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Dubai Port Authority & Djibouti Port Seal Contract

The Nairobi-based The East African newspaper has recently reported that Dubai Ports Authority (DPA) and Djibouti Port had signed an agreement giving the DPA the right to manage the port for 20 years. Under this agreement the DPA intends to increase the port's handling capacity from current 125,000 to 300,000 tonnes a year. The aim behind the contract is also to render Djibouti port the favored transshipment point in the Horn of Africa. The initial agreement between the two sides was signed in Djibouti in June.



Yemen Participates in 1st Arab Woman Summit

An official Yemeni delegation has taken part in the first Arab Woman Summit held Saturday in Cairo. Fathiah Buhran, head of the delegation asserted in her address to the opening meeting the courageous call adopted by President Saleh to have effective resolutions and clear-cut stands against Israel, calling the International community to carry out international legitimacy resolutions and Middle East peace agreements. She indicated participation of Yemeni women in all spheres of life marking their presence in labor forces of the society as by 20%. She highlighted measures and programs being carried out now to integrate women in development so as to develop Yemeni women's conditions and enhance their participation in the development of the society. Worth mentioning is that while preparing for the Yemeni delegation, some heated debates were witnessed over the nominees for the delegation. Jamilah Ali Raja'a, cultural and media chairwoman in Cairo, has interfered to choose the delegation. Some qualified women were ignored and Fathiah Buhran was nominated the head of the delegation instead of Rashidah al-Hamdani, chairwoman of the Women National Committee affiliated to the Cabinet. Some sources interested in issues of Yemeni



Susan Mubarak, wife of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak presides addresses the First Arab Women Conference

women indicated that Yemen's speech at the summit was not up to the standard in comparison with other speeches presented by other Arab delegations.

if laying an economic and commercial siege to the Yemeni port of Aden. Establishment of a competing container terminal at Djibouti port which is closer to international maritime routes could pose serious threat to Aden Port.

Egyptian first lady Susan Mubarak proposed Saturday at the first ever Arab Women Summit to hold Arab women meetings regularly to review problems and issues pertaining to women.

Addressing the opening session of the summit, Susan also said this conference was convened at decisive historical moments the Arab nation was going through and to answer the challenges of these moments and the expectation of unifying the Arab world. She said that "realizing Arab solidarity is our way to confront risks threatening our Arab nation and to come into reality our dream of a better tomorrow for women in every Arab country."

"We raise our voice in protest against the blatant injustice befalling the struggling Palestinian people and against the violations perpetrated against women and children in Palestine," she added.

Susan also said that the three-day gathering was meant to upgrade Arab women so that they would be more capable of soundly contributing to the development of their societies.

The summit was attended by a total of 400 Arab female dignitaries, including nine first ladies and representatives from all strata of life in the Arab countries.

(Agencies, Xinhua)

Adam Sentenced to Death

The court of Bani Al Harith, Sunday issued its verdict against Mohammed Adem Omar. The court stated that the sentence should be executed in public at Sana'a University faculty of Medicine near the morgue. It was also reported that he should be given 80 lashes because of drinking as it is in the Islamic law. The second item of the verdict stated that Sana'a University should pay 10 million Yemeni Riyals to the families of the victims, 5 million each.

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Wednesday	YV 742	Sana'a/London	1200	1930
Thursday	YV 740	Sana'a/Romel/Frankfurt	0900	0750
Friday	YV 748	Sana'a/Paris	1100	1725

A USS Cole Suspect Involved in US Embassy Blast In Nairobi

Sources in Aden told YT that trial of the suspects who attacked the USS Cole would probably begin before the end of Nov. The sources added that six of them will be prosecuted after providing evidence and confessions before the Yemen investigators. Security sources said that they are still looking for 4 other suspects among whom there are some Arabs, two are thought to have left Yemen soon after the explosion. Sources, close to investigators, said that confessions of many suspects in planning and carrying out the act along with prosecution witnesses

in the case, the tools, instruments that some of the suspects had and used in the criminal act were arrested and will be brought before the court. All these are enough indications of their involvement in Cole incident. The same sources said all the suspects are members of the Islamic Jihad and one of them is involved in bombing the US embassy in Nairobi. Until now the security authorities think that the attack on the USS Cole was carried out by two Yemenis holding Saudi nationality.

Continued on page 2

Parliament Votes With Majority for Constitutional Amendments

MPs voted with majority for the draft of constitutional amendments yesterday. The MPs that attended were 284. Those who voted were 276 and the members that opposed the amendments were 17.

Continued on page 2

Swedish Expert Kidnapped

Last Tuesday evening an armed group from Al-Zaidi Tribe - Mareb, kidnapped a Swedish expert who works for a power station in Sana'a. They took him from Showkan, 5 kilometers from Sana'a, and led him to Al-Mahjaza, an area in Mareb. Mediating Sheiks of tribes initiated negotiations with the kidnappers last Friday. One of the sheiks told YT that the authorities rejected the kidnappers' demands.

Continued on page 2

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Words of Wisdom
For those who are aware, and for those who are not aware, it is absolutely crucial that we all prepare ourselves for the next century. The main source of power and wealth in the next century is going to be knowledge, and the ability to organize it and use it optimally. There are two dimensions to knowledge- education as an overall base, and informatics as a tool for its use in a specialized sense. Therefore, for those who want to prepare themselves, they better address those two issues.
Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf, (1951-1999)
Founder of Yemen Times

Our Opinion
The need for tests

An exam has always been an inevitable detested part of any education. As students we have always feared and hated exams. Assessing student's skills and knowledge against national standards provides knowledge to parents regarding how well their child is doing compared to others throughout the country. Not only then, but today, in most aspects of life there is one kind of test or another. When employment for example, one expects employers to evaluate their job applicants. For new graduates coming out of public school system into the work force, these job evaluations are probably the first meaningful testing of the students' acquired skills and knowledge. We have thousands of educational institutes around in the country. In a survey done by the Yemen Times about private institutions, it was found out that most families these days prefer them for their children's education than government ones. They claim that by that way, their children learn more, and hence have a better chance in life. But with time, it became obvious that more money and tougher courses were not producing the desired results. Look at the level of awareness. Education is not a degree one obtains or a title before ones' name. The need for real testing and actual assessment is required and very soon. What students used to learn in their 6th grade ten years ago, students graduating from high school today don't have an idea about. Is it the fault of the ministry of education? Or is it the education system as a whole? Different methods of assessment will significantly alter both what is taught and how it is taught. A better assessment system than what we have now would make it necessary for teachers to teach for understanding rather than for factual recall. It would become necessary to teach fewer things but in depth, rather than many things superficially. What we need now is not a huge set of exams and many stages to reach from one level to the other. We need a real assessment of our students. To bring a good generation that is well educated and knows what they are doing. This way maybe the educational situation would improve and with education all other aspects of life would consequently. For sake of the future, and what is there left to save we should make a move, and make it now.

Continuations

Cole Destroyer: Sources said that the operation's main planner, an Arab living in the UAE called Mohammed Omer, was giving his orders to the group members in Aden by phone, and by a code with one of the suspects called Gamal Al-Badwi, a Yemeni national. It is thought that one of the executors of the bombing is called "Abdul Muhsin Al Taifi", Yemeni nationality, the one suspected to be involved in the bombing of the American Embassies in Nairobi and Dar El-Salam. In an interview with MBC, Saturday evening, President Ali Abdullah Saleh said that the bombers are Yemenis who fought in Afghanistan and the Yemeni

Seminar on Unionist Labor in Yemen

On Monday Nov 13, 2000, Mr. Taha Ahmed Ghanim, governor of Aden, started a seminar for unionist labor in Yemen. The seminar continued for two days and was attended by Mr. Mustafa Yousif Saeed, regional coordinator of the National Union for Construction and Timber Labor, Mr. Ali Sinan Al-Saer, executive community member of the General Labor Union of Yemen and Mr. Abdullah Abdullah Naser secretary of foreign relations at the General Union of Construction. Mr. Mustafa Yousif Saeed, gave an opening speech showing the big importance of the unionists' role with their colleagues of employees

and productive sectors in urging them to comply to their work and to raise their productive standards which will be reflected positively on their performance. Yemen Times met Mr. Mustafa Yousif Saeed and asked him to evaluate Aden, the commercial capital of Yemen, so he said " this is my second visit to Yemen, the first was to Sana'a. During my second visit, I've had the chance to meet the governor of Aden who showed great willingness to give every needed assistant to make this seminar work. I also visited the Public Organization for Furniture and School Accessories and met its heads Mr. Fadhil Haitham Saleh Al-Hilali, the executive director and Mr. Hadi Mohammed Amer, deputy of general director. They showed me the work in productive sectors whether those producing school furniture or those producing bedrooms and office furniture and the new line of production producing windows, doors and metal closets. Production of the Norwegian oil company working in block 32 at Almusaila in Hadhramout has reached 10,000 barrel daily which will be exported through a 60km long pipe line. That was what Mr. Magny Normant told the governor of Hadhramout. The Norwegian company started its activities in October 1998.

German Department of the Faculty of Languages Presents Its Activities

The German Department of the Faculty of Languages was founded in 1997. Since October 1998 this department has been supported by the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) in the framework of the cultural co-operation program between the Federal Republic of Germany and Yemen. A German long-term lecturer, Mrs. Susan Zerwinsky, has worked out, together with the Dean of the Faculty, a new curriculum and attracted more students every year. Short-term experts from different German universities join the Yemeni and other teachers to further intensify the quality of education. At the end of this university year, the first graduates of the German department will obtain their B.A.

On Tuesday, 21st November, at 10 a.m., the department and its students will present their activities in an 'open door' event. The Embassy would very much appreciate if especially interested young people from graduation classes of the secondary schools in Sana'a would come and see how exciting studying German Language could be. manifested by the results of the Arab and Islamic summits. In the ceremony, speeches were delivered by some secretary generals of some parties including PGC, YSP, NDP and ABP. The agenda included listening to the Supreme Authority chairman's report, discussing internal and international issues, endorsing the general outstanding by law amendments, discussing and endorsing amendment of the political platform.

Islah SGC Winds up Today

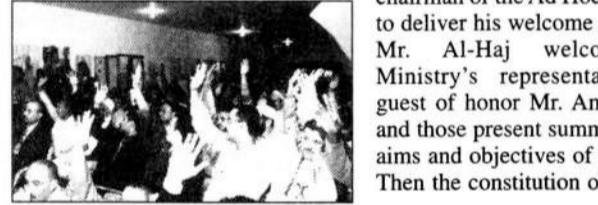
The Yemeni Congregation for Reform (Islah) concludes today the Second General Congress launched Saturday. During the opening ceremony which was attended by a number of political leaders, Sheikh Abdullah Ben Hussain Al-Ahmar, chairman of Islah brought to light a number of current issues in the country and the surroundings, asserting the need to cope with democratic changes and develop-

ments taking place world-wide. He said that we had to do our best to make the democratic course take root in the country asserting that democracy was not a mere slogan but rather a practice and commitment to laws. He also asserted support for the Palestinian Intifada and Palestinians who were exposed to massacres by Israelis amid the international community silence and Arab and Islamic defeatism

Yemen-India Friendship Society Launched

The inaugural ceremony of Yemen-India Friendship Society was held on Thursday, 16th November, 2000 in the Indian Embassy School Hall in the presence of the representatives of the Ministry of Insurance and Social Affairs.

The meeting got started by recitation from the Holy Quran followed by a short introductory speech by Mr. Habib Hamed Al-Kaff, Secretary General of the Ad Hoc Committee who, at the end of his speech, requested Eng. Yousuf Mohsin Al-Haj, chairman of the Ad Hoc committee to deliver his welcome address. Mr. Al-Haj welcomed the Ministry's representatives, the guest of honor Mr. Amin Dirhem and those present summarizing the aims and objectives of the society. Then the constitution of the socie-



ty was read out and was adopted by an overwhelming majority among a storm of applause and cheers. At the end elections of the members of the executive board and surveillance and inspection committee were held.

security authorities have arrested them. He also said that investigations were still going on with all those involved in the explosion. He indicated that there were a few American investigators and they would make investigations for a limited time and that Yemen never welcomes any intruders whatever nationalities they are. He added that Americans made a mistake when they entered the port with such a large size and greatly valuable destroyer without guarding or notifying the Yemeni side to provide such protection.

lawyers of the victims described the sentences as just, but they were not satisfied with the second part concerning Sana'a University. They said that the compensation to be paid does not go along with the damage that has been caused to the families of the victims. This has put an end to the Adem case, but many questions about the University Authorities are still unanswered.

Constitutional Amendments: Last weeks have witnessed hot discussions and arguments among the Yemeni political forces about the amendments that were opposed by the Supreme Coordination Council of Opposition parties. The Yemeni Congregation for Reform, that had opposed those amendments earlier, but accepted them two days before voting. The draft presented by the President of the Republic included terms that involve the Consultative Council in some authorities of the Parliament like ratifying economic, social drafts and international agreements and conventions.

