. A month ago, when he failed in all his attempts to secure his rights, he kidnapped the General Staff of the Air Defense. He took the abducted military officer to Jabal Sabir in Al-Misrakh district. As a result of the efforts of reconciliation by the Commander of Air Forces, Brigadier General, Muhammed Saleh Al-Ahmer, it was agreed to release the kidnapped officer against payment of Al-Jabri "blood money" (compensation) and

after freeing the officer, Al-Misrakh citizens were surprised to see a convoy of twenty armed vehicles and a large number of soldiers in Al-Matali village — Al-Jabri's birth place in Al-Misrakh district. The military vehicle took positions along the road leading to the village while a tank bombarded the village from Mafrag Njd Qaseem demanding the surrender of Al-Jabri, on charges of kidnapping the General Staff.



After the arrival of contingent remained under military siege for



vehicles began to withdraw from the village while some remained there.

On Wednesday, July 12, while the "Yemen Times" correspondent was following up the victims of Mauwiya, some people from Al-Misrakh arrived carrying a 12-year-old boy with a bullet injury on his head. They said the bullet was fired by the soldiers stationed in the village. The boy eventually died.

From Al-Misrakh district our correspondent reached Al-Matali village. Houses here are built on hill tops. Villagers work in farms and sell qat which is considered to be the main source of their income. The level of education, particularly among girls, is very low although there is a secondary school holding 600 students. Despite the un-even road leading to the village and its location on mountain-top, Al-Matali has electricity. The credit for electricity supply goes to Dr. Abdul Wahab Mahmood, a native of Al-Matali, who was a former minister of electricity.

of Armed Forces in the area, women and children fled the village and took shelter on the mountains and neighboring villages. The Army personnel robbed the residents' abandoned houses and ransacked the village. They remained stationed there until Al-Jabri surrendered. Meanwhile the

seven days while some shaikhs began efforts for mediations to hand-over Al-Jabri provided that the problem is solved within the framework of tribal norms without going through the security apparatus or court.

On Monday, July 10, Al-Jabri surrendered to the area shaikhs who betrayed him and handed him over to the Criminal Investigation, Taiz. On the same day, a responsible source at the Ministry of Interior said that Al-Jabri, charged of being responsible for Al-Misrakh incidents, will be brought before the court.

"On arrival we observed the presence of soldiers and three military vehicles with machine guns at the entrance of the village while other soldiers were stationed on the mountain overlooking the village," our correspondent said. He added: "My mission seemed difficult in view of the presence of soldiers scattered here and there terrorizing the villagers. Thanks to the cooperation of the village youths, I was able to reach Al-Jabri's residence.....and why not? The doors were wide open with windows broken and nothing left in the house. The owner of this house had

surrendered himself to the Security authorities. His wife and four children had left the village leaving behind the belongings as a booty for the soldiers. Among those who fled the village were also the Jabri brothers: Abdul Wahab, Saif, Hazza, Abdul Wahed and Abdulla, with their wives and children."

Our correspondent went on to say: "Then we moved to the damaged and ransacked houses. Only one house was in shambles. Its owner said that his family members and he were not at home at the time of bombardment; but now he sleeps with his nine children in a tent erected close to his house."

Our correspondent also saw ten other houses which were partly damaged. The people whom he met told him that they had left the village a week ago keeping the doors open for the soldiers to steal their belongings and damage their qat farms: their only source of livelihood.

"The village youths were found to be indignant against the presence of the soldiers and the State as well as the security machinery's which besieged the village with

cruel hands. These youths' magnitude of anger could be seen from some of the banners hoisted on the walls and water tanks. One such banner read: "Al-Jabri's cause is the cause of all sons of Al-Misrakh and Taiz."

In all, Al-Jabri's encounter with the security authorities

is not the first; but it won't be the last in as far as citizens' disputes with military men are concerned. They deal with them arbitrarily and arrogantly. Instead of solving their problems, they complicate them. They terrorize the peaceful citizens and plunder their houses. It is recalled that MP Al-Sami'ee's was the first case. Today, Al-Jabri's is second. Tomorrow we expect a third as long as security men continue such barbaric practices.

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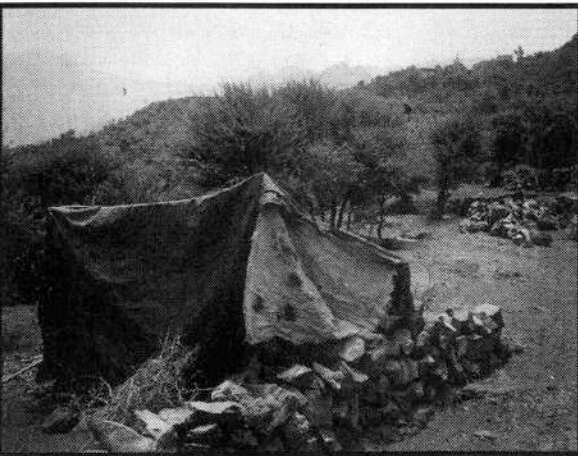
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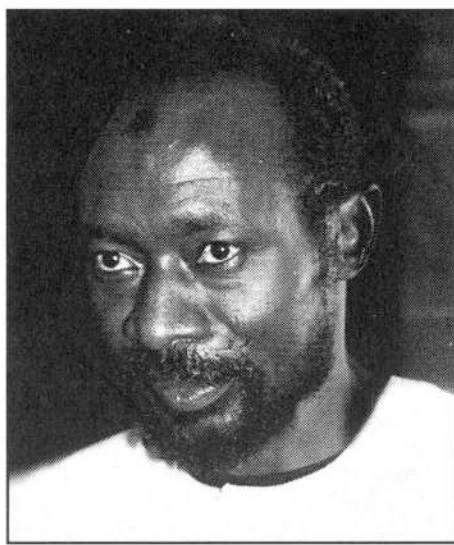
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return his plot of land to him. Soon artillery and machine guns continued raiding the houses. The village heavy and medium Armed Forces

New Facts and Developments in the Mohammed Adam's Case

Reliable sources told the Yemen Times that the German report indicated that the date of Zainab's death goes back to three months after her disappearance. Same sources added that that would lead to new turns in the case of the Mohammed Adam and that investigations were conducted to bring to light different persons who were suspected to be involved with Adam in these crimes. Informed sources do confirm that there is a possibility that these crimes were committed outside the morgue of the faculty and that there were some other kidnapping incidents that had happened inside the university even before the disappearance of Zainab.



Steps are taken to transfer some body parts and bones that were listed in the morgue of the Faculty to Germany so as to make some tests in accordance with a decision passed by the judge of Bani

Hareth Court, Ali Al-Aslami. These bones are expected to be transferred to Germany this week. Laboratory test's results indicate that there is a difference between the disap-

pearance of these girls and their murders which may lead to new turns in the course of the case. This will support the involvement of a prostitution net in the Faculty. Bani Hareth has adjourned the sessions to the 5th August, 2000 when the German experts finish their final report. Sources told YT that an armed group attacked last Wednesday evening the Criminal Investigation Office in Sana'a. Soldiers and the attackers who were borne in four cars exchanged fire for almost an hour. Informed sources maintained that the attackers opened fire on the car of the CIO's manager when it was leaving the office. Serious damage has been caused to the office and the car. Other sources maintained that the attackers may belong to Hamdan tribe which threatened to take revenge on the manager as he released Adam and gave him an official document proving that he was innocent when he first entered the CIO.




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Words of Wisdom

"It is important that a national plan of action be developed to help provide for the summer needs of half of the population. It is not a matter of resources, it is a matter of vision, desire to do something and commitment."

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

Our Opinion

BY WALID A. AL-SAQQA

Time to Interfere

Anger, frustration, outrage, and disappointment. All these were felt by journalists everywhere at once after the imprisonment of Al-Yusufi, Chief Editor of Al-Thaqafia newspaper for publishing the 25-year old story, whose writer died more than 20 years ago.

The verdict raised a lot of concern about the true dimensions of curtailment of press freedom in Yemen. Several world wide organizations condemned this verdict, which in itself was a shameful episode in the press sector in Yemen.

Not all responses were negative in relation to this issue. The Minister of Information, Al-Akwa'a deserved to be thanked for his courageous stand beside the newspaper and its editor in one of the most brutal attacks against an editor ever heard of. The preachers in mosques however, infuriated ever his release, and insulted the Minister for his supportive stand to the imprisoned editor, as he ordered his release from prison. "We condemn Al-Yusufi, and all of whom support or stand by him," said one of the preachers. The minister's firm stand for Al-Yusufi, and his threat to submit his resignation in case Al-Yusufi was not released evoked respect and appreciation from journalists in Yemen and global level. We, the journalists, do need such strong stance from the government. This vindicate our stand and motivates us further, and gives us a push towards working harder with courage and without fear. We, journalists, and the ministry, are all in the same boat. We all work in the information sector. Our goal is to provide information and deliver it accurately. Our solidarity would definitely be a source of strength for all of us, not only for the journalists.

In the mean time, I believe that it is high time the President himself interfered. He should stop this unjustified campaign against Al-Yusufi in mosques, and other Islamic institutions. He did not publish something new. He published a story written 25 years ago entitled "Sanaa, an Open City" by author Mohamed Abdulwali, who died in 1980. The story was even broadcast as a series in the state-run radio channel. Journalists and lawyers everywhere were disgusted with the action of putting Al-Yusufi on trial, and in prison for something he didn't write.

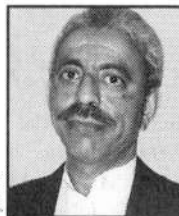
Ridiculous is ridiculous, and it is about time that President Saleh stood against these campaigns, and showed that Yemen cannot be dragged back from the road of democracy, and freedom of press. Protests have come from regional organizations, such as the Cairo-based Arab Journalist General Union, and from international spheres such as by the New York-based Journalists Protecting Committee. All of the voices are condemning this action, which resulted in the defiling of the reputation of Yemen as a country on its way to consolidate a democratic system.

It is in the hands of the president to stop this mess form continuing and I believe he will do the right thing.

COMMON SENSE

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

The Troubled Nation of Islam



Anytime one turns on the television, or opens up the newspaper for the latest news, more than likely, one will find half the world's trouble spots to be either in Moslem countries or in countries where Moslems comprise a sizeable segment of the population. By trouble spots, the implication is that the situation there has reached a stage of bloodshed or persistent violence, widespread suffering, and death. The victims are most likely to be civilian. There is certainly a well plot against Islam with international overtones and certainly clandestine conspiracy aggravating most of the troubles of Islamic nations as one can notice a strange uniformity to the character and dogma preached by the leaders in these conspicuous activities. It would be easy for Moslems to say that it is the "enemies" of Islam in their Zionist or Masonic manifestations or that the anti-Moslem campaigns have really not ended yet, and these "enemies will stop at nothing, until they see Islam wiped out of the world". However, if Moslems expect to have an easy life by simply having entered the fold of the faithful, they are truly mistaken. As truly God-fearing people, as the Al-Mighty would like us to be, should Moslems be satisfied by excusing themselves from the responsibility for their plight and their sad and almost pathetic state, after the Lord himself has endowed the Nations of Islam with certain attributes, which they apparently fail to take account of?

Great is the gift of being among the faithful, whether by fate or persuasion. This indeed is a great gift, which should never be taken so lightly, and which should not be compromised with any other

form of affiliation or identity. It means that we are a part of those who have been entrusted to keep the faith alive and to protect it from all corruptions and universal efforts out to destroy it.

The Moslem World is a rich blend of natural physical resources, with unlimited economic potential and international leverage of profound magnitude, that has yet to be channeled correctly in service of the defense of the faith and the interests of the Moslems throughout the world. The Moslem World is endowed with a very rich diversity of culture and heritage, that can easily become solid grounds for mastery of the world in the fields of literature, science and the arts in all their manifestations. The fields are infinite and enriching by any measure of wealth. All it needs to ignite it is a greater appreciation of the real brotherhood among Moslems, which Islam truly teaches and demands to be the rule, rather than the exception. Again, a look towards Islam confirms it as the natural pillar of affinity and nationhood. Of course, one can go on and on to describe the bounties that God has truly directed towards His believers, but the above should suffice to indicate that the Moslems truly have enough to make a great nation, indivisible under God with liberty and justice for all, if we may borrow from our American friends, some of their patriotic acclaim.

A close self-scrutiny of the Moslem World does not show much to be truly proud of as a nation. Of course, Moslems must first recognize that they are in their present pitiful state, not because of Islam, but because they, and especially their rulers, have forgotten what being Moslem is truly all about! Perhaps, the non-debatable fact is

that the perennial source of the all the problems of the Moslems has been and will always be that they are prone to forgetting themselves. Time and again, over the centuries from the time that the Prophet Mohammed (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) completed the delivery of his Graceful mission in word and in deed, Moslems have seen the consequences of what happens when Moslems take on more mundane postures, forgetting their true mission and their pledge to their Lord, for the great gift of Islam, which they have been so fortunate to be enlightened to. The results have been catastrophic and brutal: Southern Italy, Southern France, Sicily, Spain, India, the Philippines and more recently the unforgivable loss of Palestine. These are just a few of the tragic losses of heretofore Moslem lands, with Moslem majorities that have literally been wiped out of existence, except for a few ruins that are used by the barbaric successors to the Moslems, as tourist sites, after having destroyed most of the remains of a rich Islamic presence, which coexisted with other ethnic affiliations in a classic example of tolerance and social justice.