Swedish Expert Kidnapped The most important demand was: reinstating of some men of the tribe to the civil and military posts they were dismissed from. Another demand was the implementation of two drinking water projects. Besides, they asked to be compensated for the damage incurred upon them by torrents in 1997. Tribe sources mentioned that the kidnappers had changed the place where they put the expert and security authorities did not know their whereabouts yet. The translator, brought to the kidnapped, mentioned that the Swedish expert was 70 years old and was running diabetes. Military forces in Serwah Mareb have surrounded the area where the kidnappers exist but have not yet launched any attack just to avoid escalating the situation. Security forces in Sana'a have also surrounded houses of Al-Zaidi tribesmen in Sana'a and arrested six of them who study in Sana'a.

Adam: The third is to name two halls after the two victims. The verdict is subjected to appeal by the accused. The

IN BRIEF

Maghreb Ans Flooded, 13 Killed Floods victims in Maghreb Ans, Dhamar rose to 13 last week. Five of the victims were driven in Bani Mohammed Valley and Souk Khamees and the remainder were killed in Assafiah Valley between Bait Al-Hajar and Bait Al-Jabry districts. Vast areas of arable land were flooded and tens of houses collapsed. Inhabitants sent a distress appeal to the government asking for quick moves to protect their lives and properties.

Containers, Yachts Arrive in Aden Three ships arrived at the container terminal on November 15, 2000, Fadif, Kota and Shafa coming from neighboring seaports and Singapore carrying hundreds of containers. Aden port has also received tourist yachts from Australia, France, Britain and Germany carrying aboard a number of foreign tourists on a visit to Yemen.

Ramadhan Festival On Tuesday Nov 14, 2000, Mr. Abdul.Karim Shaif, assistant deputy of Aden province opened Ramadhan festival at the trading complex in Al.Mualla. The festival has been organized by Aden Company for Advertisement and International Fairs and will continue until the 24th of this month. Many Arab and foreign companies took part in the festival and exposed their products. This is the second festival organized by Aden Company for Advertisement and International Fairs.

Al Hussain School -Bazaar in Solidarity With Al-Quds The Hussain National Schools organizes a festival in solidarity with al-Aqsa patriots on Thursday November 21. A bazaar will also be organized during the next two days. Proceeds will be allocated for families of Palestinian patriots.

Aden-Taiz-Abyan Road on Foot Under the motto "To Support Al-Aqsa al-Sharif", Abdulsalam Ahmad Abdulraoof, Yemeni traveler from Taiz, started last Thursday 16 November a trip on foot on Aden-Taiz-Abyan road. The traveler has already made trips from Taiz to Hodeidah, Taiz to Aden and Sana'a-Taiz-Aden. Abdulsalam Ahmad has been granted certificates of merits from the Ministry of Youths and Sports and Athletics International Union.

Peoples Forces Union Holds 2nd Conference Preparations are under way for the 2nd People's Forces Union conference that would start its activities on 21/11/2000 in the Cultural Center in Sana'a after gaining Certificate of Creativity from the Parties Affairs Committee. Mr. Tareq Al-Shami, Assistant Secretary General, in a statement to YT said that the 2nd conference takes place at good atmospheres contrary to the ones that prevailed in the 1st conference in 1995. During the 1st conference activities, there were attempts to split up the Union and after its winding-up the Union's newspaper was closed for more than a year.

Sheikh bin Shajie Appeals to the Government

In a telephone conversation Sheikh bin Shajie, Wa'elah tribes sheikh, told YT about military confrontations that are taking place between his tribesmen and forces of brigadier general Abdullah Daress. He described the situation as destructive, especially to private possessions such as buildings and cars. He expected that there were no victims on his side urging the authorities to interfere to force the brigadier general to halt armed attacks on his tribe at least as Ramadhan month is approaching. He described the border issue as bad and that a tense atmosphere was shrouding the whole area. He also said that the Saudi side had closed the crossing points on their side and banned Yemeni exports to their country. Moreover, they opened new crossing points so as to encourage smuggling to Yemen and to create unsecured conditions between the two countries, he added. A parliamentary delegation left Sana'a today headed by Speaker of Parliament Abdullah bin Hussain al-Ahmar to Riyadh on an attempt to contain the tense situation between the two countries.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Royal Netherlands Embassy at Sana'a herewith announces revised opening-hours for the CONSULAR SECTION. As of November 22, 2000 the Consular Section will only be open for visa-applications and legalizations every WEDNESDAY and SUNDAY, between 10.00-12.00 hours AM. On all other days, applicants will not be allowed to enter the Embassy premises for consular matters. Dutch citizen in Yemen, wanting to apply for a new passport or any other consular matter, are requested to contact to consular section by telephone in order to make an appointment. This announcement will be valid until further notice
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Publisher & Editor-in-Chief:
Walid Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

Managing Editor:
Mohammed Hatem Al-Qadhi

Head office:
Telephone: +967 (1) 268-661
Fax: +967 (1) 268-276
P.O. Box 2579, Sana'a

Email:
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Branches:
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Mr. Jean-Louis Sarbib

“WB has invested one billion dollars in Yemen, and currently we have projects that are worth of about 670 million dollars.”

World Bank contributions in Yemen started since 1995 when Yemen embarked on the implementation of the economic reforms so as to boost its crippled economy which had witnessed pits and falls, specially from 1990-1994. Since that time Yemen has been following the recommendations of the World Bank which were strongly criticized by the opposition parties as these measures negatively affect many sections of the society increasing the number of people below the poverty line.

Mr. Jean-Louis Sarbib, World Bank Vice President for Middle East and North Africa came to Yemen on November 14 on a four-day visit, the first of its kind to this country. The WB is not only working with the government of Yemen, it also has other partners such as NGOs, a number of companies that benefit from the funding of the WB and the communities of Yemen. Mr. Mohammed Hatem al-Qadhi from the Yemen Times met with him and filled the following interview:

If we compare the overall economic situation of Yemen in 1994 when things were very bad, and the situation today, I can say there is a big improvement.

Q: What are the main issues you discussed with the Yemeni government?

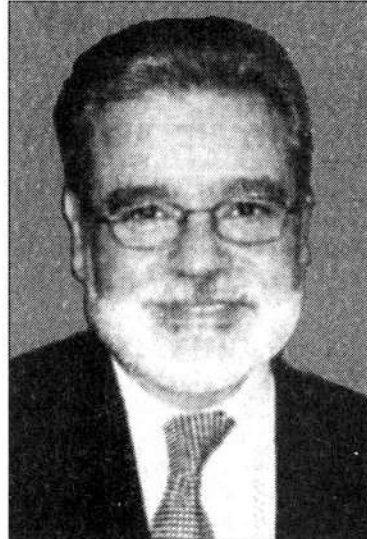
A: We discussed the way which Yemen needs to face the challenges of a very difficult world where the competition is increasing. Yemen faces population explosion challenge, so it needs a lot of economic development, it also faces the challenge of water which could create a very big problem because the situation is one of the tightest, if not the tightest in the world. And we discussed also the importance of providing an environment where the private investment can flourish so that jobs can be created. I discussed the importance of the authorities

attached to education, particularly education for girls. I also heard the priority the government attaches to vocational training to help the young people who are educated find jobs. I spent quiet a lot of time with the social fund with

the public works project because these are the kind of projects that are creating jobs and bringing facilities, schools, roads, health centers to many areas which have so far not seen much in the way of development activities.

Q: Has the WB any comment on the implementation of economic reform program?

A: If we compare the overall economic situation of Yemen in 1994 when things were very bad, and the situation today, I can say there is a big improvement. That improvement constitutes the foundation of what remains to be done and there is a lot to be done. The progress that has been made on the micro economic front is very clear yet, it is not matched by comparable improvement in the lives of the poorest people, so that is the challenge that is where we are working now with the government. That why I have talked much about poverty, social fund, public works, health, water



because this is how the benefit of both microeconomic arrangement is going to be translated into the life of the people.

Q: There are some problems facing foreign investment like the security situation represented by kidnapping, etc. So have you provided the government with any advice in this regard?

A: I think the government is the first to be aware of the consequence of security situation and I don't think the World Bank needs to tell them. I think they are best to deal with it. The very purpose of the ERP (Economic Reform Program) is to improve the investment climate. What investors want is an environment which is predictable, they want a legal system that works, they want their projects to be secured. They want to be able to do

provide rural roads so the farmers can have access to markets of their projects. We worked in many countries in the world and usually privatization at the end creates new jobs, new reliable services to the people. It is very important to realize where enterprise loses money. It is the people of Yemen who pay instead of getting education, health and water and services, they pay many for people to produce roads that are so bad that the Yemeni consumers don't buy them.

Q: How could you distinguish between the role of the WB and IMF?

A: Well, the IMF (Internationally Monetary Fund) is an international organization which is concerned with macroeconomic policy, with the budget, with monetary policy, with exchange rate and they usually look at things because the budget is assigned yearly, within a shorter time. The WB is much more concerned about long term development issues that have structural measures. We have done plenty of researches with WB that shows that when you make an investment in economy which is not well-managed, it is a waste of money and that is doesn't deliver benefit for the people. If you imagine an engine of a car to be fixed, then the IMF is concerned with the fixing the engine and the World Bank is concerned with giving the gas to get the car moving.

Q: Every three years you have a plan for projects to support and you assign for each plan an amount of

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money, how much money the WB has assigned to the next three years?

A: The WB agrees with each country in every three years on what is called a country system strategy which essentially defines what the WB country agree to do together for three years. The last one for Yemen we had it approved by the board of the WB in August 1999. So far we believe progress has been made along the line that we have agreed is reasonable.

Q: Does the WB have a role in helping Yemen join the WTO?

A: Well we don't play a particular role. If the government were to ask some of our people in Washington to help with certain negotiating points or to provide some assistance, to build the capacity to fulfill the conditions we will be happy to do that. But now we are not involved.

Continued on page 14

It is the responsibility of the governments to explain to their people their policies and not to hide behind the WB.

their financial projection that is, they want to know whether there will be little inflation, budget is to be managed well, that they will be free to import and export.

Q: Some Yemeni economists think that the project of privatization has targeted establishments which are successful. What is your comment?

A: Well, the goal of privatization is to make the government into a reference and to not into an actor of commercial activities. It is much better to leave the enterprises to the private sector and to have the government focus on what it should do which is education, health,

The problems of development in Yemen, are very difficult problems and no one has a magical solution.

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Salma Samar Damluji: Realising past values in architecture

Karen Dabrowska

‘They are going to see it their way - eventually,’ insists Salma Samar Damluji. The Iraqi-born architect who now lives in London and frequently works in Arabia, is convinced that her mission in life is to ensure the continuity of the architectural values of the past, especially in Arabia. In recent years her attention has been focused on Yemen, Oman and the UAE. ‘The condition of the present is impoverished on a cultural level only because the language of architecture has been ignored. We have to use that language again.’

Damluji insists that traditional architecture is not an architecture of the past. ‘It is wrong to think of it as something historic. It is a form of work which is alive and related to the social and economic quality of life. If it has been dropped it has to be picked up again and rehabilitated. This has nothing to do with restoring the past or reinventing the past.’

Arabian Sites is an institute without

wall, bureaucracies or directors. People familiar with the architecture of a region, the master builders, will direct each project. The first priority is the urban and architectural rehabilitation of towns and villages in Yemen and Arabia.

With reference to Yemen, Damluji explained that if you provide water and sewage systems you are precipitating the maintenance of buildings, especially mud brick buildings and preventing the collapse of these structures due to the introduction of water. Damluji’s association with Yemen dates back to 1982 when she was working for the UN Economic Commission for Western Asia and proposed the setting up of a Centre of Yemeni Architecture to safeguard the architectural wealth of the country. But Yemen’s Kafaqese bureaucrac and the intrigues of ambitious individuals who tried to enhance their reputation at the expense of the project proved detrimental to the venture, which may still be revived under the auspices of Hadramaut University. ‘I was documenting the architecture but only with a view to doing something about enhancing and promoting

its consolidation into new urban schemes,’ Damluji emphasized. Her major preoccupation has always been the mud brick buildings of the south, especially Hadramaut.

She had a dream, the establishment of a Centre for Yemeni Architecture, which is both a recognized world heritage and a thriving practice. In a detailed proposal for the project, Damluji pointed out that this heritage and its practice in the south is best exemplified in the governorates of Lahij, Shabwah, and Hadramaut. While the architecture of Yafi in Lahij has developed sophisticated technique in building with stone up to seven stories in height, that of Hadramaut has excelled in mud brick construction to eight stories with similar admirable style. The attractive qualities of this architecture are rendered by the creative designs and techniques of building mastered by local builders since pre-Islamic times.

But the architectural practice in Hadramaut and Yafi is being seriously influenced by external design techniques and imported materials. The survival of the traditional art of building is threatened by the extinction of

the old builders and craftsmen as well as by the neglect and disrepair of hundreds of important public and private architectural edifices.

A Centre of Temeni Architecture would undertake the rehabilitation of buildings in the governorate of Hadramaut, train master builders in traditional building techniques and expand the range of existing local materials to include baked bricks, glazed bricks, ceramic tiles and ash. But the establishment of a Centre for Yemeni Architecture is not the only project on the horizon. Damluji is also fascinated by developments in Oman and the UAE. The Omanis have totally forsaken their traditional towns and villages while the princes of the UAE are trying to rebuild sections of a traditional quarter in Dubai, Sharjah and other cities.

‘I visited Oman in 1993 and, after working in Yemen, I was very disappointed’, Damluji recalls. ‘All the old villages were deserted and the vernacular architecture had turned into dilapidated remains more akin to an archaeological site than architecture. The spirit of the spaces has departed.’ She returned in 1995 when the Sultan Qaboos University expressed an interest in supporting her research on the architecture of the Sultanate of Oman.

‘I realized that despite all the coffee table books about Oman there were no academic references or documentation of architectural merit. Oman prides itself on having renovated 99 forts but most of the surrounding urban fabric of villages and old quarters of towns and cities have either been removed completely or isolated from the recent urban development. The people have moved into new towns of cement with modern villas. I am trying to direct research and work towards a new awareness on the national and official level regarding the rehabilitation of traditional towns and villages and to encourage investment in these villages rather than leaving them decay.’ In her proposal for the establishment of an art & design craft centre at Adm, in Oman’s interior region, Damluji points out that until recently a quarter of the population of Oman were engaged in artisanal work.

Omani crafts include metal work (brass and copper utensils), silver and gold jewellery (and khanjar making), weaving (flat weaving & embroidery), pottery (pots, vessels, decorative items & incense burners) palm frond basketry and mat weaving including ceiling panels, leatherwork (bags, purses, water-bottles, pouches), bone carving (camel bone of kohl vessels), woodwork (carving for doors, column capitals, window screens, hand-painted ceiling beams etc), masonry and plaster work, incense, myrrh and perfume production.

But today there appears to be little respect for artisans and the quality of their work has deteriorated. Foreign workers are taking over artisanal work and under-cutting prices. Official support is ineffective and short term and there is no national coordinating body for the arts and crafts.

Damluji recommends the establishment of an arts and design centre at Adm where a rota system would be set up for artisans in selected fields: metal work, jewellery, weaving, pottery, palm basketry etc. Artisans from all parts of the country would work at the centre, teach and learn to adopt their skills to contemporary market needs in terms of packaging and presentation.

In addition to her architectural rehabilitation projects, Salma Damluji is also a prolific writer and author of six books. Her book on Oman, published in 1988, has a forward by the Prince of Wales. She has also published books about the Holy Mosques in Madinah and Makkah completed in 1994 and Zillij, The Art of Moroccan Ceramics (1993).

She is currently working on a major publication about the UAE, which is presenting architects with the challenge of rebuilding old quarters of cities.

In the introduction to The Architecture of the United Arab Emirates, Damluji notes that the cities of the UAE present a unique and specific case for urban development in terms of the concept, development planning and architectural design.

The two most important quarters, as far as the architectural heritage of Dubai concerned, were concentrated

in the housing of Al Bastakiyyah and al Shandaghah quarters. The architecture of the Shandaghah quarter was totally removed four or five years ago. The Bastakiyyah quarter, currently containing the largest number of traditional buildings in one area, including the renovated Palace of the Ruler, is now subject to a renovation and architectural rehabilitation scheme to include 50 houses. A committee for the preservation of the architectural heritage formed in 1995 is affiliated to the Heritage Department of Dubai Municipality.

The question of Dubai’s conservation, especially concerning the area of Al Shandaghah, once described as having been the heart of the old city, remains a complex issue. It was intended that the demolished quarter’s buildings constructed on the site point to a short-term commercial prospect rather than a long-term plan. The quarter reconstruction of the traditional residential fabric remains an enigma.

Damluji believes that through Arabian Sites she is in a position to bring the importance of traditional architectural wealth to the attention of international organizations who can assist local communities. ‘A lot of money is being invested in ventures which do not have a long term affect on the environment or the younger generation. I want the local people from a country - the master builders and experts - to be involved in projects in that country and act as project co-ordinators. Arabian Sites could act as a catalyst for architectural rehabilitation.’ Damluji pays tribute to the famous Egyptian architect Hasan Fathy with whom she worked in Cairo during the 1970s and mid 80s. He pioneered the idea of returning to mud brick and stone architecture. She recalled his life-long quest for establishing an Institute for Mud Brick Architecture. On her coffee table in a London flat, a remarkable synthesis of the most sophisticated computer design technology and Islamic and modern artifacts and modern Arab art work, lies an article about Fathy’s life. One sentence from the Egyptian master summarizes Damluji’s life and work: Straight is the line of duty and curved is the path of beauty.’

“Specify Journalism Cadre” Journalists Request Government

Ismael Al-Ghabiri
Yemen Times

Journalists urged the government not to back out from its decisions to specify the journalism cadre due to be implemented from January 2001 in accordance with the Cabinet decision already approved in this regard.

In their second sit-in staged last Tuesday in front of the Cabinet and in coordination with the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate, journalists presented their second memo to the cabinet addressing Dr. Iryani, PM, saying

“We were expecting that your esteemed government would be up to its decisions and that journalism cadre would be characterized from January 2001. However, to our astonishment, this was completely ignored in the budget of media establishments for 2001.”

They also said “We could find no reason for the government to go back on its decision to specify the cadre.” In their memo, reported by local as well as foreign media, journalists asserted that they would never



give up demanding for their rights and that they would struggle hard despite their miserable conditions. It is reported that the journalists conditions in Yemen are the worst when compared to the situation of the Arab Media bodies.

In its meeting held last week, the Journalists’ Syndicate Council had expressed support for journalists’ demands. The council indicated that in case these demands were not met, the council would meet with the President to discuss the matter with him.”





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Budget 2001, there is still a chance!



Dr. Saadalddeen Talib
Member of Parliament

The government presented its budget for 2001 about ten days ago. The ministry of Finance read the budget statement that outlined some policies and figures and the members were then allowed to comment.

There was strong criticism about the budget and the same evening the parliamentary session was televised on prime time which was quite a unique event. Great public interest was created following that. So, what is wrong with the budget of the second year of the new millennium?

On first glance at the figures at which revenue grew by 25.4% (487 billion) and expenditure grew by 18.9% (501 billion) one may think the our economy achieved great successes and early growth was above 8%. But disappointment sets in when we learn what expected growth is only 3.9% for year 2000. This, coupled with population growth of 3.7% and inflation (8%) indicates that no improvement of living standards was achieved. In fact further deterioration is inevitable. The reasons for this could be illuminated only after a closer look.

Absent Policies

The budget is a prime government tool in applying to policies, particularly economic social, fiscal and administrative.

These policies should be set out clearly in the budget statement.

The difficulties facing these policies should be clearly stated, and government attempts to overcome them explained.

However, our budget only touches upon some indicators to highlight its claimed success. We know from other sources that it is \$2.7 billion. The real source of this was budget surplus achieved

by high oil prices from late 1999, through 2000 and the grows underestimation of these prices in last year's budget.

This inevitably led to tight economic policies and under investment which resulted in slow economy and higher unemployment and, ironically, a huge surplus in 2000. Parts of this surplus was spent different fields with less regard to real investment leading to growth. In late October this year a supplementary budget was presented to parliament for the amount of 119 billion riyals, seeking approval.

Figures at which revenue grew by show that our economy achieved great successes but disappointment sets in when we learn what expected growth is only 3.9% for year 2000.

Apparently, in 2001 budget the government is seeking to replay the scenario in order to achieve a huge surplus at the expense of public expenditure and growth. This is done by again underestimating the price of oil (\$22/barrel) although market is quite stable above \$30/barrel.

Policies on interest rate, foreign investment, administrative reform, and corruption control. Smuggling continues, year after year, to hinder growth of custom duty income No growth is shown on income tax except that relating to currency devaluation (4-5%). All these items are good indications of economic activity and growth. They remain low. Revenues are principally clung on the price of the barrel in which makes up about 70% of revenue (YR 329 billions).

Absent Wisdom

On looking at expenditure, one only needs to look at the attached table of

Sector	Actual 98	Actual 99	Budget 2000	Budget 2001
Education	7448	4893	6568	6105
Health	4638	3097	3150	3213

Figures in billions Riyals

Yearly investment in services of education and health

yearly investment in important public services of education and health.

It is clear that such important expenditure is decreasing despite the great need of such services for the public of the Yemen. The need is especially enhanced by the dangerously high birth rate.

Will They Reconsider?

The budget is still in parliament to be studied by the budget committee which will present its report - and then get approval. This is supposed to be done by 22 November, 2000 after which parliament goes on holiday for the month of Ramadan. The committee has, in fact, spoken its concerns to the government. No clear answers or response was given.

However one comprehensive suggestion is still on the table. This is to request or, indeed, demand that the government allocates an additional 20 billion riyals for investment in education, health, roads etc. through local authorities all over the country - perhaps by allocation to constituencies (population representation) of equal funds. This should initiate these local development and general empowerment of services and general feeling of well-being and the feeling that there is a conscious government in the land.

Important expenditure is decreasing despite the great need of such services for the public of the Yemen.

This amount is equivalent to only US\$ 120 million and can be easily achieved if one reprints oil at \$24/barrel instead of \$22/barrel. The budget still stands to make a surplus. It is an excellent opportunity to try local development by local authorities.

We have only touched in some aspects of the budget. But they are of the most serious concern.

Government should be considerable of the peoples' needs and parliament should make sure that it is.

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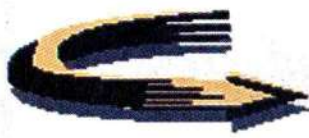
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More Exports, Investment Between Yemen & Saudi Arabia

Yemeni Agricultural exports to Saudi Markets have marked a sharp increase during the first half of this year amounting to 22845,8 tons of fruits, 18854,8 tons of vegetables and 617,7 tons of Yemeni coffee. Sources at the Supreme Exports Council maintained that Yemen and Saudi Arabia agreed on building three installations in Saudi Markets to help store and distribute Yemeni agricultural exports. Exporting to Saudi Arabia is considered to be the second major source of income for Yemen, second to oil, contributing 17% of the gross domestic product. Economic and investment reports indicate that the borders treaty signed in Jeddah on 12 June, 2000 has enhanced ties between Yemeni-Saudi businessmen and merchants. During the past few months, many Saudi businessmen, merchants came to Yemen to explore investment opportunities in tourism contracting and industrial fields in the country especially in the free Zone of Aden. One of the Saudi businessmen Mr. Abdulrahman Fakih has invested SR 100 million in terms of establishing 10 centers for "al-Tazej" meaning fresh restaurants in Sana'a. This will create about 1000 jobs for Yemenis according to an agreement with the interna-

tional Group represented by Nabil al-Khamri, a Yemeni businessman. It is expected that the Yemeni-Saudi Coordination Council will draw up plans so as to enhance bilateral cooperation between the two countries in investment and economy. Businessmen in Yemen highly count on establishing investment partnership with their Yemeni emigrants, businessmen, in Saudi Arabia. Many industrial projects are expected to be established in the Free zone of Aden. A care in point is the Saudi-German Hospitals Group which started setting up two hospitals: one in Sana'a and the other in Aden costing \$ 100 million. The hospital in Sana'a consists of 400 beds and includes all specializations while the hospital in Aden consists of 200 beds. The objective of this project is to treat incurable diseases as official reports indicate that Yemen loses more than \$ 300 million for treating Yemenis abroad. On 22 August, 2000, a draft agreement on cooperation was reached by Al-Madinah Company of International Standards representing the Saudi side and the Yemeni Economic Establishment representing the Yemeni side in the tourist and investment fields. Al-Ru'yah Trade and contracting Company, Saudi, has allocated about \$35 million for investment in Yemen

which goes to prove the development of investment in the country and the inflow of capitals from the kingdom to Yemen. This has been remarkably observed due to the flexible and good facilities and guarantees ensured to investors by the investment law including taxes exemptions. Economic sources state that al-Ru'yah, Saudi company, is conducting negotiations with some Yemeni officials to finish the building of the TV establishment in Aden at a cost of \$200 million. The company is also setting up a township for the National Investment and trade Bank costing \$ 40 million. Many Saudi businessmen expressed their readiness to invest in Yemen after signing the borders treaty between the two countries. However, they are still waiting for necessary studies to erect projects in the Free Zone in Aden. Trade sources expect that the trade exchange between the two countries will boost the balance of trade which is now in favor of Saudi Arabia by \$ 200 million. All in all, after signing the borders treaty Yemeni-Saudi relations have changed from neighbors to partners which will help the two countries to make use of oil and mineral investment opportunities, specially in areas near to the border line.