Perhaps, "forgetting themselves", may seem to be a simple conclusion to draw, but for truly faithful Moslems it has serious and sad implications, which ultimately become tragic. Moreover, from a theological standpoint, "forgetting ourselves" has profound implications that are worthy of serious contemplation as they touch on the borders of the true faith of the believers in Allah, with all the conscientiousness and conscience that should parallel this faith and drive it in full gear. This may seem to many to be bizarre and very taxing on the

mind, but one never ceases to wonder at finding that many simple Moslems at the grassroots level who see this better than any of their arrogant and misguided elites, political, social and cultural. Faith, in Islam, is the essence of the creed, and faith would not be faith, as the Al-Mighty would expect it from the believer; If it did not have the appropriate metaphysical control and guidance mechanisms within the Moslem scriptures that give faith and becomes an inseparable bond embodying the real meaning of life, providing a cause to live for and be willing to find in death a crowning glory, because, simply put, one has given faith the best that one could. What more can one give to a cause than a strong belief that is more than one's life. Faith entails willingness to sacrifice a lot for the sake of the Al-Mighty for all His kindness and mercy and for including us among the fold of the faithful. If Moslems cannot think like that than they have, indeed, forgotten themselves and became submerged in the worthless world of the mundane, leaving the glory and ecstasy to be taken on by others later on. We have seen it before, and it appears we are seeing it now. How many Moslems can truly feel content that their faith in Allah is anywhere near the faith that the Prophet Mohammed worked so painstakingly and successfully to instill within his disciples: the faith of conscientiousness and conscience and reason, a total submission to the truth even if one's interests are at stake; even if one's soul is pledged as a fair bargain for full spiritual fulfillment, the crowning experience to a fulfilled life knowingly and persuasively? This is the dividing line between true believers and followers, between free men and those who

prefer to take on disguised identities, pretenders, who play roles that are misconstrued to be a part of the faith, when, in fact they are driven by selfish motives and misguided dogmas, what the Koran rightly calls "the blindness of the heart"

Yet, God's will will prevail in the end. There is no question about that in the true believer's mind. It is just a matter of time God's scale of time. But alas, since God has endowed the faithful with much they can work with, there is a purpose to this; If the workings of faith were at their optimal best among the faithful: a universal connotation is to humanity that goes beyond the five daily prayers and all the ceremonial rites, which should only be taken as serving to reinforce the essence of faith, rather than taking the place of faith itself, as the soul and fabric of the creed, which God expects the faithful to convey to Him and to their brethren in the faith, no matter what sectorial denomination they follow, for the essence of faith is there among all of them and the spirit of brotherhood among all of them is that element of Islam that needs to be heavily worked on to remove much of the internal difficulties among Moslems, from borders to water rights, to economic interaction etc. So, Moslems everywhere, must start to ponder this question seriously, because the danger is getting closer to home: How truly have we been in line with our early predecessors who took the faith to such wide horizons? Is it right that Moslem should start their renaissance by first of all refusing to recognize their own Oneness, and sanctioning the blood of their own kind, let alone the blood of non-Moslems? It has happened before, and the climax is not strange news to anyone. It is happening now and the Moslems are as helpless as a lamb waiting for the butcher's knife to slit his throat. "God does not bring change to a people, unless they bring change themselves.

Under the Motto "The Right to Respond"

Eritrean Embassy Responds

As part of our venture to give everyone a chance to express their opinion, this week we give the chance to the Eritrean Embassy to respond to His Excellency Ethiopian Ambassador's letter published two weeks ago on this very page.

"In its issue No. 27, dated 3/7/2000, your esteemed newspaper, the Yemen Times, published the response of the Ethiopian Embassy in Sana'a to an article written by Mr. Hassan Al-Haifi entitled "On Neighborly Relations on the Banks of the Red Sea" published

on the same paper in its issue of 19/06/00, in which Mr. Hassan placed the responsibility for the war that has continued for the last two years equally upon the leaders of both Ethiopia and Eritrea. The Eritrean Embassy would like to bring the following points to the attention of Mr. Hassan and his readers to help them better understand the backgrounds of the conflict before making any drastic assessments.

In 1997, the Ethiopian Government requested permission from the Eritrean Government to allow its troops to enter Eritrean areas in pursuit of Ethiopian opposition groups who Ethiopia said had escaped inside Eritrea. In light of the corroborative relations that existed between the two governments before the war, Ethiopian troops were allowed into Eritrea. However, what they actually did had nothing to do with their Government's initial request. In the first week of August 1997, they occupied the Eritrean village of Adi-Murug, expelled all the Eritrean residents of the area and destroyed all the Eritrean administrative structures in the area, declaring it part of the Ethiopian Tigray Administrative Zone.

Following this incident, President Isaias Afwerki wrote a letter dated 16/08/97 to the Ethiopian Prime Minister, Mr. Meles

Zenawi, requesting him to take the necessary measures to correct the mistake committed by the Ethiopian troops in Adi-Murug. Nothing changed as the Eritrean Government waited for a positive reaction from the Prime Minister. On 12/08/97, President Isaias was compelled to write to the Ethiopian Prime Minister again repeating the same request. The Ethiopian Prime Minister responded by promising the President that he would indeed take all the necessary measures to correct the mistake. Look what the Prime Minister's "necessary measures to correct the mistake" turned out to be.

The situation in the village completely deteriorated as Ethiopia attempted to create a status quo on the ground. On 08/11/97, a new map of the Ethiopian Tigray Administration in Mekele, incorporating huge areas of sovereign Eritrean territories including Adi-Murug itself. Consequently, the Authorities of the Tigray Administrative Zone and the Ethiopian army intensified their attempts to materialize their new map on the ground and set out expelling Eritrean citizens from several villages near the common border of the two countries, especially those around the southwestern Eritrean town of Baduma under the pretext that those villages belonged to Ethiopia according to their new map.

At this point, the Eritrean government tried to solve the dispute peacefully by proposing that a Joint Border Committee between the two countries be set up to seek the settlement of the dispute on the basis of internationally recognized colonial treaties. Although, the Ethiopian Government verbally seemed to accept the Eritrean proposal, it continued to procrastinate setting a date for the committee to meet. All the while, its army continued to occu-

py additional Eritrean territories by force and to expel Eritrean citizens from their homes and to replace them by new arrivals of Tigrayans brought from across the border in an attempt to create facts on the ground.

These developments reached a point of explosion on 06/05/98 when Ethiopian troops opened fire, in an unprovoked attack, on a group of Eritrean army officers who were on their way to meet their Ethiopian Military counterparts around the Eritrean town of Baduma to negotiate a peaceful end to the encroachments. Four of the Eritrean officers were killed. In an unexpected escalation, the Ethiopian Government sent the bulk of its troops to the common border of the two countries and on 13/05/98 its parliament declared war on Eritrea.

All of these developments as well as the subsequent Ethiopian behavior during the last two years of negotiations and the re-escalation of fighting verify without any doubt that the Ethiopian provocation have been a premeditated plan having nothing to do with a border dispute. This fact had repeatedly been declared to the public by the leaders of the Ethiopian Government in their interviews and statements to the media. They have shown no shame in declaring publicly that their objective is not to correct any ills that have been committed but to solely destroy the Eritrean Army, overthrow the Government and subjugate a sovereign country and its people.

It is only the obsessive expansionist mentality of the Ethiopian Government that may explain the rationale behind Ethiopia's invasion of Eritrea all the while falsely claiming to commit itself to a peaceful settlement to the conflict. When in fact, it came time to sign the three documents of the peace agreement that it already accepted verbally, the Ethiopian government stalled and instead began another heavy offensive against the State of Eritrea, invading and destroying sovereign territory and at the same time

expelling and killing its people. Eritrea has accepted all the proposals presented by the OAU, namely the Framework Agreement, the Modalities for Implementation and the Technical Arrangements at face value, with no preconditions at all. Eritrea did so for no other consideration than to avoid the risk of additional bloodshed that loomed upon the two brotherly people of Ethiopia and Eritrea as a result of

the policy of state vandalism propagated by the TPLF leaders in Ethiopia. It has been the challenge of the Eritrean people and its defense forces by aborting Ethiopia's expansionist dreams that has forced the Ethiopian Government to come back to the negotiating table

Embassy of the State of Eritrea
Sana'a. 08-07-2000

DO WE ACTUALLY NEED SUCH A PARLIAMENT?

Jalal Al-Shara'abi

What did the previous parliament achieve? What has the present parliament, scheduled to expire next year, achieved so far?

The answer is pretty discouraging. Yet, what is more discouraging is the fact that the parliament does in no way deserve to be called democratic. It has been no more than an expression and embodiment of hegemony by certain social groups that dominated partisan and political life. The Sheikh is still the absolute master controlling people and their properties. You are even subject to eviction from your land any time he wishes. And he has the power to expropriate harvest of your land. You are still merely a tenant subject to eviction any time if you disobey his orders. You are lucky if you are not locked up in his private jail. Ironically, he is the same sheikh who had benefited from democracy and chose to be part of a more powerful political party to continue serving his own interests. The parliament is viewed as some sort of a stigma in the so-called democracy of our country. The parliament has not been selected in a truly democratic manner. In their discussions, the members do not often assume any democratic criteria but rather behave, in a way just to please their masters. About a third of the MPs are inca-

pable of reading and writing. The remainder of them are on committees with which they have nothing to do. Little wonder that their discussions are always away from the main spirit of the subject at hand.

They blindly fight tooth and nail to support the stands of their parties disregarding credibility. Their main concerns are to obtain allowances and pursue their relatives' files applying for recruitment in government jobs. Do we really need a parliament whose members fight to speak first even before reading the articles presented for discussions? Is there a need for a parliament whose main job is endorsing decisions passed by the cabinet?

Our parliament is the last to know what is going on outside the beautiful building of the parliament. Instead of joining hands to work for the people, the members busy themselves exchanging invectives. Issues are discussed to be endorsed by the needed majority and despite all, people still suffer from errors of their judgment for electing wrong individuals as their representatives. Some members, if have the power, would strongly object to what is going on in the parliament. However, they cannot escape blame for being inactive because, thereby, they are betraying the people who elected them to ventilate their legitimate grievances.

YEMEN TIMES

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Aggressive Blasphemy Campaign Against Al-Yusufi and its Chief Editor

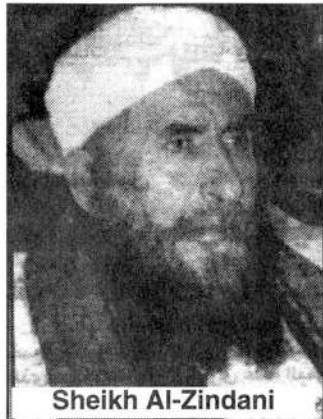
Mosques' preachers and some newspapers affiliated to Islah Congregation for Reform launched an aggressive campaign against Samir Rasahad Al-Yusufi, chief editor of Al-Thakafiah, for publishing some parts from Mohammed Abdulwali's novel "Sana'a, an Open City". It was said that it contained some offensive expressions abusing God.

Mr. Al-Yusufi has been tried for three times in the West Secretariat Court. In the first hearing, a verdict was passed to detain Al-Yusufi. However, he was released on bail. On the third session, a verdict was passed to detain Al-Yusufi for the second time. He was detained for two hours. His lawyer Abdulaziz Al-Bagdadi and Mr. Ibrahim Abdulhabib, general manager of the Press Affairs in the Ministry of Information, supported him.

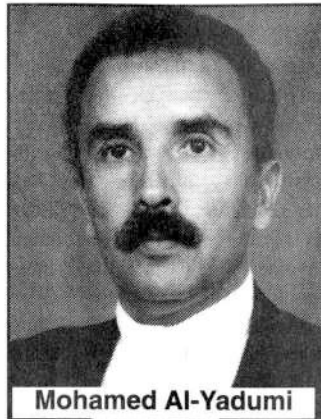
The court released Mr. Al-Yusufi after the interference of high ranking sources who passed orders to release him.

Al-Yusufi's detention coincided with a regular meeting of the Cabinet last Tuesday in which Mr. Abdulrahman Al-Akwa'a, Minister of Information, threatened to resign from the government as a sign of protest against the violations of Al-Thakafiah chief editor's rights, Mr. Samir Rashad Al-Yusufi. The government authorized the Minister of Justice to liaise with the judicial authorities so as to release Mr. Al-Yusufi.

On the other hand, some people including sheikh Omar Ahmad Saif, Mufti of the PGC, filed a case against Al-Yusufi and the author of the novel. Later, the Press and Publication Prosecution filed a case too. Mr. Al-Akwa'a had already tried to settle the dispute as the issue is related to a very



Sheikh Al-Zindani



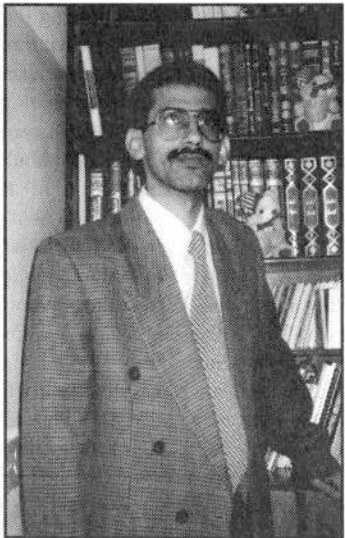
Mohamed Al-Yadumi



Sheikh Omar Ahmed Seif

Yemen is famous for, adding that Abdullah Albaradoni was one of those whose works were also published in the newspaper. Many writers and analysts considered the recent aggressive campaigns as terrorism against thought,

critical matter in the Yemeni society. He proposed that Mr. Al-Yusufi be asked to publish an apology in the newspaper for what has been misunderstood as an insulting remark against the Al-Mighty which should mark the conclusion of the case. Mr. Al-Yusufi acceded to that and for two consecutive issues apologies were published in the newspaper.



However, the prosecution went on despite the procedures done and subjected him to trial. Al-Yusufi's issue has attracted a wide range of internal and external media attention. Yemen Times has received numerous calls from different international media agencies, inquiring about Al-Yusufi's case due to the serious charges levelled against Al-Yusufi. The first is using offensive language against the al Mighty; the second is to publish some articles criticizing some social dignitaries. The West Secretariat Court passed a decision last Sunday not to publish the procedures of the courts' sessions in the

local newspapers or through the correspondents of foreign news agents as a precautionary measure to decrease the negative responses that may have an impact on the deliberations of the case. Yemeni Journalist Syndicate considered this decision as a violation of the constitution.

The PPP presented in Tuesday's session the charge report against Al-Nass and Al-Ahya Al-Arabi newspapers as they published opinion articles about the case. This has created a big fuss about the decision of the court. Yemen Times contacted a legal source who stated that the ban was related to the procedures of the trials and not to opinion articles.

On the other hand, YJS organized a strike beginning from last Monday to express solidarity with Al-Yusufi. The strike was attended by a good number of journalists, writers, lawyers, politicians from all parties. In the Solidarity Ceremony, Mr. Al-Yusufi delivered a speech in which he expressed his high appreciation for all those who stood by him. He asserted that the novel should be understood within the context of its publication. He said that Al-Thakafiah published the novel in a way to celebrate the great literary figures that

aiming at decreasing the scope of freedom of expression. Other writers believe that they are politically motivated.

Noone can say for certain the course the court sessions are going to take. However, it seems that all the mosques' preachers are insistent on intensifying their campaign against the novel and the chief editor of the newspaper. Some Yemeni scholars including sheikh Omar Ahmad Saif, Abdulmajid Al-Zindani and Abdulwahab Al-Dailami made a report in which they asked for stopping the newspaper and submitting Al-Yusufi to trial. Besides, there are campaigns launched by supporters of Islah to collect the people's signatures as a sign of protest. They demanded trial of Al-Yusufi.

Disputes over the novel were sparked off after a telephone call made by Al-Yadumi, secretary general of Islah to Al-Yusufi in which he threatened to close the newspaper.

Mohammed Abdulwali is considered to be one of the great Yemeni literary figures of the 1960s. He along with a few politicians was killed in a premeditated plane crash in Aden.