Rural Woman & Development Plans

It is deniable that population growth problem is not only confined to increased female population compared to male population. Rather it is attributed to the imbalance of social, economic and educational conditions of Yemeni women in the town and rural areas and to the unequal health, employment and qualification and social care chances that they get when compared to those enjoyed by men. The hazardous state of women in rural areas becomes more distinct when comparing their current living conditions to conditions of women living in towns. Reports reveal the limited income of women in rural areas and the fact that they receive meagre wages in comparison with their arduous work done. This is because rural develop-

ment projects do not focus on integrating women's work in the labor market. Despite the fact that women in rural areas spend long hours working in fields, carrying water, gathering wood, grazing, bringing up children, preparing food, etc, the necessity factor is, as a matter of fact, the main motive for their work. It has positive economic impact on the family life. However, it is also a waste of national labor potential which, if made well use of, in accordance with comprehensive development plans, would improve the performance of national economy. There are actually a very few rural women who have had the opportunity to have access to education and employment. So it is necessary that projects such as electricity, water and gas are to be instituted by the government. The private sector has to be encouraged to establish projects and invest in agricultural areas in terms of establishing dispensaries that meet the needs of people in these areas. Owing to deteriorated health conditions women in these areas suffer a lot. According to population census of 1994 about 81 infants die out of every 1000. This number increases when talking about dystopia death cases in women living in rural areas. Although there is an increased cadre strength working in the health field, there are clear deteriorated health conditions in rural areas. Demographic surveys reveal that the rate of incidence of diseases, specially of malaria and malnutrition, dyspnea in the respiratory system and hepatitis affecting rural women is 75% more than their counterparts in towns. Therefore, integrating rural women in the labor market remains a far cry for

the fragile development projects focusing on this aspect. And if the participation of women in economic and social life is very limited, their role in rural areas is almost not there due to high illiteracy rate among women who are prevented from education and training. One the funny inconsistencies is that women either in rural areas or in cities are seriously reckoned when there are elections. However, this care is never visible when elections are over. Even those who claim setting up of programs to eradicate illiteracy among women, do not bother whether these are translated into action so to make women play their legitimate role in development. It is to be stressed here that in order for rural women to get out of this deteriorating situation, a comprehensive development strategy ensuring basic services for the people, setting up productive projects, allowing women's work for daily wages and giving them access to education should be ensured by the government. Such a trend in this world, which has turned to a glob-

Mahyoub Al-Kamali

Yemeni-European relations are developing good cooperation positively reflected in the EU member states' attitude in support of the Yemen's ongoing economic and financial reforms. Yemen, as a developing country needs, at this phase of transformation towards the market economy, support of donor countries mainly Germany, Holland, Belgium and France. European Investment Bank has signed with Yemen a memorandum to contribute to projects financing. This agreement will be implemented with funds amounting to \$ 62,000,000 to be spent on modernizing Sana'a International Airport and to improve its facilities to meet the big increase movement in passenger traffic. In appreciation by European countries of Yemen's government financial and economic reforms being carried out since 1995, the European Union decided that from 2001 to have Yemen included in a European Financial Basket allocated for the Mediterranean countries. According to the European program, called the Financial Basket, Yemen will obtain large financial funds for development projects, not available before. The European Union decided to open an embassy in Sana'a in 2001 to supervise carrying out the new projects and to support coordination with the Yemeni government to consolidate development, political, cultural, and economic cooperation. With European aids, Yemen would find opportunities for funding projects in infrastructure, health, education, developing job opportunities and reducing unemployment rates. The latest visit to Yemen by Mr. James Moran, the European Union Regional Representative, has helped consolidate ties relating to the of Yemeni-European cooperation. It has contributed to EU member states understanding of reforming Yemeni eco-

EU Includes Yemen in Media Program

conomic situations and envisaging of future support. In the light of globalization data and development, as well as the free transfer of trade and capitals, Yemen ua in great need of European assistance especially in implementing projects related to fighting poverty. Germany is one of the most important EU countries in this field. It has been contributing to updating human and economic development process in Yemen. According to official figures, Germany has in the field of technical and financial cooperation offered Yemen with 2,23 billion marks in assistance. Germany is also offering other aid to Yemen via the EU, World Bank and the UN with the purpose of funding development projects in Yemeni governorate. In Yemen, there are six German technical and consultative firms for supporting German-financed projects, particularly in developing agriculture, vocational training, health, water and sanitation, education plus supporting women's participation in decision-making. European donor countries aided Yemen in re-scheduling its foreign debts by exempting it from a large portion of the outstanding loans. This decision was taken in meetings of EU members in Paris Club. Holland, too, offers Yemen substantial aids. It is the second biggest EU donor state supporting economic reforms and developing the civil society of Yemen. Its aids earmarked for the current activities in Yemen are to the tune of 60 million guilders in the field of water and public health, 14 million guilders for environment protection, 60 million guilders for health and housing, 25 million guilders for education and training, 10 million guilders for women's projects, 23 million guilders for agriculture, 10 million guilders for culture and more than 10 million guilders for supporting other projects. These figures and other French, Spanish, Italian and British assistance and aid reflect that the Yemeni-European relationships are progressing steadily from strength to strength.

al village, is very pertinent specially in a country where women constitute more than half of its population and most of them live in rural areas. Moreover, Yemeni returnees from the gulf countries during the 2nd gulf war have also increased the unemployment problem specially among rural women and increased the family problems due to the increased number of people living below the poverty line. To sum it up, wasting the potentials and labor force that women in rural

areas constitute, will certainly increase obstacles and challenges before human resources development. That necessitates practical economic, social, educational and training development plans for rural women. Moreover, it should be borne in mind that partial solutions to these problems introduced by the Social Security Fund or setting up small workshops have all come to nothing. Women in rural areas are in need of comprehensive development plans.

ECONOMY NEWS

WB Supports

22 Development Projects
The World Bank is currently supporting and financing 22 development programs in Yemen at a cost of about US\$ 660 million, said Mr. Jean Louis Sarbib, the bank's Vice President for Mideast and North Africa in a press conference in Sana'a. He added that US\$ 200 million had been allocated to finance a number of development programs in Yemen next year.

Expected Rise in Tourism Revenues

Tourism sector sources expect revenues to rise to US\$ 2.5 billion by 2002. They also expect investment in this sector to provide more than 25 thousand job opportunities indicating a plan for tourist promotion, improving tourist products and propagating it globally and training cadres in the sector. Last year revenues amounted to only US\$ 250 million.

Economic Study Warns Against Privatization

A recent economic study has warned against taking hasty steps in privatizing the public and mixed sectors. The study came to the fact that about 11% of the budget revenues derive from those 140 public and mixed institutions adding that they do not add any burden on the national economy.

First Oil Well in N. Mukalla to be Drilled Soon

A Norwegian oil company is to begin drilling a first oil well in north Mukalla the beginning of next year. The company has already finished studies and surveys on blocks 48-49. In addition, good results have been achieved in block 32 in Al-Masilah with 10 thousand barrels per day. Official production is scheduled for next Thursday.

Yemeni Industries Exhibited in Africa

Preparations are in full swing to organize the first exhibition for Yemeni industries in Kenya and North Africa in the beginning of next year. The exhibition will take place in Nairobi where 80% of the Yemeni emigrants concentrate. A big number of Yemeni companies will participate in the fair to show their products.

Millions of Dollars for Grain Imports

Yemen's last year imports amounted to US\$ 2,441 billion. Despite the fact that Yemen is an agricultural country US\$ 810 million i.e. 37% of the aforementioned amount is spent on grain. Yemen can increase production of grain if it properly organizes its water resources.

CAR FOR SALE

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Contact: Mr. Kazimierz Romanski
Tel 413523,413524,
Fax.413647

Those interested may have a look at the car as of November 20th (between 11.00 a.m. to 03.00 p.m.) at the premises of the Embassy of Poland, Hadda, Fajj Attan Area.

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المدير الإداري لقناة الصحفيين اليمنيين

وسط لفيف من أحبائه وقاربه تم

الاحتفال بعيد ميلاد الطفل
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الحمر ورهم الحمر ورهم

بمناسبة اطفائه الشمعة الأولى،
فألف مبروك، وعقبى لمة عام..

المهنون:

خالك/ عبد الله عبد الإله سلام،
زاهر، ياسر ورسيل عبد الله قائد
سلام، وجميع أفراد العائلة في
تعز وعدن والحديدة.

COMMON SENSE

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

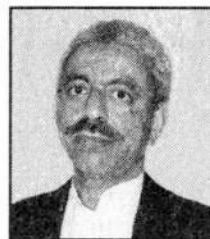
“Don’t Believe the TV!”

Arrogance is often accompanied by mischief, if mischief cannot be said to be the driving force of those who insist that there are just no common denominators between them and the rest of humanity. Sometimes, arrogance can become so blinding on those who rely on it to maintain their onerous perspectives of themselves and the world around them. So much so, that every effort is exerted to belittle any other non-condescending outlooks or observations that others may perceive in light of the facts on the ground and the moral implications of the situations under scrutiny. It is said that power oftentimes also breeds arrogance, but in a volatile and tumultuous part of the world, which the Middle East has proven to be, time and again, power is no guarantee for endurance and abrupt and sudden shifts of power are a common characteristic of the region, almost like the shifting dunes of the desert. On many occasions, power has shifted to those who, perhaps occupied the remotest areas of the minds, and soon enough a once prevailing power becomes overtaken and evaporates into the annals of chroniclers and historians, leaving behind archeological ruins and inscriptions that tell of their once unchallenged mastery of the land and its inhabitants. Perhaps no region in the world has seen so many powers trod on its soil, only to find it an unwelcome haven and a graveyard for the most glorious of their masters and masterminds. It is also common to discover that those powers that prevailed in the region by sheer might, yet possessing weak dogmatic foundations and a poor association with the

region, ethnically and culturally, were those that, relatively, had the shortest life span in the area. The Crusaders, the Mongols, the European powers, during different stretches of the Age of Imperialism, just to name a few of the recent fly by night invaders of the region, have come and gone as fast as the monsoons, leaving behind nothing except the havoc and destruction they caused to a land that is blessed with a rich moral and cultural heritage and is honored with the reception of many of the missions of deliverance sent by the Almighty for all of humanity. Mind you, all these past powers enjoyed their own autonomous elements of power, yet the best of them could not sustain a presence in the region beyond a century and half of the human time scale. Before these nations, the Roman did experience some recurrence of their presence in the region, but it was the Eastern Roman Empire – the Byzantines – thanks to their more relative cultural refinements to those of the region, they sustained a longer presence than most other occupiers of the region, partly fostered by their early institutionalization of Christianity. However, even the Emperors of Constantinople and their Orthodox Patriarchs were confronted with contestants all along the duration of their reign. First, the Persians challenged their omnipotence in the region, during the Pre-Islamic Era, then the Arabs, who knocked on the gates of Constantinople on several occasions, then the Seljuk Turks until, finally, the Ottomans came and rooted them out of their very own domicile, carrying the banner of Islam to its farthest Northern and Western stretches. Yet, even with all the autonomous elements of power

all these great nations enjoyed, they neither relished their presence nor sustained it for long. But now, we have an invading “power” - Israel - that has proven to be of a far more arrogant and alien nature to the region than any other one that preceded it, because it seeks, not to occupy the region, as a greater expansion of its original domain, but seeks to establish that domain in the heart of the Middle East, relying on unfounded claims of a historical reign in the region and horrendous distortions of the manifestations of the will of the Almighty, without any possession of a mandate from the latter, nor a universal mission of deliverance while only ascribing to a heinous chauvinistic ideology that the Almighty is completely innocent of, and could never condone as part of a universal theological order that submits to His Omnipotence and the universality of man. It would be worthwhile for the Israelis, then, to really have a more in-depth understanding of the history of the Middle East, to realize that no matter how much might is at their disposal now and no matter how much senseless bloodshed they can unleash against the indigenous population of their “homeland” and the surrounding countries, their demise is inevitable. Notwithstanding their claim to “belonging” to the region historically, or mythically, to be more accurate, they must bear in mind that their hostile nature and contempt for any moral and ethical standards, which the region has always evoked and set, not just for its inhabitants, but for the world at large, is bound to be countered by a force that will never be brought to submission to such chauvinistic contempt

for the will of God. The Israelis must also remember that what ever favor they had with the Lord had been forfeited long ago, when they refused to adhere to deliverers from the true Hebrews of the past, who relished in the killing of their own deliverers and any other prophets, who sought, in vain to challenge the will of God, for themselves and for the universe at large, and accordingly lost any hope of ever carrying on as the Lord’s agents on Earth. Israel is very remote to the region, culturally, dogmatically and even ethnically. Their claim to being returnees to a long lost “homeland” is justified by neither religious decree nor national affiliation. Notwithstanding the Ashkenazi minority in Israel, who might be said to mold into the various oriental cultures they come from, for all good and intents, Israel is a mutation to the region, with cancerous traits that could never hope to gain acceptance, not because of the hostility of the long-standing indigenous populations of the area, but because of its reliance on an archaic chauvinistic philosophy that defies the foundations of the very source of the spiritual roots of their claims to existence. Their spiritual claims to the region, or even to God’s favor, have been denied a long time ago, even by the Al-Mighty himself, who sent their forebears wandering throughout the world carrying the damnation of the Lord, because of their refusal to recognize God’s deliverers from their very own true Hebrew blood. On the other hand, the application of their chauvinistic aspirations raise a lot of doubt as to their inability to be compatible to a region that has dissolved itself of even lesser chauvinistic forces in the past, that at least saw



no reason to uproot the indigenous populations of the area, though they were not the greatest of practitioners of tolerance, and which had their own autonomous claims to power and greatness. Israel is a fictitious power that relies on other powers to provide it the muscle behind its destructive war machine. In fact, Israel has yet to show that it was set up by its own “organizers”, let alone prove that it can sustain itself for any length of time, without the umbilical cord that ties it to the United States. Moreover, Israel (as well as the Arabs) must realize that this umbilical cord is in itself delicate and lends itself to easy breakage. The existence of this umbilical cord is based on a false impression of the Americans of the philosophy and motives of the Israeli regime and the romantic image projected of the pioneering spirit of the Israeli settlers, which was engrained in the American psyche by a tireless misleading media campaign, unleashed by a misguided propaganda apparatus that is unchallenged by any corresponding counterpart channel to project the truths that belie the fallacies that the American people and Government have been spoon fed for more than a century by the Israeli Zionist lobby in the United States. That is why, Ehud Barak, had to come and tell the press last week that what is being seen on television by the whole world every day should not be believed, when he tried to insist that the Palestine responsible for all the violence in Palestine over the last two months, but realized that for the first time, just because the Israelis say it, it is not always the God sent truth, most people will find believable anymore, since the world press is showing who is firing the shots in the Holy Land, who is doing the killing and who is doing the burying. All he could then say was: “Don’t believe the TV.” It is not enough that the Israelis are also injuring members of the press, but to also call them liars, that is really hard to swallow. Then, arrogance can also be blinding.