Continued from Page 3:

Yemen Times Interviews Samir Al-Yusufi

Q: Where does Mr. Samir find himself now?

A: I find myself alone, all harassing me. Some think I work for the sake of a particular side and some say I seek new fame. And some see that I have actually wanted to publish such these to insult God, therefore I find myself alone now.

Q: How do you evaluate the stance of YJS and other media organizations?

A: I am very pleased with the stand of the Arab Journalists Unions which deal with my issue as a journalist disregarding my political affiliation. Closure of Al-Thaqafiah will be repeated in case of other newspapers. Unfortunately, some organizations deal with the issue in double standards despite the fact that I have not done something wrong by publishing a novel which had been authorized by the Ministry of Information and is available in bookshops.

Q: Does it mean that you have been wronged for something you have nothing to do with?

A: It is a pity to say that the newspaper has left its doors wide open for its enemies. We were thought to be one of them and, I myself was thought to be one of those extremists. I thought that they would stand by us should we need them. They were supposed to defend the freedom of expression and press. Unfortunately, Al-Thaqafiah was the only newspaper to give access to such people to write, believing in the principle of freedom of expression. It was an attempt to bring all viewpoints closer to one another. I never expected such treatment from them.

Q: Is there any message you would like to give to people?

A: I still have hope that my colleagues will show more solidarity with Al-Thaqafiah, the newspaper which tried to embrace all political trends.

Q: In view of such pressure, will you find yourself obliged to seek asylum?

A: It is too early to determine this. I believe that the country has room enough for all. If we leave it we will give a chance for these extremists to be stronger. However, if I discover that our judiciary system has lost its credibility and independence I will abandon this country at any time.

Q: Was the newspaper imitated by other official papers?

A: The official media looked at Al-Thaqafiah from two angles. Some of them thought that it had gone beyond convention and it needed to be stopped. Others believed that it had established good reputation, so they decided to imitate it.

Q: Do you think that you are fighting against some specific individuals other than demanding Justice?

A: Certainly. Those who the paper has thrown masks of. Those have already called for in mosques for the closure of the paper and my arrest. I think that no judge will dare go against them because he will be considered against religion.

A well known Islamist leader called for my trial. He even criticized the President for keeping silent. His words in the mosque against me were circulated as a "fatwa" (religious opinion that must be followed).

Q: Was he Sheikh Abdul Majeed Al-Zindani?

A: Yes he was.

Q: What is the message you would like to send to the press-care organizations?

A: I would like to tell all organizations concerned with press freedom that it is not a case of a man who stood against religion, but it is rather a case of some people who think that the freedom of press may affect their interests.

Q: Any last words?

A: I thank the Yemen Times which has always been an example of freedom of expression. Its founder, late Dr. Al-Saqaf was able to make it popular in and outside Yemen. The certificate he was awarded with by the Press Organization in America proves that the Yemen Times is really distinguished from the others and it respects freedom of opinion and expressions.

The Love Song of Mr. Jubeiry (Part II)



I am not tired, undone and dead.
Twenty three years old-waiting for a pass-
In search of a Saudi diamond merchant.
He tosses grand numbers-two three four past one.
Terminal number open, fifth my fate! The horoscope.
Look! He chews Qat with smoke and water, Heaven
up.
His body shivers and moves to do in.
Leaning into her make-up mirror.

She kisses her own reflection, heart beats like Libidinous Tom, Tom.
Morning at 10 o'clock, she does not wake up.
Past does not come, only the Present does.
No. No Anan! The wheel has turned on.
We are here and nowhere. Darkness settles down.
The fish merchant from Hadramout called in-
3 o'clock. Three dogs bark at him.
His teeth cling and collide, ready to return.
Foul smell in gutters down,
At seven Mohammed will keep him, the root is lost. She is free.
Strong killing custom,
Pulling out of center the present times.
The white can not undo. They are kidnapped and killed here.
Then once you were in Saudia. Remember the worst that happened.
But again you say you would go there never to return.
If you missed one of these men-your head down.
Back home, the reality around.
Not the similarities, contrasts will solve.
Shall we then go up the Manali hills in Himalayas-
Where the Pandawas rested, the only Heaven on earth?
And I would fix flowers white, red and pink in your hair.
In round shape rainbow. The full moon dances in the valley down,
I will blow my flute to mix music that charms.
Method in love all false and hollow. She does not change,
The more I suppress, the stronger it becomes. Anan now a distant dream!
Rebirth is the best for our union, In appearance it really is.
But this time our minds marry.
Out of cage the parrot jumps across seven cards.
The one foretells our future. She weeps to find-
That I made this house and he will live in.
Gurudev! Gurudev! Don't take me up there.
Its all light. My eyes don't see.
She waits for me down.

Shantih Shantih Shantih

Dr. Anil K. Sharma.
Associate professor of English
Faculty of Education, Arhab, Sana'a

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 - ٢- خبرة في مجال تسويق الأدوية.
 - ٣- إجادة تامة للغة العربية والإنجليزية كتابة ونطقاً.
- مؤهلات شخصية تتعلق بالقدرة على القيادة والتوجيه.

٢- مدير إداري;

- ١- يكون حاصلاً على درجة علمية في مجال الإدارة .
- ٢- خبرة طيولة في المجال الإداري.
- ٣- موهلات شخصية تتعلق بالقدرة على القيادة والتوجيه.

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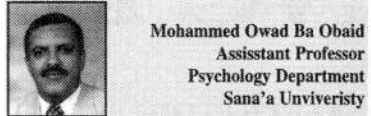
الأستاذ / بسام عبد الكريم شولن

في يوم الخميس الماضي في الثالث عشر من يوليو الجاري بعقد قرانه الميمون
فألف ألف مبروك وعقبى للفرحة الكبرى بإذن الله.

المهتزون:

أحمد عبد الله طه السقاف،
رائد عبدالمولى السقاف، عماد ويسام أحمد السقاف،
لطفي علي المسني أنور سعيد الأديمي،
هيفاء عبد الرحمن السقاف
وكافة الأهل والأصدقاء

Women in Conflict with the Law



Mohammed Owad Ba Obaid
Assistant Professor
Psychology Department
Sana'a University

Women's increased participation in public life has opened before her spacious opportunity for more freedom and equality in various areas of life. In a country like Yemen, women have actually made laudable strides in economic, social, political and cultural dimensions of the society. Women's active participation in the past two decades is attributed to the impact of education despite the difficulties facing it.

However, integrating women in the public life is not always a positive thing owing to the negative consequences associating to this process on many women's personal lives. Studies in criminology indicate that one of the important factors leading to increased rate of crime among women in the past two decades is ascribed to the radical change in women's roles in the society. That is, women in the past two decades had not only been doing their household works, they had also taken up effective roles in the economic, political and cultural life of the society that means more efforts were to be exerted and extra burdens were to be borne than has traditionally been the case. Besides, their new encounter with the outside world has created some conflicts within them that might, at many times, have forced them to violate the law or be a victim of crime. In both cases, she has had to be subjected to the letter and spirit of the

laws which are enacted and implemented by men.

Women as Victims of the Law:
A woman who is subjected to assault comes to suffer double misfortunes. She is, on the one hand, a victim of a crime so often committed by men and at the same time she does not get adequate justice from institutions concerned especially when the crime is committed within the family. In such cases the victim tends, more often than not, to cover it up to avoid a more severely punishment by the assailant, let alone reporting the matter to law enforcing institutions concerned. If the victim is severely assaulted, the assailant or anyone from the family takes the initiative to take her to a doctor. However, he manoeuvres to hide causes of the case and identity of the assailant. Doctors often do not dare record the case as premeditated assault. That is the way such cases of assault are disposed of. Obviously, the victim becomes vulnerable to increasingly similar assaults.

When the victim ventures to report the matter to the judicial authorities, the authorities concerned normally do not give such cases the attention needed especially when the assault is physical and is committed by a family member. A study that I conducted in 1999 on the reactions of police officers to violence against women reveals that women showing up in police stations evoke diverse reactions among police officers. Some officers react passively to the victimized women's reports, observe that a woman who dares to go to police stations and reports about an assault made by a family member is a not virtuous

woman. "The respectable woman should put up with assaults made against her by family members, especially if the assault is done by her husband. Men's assaults against women are at many times the result of women's bad behavior," they asserted. This attitude is psychologically termed as rationalization. That is, the assailant justifies his inhumane attitudes against whomever. As expected police officers fall short of the degree of professionalism in performing their duties and delivering justice to the victim.

Some police officers pretend to show some concern about assaults' cases against women. However, this affected sympathy hides murky evil intentions towards the victim with the aim that the victim invariably becomes object of those officers sexual abuse. Although such cases are not very frequent, the fact remains that it happens in reality. Police officers' ways of dealing with women's reports vary according to their cultural and social background. The question depends on policemen understanding of the concept of violence against women. The lack of legislations on protection of women against family violence makes the police rely on their subjective discretion in such cases. This makes it important to conduct more studies about police officers' and judicial authorities' attitudes towards violence against women. These studies should be the base for planning out measures to ameliorate police officers' attitudes towards violence against women to support them.

Rights of Women Violating the Law:
When a woman violates the law, she is

subjected to the same lawful criminal procedures exactly like her male counterpart. However, the point the problem arises regarding the way these legal procedures is implemented. In reality, the accused or convicted woman's rights are not at all protected. She may be subjected to a long period of interrogation meaning a long stay in the Central Prison. Consequently, keeping a defendant woman in contact with convicted women prisoners will have a detrimental effect on her reputation and harms her social status.

Conditions of women prisons lack the basic essential conditions in terms of the simplest international standards especially to protect their private lives which presupposes special health care for them and their children.

Pregnant women and mothers are those in maximum need of special care. They have to be guaranteed special health care; deliveries should be permitted in civil hospitals, the birth place should not be mentioned in the birth certificate, mothers should have the right to breast feed their children, providing nursery schools with competent staff. Different countries adopt various rules for satisfying women's needs in prisons. However, there are some fundamental rules that should be observed. Some of these rules are stated by the Human Rights Watch in its international report about prisons at New York in 1993. The most important of which are the following:

- 1) Women should be given a sanitary napkin or the like. Besides, they have the right to have a daily bath during the monthly period.
- 2) Men and women should have equal access to education and work.
- 3) Pregnant women should have regular health check-ups before deliveries. Besides, they should be provided with an appropriate nutritional diet system.
- 4) Efforts should be exerted to ensure mother's contact with their children enabling them to properly bring them up.

The above stated requirements are the minimal conditions required for the convicted women. They are part and parcel of the basic human rights report. Good intentions of the Law Enforcing Institutions in our country are not enough to meet the visible discrepancy in women's prisons. These prisons hardly meet the basic needs of women, let alone other essential conditions such as the monthly period, pregnancy and maternal requirements. Certainly, this negatively affects their physical as well as mental health. Therefore, it seems urgent to create some specific rules that safeguard women prisoners rights inside prisons. Prisons should also be provided with funds and competent qualified gynecologists to ensure health care of women, note their and look after their personal needs.

Prisons in their present conditions are not at all suitable as reforming institutions aimed at rehabilitating the convicted women and prepare them to be re-integrate in society after their release. Some women prisoners have finished their prison terms. However, they dare not leave prison before getting assurances from their families not to be assaulted again, especially those convicted of immoral practices. This is the most flagrant violation of human rights that necessitates an immediate legal and practical action by the authorities concerned.

Solutions:

I believe these problems can be solved through the following steps:

- 1) Creating female police officers whose duty is to deal with female victims of crimes and the law breakers. These police officers have to follow up the cases of women from the very moment of their arrest to the end of their prison term.
- 2) The establishment of 'Police Department on Family Protection' in provincial capitals. These police stations are directly affiliated with the Interior Ministry. Their duty would be to solve family problems and protect women and children from any family assaults.
- 3) Establishing detention centers pending completion of investigation for women in all the governorates.
- 4) Coordinating between the governmental and non-governmental organizations to temporary shelters or remand home for women who have no place to stay and are liable to assault. Some psychologists and psychiatrists should also be available to help these women, guide and rehabilitate them.
- 5) Improving the conditions of imprisoned women through transferring these prisons to reforming centers, requalifying those convicted and referring other ones to other centers. A competent qualified cadre should also be trained to be in charge of the administration in women's prisons.

In short, this essay is primarily intended to attract public attention and those interested in human rights to the serious problems suffered by women who are forced to violate the law. I believe that it is still too early to take up other precautions to ensure fundamental human rights for such women.

The Poet Mohammed Noaman Al-Hakimi to Yemen Times

"When I start writing, I feel I live in a world that is full of leisure, conceit, beauty and charm."

Mohammed Noaman Al-Hakimi is a rising young poet from Taiz, Yemen. He holds a bachelor degree in English. His reputation as a poet was established soon after he secured the second rank among poets of Taiz at a contest held in Taiz governorate in 1998. The purpose was to choose two best winners to represent their governorates in Sana'a at the first poetical festival organized by the ministry of Culture under the watchword of "For the homeland we compose the best poems".

Al-Hakimi represented Taiz governorate in Sana'a alone. Free from tinsel and notification fake, he got even mellower and comelier soon after attending the poetical festival.

mon man. Yet, there are some who are deeply concerned about their relation with the common man and express their interest and ideas through the vehicle of poetry.

Q: How did you start writing poems?
A: I started writing poems few years ago. I went into the world of poetry through several trails. I got on its charming abode one in the prime of my life with the support of Al-Baraddoni, Al-Zubeiry. Some classical poets such as Shawqi, El-Sayab, Nagi, Al-Maqaleh and so on. On the track, I rested for a while on some well-known Arab beaches. Then I resumed my cruise which led me to some realms in the European, American and world poetry. I explored the poetry of celebrities in the many-faceted arena of arts since the 15th century up to the present time. It was a splendid excursion which revealed to me the romance of Wordsworth and the real world of John Donne.



The incipient phase of loftiness with which I was withdrawn into a conscious instant and deeply felt human sensation told me "You are a poet"

Yemen Times, Taiz Bureau Chief Imad Al-Saqaf along with Mr. Abdul-Rahman Al-Humaidi had the privilege of interviewing the poet. Excerpts:

Q: What is the use of poetry in this era of history?
A: Poetry is needed for the sake of poetry itself. Although the poet does not necessarily serve the common experiences shared by all of us, yet we would like to confirm that there are still some poets who may rightly be considered the mouthpieces of their Ommah. They make use of poetry to be a weapon to express the common experience relating to the present. Today poetry has a rather frail relationship with the com-

Q: Will you give us some ideas about published works?
A: I have got a collection of poems in press which is entitled "Madness Ports". Further, some of my lyric poems are chanted during the celebration of wedding ceremony and associated events - all in Arabic. Moreover, I am a member of Literary Men's Union and of the Yemeni League for Arts and Culture too.

Q: What are your ideas about the

is full of leisure, conceit, beauty and charm. By that moment, I never feel interested in talking to people. I keep quiet and ignore all who visit me or try to contact me.

Q: You tend to reflect some anger and animosity in your poems. Why is it so?
A: Can any one deny the debates occurring around us and the unpleasant winter that we are passing through on a large scale today? I am one of those who suffer, feel and witness all such subservience, moral breakdown and erosion of values around us. I wonder how I can sleep or relax when Arabs and Muslims suffer being down-trodden, insulted, invaded and humiliated. It's difficult for me to ignore my dream—the Arab Unity. This dream has almost vanished and we, as Arabs, are only boastful of our brave past, quite negligent or unconscious of being backward people, and silent witness to deterioration in almost every field in life, leaving Arab Ommah to its inglorious destiny.

Here are some quotable stanzas from one of his poems in English.

Winter and compunction
Completely scattered, we're impelled to surrender,
Empower the low colonizing invader,
Yielding possessions that to us belong,
Acceding humiliation all time long

Of no avail, boastful of our past brave,
Still cheering the one in the grave,
Who could ever become greater,
We marched with him our Leader.

Holy precincts clearly violated
Arab dignity deeply insulted
They vanished like a mist
Not a nightmare or a jest.

Will spring come to us again?
Will Arabness rid us of pain?
To protect dignity violated
To restore land invaded.

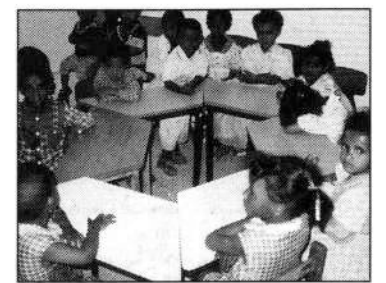
Much Fie on Pain
O sparks of moon, for thee I seek
O stars of moon, dust off thy reek
Stand by thee, get sight of light
Defame insult, discard the leek
As frail, those words and leaves
As souls, o slaves of thieves
O still you claim of sight
But sip all night's grief

So loud the cries of pain
So much my land does gain
Does wail for a world of hope
But alas! hope recede wane and wane

For land does sing this don
Does ring its dawn and bong
Till those unfair get low
Get down to coy for long

Al-Sada Charitable Society: Working For Integration of Marginal Groups In Society

A good number of marginalized groups are to be found in Yemen. In comparison to others, these groups live in miserable condition in respect of health, nutrition and residence. Statistics show that such people are concentrated in the coastal areas where people are characterized by simplicity of life style. Despite the existing scope to participate in the development of society, many hurdles are posed in their way to achieve meaningful participation. Illiteracy is the most dominating handicap, which consequently affects their eligibility for better jobs.



Hayat Al-Hubaishi, chairperson of the society

More reprehensible is the way the society looks upon them. They are regarded as low-class of people with a low level of integrity. Suffering from instability of income sources, they are pushed to the streets to practice begging. To found a society to look after such destitute people's suffering is a real achievement by all means. Last Monday, Al-Sada Charitable Society inaugurated the "Arab Woman Speaks" project in the presence of the Ambassador of the U.S.A, the American Cultural Attaché, representatives of the non-governmental organizations, the Ministry of Insurance and others. Speakers on the occasion highlighted the necessity to activate the agenda of the of the society to integrate those downtrodden groups to the social mainstream.

In her speech, the American ambassador stressed the need to provide women with more educational opportunities. Al-Sada Charitable Society is a women's volunteering organization aiming at the uplift of the marginalized families in the urban areas. It was founded on January 1 1998 with 95% of its administrative staff being drawn from those families. Mrs. Hayat Al-Hubaishi, chairperson of the society said that the main objective of the society was to improve the health, environmental, social and economic standards of such families and provide training

to women in order to enable them to find better job opportunities. About the agenda of programs of the society she outlined organizing a training program for both men and women in areas including computer, administration, sewing, home services and libraries), another for promoting handicrafts and marketing their products, organizing seminars for women, etc. "As far as education is concerned," said Al-Hubaishi, "there is a kindergarten for children, a school for the basic studies for the school dropouts. We also provide opportunities for those in jobs to complete their secondary and higher education," she added. "The society aims at improving women's social, cultural and health levels through education. There are intelligent and creative women who are unfortunately ignored and neglected. We are very ambitious about the programs of the society and hope that we will be able to expand the base of its activities all over Yemen," said Mrs. Noor of the Al-Sada society. Despite lack of financial support, the society still works hard determined to achieve the goals it was set for depending on the basis of personal efforts of its dedicated staff.

Jalal Al-Shara'abi, Yemen Times

American Green Card Lottery

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Press Scanner

Prepared by Mohammad Khadir

Yemeni press has this week been focusing on carrying news on the armed confrontation between army units and Al-Misrahk area residents. These events have captured the main headlines of almost all Yemeni newspapers of this week. As for articles and commentaries, the press dealt with a variety of domestic themes, but main emphasis was put on the call for reforming domestic situations and fighting all forms of corruption in the country.

Review of some of the main headlines in Yemeni press of this week:

- A Dispute over Land Plot, Triggers Off Armed Confrontation between Army Units & Residents of Al-Misrahk
- Six Missing Girls Show Up, Child and Girl Kidnapped
- People's General Conference Declares War on Corruption
- Western Diplomat: Yemen Heads for Changes, Commonwealth Doors Open Before it
- Tawahi Court Considers Haji Case
- Haji Renounced his Islamic Belief Some Months Ago
- A Female Skeleton Found in Mukalla, Kidneys sold for High Prices
- Wa'ila, Daham Tribal Fighting Renewed
- Clashes in Taiz between Citizens & Security
- Arab Regimes Air Flights to Iraq Immediately
- Students Attorney: Sana'a University Officials, Security Must Stand Trial
- Yemeni Journalists Syndicate Holds Solidarity Gathering with Journalist Al Yousufi
- Peaceful Demonstration by Overland Transport Workers
- Yemen's Embassy In Cairo Denounces A film Offending Yemen
- British Youth Killed by Colleague at Islamic Group Camp in Sa'da
- Shabwa Water Spring Attracts Gulf

Citizens
Following are excerpts from the main articles and analyzes published by some Yemeni newspapers on various topics preoccupying the country's public opinion minds.

An article published in **AL AYYAM** independent tri-weekly (12 July 2000) has taken up the subject of fighting corruption. It has said under availability of the political will and urgent desire by the two parties to settle their disputes, Yemen and Saudi Arabia had signed their land and marine border treaty. The article quoted president Ali Abdullah Saleh on role of the political will of the two countries' leaderships in solving the border question. The article has demanded the Yemeni leadership, i.e., the political will to interfere for solving "our ramiform domestic problems." Our internal problems are ramified and we can hardly know who has caused them. All are issuing calls for reform of which we know not when and where it would be. During the meeting with the National Defense Council and the government, the president has diagnosed the areas of corruption and promised to tackle them as his priority. These priorities are: combating corruption, purging the institutions from the corrupt, introducing a revolution in financial, administrative and judicial reform and stabilization of security stability. The article concluded that "we are actually in need of more will for actual implementation."

RAY weekly, organ of Sons of Yemen League (11 July 2000) has also discussed rather a similar topic in an article under the title of "It is the Will & Competence". The political leadership of our country has possessed the will and competence that enabled it to settle all border issues

with sisterly and friendly neighboring countries amicably. This has led to strengthening stability and confidence in the region. And it has established relations based on coordination and integration of interests. It is then certain that this national political leadership is capable of accomplishing on the ground the national needs and necessities leading to uprooting all phenomena of fragmentation and rifts. Solving border issues would have little and limited returns if not followed by other significantly practical steps. Courageous steps should be taken to deal with necessities of political, constitutional, judiciary, social and financial comprehensive reform. Such steps and policies should lead to the establishment of the power of the law supremacy instead of the "law of power". One of the phenomena of this would be the establishment of a local government system invested with wide-range authorities, coupled with independent and just judiciary system. Such accomplishments would stabilize the foundations of lasting Yemeni unity and pave the way for comprehensive national reconciliation.

Editor-in-Chief of **AL BALAGH** independent weekly (11 July 2000) defines in his editorial the characteristics that should be entertained by a sovereign so that to be considered as successful. He presumes that among the essential factors of a ruler's success are the work for the establishment of security, protection of citizens' rights and provision of necessary services. The citizen would feel extremely sad and frustrated to find that his properties are plundered right under the Capital's Secretariat very nose and within the boundaries of its jurisdiction. This happens while the authority, despite of its power and prowess, stands hand-folded and assumes the stand of a spectator before the incident.

The editorial wonders what feeling would the citizen have towards the state, or its head, when he finds that the state does not protect his property against plunder. In conclusion, the writer calls upon rulers to protect their citizens' security and properties as being the best way to make them believe in success of the state and head of the state.

ATTARIQ Independent weekly (11 July 2000)

An article published in the newspaper has discussed the case of the serial murder of Sana'a University, Medical faculty morgue. It says that no case has ever been paid so much attention by Yemeni public opinion. That interest stems from ugliness and brutality of the crimes and for being committed inside a scientific institution.

The article says unfortunately there have been some voices affirming that the case has taken a new trend towards politicization. Some party circles began to announce that there are some who are working to politicize the case and accusations began to be traded among them.

It has been said that behind this is an aim of reshuffling the cards of the case. Such a development would not serve the case in any way. It is in the first place a criminal case, not a partisan. If a partisan person's name is mentioned in investigations as being involved in it, that does not mean that

his party is involved. Political parties should have a sense of responsibility and leave investigations and the judiciary perform their role. Judiciary power responsibilities must not be interfered with. It is supposed to be actually independent as long as we claim there is democracy.

الموقف Al-Wahda weekly (12 July 2000) published an article dealing with some newspapers behavior towards carrying news of incidents.

As soon as the opposition press comes to know that certain crime has taken place, or a kidnapping incident, reporters rush here and there to record that incident. Their main aim is getting a scoop that is rather at the expense of reality. Such journalists forget about press credibility and what it entails of arousing the publish opinion.

In fact it is regretting that the idea of press coverage remains confined to only topics of incidents, crimes and criticizing negative aspects while positive things are put aside.

AL-WAHDAWI weekly of 11 July 2000 has also discussed in an article the theme or press in Yemen but from a different perspective. An article titled "A call for Rescuing the Fourth Estate" has said that the scene of press is still that of groaning under intensity of painful blows. There are

papers suspended, such as "Ash-Shoura", others chained with unjust judgments in cases related to expressing opinions and others standing trials on charges, sentences of some may be the death penalty. The present state of press is a product of general climate of the country. This climate is characterized by restriction and stranglehold under incomplete and loose freedoms. The journalists union is the most prominent organization entrusted with enhancing the demand for freedoms, among which is essentially that of press. Press has become threatened from within and from without.

Under a heading of "Democracy" **AN-NASS** weekly of 10 July 2000 published an article on concept of democracy, especially in the Arab world.

There are many examples on flagrant violations of human rights, and right to expression and opinion in our Arab communities. The matter becomes worse when it is related to governments that never cease alleging that democracy is their indispensable pursuit. Some of these "democratic" governments are not only mistaken in their understanding of democracy, but exceed that to believe in and deem those who do not share them that version of comprehension, as being nor democrats, but rather traitors or even mercenaries.

Letters to the Editor

University Camera Detection Proposed

While the universities concerned are tirelessly conducting a challenging criminal investigation surrounding the mysterious death of female students at Sana'a University, there should be an initiative on the part of the management of Sana'a University to reassure students and their families that every precautionary measure is being taken to avoid such horrible atrocities to repeat. Indeed, the atrocities committed against the mankind has sent deep shock waves on the surface of the earth.

Undoubtedly, the psychological impact of the incident on the students may require some time to pick up. However, to address this heartbreaking situation, I have a proposal to make for the management of Sana'a University. "Well, how about the installation of electronic cameras for monitoring purposes? These security measures are to be placed on the main entrances of the university including places which may be deemed necessary from the management point of view. I believe the presence of cameras will convey a message to those who have satanic intentions to rethink of the consequences if exposed by these cameras which will certainly lead to a clue of their ill actions. The process of promoting and raising awareness of the need to step up security arrangement of the institution is surely an imperative in the given time. Yes, building up confidence and sense of security should prevail in the environment of our pioneer University and I am certain those who had been psychologically traumatized will be all right in course of time.

Ali Yousef Sharif
San Francisco USA

WHY?

I would like to convey my many thanks to Yemen Times and would like to ask a number of questions. I wish would reach through you the government.

Q: Till when will Yemenis live broad like countryless, all of them, their sons and sons' sons? Is it still too early?

Q: What about Yemen's economy? What about oil, gas, gold, fish, the free zone? What about all of these facilities that many countries do not have? Why are they 100 times better than Yemen? Till when will we be ranked last?

Q: Are we begging from Kingdom of Saudi Arabia?

Q: We have plenty of uneducated people but many jobless in a country where everything is expensive for the people of average annual income. Why do Yemenis stay jobless and yet, live like animals chewing qat all day long?

Why don't they possess and get the most basic services?

Q: Look at India, Jordan, Egypt, they are far better than our country. When will we wake up, get out of our trance and become a country, like many other countries, where people live happily. Can we make it? Or is it just a dream?

Mohamed Azie altaweely
azez@hotmail.com

Dear Editor,

I thank you for your continuous providing of the latest news on Yemen. Also as I stated before, I always copy Yemen Times and dedicate it to Windsor Library in Canada to let people know more about Yemen.

People here talk too much about the violence, kidnapping and the latest murder in Sana'a university. Has Yemen become a playground for the outlaws, murderers? Where is the law, where is the police and the army, are they only in the south but not in the north. Why aren't kidnappers arrested and taken to court for trial? Many questions are put here even from the non-Yemenis.

Is there any answer for that?

Makloob Samesem
Email: samasem313@yahoo.com

Dear Editor,

We, as Yemeni demand that our government shows a little of their veneration, solemnity, and prestige in dealing with our issues. I think everybody who watched ART TV a few days back, and saw how His Highness Prince Sultan replied to one of the questions about a powerful military individual in the Saudi Army who refused the obey the regulations of not using his mobile phone. His Highness Prince Sultan heard the matter and ordered a strong action of terminating the individual's job with the army. However, in the last minute, His Highness Crown Prince Abdulla intervened in order to prevent a humanitarian problem that would have caused the individual's family harm.

Our government should learn from such behavior and action. Our government needs to implement this kind of action, and without letting anyone, no matter how powerful, to intervene. This would make it look more reliable and resemble justice for all Yemenis under the law and be far from any partiality in its actions.