Adam’s Head Is Not Enough!



Will the drama of the Medical Faculty be over by passing a verdict sentencing Mohammed Adam to death as if he is the only criminal confirming what he wrote in one of his letters while being in prison stating “Yes, I’m the Scapegoat.” As a matter of fact, the big fuss made about the Medical Faculty crime at the beginning was not in the least reasonable. Similarly, playing it down and covering up those accomplices was not logical too and was not fair at all. It is certain that Adam is not the only one who is involved in this for there are some other hidden hands involved in this matter. Adam has a lot in mind about a heinous crime. However, he remained silent unwilling to say a word. The judge handling the case should also take into consideration all aspects of the case. Claims of Hamdan tribe should also be paid heed to. All were expecting that new persons other than Adam would be presented to court. However, this did not happen. To disappoint all hopes, 20 of November 2000 was fixed a date for passing the final verdict on Mohammed Adam. Besides the ambiguity and blackout imposed on investigations and court sessions, the court seems to be in a hurry to pass the verdict on one person only. Consequently, killing the case by pointing fingers at Adam only. Despite the fact that the media has played a substantial role in exciting the public opinion, making extensive reports, sometimes baseless, it was not able to unravel some of the underlying mystery of the crime. Passing the verdict in this way will have lots of serious consequences as the relatives of victims won’t be satisfied with. They have already threatened to avenge if Adam’s accomplices were not tried. Besides, this will also taint and distort the course of justice which many believe it has been diverted by some influential accomplices. The disappointing thing is that no one of the university officials and security men there were held accountable for their sense of irresponsibility and total negligence. This has made the whole thing appear strange, making Adam the only criminal who takes the brunt of the whole affair. It is also noted that some other issues came after the Medical Faculty crime holding the public attention. All by all, Adam’s accomplices have become safe and secure now. This will give them the chance to do more and more crimes. However, Adam’s head is not enough. If Adam was scapegoated this time, others who were involved would pay for this later as the victim’s families would never let it go easy. very dangerous. So it ran an advertisement on television warning people. We shouldn’t forget to express our gratitude to our glorious government for building the bridge of friendship which is considered the event of the year. The bridge needed to be maintained. So a community had be formed to take care of that. The newly formed community decided to hire a guard. Then another historic decision was made for hiring an accountant and a cashier to pay the guard. Then the community had to make another decision of hiring a director to make sure that everything was going well. A decision was then made to cut spending so only the guard was dismissed. That’s the way things are run in our country.

Letters to the Editor

DEAR EDITOR,
ASSALAM Alaikum. I wish to dedicate my life in the creation of an exclusive web site on the glory of Islamic architecture. For the past ten years I have been in Delhi as a freelance travel writer and a photographer. During this period I have extensively toured the country and seen the plight of Islamic monuments. True that the world knows only about the Taj Mahal and the Qutb Minar. And at the most they will talk of the Jama Masjid and the Red Fort but after this there is a blank. There are numerous web sites, travel portals but they all showcase only the select few saleable monuments. What about those lesser known monu-

ments from where the builders of the Taj borrowed architectural elements and ideas? Where was Taj originally planned and where was Mumtaz Mahal kept for six months after her death. These unsung monuments are in plenitude in India. With the passage of time they are fast eroding due to encroachment by teeming population and the lackadaisical attitude of the government. In the jungles of Bengal, bordering Bangladesh lies Gaur and Pandua, replete with medieval mosques. It is a treasure trove. The Adina masjid is the biggest I have ever seen. But these monuments are never heard of or are the least known ones. Tourists come to Varanasi but just 25 kms from there

lies Jaunpur with a dozen mosques depicting the Sharqi architecture dating back to the pre Mughal era. The tourism department has never published any such folder or brochure to highlight them. In the state of Bihar lies Sasaram famous for the grand mausoleum of Sher Shah Suri which is at times equated at par with the Taj Mahal. Visit the site of Bihar governments site Biharonline and you will find no mention of Sasaram or Rohtasgarh where Sher Shah’s grand fort and other buildings deserve a second visit. My grudges and lamentations are endless. Now my dream is to create a site highlighting all the Islamic monuments in a classified order, state by state and

then district by district. In this way no monument will be missed. It will not be just a photo gallery but enough write ups (text) will accompany the photos so that the monument breathes life. I am a student of medieval history. And inshallah, the Almighty will guide me through. I am looking for some one who can sponsor this project which is no doubt a Herculean task but I am determined to achieve it. I need a couple of quality medium format cameras for optimum photography, support for traveling, web space, web designing, a lot of films, etc. etc.. If my idea appeals to you, please help me to create a grand site. It will be a non commercial site to the glory of Islam. Individually, my resources are meager and I can’t think of this site. Looking for any company or organization who can sponsor this site. Alternatively, individuals can come forward to cooperate in whatever manner they think feasible. If you are interested in my travel articles on various Indian destinations as well as those from Malaysia, Pakistan and Bangladesh, please let me know. Hoping to hear from you soon.

I recently read with great sadness the demise of Abdullah Al-Omeri through your newspaper. As I do not have the families’ address could I request you to pass my sincere condolences to the family? My contacts with Mr. Omeri and his Father date back to the 1980’s when the Department of Poultry Science at Oregon State University was involved in a USAID Poultry Extension and Training Project in your country. Everyone in the family was extremely kind and hospitable to me on numerous occasions. Without questioning your country has sustained a significant loss.

George H. Arscott
arscottg@aol.com

Don’t Read This!

In our precious beloved country, one could find himself endangered by many things whether inside or outside one’s house. A gas cylinder could explode leaving you half paralyzed or worse, you could buy a ‘high quality’ can of food but the content is rotten and the can itself is rusty from the inside or your house could collapse on your head because of weak foundations. Then you end up asking yourself, who is responsible for that? Was it the contractor who built the house or you who rented the house? And since problems are persistent in following you wherever you go and whatever you do in this country, you could be one of those unfortunate people who get exposed to an electric shock with an exposed wire on a street, for your only guilt is that of walking in the streets and not using a car. Oh .. what a wonderful world. When you feel thirsty, buy a bottle of water, but don’t drink it all, save some for later. You will discover afterwards that prize winning water you’ve drunk was actually not really pure water and that can be known by smelling it. Have you noticed that incidents of gas cylinders explosions have become frequent nowadays? The gas corporation is not filling cylinders with gas that can be distinguished easily by the smell because the other type of gas is cheaper but it cannot be distinguished because it has no distinguishing smell and that can be

Shahid Akhter
Makhfi
shahid1@vsnl.com

DEAR EDITOR,
I am an American Jew from a Yemeni grandmother. Why is it that Yemen would not allow someone like myself to visit? I actually feel more at home with my Arab brothers than Jewish non-mideastern cousins. Thank you.
Mordechai Safeek,
MD Director of
Anesthesiology
Clark Regional
Medical Center

Job Vacancy

The American Embassy announces for a “General Service Secretary” job vacancy within its organization. The position is responsible for performing general secretarial and administrative duties for the GSO as well as other associated duties of a secretary.

Qualifications:
Education: Completion of secondary school is required. Some post secondary school, business school or college is desirable.
Prior Work Experience: Two years of progressively responsible secretarial and clerical experience is required.
Language Proficiency: Level IV English and Arabic (fluent) in both spoken and written forms required.
Ability: Level II typing ability (40 words per minute) and proficiency in operating Microsoft applications is required.

Who and how to apply:
All interested Yemeni nationals. Applicants should complete OF-612 (Application Form for employing Foreign Nationals) OR a current CV attached with certificates and recommendation letters, and submit them to the Embassy Personnel Office, American Embassy, Dhahr Himyar Street, Sanaa. Tel: 238-842, no later than November 30, 2000.
Salary: The minimum starting annual gross salary for the full-performance level for this position is YR823,046, of which one third is paid in US dollars.

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Rowaida Al-Saqqaf,
Sanaa

Yemeni Woman Inaugurate a New Challenge

The Yemeni woman has always set a good example for being courageous in undertaking responsibilities and working side by side with the man to have a better future. Cultural and environmental differences forced Yemeni woman to change her priorities, concentrating on her household work and social commitments.

For the first time, the Yemeni woman crosses the barrier drawn for her by man and joins police force to work together with him to build the country. This event is considered historic for two reasons:

The Yemeni woman has crossed the barrier of fear and worn out traditions that made her almost idle.

The Yemeni woman has restored her old glory as an active subject in the society and enforced democratic tendency in the country.

Yemen Times seized this opportunity and conducted interviews with the newly-recruited policewomen. Mr Mohammed ben Sallam from he YT has filed this reportage on his interviews with those policewomen.



Student Mona Saleh Al-Dabani an eighteen year old girl who has just finished grade 11 at school says "It has been my wish since I was younger to be a pilot or a policewoman." Mona didn't even wait to finish school. With the encouragement of her parents, she joined the academy as soon as it was announced and decided not to wear the veil anymore.

Mona expressed her sadness to see people looking down upon her when they see her walking in military uniform. But she is optimistic about the future and that people will change the way they look at a girl working in this field. Although Mona decided not to wear the veil anymore, yet she started wearing it again to avoid any harassment she could face.

Mona said a woman working in this field should be tough and should get rid of some of her feminine passions to earn full respect of others. She prefers to have a male trainer for being more serious and tough than a female trainer. She also expressed her desire not to get married at least for the time being and to accept to work outside her town provided that her parents approve it. Then she advised interested girls to quickly join the academy for the challenge it represents.



Student Amal Al-Dahiri, a high school graduate, said "I'm motivated partly by my desire to see the Yemeni woman free from all restrictions pulling her back all these years and partly by my love for my country. It is about time to

see the Yemeni woman working side by side with the man for a better future. She also said "A woman shouldn't be as tough as a man but she should give up a great deal of her passion to be a real policewoman." About being sent for missions outside her own town, she told us that she'll accept it if necessary. She invited girls to serve the country in this field and to cross the barrier of fear that most girls and families have. She wishes to be a member of the crew working at Sana'a international airport.



Student Hana'a Faiz Al-Kumaim, an eighteen year old high school graduate, who was born in the United Arab Emirates said "I joined the force to serve my country. Before the revolution, the Yemeni woman was ineffective, but since then she's started playing a grater role in developing the society

Hana'a's family members have always treated her as a boy and she's always liked in military uniform. She always asks her friends to keep the Yemeni traditions and to wear the veil after the work.

Hana'a is optimistic about the future and hopes that people will stop looking down upon policewomen. She would like to be something distinguished before getting married.

Hana'a said that the Yemeni woman's nature differs greatly from that of other Arabic women. She prefers to have a male coach for being tougher

than a female coach. She wishes to be a member of president Ali Abdullah Saleh's security and to study at the university.



Student Thekra Ahmed Al-Sabahi, an eighteen year old, grade nine graduate, has always wished to join the police academy. She feels that people will accept policewomen gradually. She's had the approval of her parents to work in the force and she doesn't mind being sent outside her town under any circumstances.



Student Kubooli Ali Naji Al-Saadi, a seventeen year old high school graduate from Ibb province has always wished to join the police force. She would like to study in the university - faculty of medicine and to be a doctor in one of the hospitals of the Ministry of Interior. Her father let her join the police on condition that she continues her studies at the university and she is determined to do so.



Student Srour Murshed Ali Abdullah Al-Malahi, an eighteen year old grade nine graduate wishes to graduate from the academy after finishing grade twelve. Salwa insists on wearing the traditional uniform after the working hours. She told Yemen Times about an embarrassing situation she was in

once, when she went out after working hours wearing the police uniform. But she found that a large numbers of people were following her harassing her which made her decide not to go out in uniform again.



Student Saba'a Abda Mohammed, an eighteen year old high school graduate and a student at the faculty of law wishes to be a police officer. She temporarily stopped studying at the university to complete her training at the police academy and to earn enough money and then to resume her study at the university again. Saba'a insists on going out wearing the uniform to make people accustomed to seeing girls wearing police uniforms. Saba'a prefers male coaches because they are tougher than female coaches and she is ready to carry out military orders outside her town. She spoke highly of the administration of the academy for their efforts.