Mohamed Saleh Hayder
mosaha@hotmail.com

Dear Editor,

In three different articles of three issues of Yemen Times, I read respectively the expression "brain drain". What do you mean- Mr. Walid- by

mentioning these two words? Do you want the qualified individuals to stay in Yemen and commit suicide or become mad when they watch the spoiled kids of high ranking rich officers or bribe eaters who have expensive cars and live in total luxury while the decent and honest people cannot even build huts or buy a decent bicycle for his child!


I completely disagree with you, sir. For example, if your father, late Dr. Abdulziz, —mercy be upon him— stayed in Yemen instead of completing his studies abroad, would he have been able to reach this level of maturity and intelligence and realize the great fame he got?

If a gifted boxer, Naseem, was born in Yemen, would he be able to meet such a professional coach who took care of him through proper training and supported him until he became an immeasurably successful boxer ranking the first in the world? Otherwise, he would have become a very simple worker in a modest bakery in Yemen.

As soon as famous singer, Ahmed Fathi, who graduated from Cairo, Egypt, in the late 1970s with an excellent degree, came to Yemen as a sectarian trend and racial segregation, he faced marginalization in his career. On the other hand, a singer with less talent and weaker academic records was taken care of and appointed as team leader, simply because he was the minister's brother in law. Then, Fathi exerted great efforts and innovated many different concerts and melodies to be approved, but in vain. He was by the time very disappointed and discouraged of continuing in Yemen. So he decided to leave to another country when a remarkable opportunity to do so arose. However, even then, the aforesaid team leader tried to prevent him. How he escaped is a well-known long story. Now one can notice the gap and difference in popularity and quality that separates the two persons.

I am an English teacher with a Bachelor degree in English and Arts and I enrolled in 96 hours out of 150 in the college of engineering in the field of chemical engineering. I have a certificate in MS Windows and MS Word and in some computer science courses. However, believe it or not, I have a salary that is not enough to buy bread and rice for one single month for my children, let alone buying fruits and vegetables which are essential for the well-being of my children's health. So, I am telling you that I am ready to leave even to Israel, not only to the USA!

Nabil Mohamed Anber
Al-Sabah Secondary School,
Hodeida



ENGLISH

TESOL 2000

Yemen National TESOL Conference

The Yemen Ministry of Education, the US Embassy and the British Council are sponsoring a conference on Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages (TESOL) **Aden, November 13-15, 2000**

The focus of the conference will be:

Effective English Language Learning for All Ages

- ◆ setting and achieving standards in the EFL/ESL classroom
- ◆ appropriate teaching
- ◆ teacher development

- ◆ classroom management
- ◆ using resources
- ◆ promoting extracurricular use of English

English teachers, inspectors and advisers from across Yemen will have the opportunity to listen to and discuss the latest international research, approaches and methods as well as that currently taking place in Yemen. The conference will also explore the possibility of establishing an English Language Teachers Organization. This will provide a network to allow teachers to share developments and keep up to date with international research and publications.





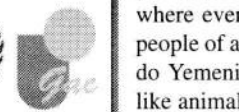
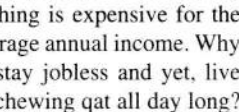
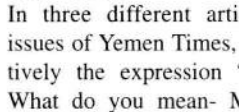
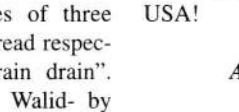
The keynote speakers will be announced at a later date.

Representatives from the different levels of education (primary, secondary, tertiary and adult) will be expected to give feedback to colleagues and take a lead in establishing a local branch of the new organization. To obtain a conference registration form, or more information about the conference, please contact the conference organizers at the address, phone or email below. **Attendance at the conference requires submission of a conference registration form.**

Call for Papers

Anyone wishing to present a research paper, workshop or demonstration during the conference should contact: **John Scacco** at: 416-973 or by email at info@YALI.org.ye

CONFERENCE SPONSORS:

Sys Soft GM to YT:

"We are an expanding company and we feel that our continuing growth is a strong evidence of our success."

It is quite unfair to believe that Yemen is a country with less intelligent people, or less qualified experts of Yemeni nationality. However, an example proving this misconception is contained in one of the fastest growing software developing companies, founded and managed by totally indigenous Yemeni expertise. As a measure to highlight these talents, Yemen Times interviewed Yasser Hassan Al-Aghbari, GM of Sys Soft, one of the most prestigious software developing companies in Yemen. It surely reflects the capacity and potential of Yemeni genius. Below are excerpts from the interview.



Yemen, in any city and at any time, as part of our regular service.

Q: Could you specify a few companies you built software systems for, and fields?

A: We have provided digital software systems for many companies including Al-Sharq Group, Fukasa Najlan Co, General Electric, Saba for Insurance, Kabrawi Pump Factory, and many others. We have provided almost complete systems for virtually all functions and services they provide. Through the development of sophisticated and efficient applications for these companies, we have proved to have made a boast in their efficiency, bringing their capacity to its highest level. As regards the specific systems we develop, they are too many to mention here, but here are the most important ones:

- Customer/Client and Employee System
- Financial and Accounting System
- Complete Media and Press System
- Factory Administration System
- Tourist Agencies System
- Medical Clinic and Hospital System
- Bar Code and Magnetic Card System
- Sales and Distribution System
- Others

I would like to point out that we are the only local company developing programs on magnetic cards. This is an extra feature that can be used for the medical sector as patients' information can be loaded to these cards, which are quite handy and provides easy access to Doctors. The companies who have used our systems are quite satisfied, not only with the quality of our products, but also for the efficient and prompt maintenance services we have. The fields mentioned above are no more than a portion of what we develop. We even develop customer-oriented software that deals with specific fields not used before. We are an expanding company and we feel that our continuing growth is a strong evidence of our success.

Q: With such new technologies, you must be facing problems in the Yemeni market. Could you list them to us?

A: The main problem -or more accurately, the obstacle- we face is in convincing customers about the significance and importance of the software we are developing. Unfortunately,

Yemenis are still used to manual and old-fashion methods in doing their work, even in relatively large companies. This is why they sometimes become hesitant of moving on to the digital solutions we provide, and it sometimes generates fear of loss of data, etc. When we tell them that such a product would solve many problems and bring about more efficiency and reliability in their companies, they seem doubtful and fear about the errors that could occur as a result of using our software. After I established my company, I realized that it would not be easy to persuade these companies to revolutionize their systems, but it is better to begin that today before it is too late as the world is advancing so fast. But I am happy that they are now realizing that there is no escape from the digital era we are in, otherwise they would be left behind. There is much potential in this country for the use of advanced and reliable systems with multimedia facilities suitable for the 21st century.

Q: You have mentioned that you worked with the public sector as well as the private sector. How do you evaluate both?

A: Obvious it dealing with the private

sector is better, simply because of the less regimented bureaucracy and fewer financial constraints. The main problem we face when building systems for ministries is that they are bound to a certain limited budget and one single financier. In these circumstances, we have to study the feasibility of any project with the ministry, and evaluate the benefits and outcome both, the ministry and we, would get from the project. Interestingly enough, we developed our own software to calculate the risk, profit, time, and other aspects of any future projects. This means that we have used our own software for our company's own operations as well. We applied this particular program to our project with the Ministry of Agriculture, and realized that our available systems would be ideal for the ministry easily and be flexible for the user as well.

Q: You have gone a long way, but you must be having many ambitions. Could you spell them out?

A: We are currently planning to launch our Banking System for the use of a



Yemeni bank in Yemen. This would be a revolutionary step and we will be able to compete regionally and internationally as soon as we succeed in it. Other than that, we will be concentrating on the medical field as well. Despite the limited use of such technologically advanced systems in Yemen, as a Yemeni, who is proud of his origin, I believe that we need to exploit the potentials in the country. In the near future, we hope to be able to apply our system in all governmental and non-governmental institutions, and perhaps start a stage of adopting e-government solutions. I do want to stress that we

are in the year 2000, and need to work hard on catching up with the rest of the changing world around us and not to be left behind.

Technology and computers are advancing rapidly all over the world. Today we are hearing of children using computer in day-to-day life all over the globe. Why should Yemen be left out of the race? Why don't we work on promoting these concepts in our daily lives, in companies, in ministries, and even in schools? I believe it is time to concentrate on this technology and seek ways to benefit from it in every way we can.

Q: Could you give us a brief idea about your company, Sys Soft?

A: In brief, Sys Soft is a software developing company founded in 1996. Our job is to analyze and study different systems in the financial commercial and industrial fields and other applications in the medical field and insurance companies. It provides solutions for all kinds of environments ranging from ministries to industrial companies. We develop systems that usually would cost hundreds of thousands of dollars starting from \$200,000. Identical program packages are usually imported from abroad. We, as Sys Soft, produce high quality products, at low costs compared to the ones bought from abroad, in all fields. I can proudly tell you that our company has provided software much better than some other software brands, for almost 1/10th of the price. Our clients, which we have served so far, are amazed at the quality of our products, and are even more amazed at the competitive prices we offer. They are highly impressed with our products, enabling them to save a lot of money while getting the desired services on time, and in the best form. No wonder that we have become among the fastest growing software developing companies in Yemen. We know that many companies cannot afford the extremely high prices of foreign products, so we provide the alternative in the most affordable price expected.

Apart from being most economical, having our head office in Sana'a is a further advantage to customers as we are all the time available for after sales maintenance and services. Our team of programmers, specialists and technicians are ready to go for any mission in

VACANCY

Financial officer of Credit Administration Unit for the Basic Education Expansion Project

The Ministry of Education seeks applicants for the position of **Financial Officer** who will have overall responsibility for the entire financial management of the project. In this respect the Financial Officer will, inter alia:

- i) Manage and supervise all daily financial activities of the project.
- ii) Ensure that there is a functional financial management system which includes:
 - establishing proper accounting procedures and internal controls to ensure that the assets of the project are properly safeguarded;
 - solve any technical problems that may arise with the financial management of the project;
 - supervise subordinate accounting staff, as may be required, to assist with the operation of the project's financial management;
 - supervise the project's Special Account;
 - ensure that consolidated Financial Management reports for the project are produced on a timely basis and sufficient in content to enable the management of MOE and IDA to assess the financial position of the project.
- iii) Act as a focal point for any dialogue on financial management matters relating to the project as may be required by the project's financiers; and
- iv) Ensure that the project is audited annually in accordance with IDA's requirements and cooperate fully with the auditor in that respect.

Qualifications:

- A minimum of Bachelor's degree in Accounting or Business Administration with major in accounting and finance.
- Minimum of 5 years of professional experience in a Financial Management and Accounting position, preferably in the private sector.
- Familiarity with the government's and IDA's Financial Management requirement.
- Experience in the use of accounting programs and software.
- Proficiency in both Arabic and English.

Applications along with a detailed resume and copies of supporting documents should be addressed to:

Minister's Office
Ministry of Education
P. O. Box 96
Sana'a, Yemen

The closing date for receiving all applications is July 31, 2000

THE LEGENDARY Radio Cassette Recorder



Bi-Amp

18W
(PMPO)

Triple
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RX-M50 (Current Legend)

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RX-M70 Radio Cassette Recorder

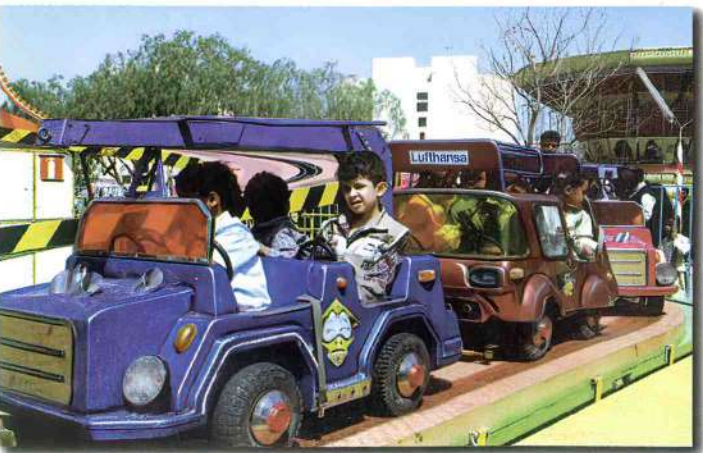
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- ◆ قدرة خروج ١٨ وات (PMPO)
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- ◆ سماعات ثلاثية
- ◆ ٤ موجات - FM/MW/SW1/SW2
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Annual Picnic of YHOC & JHOC

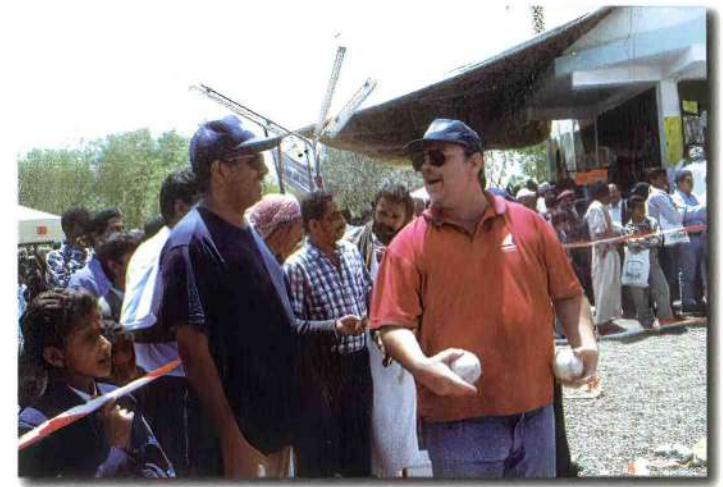


On Saturday, 10 June 2000, YHOC and JHOC held their annual picnic at Sabe'en Park in Sana'a. Almost 8,000 employees and family members attended. Everyone enjoyed a day of rides, snacks and relaxation.

The highlight of the picnic is the annual lottery, where 50 prizes of \$100 each are drawn for. As can be seen in the pictures, everyone enjoyed this event.

This year, a new event was added, the dunk tank. Senior managers and deputies, including Bill Lewis, GM YHOC and Alex Dmitrenko, GM JHOC, gave the employees a chance to see who give them a swim for charity. The event was popular with continuous action for almost 4 hours and disappointment that it did not continue longer. The event was well received, and the money collected for the chance to send a manager swimming was supplemented by the company, with a donation being given to the Sana'a Orphan's House on behalf of YHOC and its employees presented by Khalid Al-Khader, Deputy General Manager.

All in all, a day of fun for a deserving group.



Improve Your English



Dr. Ramakanta Sahu
Associate Professor
College of Education, Mahweet

I. What to say

TAKING A JOB INTERVIEW

You applied for the job of a translator in response to an advertisement published in the paper. You are appearing for a personal interview before a selection board.

Candidate: (Walks near the interview table, and salutes the chairman and member of the board)
Good morning, sirs.

Chairman: Good morning, Mr. Al-Sharabi, (pointing to the chair) please have a seat.

Candidate: Thank you, Sir.

Chairman: We have received your application and CV in answer to our ad in the paper. We would like to talk with you about your qualifications and experience for the position. Shall we start?

Candidate: Yes, Sir. I am ready.

Chairman: You have done your post graduation in English literature from Sana'a University. What was your area of specialization?

Candidate: Linguistics and English language teaching, sir.

Member: Why did you get interested in this area?

Candidate: Linguistics is a discipline that enables us to develop an insight into the structure and function of human languages. English language teaching helps us to know the principles and methodologies of teaching English as a foreign language.

Chairman: With your qualifications, one is more likely to be a teacher. How and why did you choose to be a translator?

Candidate: I had a keen desire to be a translator. In order to be a good translator, one needs a sound knowledge in the source language and the target language which, in my case, are Arabic and English respectively. I did a dissertation on 'The problems of translation: from English to Arabic and vice versa' as partial fulfillment of the requirements for M.A.

Member: You have mentioned in your CV that you have been working as a translator in Aden. Why do you want to leave your present job?

Candidate: Yes, I am presently employed as a translator in a commercial establishment in Aden. I am satisfied with my work. But the reason I want to join your esteemed organization is because of the broad scope and opportunities it offers. I hope and trust that my academic qualifications and experience can be better utilized here.

Chairman: Your job will require you to occasionally travel to cover the news and hold interviews with some eminent personalities for publication in the news paper. Are you prepared for that?

Candidate: Yes, sir. In fact, I'll be fascinated to do that. One of my hobbies has been to visit places, and meet people and report about my experience.

Chairman: That will do, Mr. Al-Sharabi. Let's hope for the best. You may expect to hear from us within a week.

Candidate: Thank you Sirs. It was indeed very pleasant talking to you.

POINTS TO NOTE:

'Please have a seat' is a polite way of offering a seat to some one.

'C. V.' is Curriculum Vitae which mentions one's academic and professional qualification as well as job related experience. It is also referred to as 'Biodata' or 'Resume'.

'ad' is the short form for 'advertisement'.

II. How to say it correctly?

Correct the errors, if any, in the following sentences:

- Both the brothers have not passed.
- This article was being published in the previous issue
- Many a workers have been arrested for shouting slogans.
- The porter told me that he would not accept fewer than one hundred riyals.
- Both did not speak.

Answers to the last week's questions

- Vakil is more wise than honest
- I do not like these kind of jokes.
- Death is preferable to dishonour.
- My father has been ill for a very long time.
- Please open your book at page twenty.

III. How to express it in one word?

- Accustom oneself to a new climate.
- Helper or companion in wrong doing
- Perform or finish a task successfully.
- More or become greater in number or quantity.
- A person who is first rate at something.

Answers to last week's questions

- To hold oneself back from: **abstain**
- Something unreasonable, foolish, ridiculous: **absurd**
- Make a bad or wrong use of: **abuse**
- Of teaching, studying, schools, colleges, etc: **academic**
- Increase the speed of, cause to move faster or happen quicker: **accelerate**

IV

1. There are many words we use to refer to a piece of something. Write the appropriate words in the spaces provided:

- a thin pieces of bread: a — of bread
- a small piece of wood: a — of wood
- a big piece of cotton: a — of cotton
- a small piece of orange: a — of orange
- a big piece of earth: a — of earth

2. Write the opposite of the words underlined in the following sentences:

- Share price have appreciated considerably
- The headmaster was very appreciative of my hard work

Answers to last week's questions

1- Sentence combining
Mrs. Brown went to the departmental store to take back the coat she had bought the previous day.

2- Verb-noun combinations (in British English)

- We make a mistake
- We make a change
- We do someone a favour
- We have a bath
- We do deal

V Quotable Quote

"The true art of memory is the art of attention"
Samuel Johnson.

A Primer of Postmodernism



Dr. Murari Prasad
Faculty of Education,
Sa'adah

Although the term 'postmodernism' was first used in reference to architecture as early as 1947, it has impacted academia and emerged as a distinct category in the field of the art, humanities and social sciences since the 1980s-together with such other counterdiscourses that have gained academic and disciplinary recognition as poststructuralism, postcolonialism, feminism, gender studies, culture studies, and ethnic studies. However, its meanings have been elusive, amorphous and unstable. Is postmodernism a continuation and development of modernism or a form of rebellion against it? Is it possible to locate the linchpin of the new concept? In other words, can we boil postmodernism down to a single 'bottom-line' proposition? Before engaging with its essence we need to look at the provenance of the term.

Modernism and postmodernism are movements of different vintage: they are not two successive stages in the history of the arts. The former refers to the movement which dominated the arts and culture of the first half of the twentieth century; the latter was first used to distinguish the post - World War II experimental fiction of Samuel Beckett, John Barth, Thomas Pynchon, and others from the classics of high modernism, for example, the works of T. S. Eliot, James Joyce, Ezra Pound, Virginia Woolf, Wallace Stevens, Gertrude Stein, Marcel Proust, Stephen Mallarme, Franz Kafka, Rainer Maria Rilke, and others.

But the concept came along a different route to signify the shift in critical paradigms. Its ancestry has recently been traced to the term postmodernismo, first used by Federico de Onis in the Hispanic inter-world in the 1930s (the notion of modernism, too, was not born in the Anglo-American world as Ruben Dario, a Nicaraguan poet, is responsible for the term modernismo, that indicated his withdrawal from the Spanish past); and its Anglophone variant surfaced in Arnold Toynbee's eight volume of Study of History published in 1954 in which he "dubbed the epoch that had opened with the Franco-Prussian War the 'post-modern' age".

When literary critics such as Harry Levin, Leslie Fiedler, Frank Kermode, and Ihab Hassan began to use the term in the 1960s, they referred to a body of new writings which seemed to have capitulated to popular culture with apparent contempt for art's autonomy from the daily concerns of dominant commercial culture. These critics deplored the lack of oppositional edge in 'postmodern' literature which was the hallmark of modernist writings. However in spite of antagonistic evaluation in the 60s and 70s postmodernism's addiction to heterogeneity, excess, gaudiness, mixed genres and breaches of decorum in contrast to austere modernist asceticism came into current vogue in the 1980s. In the age of literary theory postmodernism's champions like Francois Lyotard and Jean Baudrillard spurred incisive and scintillating debate to foreground the characteristic concerns of their project. Thus they contributed to the post-modern moment and made their enterprise subject of academic exploration. Now what are the major postmodernist concerns? The postmodernists argue that intellectuals and artists cannot fence off social contexts to enjoy autonomy because the very materials of their work come from the culture and the purity of the alienated artist which will lead to progressive emaciation of the content of art. The modernist distinction between 'high' and 'popular' art is rejected by postmodernism which has opened the door to intertextual elements in literature, such as parody, pastiche, disruptive narrative techniques, exuberant heterogeneity and hybrid blends. Both

modernists and postmodernists feature fragmentation, but their moods vary. Modernist writers lament fragmented forms of culture with a nostalgia for the past (In the Waste Land, too, the persona says, "These fragments I have shored against my ruin"), while post-modernist writers celebrate fragmentation and appropriate the given culture for various ends. Modernism subscribed to the so-called Enlightenment project with emphasis on the application of reason and logic whereas post-modernist theorists, like post-structuralist thinkers of the 1970s, like Derrida and Foucault, had no faith in "the uncompleted project of modernism, that of the Enlightenment". They preferred artistic experimentation to order, unity and consensus formation.

"I define postmodern as incredulity toward metanarratives," Lyotard writes. He smokes out his contemporary theorists Jurgen Habermass and Fredric Jameson, who led the counter-attack against Lyotard's celebration of plurality and multitude of localities that are smothered in grand narratives. Lyotard insists on a series of 'mininarratives' because totalizing explanations of human progress and meta-physical truths or realities are no longer tenable. Thus his antifoundational and antiholistic theory, by contrast, admits relativism and provisionality, as well as meshes with the new concerns of cultural politics, the New Left and varied liberation movements like feminism and post-civil Rights racial politics of the 1960s onwards.

The emancipatory potential of post-modernism emerging in the current climate of a critical questioning of the Western tradition has enabled non-Western voices and marginalized cultures to offer alternative perspectives on the West's image of itself and its past. Postmodernism has also questioned the old disciplinary boundaries. Literature is no longer confined to poems, novels, short stories, and plays, but also extends to embrace the critical and intellectual activity of a civilization in several fields. It has inspired pointillist and plural approaches to narrate history and interpret political theory, philosophy, sociology and religion. Thus at one level, postmodernism, like postcolonialism, questions the category of hegemonic and overprivileged history, at another level it is non-representational and essentially conservative. On the other hand, despite its conventional representational mode postcolonialism is radical and can be accepted as "the last bulwark against an encroaching total capitalism". Nevertheless what postmodernism, poststructuralism and postcolonialism share with each other is anit-essentialism. Maintaining some common insights, these theorists questioned the essentialist notions of fixed and absolutely reliable truths.

At the very least, postmodernism highlighted the sites of debate concerning the relation between art and society, between art and the dominant social order, and the future of the great tradition of the West amidst the multiplicity of voices and questions.

Word Search for The Similes

G	B	M	D	O	V	E	R	A	P	E	H
O	A	S	N	A	I	L	P	L	A	M	B
O	T	W	H	A	L	E	E	M	F	O	X
S	O	O	H	L	W	A	A	M	U	L	E
E	M	X	M	I	O	L	C	O	W	L	B
E	B	E	E	O	L	A	O	D	H	A	E
E	E	L	S	N	F	R	C	P	I	G	A
D	S	B	I	R	D	K	K	A	N	A	V
O	M	O	U	S	E	S	K	U	N	K	E
G	A	M	O	K	I	T	T	E	N	O	R

Can you find the 23 hidden words above?

- | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| As brave as a lion | 8. As silly as a | 16. As quiet as a |
| 1. As drunk as a | 9. As slippery as an | 17. As hungry as a |
| 2. As happy as a | 10. As busy as a | 18. As playful as a |
| 3. As strong as an | 11. As fat as a | 19. As big as a |
| 4. As sick as a | 12. As eager as a | 20. As hairy as a |
| 5. As free as a | 13. As slow as a | 21. As gentle as an |
| 6. As wise as an | 14. As sly as a | 22. As stubborn as a |
| 7. As blind as a | 15. As proud as a | 23. As peaceful as a |

Prepared by:

Mohammed Hassan Aamoo, Hodeidah



The solution

1- Skunk, 2- Lark, 3- Ox, 4- Dog, 5- Bird, 6- Owl, 7- Bat, 8- Goose, 9- Eel, 10- Bee, 11- Pig, 12- Beaver, 13- Snail, 14- Fox, 15- Peacock, 16- Mouse, 17- Wolf, 18- Kitten, 19- Whale, 20- Ape, 21- Lamb, 22- Mule, 23- Dove

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YOUTH FORUM

Searching for Glory

For the first time I feel sorry!
For being able to think, to feel, and to act,
For the first time I am refusing the glory!
I want the easy, the simple and nothing but that

People take my experience as an advice,
For a person like me can never wish you bad!
I tasted the sorrow once, twice and thrice
And I'm getting used to that

People are not much ambitious,
Leaving many things behind,
You could lose things that are precious,
No use knowing later, that one self was blind

Every one has aims and renewing desires
But the best is he who looks forward and not around,
Beneath the warmth is not necessarily a fire!
From strange places many things can be found,

I'm telling you things no one would confess,
Cause I'm not selfish and do not affect much,
Many things seem stationary, but are restless!
As things you can really see but can't touch!

People go ahead and try,

To reach the conclusion where I came,
Glory is never to feel high,
Glory is never fame,

Glory is never to brandish a sword,
Glory is the nice things you all possess,
Like the faith that leads you forward!
Glory is the beauty in the simpleness!

That's the real glory in my point of view,
People it's your turn now,
To find the glory I failed in reaching to!
And I'll be there to show you how,

It's late for me now but not for you,
To get in from the right door,
To go in the way I must have gone through,
To know the things I must have known before!

People I never believed,
That the victory could ever be a failure!
Until I got deceived!
And wished if I've been told that earlier...

Withaq S.S



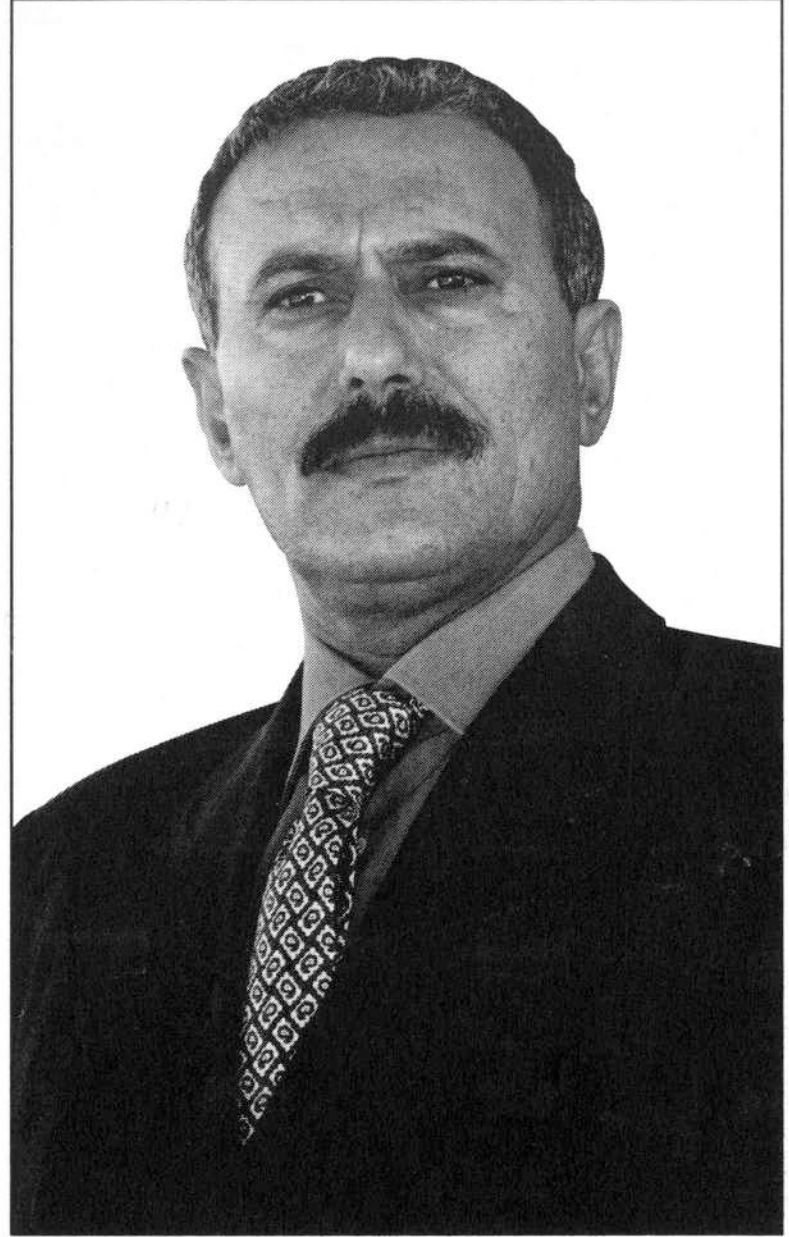
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Protected Areas and Ecotourism in Yemen

David B. Stanton
Project Manager
MRDS Environmental

During the past ten years, the worldwide growth of ecotourism has been phenomenal. Although Yemen lags far behind in this realm, this is not likely to always be the case. Nature has endowed Yemen with rich natural assets. It is now up to man to make Yemen safe again for tourists, and to pave the way for sustainable ecotourism development. One of the things that limits the ecotourism potential in Yemen is a lack of protected areas. There

protection. Studies are currently underway to identify sites of special interest and to investigate the feasibility of creating a park system. Significant areas on Socotra are in the process of assessment for protection purposes. These are major steps in a process that may eventually lead to new laws granting protection to important natural areas.