Student Bushra Ali Monassar Salim, a twenty two year old high school graduate is very happy for being a policewoman. She was encouraged by her father who is a high ranking officer in the army. She thinks that people in Abyan and Aden are used to seeing policewomen but the problem is in Sana'a where people are still not used to see policewomen. Bushra is ready to work whenever duty calls, in her town or in other towns. She also said "I have self confidence and my parents have faith in me, this makes me feel more confident and independent."



Captain Suaad Mohammed, a twenty eight year old officer, graduated from the police academy in Aden in 1992, is married and has two children. Captain Suaad lives happily with her husband and the two kids because she managed to find a balance between her work and her duties at home. Before her present work as a coach, she had worked for the administration of law at the ministry of interior. She deals strictly with the girl students at the academy. Captain Suaad wears her uniform when she goes out and she receives the military salute from soldiers of lower ranks although some people find it strange for a woman to go out wearing a uniform. Captain Suaad feels self confident and insists that she gets her all rights. She stresses that a woman could be as efficient as man in any field of life and sometimes even better.

Captain Suaad concludes by saying "we train five hundred girls which is the number that need to be trained in a limited period of time. The participation of women is very urgent to meet the needs of the country."



Coach assistant Abdullah Ali Ahmed Al-Hashidi, a twenty year old high school graduate and police academy graduate, thinks that it is different to coach a boy than coaching girls for the physical difference. He also thinks that it is more interesting to coach a girl than coaching boys because they respond quickly. He said that the coach should be a woman because she is more able to deal with girl students. Abdullah is looking forward to marry a policewoman to get along well.

Brigadier general Saleh Hamood Al-Zubairy, director of the police academy said "We started training one hundred girls and this number may go up to four hundred girls as a primary stage. The training course includes different teaching subjects like:

penal subjects,
law subjects,
police subjects,
social subjects.



Brigadier General Saleh was surprised by the speed and the enthusiasm showed by the participants, but he didn't deny the obstacles present like those present in any other field. Brigadier general Saleh stressed the importance of the policewomen to deal with other women whether in police stations, airports, immigration offices, jails or in interrogations.

He said that we should follow the examples set by other Arabic and Islamic countries which have had policewomen long time ago like the kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

He confirmed the absence of contradiction of Islam and women participation in the police force and in any other field where it is necessary for her to be present.

He stated the conditions for a girl to be accepted in the academy which are things like fitness, high school certificate and an approval of good behavior. He also said that those holding a university degrees will be given a rank of lieutenant after the training period.

Brigadier general Saleh concluded "women will prove that they deserve to be to men in duties and rights. Yemen will develop by improving the women's conditions which is considered the main partner for a balanced social progress".



Private Universities, Qualifying or Disqualifying



Mohammed N. Al-Hakimi
Yemen Times,
Taiz

Private universities emerged because of many reasons: the bad reality of public education, lack of policy for education output, lack of specializations, prejudice in admission policy, lack of educational proficiency and environment. However, suspicions have been aroused about private university education.

Yemen Times discussed this issue with many university doctors and students.

Dr. Mohammed Saif Shuga'

Professor of Criminal Law in Sana'a University and Head of the branch of the Yemeni University in Taiz, said, "The private universities appeared because of the need for having capacity for secondary school graduates, preparing them well in the scientific and practical aspects and giving them a chance to study specially those who did not get good grades in the secondary school. Besides, the small number of students in the private universities

allows students to benefit more from learning. This sort of education is supervised by of Universities Council that specifies the government and private education policies. In addition, there is the draft law of private universities that specifies the education policy and rules. The Parliament is still discussing this law. The fees of private universities are only made to cover the costs and I think that the students can afford them." He added, "Our job is to qualify students in certain specializations away from the policy of having capacity for the education outputs for this is the government's job. Here, I want to indicate that the Yemeni University is an associate member as a private university in the Arab Universities Union. There is a cooperation between us and the governmental universities. We provide the same curricula provided by the governmental universities. There are privileges that the student can get like being granted a scholarship for doing the master degree in the university if he or she got the first grade." He added, "We have many branches in Taiz, Hodiedah and Ibb but the main university is Sana'a. The university was established by 105 academic specialists most of whom work in govern-

mental universities."

Dr. Mohammed Hasan Al-Bayati, an Iraqi national and Dean of the Faculty of Economic and Administrative Sciences, said, "Generally, the private universities have better teaching staff than the governmental ones. Furthermore, the fees are less and there is a strict supervision on the curricula and on all the matters related to education. I advise all the people to be more concerned about the society's interest through which they can fulfill their own interests. The employees and managers must strike good examples. Through the work criteria on which performance is measured they can get awarded or punished."

Mr. Farouq Al-Tamimi,

a lecturer at the National University, said, "Well, we have got a few students here can communicate and have good chance to go to the library. Students also can make use of the computer laboratory. Furthermore, we have Canadian teachers who are better than those Indians in the governmental universities. I shouldn't lose sight of the fact that students are worried about their future. The educational office refused to accept graduates from the private universities. Lastly, there

should be some kind of relationship between private universities and governmental ones. They should work together towards making good generations."

Ataf Abdul-Wali,

a student at the National University, fourth level, said, "It is almost three years and one month since I have joined the university. I chose it for many reasons like the small number of students that makes us feel like one family. There is also a good relationship between students and teachers. At the National University we have incomparable chance to get some information of computer. The best thing I have to spotlight on is that the National University and Taiz University are the same and both of them are universities."

Wafa' Ali Ahmed,

a 23-year-old student, Accountancy Department, said, "We have problems when we get appointed in posts. The government universities' students are given priority while appointing but we are not accepted. Our effort to get knowledge must be appreciated. What made me join the private university is the small number of students and the

good education atmosphere."

Abdullah Ahmed Ziwar,

a student at the National University, English Department, said, "The reasons that made me join the university is that I found a big opportunity to study the field that I like much. If I had to join the government university, I had to wait for two years. The private universities have highly qualified teachers as the government ones. Some say that private universities graduates are not capable of doing anything but we have proved that we are as good as the government universities students, if not better. However, the private universities fees are very high and I know many people who give up the idea of joining these universities because of this. The people who think that the foreign teachers are better than the Yemeni ones are totally wrong and they have to change this idea."

Afra' Abdullah Al-Marebi,

Faculty of Education - History Department, said, "As National University students we have many privileges. It saves us time. The students can interact with the lecturers through discussions and the doctors

here make the students feel they have a role in the society and provide us with whatever we need. Besides, the number of students here is small and allows a good atmosphere for learning."

Mohammed Ali Al-Haj Abdullah,

General Manager of the Civil Service Office in Taiz, talked about the future of the private university's education. He said that those who get more education, higher grades and more experience are those who get a government post or a post in the coordinate sector or who take up private jobs because they hold something they make use of. He talked about the outputs of the private university's education. He said, "I hope there is coordination between universities to cover the lack of specializations required and the Civil Service Office must have future plans to determine the needs for the labor forces. These plans must depend on proper, modern and systematic framework. He also talked about appointing the private universities graduates. He said that many graduates have been given government posts by the Civil Service Office in the health field and settling employment situation will be next March."

Seminar on Fighting Pollution

Yaser Mohammed Ahmed
Yemen Times

The Arab Organization for Agricultural Development and Agriculture and Irrigation Ministry held in Sana'a on November 9, a seminar on fighting geological pollution of lake and dam waters in Arab Countries.

One of those papers was titled "Fundamentals And Methods Of Evaluating Environmental Impact Resulting From Pollution Of Lake

And Dam Water". The researcher defined pollution as being strange substances found in any of environmental components and make it unfit for use. Pollution is divided into two types: 1) harmful pollution that is so clear that it reaches a level of severe recognizable results, 2) and harmless contamination that is not always clear. He defines pollutants as substances or microbes or harmful radium that cause living things diseases or lead to their death. He surveyed the types of environmental pollution: air pollution, soil pollution, food pollution, thermal pollution, noise pollution and radium pollution.



The researcher also explored the main factors that lead to water pollution among which are: intense population, abundant manufacturing establishments, technological industrial developments, agriculture, medicine and other sciences. Furthermore, he reviewed the effects of lakes and dams in the Arab countries. These are: 1) the natural lakes or seas, 2) the man-made lakes or dams built on the river course, 3) lakes or dams built by man to store seasonal rain water. He indicated that pollution of lake or dam water has negative effects on the environment: affecting the chemical, natural and biological characteristics of the soil, affecting the surface, underground water, man and animal as well.

The researcher also reviewed ways of assessing environmental impact by which he meant the practical procedures that are designed to assess the environmental impact of any development activity on man. The results are then interpreted and information about the impact is exchanged. The environmental impact assessment is a significant part of environmental planning, legislation, policies, and programs. The environmental impact may include an assessment or judgment on those changes that might be useful for some people but harmful to others.

In his working paper "Policies and Legislations Necessary for Preserving Quality of Dam and Lake Water and Consolidating the Role of its Users in Fighting Pollution in the Country", Dr. Yousof Ahmed Fare', consultant of Water Resources, focused on the main steps for any water policy, its starting

points, factors and preserving water. The paper focused on the objectives of water legislations that are: preserving and developing water resources, organizing and making the best use of investment in this field. Furthermore, the paper explained that water pollution occurs in two ways. First, it occurs qualitatively, in the form of chemical or biological or radium pollution. This is evident by the fact that water becomes unfit for human consumption or for other uses. Second, quantitatively, in the form of drainage of water resources. Dr. Yousof said that people must cooperate in preserving water in dams and lakes and in protecting it against pollution.

Dr. Ma'touq Hasan Saleh Al-Rumaimi, specialist in biological toxicology and dangerous wastes, said that the entire human kind is threatened by running out of water and this obliges us to carry out researches on preserving every drop of water and on preserving man's health and pure environment. It has been proved that water pollution was caused by entire humanity, particularly in big cities. He discussed the natural biological contaminants that come from the environment itself like harmful insects, bacteria, viruses that cause biological contamination to air, water and soil. He highlighted the harms done like: 1) Salmonella, 2) Shigella, 3) Vibriocholerae, 4) Leptospira. Dr. Ma'touq also pointed out that viruses cause water pollution and Hepatitis. He reviewed the main resources of water pollution, solutions and manipulation.



OPHTHALMIC EDUCATION (16)

Understanding RETINITIS PIGMENTOSA

What is Retinitis Pigmentosa (RP)?

Retinitis pigmentosa is the name given to a group of hereditary eye disorders. These disorders affect the retina, which is the light sensitive tissue in the back of the eye. In RP, sight loss is gradual but progressive.

What is the retina?

The retina in your eyes serves a similar purpose to a film inside a camera.

What causes Retinitis Pigmentosa (RP)?

There are different inherited defects that cause RP. In all cases, the ability of the retina to respond to light is affected.

What are the symptoms of RP?

- Difficulty in seeing at night is the most common symptom. The patient has difficulty in seeing outdoors at dusk or in a poorly lit room.
- Reduction of the visual field is the second symptom. The sight is lost from the sides or from above or below. This is often referred as tunnel vision.
- Sometimes the central vision may be lost.

The condition is usually progressive, but the speed at which deterioration takes place varies from one person to another.

Is there any treatment for Retinitis Pigmentosa?

Until now there is no treatment for this disease. Some advice taking vitamin A to improve the function of the retina but that has not been proved. The only thing that these patients can do is to visit their eye doctor regularly.

There is a lot of research going on to find out the genes and the treatment for the above disease and there is hope to understand it thoroughly and then treating it effectively.

Certain eye doctors prescribe these patients to undergo operation to improve the circulation of the retina but that has not been proved to be effective or even of any value.

Advice to patients affected with Retinitis Pigmentosa:

1. If the disease has been diagnosed in a child it is advisable to put them in the right school which is suitable for them.
2. If the disease is diagnosed in the elderly it is advisable for them to stop driving especially at night.
3. If the disease is diagnosed in a member of a family it is better for the family not to marry between relatives.

REMEMBER:

- Retinitis pigmentosa is a hereditary eye disorder
- Difficulty in seeing in poor light is the most common symptom of RP
- The disease is common in Yemen because of marriage between relatives

Routine eye exam by an eye specialist is very important. It is your sight and your eyes need every care they deserve

Reference: PAACO educational leaflets, Cairo.

Mahfouth A Bamashmus FRCSEd, FRCOphth
Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon
Ibn Al-Haitham Clinic
University of Science & Technology, Sana'a

A reply to "Hodeidah Kidney Dialysis Centre, Poor Abilities & Negligence"

Facts about Dialysis Centers in Hodaidah and Aden

Dr. Muhamed Al-Rohani,
National Coordinator of
Nephrology

In your newspaper YEMEN TIMES October 23rd 2000, you published a report titled "Hodeidah Kidney Dialysis Center, Poor Abilities & Negligence"

Here I want to clarify some facts about the role of Ministry of Health (MOH). Since 1993 the MOH supported the center to the extent of 6 millions per year, while charity and Businessmen virtually supported the center. Since June 2000, this center has been totally adopted by MOH by contract with one of the most famous companies Fresenius. The supplies include new water treatment and new dialysis machines resulting in the number of machines increasing by 100%. These equipment cost two hundred thousand USD (200,000 USD). This was completed in 7800 sessions of dialysis per year cost of each of which is 33 USD excluding other services like water and electricity supply, and salaries of the staff with overtime payments. The center with these facilities is 80-90 patients.

The same condition is with Aden Dialysis Center. Where the MOH have opened and control the center by a contract with the another famous company Gambro. Now the MOH has increased the number of sessions to 5000 (33 USD per each) and going to add more new dialysis machines. Here also we have to consider costs of other services as electricity water supply and salaries of the staff. The number of dialysis sessions is going to increase gradually with the increase to the number of patients.

However, the MOH is not satisfied and is planning to add more centers in Ibb and Seyoen region.

This high technology treatment method is available free to all patients as it is the conditions in the Gulf countries and we undertake this as duty of MOH. By sample calculation one session is calculated to cost more than 40 USD.

However we are still trying to improve this service in the all above-mentioned centers.

Publication of this reply without modification in your trusted news paper will highlight the points neglected in the your published report.

بعيد الطاقة إلى حياتك

يعزز طاقة الجسم
بالحيوية والانتعاش
ويمنح الجسم قوة إضافية
ويحسن مستوى التركيز الذهني
ويزيد من قدرة الجسم على التحمل
ومصنوع طبقاً لأحكام الشريعة الإسلامية

الاستيراد والتوزيع بواسطة: شركة الشرق الأوسط للتجارة
ص.ب. ٥٩٢٧ تعز الجمهورية اليمنية ت: ٦ - ٢١٣٤٥٥ فاكس: ٢١٩٨٦٩

شارك مشروب الطاقة

Translation In Yemen, Ambition & Reality

Saif Al-Sahbani

If we want to know the importance of translation in development of nations, we have to review the two types of translation movement of both the Arab and the European nations. In this investigation we aim at getting acquainted with the reality of translation movement in Yemen after 38 years since the inception of the revolution.

Cadre Scarcity

Mr. Habib Ahmed, 56, a Yemeni holder of diploma in translation and who has a translation office in Sana'a, said, "I can speak three languages: Arabic, English and German. I have two assistants who speak Arabic, English and French. We have been translating since 1986 and we have a permit from the Ministry of Culture. However, we suffer from lacking of cadre for the other live languages."

Absence of Control

The Ministry of Culture is supposed to supervise the translation offices that translate every thing without specialized cadre. It only gives official permits and paper to offices' owners who put their seals on them and on school certificates. Mr. Hasan Ali Saeed, a 36-year-old Iraqi national, a BA degree holder, said, "I can speak two languages: Arabic and English. In my translation office there are no assistants. I translate ordinary, commercial, political, medical, technical, petroleum and scientific translations and books. The office has been given a permit since 1998. The problem is that there are no translators of many other languages like German and French in the office. This applies to other translation offices in Sana'a. The absence of control and supervision of the Ministry of Culture on translation offices make the situation worse."

Faculty of Languages

To know about the reasons for scarcity of qualified cadre in translation, we went to Faculty of Languages at Sana'a University. We first asked Dr.

Mahmoud Daud, the Dean, who said, "Only those who speak their mother tongue well and who are competent in language can do translation."

The Arabic Language and Translation Department

Prof. Tareq Abdu Awn Al-Ganabi, a 64-year-old Iraqi national, Head of the Arabic Language and Translation Dept., said, "Translation, its success, progress, its spread is a good phenomenon and it depends on the cultural and technical interrelation among countries and nations. Translation is a means for exchanging and spreading knowledge, civilizations, theoretical and empirical mental product in all sciences and it consolidates cooperation relationships between nations."

Anwer Abdul-Wahab, a 21-year-old Yemeni student in the 3rd level of English Department, said, "Undoubtedly, studying a foreign language will offer me many chances of either having a good job or in learning about the achievements in the world."

Faculty Lacking All Facilities

Nada Al-Shamiri, a 21-year-old Yemeni student in level 3 French Language Dept., said, "I liked the French language, I enrolled my name in the French Language Department and overcame the difficulties that appeared in the beginning. However, I, with other students in the Dept., realized that we suffer from lack of lecture halls, language laboratories and cadre. Our faculty lacks all the facilities needed by languages learners."

France, Pioneering Role in Translation

Faculty of Languages, Sana'a University

On 23/1/97 the University Council agreed on changing the Language Center into the Faculty of Languages that includes the following departments: Arabic Language and Translation Department, English Department, French Department, and German Department. The students enrolled during the last years are:

Department	Enrolled SS 97/98	Enrolled SS 98/99	Enrolled SS 99/2000
Arabic & Trans. Dep.	35	60	120
Eng. Dep.	170	317	170
French Dep.	28	153	40
German Dep.	72	59	20

Mr. Francois Burgat Manager of the French Center for the Yemeni Studies in Sana'a, said, "My words may be provocative but this is perhaps the nature of abstract scientific facts. Translation is a transitional period in the course of mutual understanding between the two civilizations. Resorting to translation proves that one civilization could not understand the other because of the language. Thus, the translation movement often represents balance of power between the two civilizations for the American civilization does not need to understand the other civilizations according to the rule 'The inferior submits to the superior'. Now, we are at the stage of reconstructing the balance of power between foreign civilizations and other civilizations. Therefore, we find that the number of foreign people who can understand the Arabic Language has increased. The translation movement from Arabic into other foreign languages has prospered. The French Center is participating in this movement by organizing summer courses for the French students who study the Arabic language and supporting translation and publication of extracts from some of Yemeni literature and poetry books. Many French students who studied Arabic and who visited Yemen started translating some works from Yemeni literature and poetry. This is a real first step of the French people's interest in the Yemeni history, civilization and society."

The students registered in this year 2000/2001 were 757 and the students who dropped out were about 30. The percentage of females in the college is about 75% of the total number of the students.

(بأيتها النفس المطمئنة لرجعي إلى ربي راضية
مرضية فارحلي في جواربي ولوحلي جنبي)

بقلوب مؤمنة بقضاء الله وقدره نتقدم بأحر التعازي
والمواساة للأخ العميد /
عبد القادر علي هلال
محافظ محافظة إب
وكافة أسرة آل الدب

وذلك بوفاة المغفور له بإذن الله أخيه /
مقدم ركن / عبد اللطيف علي هلال الدب
(إننا لله وإننا إليه راجعون)

الممزون:
عماد احمد السقاف
مدير صحيفة يمن تايمز - تعز
وجميع طاقم الصحيفة

Al-Sitara, Past and Present

Layla Malek

Al-Sitara is a piece of clothing, large and loose as the cloak women of Sana'a wear over their ordinary clothes when they go out to places near their houses. In Aden, women wear the aba, a black covering worn on clothes. In Taiz, women put on large scarves, in Hodieda, a large sarong. This overcovering piece of clothing vary from one region to another.

Al-Sitara is a multi-colored rectangular piece of cloth, mostly green and crimson red in colour. It is called 'Sitara' because it covers.

There are two kinds of Sitara: original, manufactured abroad and traditional, locally made in factories built for this purpose. However, the original is much preferred. Beside Al-Sitara, there is also another small rectangular piece of cloth called 'Al-Maghmugh', the veil. Al-Maghmugh is put on the head and conceals the woman's face so that she can see people without being seen. It is red in color, white-spotted and transparent.

K. B., a 70-year-old lady, said, "I have

known Al-Sitara since childhood. All women around me used to wear it at different times. In the morning, they used to put on casual sarongs, in the afternoons or when going to weddings, they used to wear Al-Sitara which was of many kinds. Before Al-Sitara, there had been a red and black striped piece of cloth called 'Al-Maswan'."

N. B., a 49-year-old woman, from Wadi Dhahr, said, "In the past, women used to wear sarongs or Masawan (plural of 'Maswan') in the afternoons when they go out. Now, we wear Al-Sitara in the mornings and afternoons and we only wear Al-Sharashaf, black frocks, when we go to Sana'a city. We got used to wearing Al-Sitara since we were very young girls for they used to make it for us small and casual. Every region used to have its own Sitara like Al-Kabbasyat Sarongs for the women in Dhula', a sarong with a black square in the center that has a hem, the Khawlani Maswan in Khawlan and the Sana'ani Maswan."

S. A. a Lahoo (some kind of bread) seller, said, "Al-Sitara is a very important and indispensable costume for us as Lahoo sellers for it is shameful to

wear frocks while selling and this will make people criticize us. Therefore, we are forced to wear Al-Sitara even by our families who castigate us for not wearing it. We have to put on Al-Sitara at the age of 7, of course for work. For visiting relatives or going to weddings, we put on Al-Sharashaf.

A. M., a married woman, said, "I wear Al-Sitara because it is easy to use particularly when I rush to buy something from the greengrocer's or to see a

neighbor. Furthermore, it doesn't attract people's attention. However, I put on the frock if I want to go farther than my home."

Samah Atef, a university student, said, "I rarely wear Al-Sitara. I wear it for nearby places. However, the frock covers the casual clothes better than Al-Sitara which does not cover the dress below while walking. Now, Al-Sitara has become an old traditional costume for old women, but not for us."

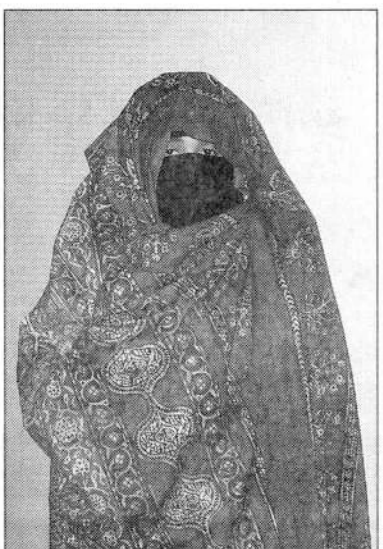
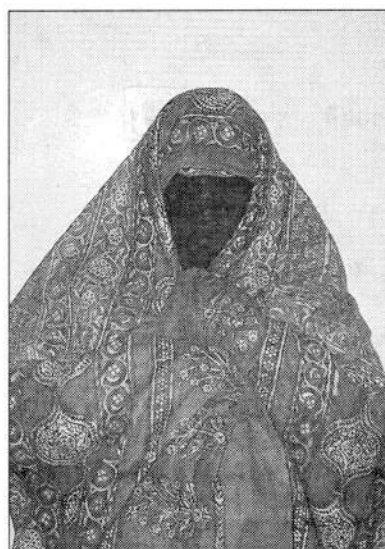
Elham Malek said, "I never wear Al-Sitara and I don't have one at home

because it does not cover the whole clothes woman wears and I can hardly walk in it. It makes me stumble and not able to hold the shopping items because I have to keep holding it with my hand so as not to drop. Al-Sitara has become a traditional costume suitable for old women."

H. A. said, "I never wear Al-Sitara and I don't have one but my mother has. Although it is good, I do not like wearing it for it does not cover all the clothes we wear. Frankly speaking, I feel shy to wear it. Besides, it attracts men's attention."

L. A., a university student, said, "Frankly, Al-Sitara is a necessary thing that must be available at home even if not used. I think there is a Sitara in every house in Sana'a. For me, I don't wear it but my mother wears it all the time and sisters wear it when they go to visit neighbors. Nowadays, Al-Sitara is more suitable for the old women than for us."

Kh. M. said, "I put on Al-Sitara when I go to places near my house. It is a traditional costume but I do not always wear it and I can not walk properly in it. Frankly, it suits the old ladies more than us."



بسكوييتة
زبدة
أبوولسد

أطيب منه؟ مستحيل!

Improve Your English



Dr. Ramakanta Sahu
Associate Professor
College of Education, Mahweet

I What to Say

Time Management

Mahmoud: Good afternoon, doctor.
Dr. Nabil: Good afternoon, Mahmoud. How are you? You look a bit pulled down. Is anything the matter?

Mahmoud: Nothing serious. I have a lot of work to do. That may be the reason I look a bit worried.

Dr. Nabil: Yes I can understand that. This is the peak time for you. Classes are running in full swing. Mid sem tests are beginning next week.

Mahmoud: You have guessed it right, doctor. I do not know how to cope with all that load. Time is running out. Many things remain unfinished. That makes me feel very depressed, indeed.

Dr. Nabil: Your problem seems to be time management. You need to organize yourself better to get the maximum utility from the time available.

Mahmoud: That really is the problem. I don't know how to find time for things at hand. I seem to spend a lot of time thinking about what to do and when, and come to realize that much time is gone without any output.

Dr. Nabil: Well, planning is very important, of course. But don't ponder for too long. Think of the tasks at hand and decide about their priority, that is to say, which task needs to be done first and find out a suitable time for that. If you plan out a daily routine and start doing things according to the plan, you will form a good habit for time management. Don't forget to earmark sometime everyday for relaxation or entertainment. Plan ahead and work in a systematic manner with self confidence. You'll see things will fall into a pattern and you'll be free from worries.