Designating national parks and other protected areas automatically puts them on the tourist map and sets the stage for their preservation while providing regional employment. Such natural areas as Jebel Bur'a, Jebel

among many others, should also receive protection. The Aden and Hodeidah marshes are just two of the many places in Yemen where wildlife sanctuaries should be created.

Protective legislation for these and other natural areas would set the stage for a phase of sensitive ecotourist development that would eventually provide employment while ensuring that these places survive well into the future. Experience in other parts of the world has shown that tourists are willing to pay more for a service when they are sure that it adheres to ecotourism guidelines. In other words, that waste is disposed of in a way that doesn't harm the environment, that the development doesn't harm wildlife, and that local people benefit from the development.

Obviously, all of this will take time, but the process has started, and Yemen may someday join the ranks of the few enlightened nations that use their resources sustainably. Unlike many other countries, Yemen is in the unique position of being able to preserve, rather than having to restore, its natural resources.



are currently no national parks or wildlife sanctuaries in this country although there are many areas here which are worthy of

Iraf, and the mangrove forest on Kamaran Island are special sites which should be protected. Wadis Rima, Sari, and Surdud,

countries, Yemen is in the unique position of being able to preserve, rather than having to restore, its natural resources.

Students and Summer Vacation



Ismail Al-Ghabri
Yemen Times

Many students impatiently await the summer vacation that implies the end of worries and efforts spent in studying and examinations. It simply means comfort and fun for them. However, they soon find out that there are certain things hindering their desired plans. This, in fact, can be attributed to the following reasons:

- 1- Many schools think that their tasks are confined to looking after students only during the study terms.
- 2- Family members' ignorance of the importance of exploiting the summer vacation properly. This is more found among families of illiterate parents who can not properly direct their children to take advantage of this period fruitfully. Giving free rein to children may produce regrettable results. Being free and having nothing to do, they may be allured to bad habits such as smoking, eve teasing in the streets, or taking to drinks... etc.
- 3- Lack of educational, cultural, technical centers in which students can spend their leisure times doing useful things.
- 4- Lack of public libraries, over and above the youths' ignorance of the importance of reading.
- 5- Insufficient role of media with

regard to raising the students' awareness of the significance of proper utilization of the summer vacation.

6- Absence of coordination between the authorities concerned, i.e., Ministries of Youths and Education. They only occasionally cooperate. Each one looks after its own internal affairs.

7- Qat sessions and computer games halls which allure many youths.

8- As far as girls are concerned, they spend their leisure times either watching TV or loitering around streets without trying to benefit themselves by doing profitable jobs.

9- Lack of awareness about the value of time among society members, in general and youths in particular. We in Yemen, are unable, or unwilling to realize the importance of time and how to exploit it to make positive achievements.

10- There are centers for teaching the Holy Quran. However, these, unfortunately, do not propagate enough for their activities. As such, many parents remain ignorant of the positive results their children can gain from such centers.

11- Languages and computer teaching institutes require high fees that some families can not afford. The result of this is always the refusal of parents to enroll their children in these institutes.

12- Sports clubs do not give the cultural side its due attention.

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- American Language and Training Institute is requiring a native English teacher. Interested to send the CV to 207192.
- Required female secretary. Fluent in english and Arabic, computer skill, experience is essential. Ali Mutahar, Tel: 412524, Fax: 412525.
- Al-Falah library for printing & translating by computers. 60 South road needs a person experienced in typing on computer. Sanaa, 60 south road in front of Al-Qadesiya Fair. Tel: 620044.
- Male or female in reception. Good in English, good looking and good in dealing with others and have an experience in that field also they need for guards and cleaning employee. Tel: 255511/16.
- English and computer teacher (female) tel: 267661.
- Corner of Paris for French accessories and perfumes needs worker experienced for 2 years. Tel: 501 459.
- Handicraft worker who could work on plaster. Contact: Sherhan Shop, tel: 281433.
- A reputed university is in need of teachers in various discipline (full time or part time) for its junior college- send your resume to the director PO Box 11566 - Sanaa - Yemen. For international applicants residence, work permit, and accommodation will be given.
- Needed Marketing Executive for a well reputed industry. Full time/ part time. Contact: Victor: Fax: 268276.
- An experienced computer layout designer and Arabic English typist. Full time job. Contact: Victor: Fax: 268276.

Job Seekers

- Hani Mohammed, 10 years experience with Administration, Secretary and Computer field. Speaks and writes English fluently. good

- experience with network filed. Worked s warehouse keeper and material supplies for he petroleum service in the Gulf. Call pager 5882578/27.
- Male, Tthiopian with certificates in teaching English & Maths, driving license. Workneh Dinkutel. Fax: 206269, Box 12524.
- Ahmad Nagi. Licence of English, Cairo. Computer course and basic ticketing. Looks for work at a travel agency. Tel: 615248, P. O. Box 5387.
- Redwan Taha Al-Athwary. Bachelor of English, six years experience in male sewing. Tel: 04-7945483, Taiz.
- Heavy Duty driver with log experience. Speaks English and Arabic. 671012.
- Al-Fadl Alriashi, Bachelor of Law, speaks English & Arabic. Typing English & Arabic on computer. Three years experience in medicine. 244161.
- Iskander, Yemen. BSc/MSc (Eng) London. Wide works experience.
- Fluent in English/Arabic. P. O. Box 4600 Crater, Aden. Tel: 02-251953.
- A very good Yemen car driver, speaking fluent English. Salary \$100 a month. Tel: 417285.
- Well experience heavy driver from India. Contact: Juginder Sing tel: 241000, 241811.
- Hani Mohammed, 10 years experience with Administration & Secretary & Computers field. Speaking & writing English fluently. Good experience with network field. Worked as warehouse keeper and material supplies for a petroleum services company in the Gulf. Pager: 5882578/27.
- M. D Prasanna Raju, BA, post graduation diploma in computer application. P.O. Box: 318, Sana'a.
- Male, Diploma of World English Institute (USA), Experience in teaching English language and Math. Driving license. Workneh Dinku, PO Box: 12524, Sana'a.
- Jameel Ali Ahmed. Secondary school graduated. Hi skills in electrical works. Tel: 266521.
- Mr. Mukhtar Jaffer, can work as marine insurance manager cargo surveyor, non-marine underwriter, assistant pharmacist, business management, administration officer. Tel: 216193.
- Mustafa Mohammed Obeid. Degree of Maths from Sanaa university. English courses at American Institute, courses in computer and secretary. Tel: 235263, Box: 3171, Sana'a
- Abdulwahab A. Al-Abedi, perfectionist in English, 5 years translation experience. Huge experience in PC, commercial works. Tel: 230706 or 332269.
- Nabeel Abdullah M. Al-Kumaim,

- 21 years old, experience in English teaching. Good skill in translation. Computer literate. Tel: 248716.
- Al-Fadl Alriyashi. Bachelor in Law. Speaks English and Arabic. Good knowledge in Computer & Medicine. Tel: 255161.
- Electrical engineer, five years in related field seeks full time job. Tel: 7905683.
- Male candidate with Master of Science in Physics and Master of Business Administration in Marketing, Advertising, Promotional activities. Good knowledge in project works. Feasibility study and finding the bottle necks (loop-holes/mistakes). Needs part time job. Contact: Mr. V. E. Samuel, tel: 203827 (1-2 pm).
- Tuition teacher available for maths and Science up to 'A' level. Tel: 242891.
- Tuition teacher available for English, Math, Science and Commerce. Contact: 203827 (2-4 PM).
- Zohair. Good English, good experience in AD, computer literate, good experience in driving. Pager: 5806454.
- Mustafa Mohammad Abeid. Degree in maths from Sana'a university, English courses at YALI, computer courses. Tel: 235263.
- Idlanda, looking for work in travel agency. P.O.BOX 3038, pager: 5802416.
- Chief with 20 years of experience with 5-star hotels and reputed foreign company. Can prepare western, chinese, oriental and Arabic dishes. Contact: 242678.

Services

- For studying in Great Britain- from English language courses and post-graduate studies, please contact Mr. Ibrahim Al-Attab, tel: 203119, fax: 209225, email: ialattab@hotmail.com
- I can get you a very discounted Air ticket and cargo price better than any airline or a travel agent asks you. Contact: Mohammed Nasser. Pager: 5827012
- Domestic water tanks and pipes cleaning and clearing, pool maintenance and supplies, water purification and treatment. PGR 5827012 Eng. Mohammed Nasser

Real Estate

- For sale: Ground floor apartment w/tel. Excellent condition

- furnished/unfurnished, at Sheraton Medina Sakania. Tel: 621461-2, pager: 5803179.
- Shibam furnished flats in Khormaksar, Aden. Each flat has two air-conditioned bedrooms, sitting room, dining room, kitchen, two toilets and car park. Tel: 235341, 230560, 232103, Khormaksar, Aden.
- Fro rent: new exclusively furnished 2 story Villa. 5 minutes from Hadda. Unique open space design. Tel: 671597, 7906521 (11 am - 10 pm)
- Wanted a house for lease 3-room with toilet and kitchen, located in Baghdad St. or Hadda St. not more than YR10,000. Contact: Saleh Al-Shoo pager: 5823695.
- Fro rent: brand new beautiful furnished 2 -story villa near Hadda. State-of-the-art comfort features. Unique open space design, \$1900/m. Tel: 671597, 7906521 (daily 11am - 10 pm).
- For sale: Building 8 floors each floor 4 apartment in Hadda zone. Price YR200,000,000. Tel: 416645 Hameed Al-Hajri.
- For sale: Land in 24 st behind sheraton Hotel tel: 30114 Abdullah.
- Wanted a rent building contains at least 25 rooms, ground, tel line to be used as school. Known location. M. Al-Hadda tel: 223594, 271643.
- Wanted: 2-room house with toilet and kitchen. Contact: 203203.
- A land for sale in Al-Sineeniyah area, Sana'a. Contact: Anisa Moh'd Ali, tel: 218888.
- Beautiful Old House in the heart of the Old City of Sana'a. Close to everything by foot. With garage and small yard. Modern conveniences Call 320469/340565
- Ahmed Muraisi could help you lease/rent real estate. Hadda and Diplomatic areas. Furnished and unfurnished flats and villas. Tel: 7902784, 416084 - Sanaa

Vehicles

- For sale: Peugeot 405GR, 1994, white color. Looks like new, economic fuel consumption. Asking price: \$5900. Tel: 212318.
- For sale: A very good spacy diplomatic STATION CAR Peugeot 405 break, yearly Peugeot garage guaranty, automatic 1989, petrol engine, 5 doors, millage: 146724km. Price \$6000, Interested buyers can come to the Netherlands embassy on June 24 between 1400 - 16.00.
- For sale: Daewoo car model 1985, duty free, price YR85,000. Pager: 5806456.

- For sale: Landcruiser 87 in a good condition + bus (13-15 person). Good price in case rent for a long time. Khalid Al-Sabri tel: 260529.
- Chevrolet Blazer 4-wheel drive, 1990 model, 4.3L engine, blue plates, 43000 miles only. good condition, \$7500. Andrew Musgrave: Tel: 414345, British School 203950
- For sale: Honda CIVIC LX (1993). White, very good condition, one owner, regularly maintained. US\$6,000, or BO. Tel: 413741.
- Peugeot 505 GTI model 1987. Very good condition. Price: YR800,000.
- Contact: 241395, 263476 between 9:30 - 14.30 (Saturday through Wednesday).
- Mercedes 280 SEL 1987. fully automatic, economic fuel consumption. Black color. Like new. Price: \$8500. tel: 671597, 790652 (daily 11am - 10pm).
- Needed: Mercedes 230/model 92 and above fully automatic/contact 260293 or 415258.
- Mercedes 280SEL, 1984. Black color, good condition, air condition, automatic, sunroof, electronic alarm. Price: \$8500. Tel: 671597, 7906521 (daily 11am - 10 pm).
- Skoda 1994 model white color. Price YR550,000. Tel: 285436, Husain.
- TOYOTA RAV 4 Model:1997 Doors: 5 Color:blue Km: 40000 Diple. plates - Excellent condition \$ 11,000 Tel:- 412687

Home/Office Equipment

- For sale: a new bike quarter or 20 gray color. Mohammed Al-Hakimi, pager: 5827584
- For sale: Fridge on good condition. Nebih Shoelan. Pager 5856124, Mobile 7906301.
- For sale: Mobile Motorola A130 with number. Price YR60,000. Mr. Essam 7908802 (3.00 o 6.00 pm)
- For Sale: Orbit Decoder. Price \$350. Tel: (office) 610042, (res.) 414651, Mr. Clinton.
- Required: A Pentium II 350Mhz or Pentium I 233Mhz, RAM: 64MB, HDD: 4 or 6 GB, Multimedia equipped. Tel: 04-223843.
- Humidifier Bionaire CMP: \$100. Original Yemeni pots, big and small, with big plants implanted in them. Tel: 417285.
- For sale: Xerox copy machine, copied only 15,000 copies. Price: \$5,000 (negotiable). Tel: 214190, 208747, pager: 5855415
- For sale: Minolta EP8603, Heavy

- Duty photocopier, 20 bin sorter, auto-stapler, duplexer, 6000 paper store, almost new. Contact: Hamed Al-Baidhani tel: 672129.
- For sale: Refrigerator, 251 litre. Contact: Wajdi Ali Kohail tel: 276177.
- For sale: A miscellaneous assortment of used medical books, including titles in both the basic and clinical sciences. Contact: Dr. Abdulrahman, tel: 617640 (3:00 pm-8:00 pm).
- For sale: New Phillips Whirlpool washing machine AWG 372. Mohammed Saleh. Tel: 206971.
- Wanted: washing machine 5 kg. Wagdi Mohammed Kohil, tel: 276177.
- Needed to buy TV in good condition and good price. Saddam Al-Ariki, pager: 5857773.

Accessories

- Saifani Jambia (dagger) very valuable. Price: \$12,000. MOHAMMED AL-Sharafi 415761, 416330.

Business

- We are interested to buy aluminum scrap in bulk. Please contact Sabena International Trading, Sana'a. Tel: 206874, Fax: 209230.
- Position to grant agency for Lubes, Cooking Oil, Tires, Food Stuff Exceptionally Galaxy. Aden, Abdullah Tel: 02-232917.
- (Business) Give advise in investment in Yemen Address:- Abdulquai Razazz P.O. BOX:- 15209
- Al-Sailami for Trading. Abdulkarim K. Al-Sailami. ROY. Looking for old stocks from USA, Canada and European countries. Fax: 00 -967-1-270657. Email: ALSAILAMI@y.net.ye

Computer

- Word Processor, WP-75, Brother, in a good condition for YR20,000. Ahmad Al-Yafe' ai fax: 408578, Ibb.
- For sale: Computer HDD 2.1GB, CD-ROM 32x, fax/modem installed. HP printer 870C color. HP Scanner 5P. Total price: \$1500. Tel: 04-215667.
- Toshiba Laptop computer, model T-1500, HD 1/2 Gbyte. \$200 only. Mohamed Ahmed Yousuf, tel: 02-240723, Aden.

IMPORTANT Numbers

Emergency Police	199
Accident (Traffic)	194
Fire Brigade	191
Water Problems	171
Electricity problems	177
Telephone enquires	118
Aljumphury Hospital	274285
Athawra Hospital	246366
Kuwait Hospital	283282/3
Red Crescent	203131/3
Tel-Yemen	7522202
Y.net	7522227

BANKS

Yemeni Banks:
Central Bank 274310/1
Commercial Bank

Sana'a: 213662/6
Hodeidah: 217040/3

Int'l Bank of Yemen
272920/3
National Bank of Yemen
275373
YBRD 271623/4
Watani Bank 206613

BRANCH OF FOREIGN BANKS:
Arab Bank Ltd. 276592/3
Bank Indosuez 272801/3

GOVERNMENT OFFICES:
Foreign Affairs 202544/7
Interior Affairs 252701/7
Immigration 250761/3
Tourism 254032
Inter-City Bus Co. 262111/3
TV Station 332001/2

INSURANCE COMPANIES:
Y. I. & ReInsurance Aden 273311
Marib Insurance

Sana'a: 206112/4
Aden: 255668
Taiz: 222162
Hodeidah: 217370/1
Yemen General Sana'a: 265191
Aden: 241171
Taiz: 221561
Hodeidah: 239184
United Ins. Co. Sana'a: 272890
Taiz: 215012
Hodeidah: 217292
Aman Insurance Sana'a: 214093
Hodeidah: 240354
Saba' Yemen Insurance
Sana'a: 240894
Aden: 253646
Taiz: 233082
Hodeidah: 226627

AIRLINES:
Air France 272895/6
Alitalia 273655
Austrian Airlines 272432
British Airways (Sana'a) 267929
British Airways (Aden) 241534
Cathay Pacific 272432

Egypt Air	275061
Emirates	244444
Ethiopian Airlines	272437
Gulf Air	265274
KLM	278747
Kuwait Airlines	272503/4
Lufthansa	213400
Royal Jordanian	275314/028
Russian Airlines	272540
Sabena	285865/925
Sudan Airways	279210
Syrian Airways	272543
Universal Travel (HO)	275028
Universal-Zubeiri	245888
Universal - Bonia	272861/2/3
Universal Aden	221146, 243475
Universal Taiz	225383/4
Universal Hodeidah	226980
Universal Mukalla	(05)354842
Bazara Travel	78093/270879
Ilias I. T. T.	273338/275554
Al-Nasim Travel	270750

YEMENIA BRANCHES:
Abdul-Mughni 274698
Haddah 204538/550
Shaub 250833
Zubeiri 260834/5

Head Office	232381/9
Reservations	250800/1
Airport	250868/831

COURIERS:
Aramex Sana'a: 240741
Aden: 255333
Taiz: 213489
Hodeidah: 218168
DHL 268551
American Express 272435
FedEX Sana'a: 412604
Hodeidah: 247422
Aden: 232911
Taiz: 232838
SkyNet 212698
UPS 416751

FREIGHTS:
AEI 285540
GAS Aviation Services 412309
ITS Agency 218142
Pacford Int'l Forwarding 203375
Red Sea Pac. & Gen. Services 264089
Sheibani Shipping and

Clearing Corp.
Hodeidah: 212989
Sana'a: 207028
Aden: 243319
Taiz: 219292
Mukalla: 303913
Yemen Freight Agency (YFA) 272135
YEMPAC 208898

SCHOOLS
Sana'a International School 370190
Sam Yemen International School 269648
Yemen Modern School 401013
Sana'a Turkish School 412128
Pakistani School 247830
French School 206694

UNIVERSITIES
Queen Arwa University 416909
Sana'a University 250553/4/5

قصر التحف والهدايا
بيع مسهل الخطة والتحف والهدايا
زهون اشجار صناعية ومصمات
وستنقرتها
الوكيل الوحيد لشركة دةحة الخطة
في اليمن.

صنعة - شارع النصر - جوار مطعم البستان
ص.ب 19289 - تلفن: 24969/25392 - فاكس: 21287

الدليل الاسبوعي للإعلانات التجارية

دليلك الخدمي الأكثر انتشاراً لجميع القطاعات في اليمن

مركز شباب لطب وتقويم الأسنان

ملحق بالمركز: معمل حديث لصناعة الأسنان
الحرف وتركيب الأطقم الكاملة والجزيئة
وأجهزة التقويم.
شارع الزبيرى، صنعاء، ت: ٢١٨٨٢٤، ٤٠٠٤٤٢.

نظارات عبد النبي

نصص بالمكسيوتر
الرعاية الأولية لنصص
شارع النصر، رقم ١٣ عمارة الدائم العودي،
خلف البنك العربي، صنعاء.
تلفون: ٢٧٩٧٦

Abdul Nabee Ophthalmic
OPTICIAN
Primary Eye Care
Al Kasar Street, 13, Al Awdi Building,
Behind Arab Bank, Sana'a
Tel: 272976

المعهد اليمني الدولي للغات

تدريس لغات ومكسيوتر.
الدورات الصيفية متواصلة.
شارع حدة عمارة الغراسي تلفون ٢٠٩١١٧،
فاكس ٢٠٩٤٤٤.

Yemen International Language Institute

Computer and language courses
Summers courses continues
Hadda St., Al-Gharasi Building
Tel: 206917, Fax: 209544

توفيق مقبل الحاج سعيد

لتجارة العامة والتوكيلات

False Ceiling Tiles, PVC Floor
Tiles, Gypsum Board,
Partitions, Wall Paper and
Metallic Curtains.

Head Office - Hodeidah
Tel: 245418, Fax: 245248,
P. O. Box 3816
ص.ب ٣٨١٦
صنعة - شارع عمارة الغراسي
Tel: 255679

Taiz Shopping

التسوق في تعز

صالونات حلاقة
صالون نصر حفر - نص شعر وستيشوار،
صنع وتقليم الشعر، قناع الوجه عمارة خاصة
بالشباب، حبرة طرية على أيدي عراقية باشراف
ياسر المصري، مركز التحبير، تحت فندق قصر
حمر - المركزي
٢٧٩٧٦

مخابل
مفصلة سماء العاصفة غسل كوي ملابس،
سجاد، بالما، وبالمنار، عادي وستينجل - اثنان -
ضمان شعارها الدائم ملابس ابيقة نظيفة شارع
الفرعي من شارع التحرير الأسفل خلف فندق برج
التحرير السامي ت: ٢٧٩٧٢

مطاعم
بن جفان عامر لبيع وصل الجاني بيع
أفغان الجاني، بيع الأخرمة الصناعية، اصاحبة
يلع أحمد خفان عامر شارع التحرير الأسفل
بجانب فندق برج التحرير

بيعتات كمبيوتر

مستلزمات - مبيعات - صيانة
تلفون: ٢١٥٩١
المدني الغربي، جولة التقسيم
جوار البنك العربي، شارع التحرير
E-mail: pc.ye@net.ye

PC Center
بيعتات كمبيوتر
مستلزمات - مبيعات - صيانة
تلفون: ٢١٥٩١
المدني الغربي، جولة التقسيم
جوار البنك العربي، شارع التحرير
E-mail: pc.ye@net.ye

المركز العالمي للكمبيوتر (ICCL)

أحدث أجهزة كمبيوتر
Mercury
تخفيض خاص بقسم
التدريب يصل الى
٤٠٪

ديبلوم البرمجة التطبيقية
في:
- علوم الكمبيوتر
- دورات الكمبيوتر
- دورات اللغة الإنجليزية
فقط من ١/٢١ الى ١/٢٢٠٠٠/٨٢٢

شارع الزبيرى
أمام البنك اليمني للإنشاء والتعمير
شارع الزبيرى قرب تقاطع حدة
ت: ٢١٥٠١٧٢٣٢٤٤
بريد اليكتروني: iccl@y.net.ye

مطعم الخيمة

الرائد في عالم المأكولات اليمنية
والشرقية بالإضافة إلى المأكولات
الغربية. ت: 267467

فاكس: 260828
لاقامة الاعراس والولائم والندوات
والحفلات الخاصة، ت: 267467
فاكس: 260828

مطاعم ومتنزهات
مطعم الطواني يعود اليك بنويع الجيد.
السابق دائما في تقديم الأفضل لزيائته
الكرام الرايد في تقديم أشهى المأكولات
الشرقية على أيدي متخصصة رضام
هذفا، فلا تردودا في زيارتنا صنعاء،
شارع الزبيرى ت: ٢٠٧٧٤٤

مطعم ومطبخ البيت الريفي استعداد
تأم لجميع الحفلات والمناسبات والولائم
الكرام، لحم ضحبي، وجع ضحبي، وجع
ضحبي، لحم مشفوف، وجع مشفوف، كما
تلفت عناية زياتنا الكرام بأن وجبة اللحم
والدجاج المشفوف تستمر حتى الليل الرايد
في عالم المأكولات العربية لا تردودا في
زيارتنا، يوجد لدينا قسم للحفلات العنوان:
شارع الأمم المتحدة، جولة كنتاكي، ت:
٢١٦٩٧٠

معهد ليفربول

للحاسب والبرمجة
شهادات معتمدة، كادر
متميز، يواكب كل جديد.
أمام مكتبة السعدية، تعز.
ت: ٢٣٣٣٤١
بريد الكتروني
yapmc@net.ye

صالحات حلاقة

صالون نصر حفر - نص شعر وستيشوار،
صنع وتقليم الشعر، قناع الوجه عمارة خاصة
بالشباب، حبرة طرية على أيدي عراقية باشراف
ياسر المصري، مركز التحبير، تحت فندق قصر
حمر - المركزي
٢٧٩٧٦

RAWASY COMPUTER

رواسي كمبيوتر
Software & Hardware
برامج - أجهزة
صنعة - الدائري الغربي
شمال قاعة جمال عبد الناصر
تلفون: 201197

مطعم الخيمة

الرائد في عالم المأكولات اليمنية
والشرقية بالإضافة إلى المأكولات
الغربية. ت: 267467

فاكس: 260828
لاقامة الاعراس والولائم والندوات
والحفلات الخاصة، ت: 267467
فاكس: 260828

Color Center

تصميم فني - فرز ألوان
Graphic Design - Color Separation
تفر - حوض الأشرف - تلفن: ٢١١٤٤١
Taiz - Howd Al-Ashraf - Tel: 21141
E-mail: colorcenter@y.net.ye

قصر التحف والهدايا

بيع مسهل الخطة والتحف والهدايا
زهون اشجار صناعية ومصمات
وستنقرتها
الوكيل الوحيد لشركة دةحة الخطة
في اليمن.

صنعة - شارع النصر - جوار مطعم البستان
ص.ب 19289 - تلفن: 24969/25392 - فاكس: 21287

نظارات عبد النبي

نصص بالمكسيوتر
الرعاية الأولية لنصص
شارع النصر، رقم ١٣ عمارة الدائم العودي،
خلف البنك العربي، صنعاء.
تلفون: ٢٧٩٧٦

مركز شباب لطب وتقويم الأسنان

ملحق بالمركز: معمل حديث لصناعة الأسنان
الحرف وتركيب الأطقم الكاملة والجزيئة
وأجهزة التقويم.
شارع الزبيرى، صنعاء، ت: ٢١٨٨٢٤، ٤٠٠٤٤٢.

إعلان

هذا الإعلان لمن يرغب بالاشتراك
في برنامج بانصيب الهجرة إلى
امريكا وإذا كان لديك الرغبة في
الهجرة إلى الولايات المتحدة
الأمريكية في هذا البرنامج، يرجى
إرسال المعلومات المذكورة أدناه.

المعلومات المطلوبة:
1- الاسم بالكامل.
2- تاريخ ومحل الميلاد.
3- الجنسية.
4- عنوان صندوق البريد.
عنوان الإرسال إلى
رقم ص.ب ١١٠٨٢
صنعة
كلما أسرع بالارسال،
كلما كانت فرصة النجاح أفضل.

المعهد الصحي التعليمي العام للعلوم الصحية

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ملحق بالمركز: معمل حديث لصناعة الأسنان
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وأجهزة التقويم.
شارع الزبيرى، صنعاء، ت: ٢١٨٨٢٤، ٤٠٠٤٤٢.

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Embassy of India, Sana'a, has received a notice of intended marriage between Mr. NARAYANAN NARI KOLATH VENGUPAL son of Mr. NARAYANAN NARI, Kalath House, Ennakad P. O., Chengannur, Alleppy Distt. Kerala, PIN-689624, India and Miss. VASANTHY PUTHENVEEDU KRISHNAN EZZUTHASSAN D/o late Mr. P. K. KRISHNANA EZZUTHACHAN, c/o P. K. Mounhas Sonia gardens VII/51A, Trikkakara, Cochin - 682021, Kerala, under the Foreign Marriage Act, 1969. Both the parties are presently resident in Republic of Yemen. If any person has any objection to the solemnisation of the intended marriage, the same may please be sent in writing, duly signed and stating the grounds of objection to Mr. E. martin, First Secretary & Marriage Officer for Republic of Yemen, Embassy of India, P. O. Box No. 1154, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

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