Mahmoud: There is magic in your words, doctor. I feel a lot relieved. I shall try my best to organize myself better. Thanks a lot for your kind words.

Dr. Nabil: You're welcome. If you have any problem feel free to come to me. I shall be glad to help you.

Mahmoud: Good bye, doctor.

Dr. Nabil: Bye.

II How to say it correctly.

Correct errors, if any, in the following sentences:

- You only are responsible for my misfortunes.
- I am quite sorry to hear of your losses.
- He is named as Abdullah.
- He seldom or ever tells a lie.
- President Saleh is respected greatly.

Answers to last week's questions.

- Mr. Abdullah is working very **hard** on this project.
Note: 'working hardly' means not working at all.
- Shakespeare was a **very** (or **highly**) learned man.
- Last night my father returned **late**.
- The old man lived in a **miserly** way.
- Ibrahim is somewhat **more** intelligent for his age.

III How to express it in one word

- Excessive love of and admiration for English customs.
- Person who loves England or English things.
- Hatred of England and of English things.
- Yearly return of the date of an event.

Answers to last week's questions

- Any one of those persons from whom one's father or mother is descended: **ancestor**
- Heavy piece of iron used for keeping a ship fast to the sea bottom: **anchor**
- Belonging to time long past: **ancient**
- Short amusing story about some real person or event: **anecdote**
- Space between two lines or surfaces that meet: **angle**

IV Find the suitable word/phrase from among the alternatives given to complete the following sentences.

- He jumped off the bus while it _____
a) moved b) is moving
c) had moved d) was moving
- When we went to the cinema, the film _____
a) already started b) had already started
c) was d) already started
- Everyone should be _____ of his rights and duties.
a) conspicuous b) conscious
c) conscientious d) consensus
- The official _____ the governor of the situation
a) apprised b) informed
c) appraised d) heard e) asked
- The last _____ were performed before the body was cremated.
a) rites b) writes
c) rights d) writhes e) wrights

Answers to last week's questions

- Where do you live? - **asking a question.**
- That's nice of you, thanks - **accepting an offer**
- That's not a very good idea - **refusing a suggestion**
- Why don't you cut down on your cigarettes? - **suggestion**
- That's a good idea, but I'm too busy - **politely refusing an offer**
- Goodnight - **parting**
- Oh Sadiq, that was a wonderful dinner - **compliment**

V Words of wisdom

"To forget a wrong is the best revenge"

Whither In-Service Training?

Dr P.N.Ramani,
Associate Professor of
English, Faculty of Education,
Sana'a University

After an In-Service Training Program is over, the organizers, very often the Ministry of Education, judges the impact of the program by trying to find out whether the teacher participants are willing and able to use the materials and methods 'recommended' to them on the program. Some teachers may adopt the new methods and materials for a while after they have had the training, but most of them, sooner or later, slide back into their 'normal', pre-training practices. The purpose of this article is to examine the possible effects of the in-service training programs that are generally offered on the practicing teachers and to suggest the need to look for an alternative approach to in-service training. The observations I make here are based on my experience of interacting with teachers of English, but they may well equally apply to the teachers of other subjects. Many of the participants of such courses have returned without support to their schools only to develop feelings of inadequacy, confusion, insecurity, and often guilt. I would like to describe three stereotypical kinds of in-service course participants and to consider the influence of the 'training' on their attitudes and behaviors.

The Untouched

A majority of the participants attend such in-service courses for the break these courses offer them from their teaching routines, for the certificate, and perhaps for the company of other teachers (i.e., a kind of social get-together). These teachers are quite happy with their own teaching practices and have no intention of risking their self-esteem and security by listening to new information and ideas. They sit passively through the course and then return to their schools untouched by the course, hence unchanged, and carry on exactly as before. These 'untouched' teachers are not willing to accept the theories of visiting academics or the recipes of visiting 'super teachers'. They find the new ideas threatening and perhaps the best defense against this imposition of ideas is to hear but not to listen.

The Guilty
Some of the participant teachers are, however, eager to learn new ways. They listen with keen attention and express genuine appreciation, and even gratitude, for what they have received. They return to their schools determined to improve their ways but fail to match the new ideas with the old realities, such as large classes, poor resources, lack of time, the demands of the set syllabus and exams. They quickly fall back upon their old ways but now feel guilty and insecure; they also lack the confidence and conviction they had earlier in their teaching. These teachers are told that what they have been doing is out of date and

ineffective, and they are persuaded to try the new ideas. However, when they get back to their schools, they find that they cannot make those new ideas work and they put them away guiltily for use, hopefully, in the future.

The Radicals
Some of the eager, attentive, and enthusiastic teachers are so convinced of the value of their new wisdom that they rush back to their schools with revolutionary zeal. They want to change their approach overnight and flood their students with the new materials and activities they had received at the in-service course. A few of these 'radicals' succeed because they have clearly understood the principles underlying the new approach and are able to adapt the new materials and activities to their own situations; they are even able to develop their own supplementary materials and activities. But many of these 'radicals' who have not clearly understood the new approach may often 'damage' the learning process by imposing on their students inappropriate materials and activities for a short time; they revert to the old approach when the received supply of materials runs out. What are the constraints on teacher development? First, many teachers refuse to change any of their practices so long as the examination results are good. Second, they feel insecure if they have to give up practices they are used to. Third, they have no motivation to change because they often complain about problems such as large

classes, syllabus to cover, 'indifferent' or 'uninterested' students, too easy or difficult materials, lack of administrative support, student indiscipline, fixed or no seating arrangement, and so on. Fourth, a shift from safe routines to the insecurity of finding new ways of teaching involves effort, extra work, and emotional energy. The major problem, therefore, with the in-service training programs that are being offered now lies in assuming that the 'input' provided to the teachers in these programs influences and changes the teachers' perception and practice. We need to carry out studies of the impact of these programs on the teachers and make the necessary changes based on the actual needs of teachers. We need to encourage institution-based and individual-based professional development. Each Faculty of Education should develop a network of schools in its area and prepare common programs each year for working together. This would make the schools not feel isolated from teacher education institutions. It would also solve, to some extent, the problem of finding schools for practice teaching for the students of the Faculty. Schools and teacher education institutions should co-ordinate their efforts in this direction. I often hear the teachers say: "Tell me and I will listen; teach me and I will remember; involve me and I will learn; share my concern and I will change." We have been telling teachers that they should change and teaching them how to teach better. Can we now involve them and share their concerns so that they may learn and change themselves?

TOWARD A NEW EDUCATION FOR A NEW CENTURY

Reports to the Nation: Report #3: Education for Self Sufficiency

Dr. Abdulmageed Ghaleb
Almikhlaifi
Lecturer,
Sana'a University

Dependency and Education

Since the departure of the colonialists from the Arab world, there has been no transformation, so to say, from the realm of retardation to the realm of emancipation, which really signifies a change of the Arab order. A principal factor in this state of affairs was the fact that the pattern of the colonial economy persisted even after Arab countries got rid of the colonial rule. The international division of labor and the continued dependence of Arab governments on foreign aid constitute a dependency relation which has its parallel in and connection with a dependency relationship existing within the Arab economy, education, and culture. As far as education system as an instrument of cultural socialization is concerned, dependency is a phenomenon of domination. The dependent-class structure and the linkage between the dependent local bourgeoisie and monopoly capitalism have led to the functioning of education as an effective instrument in reinforcing cultural dependency. In this cultural dependency situation, culture is used as a means for promoting consumption (needed to rationalize the dependent economies) and of defusing values which would consolidate dominion. The school is used as a means of transmitting ideologies of dependence and as a means of cultural reproduction of cultural dependency. Those who benefit from dependency in the Arab world have used the educational system as a system for internalizing ideological values and for controlling the social groups which were incorporated into the educational process. Education was used as an instrument for socializing people into their occupations and social positions in the Arab dependent bourgeois order. Education also was used as a tool for ameliorating certain contradictions in the development process

by converting and taming the middle classes to cultural consumption.

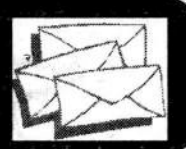
Self-Sufficiency and Education

The notion of self-sufficiency as a condition of emancipation is very important, because it clarifies for Arabs that they may shift only half of the responsibility on others. But shifting the whole responsibility on others is a case of psychological infantilism which ignores the most important question: What have the Arabs done for themselves? A self-sufficient system is needed to provide the necessities to all the people, to cover economic, social, cultural and political aspects, to ensure justice in distribution to end exploitation, to be self-sufficient (self-reliant and dependent on the people only), and to adopt, as an economic and social policy, austerity and simplicity for the ruling segment of the Arab nation so that difference from the people is reduced to the minimum and possibility for double democratization of state and society is maximized. Reliance on the people and their emancipatory forces means to be free from all conditions of retardation and free from the inferiority complex in the blind imitation of the material way of life. It also means respect for the cultural heritage and faith in the ability of the people to create. But it does not exclude learning from outside one's own cultural heritage. It also means mass participation in planning and execution of development programs. It also means austerity. Disaster is not caused by austerity but by the opposite. The masses revolt against waste, corruption, and social injustice but do not revolt against poverty when everyone is poor. The individual Arab country has to deal with problems of self-sufficiency, not through decoupling or through development in isolation, or in any autarchic sense, but through the proper management of interdependence among Arab countries as a step in the right direction toward greater chance of unity. Arab countries can be interdependent only with Arab countries.

For the alternative is a continued dependence on developed countries for capital, technology, and skills. Self-sufficiency policies must be adopted. These policies must aim at and envision an increase in production and productive capacity, and thus in the quality of life for the citizenry, whose creativity and energy are to be mobilized to decrease external dependence. That, in turn, requires mass participation in decision-making, reduced social inequalities, expanded roles for member-controlled and client-managed institutions, rejuvenated and transformed indigenous cultural patterns and social networks, stronger links between local production and consumption, and increased cooperation among Arab states. Since the Arab nation has become ensnared in the competition between major capitalist and socialist powers, it has to seek political and cultural independence. Since Arab education is expected to play a major role in facilitating and nurturing that independence, Arab educational system must embody the commitment to self-sufficiency as a condition of emancipation which would reinforce that independence. The combination of decolonization and resistance to continued dependence, the demand for self-determination, and the call for cultural rejuvenation and transformation, must create a setting in which self-sufficiency can become national educational policy, rather than merely an orientation of a few schools outside the public educational system. Dependence on foreign funds is unlikely to promote self-sufficiency in the creation and organization of knowledge. All Arab schools must incorporate practical programs through which students would be integrated into the surrounding community and would develop useful skills. However, Arab education must contribute to the realization of the ideal of self-sufficiency by promoting cultural, scientific, and technological programs that would maximize the possibility of being self-sufficient in terms of food, health, defense, and shelter.



YOUTH FORUM



Jerusalem

When I got there to see him, he had already left with his bag overwhelmed with sadness and sorrow at the horrors of the war. These were terrible years the Palestinians lived with al-Quds since 1948. According to Balfoure promise issued by the British government to Israel (our historical enemy), a part of the Arab land was given to Israel and, those Arab lands were invaded and inhabited. No doubt that Palestinians confronted this traditional enemy resulting in massacres up till today. Besides, many mosques were converted to churches and people were taken out by force away from their country. Most people lost their families houses and lands. Despite the fact that the said person carrying a bag disappeared, I can see another one coming with his bag in his hand. That bag carries another speck of hope that revived inside my heart and kindled a ray of light in the surrounding darkness. This hope has asserted the need for Jihad struggle against Zionism and non-Muslims. This is an appeal to us to stand up a fresh bout of struggle to protect our dignity and restore our lands invaded by the infiltrators.

Tahan Abdulmageed
Taz

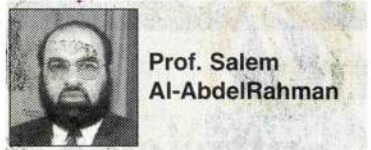
Living for Others

Most of us prefer a life style based on

our own likes and dislikes, regardless of how it affects others lives. We tend to ignore others; suffering, especially that of the poor, the downtrodden and the destitute. Although we know what words like 'kindness', 'charity', 'patience' mean, we are loath to practice them in real life situations. We seem to be too much preoccupied with material objects such as new clothes, luxurious cars or palatial buildings. But how many of us have realized that true happiness is earned by living for others, doing good to the helpless and hapless lot and alleviate their suffering? Similarly, we feel sad when what we aspire for is not met. Indeed, it is rightly said that desire unfulfilled is misery. Yet not many of us have shed a tear to see the untold misery of others. I have read the Holy Quran several times. I have found many hymns in it that tell us to learn to live for others. We should open the internal eyes of our hearts and minds and be sensitive about the sadness of others. If we feel sad, we should cheer ourselves up by helping others and reading the Holy Quran. Let's then discard selfishness and work to make others happy.

Nawal Abdul Galil Nouman
Level 4, Education
University of Science and
Technology
Sana'a

The Structure, Stability, and Dynamics of Self-Gravitating Systems



Prof. Salem Al-AbdelRahman

The purpose of Joel Tohline's on-line textbook, "The Structure, Stability, and Dynamics of Self-Gravitating Systems," is twofold. The textbook aims "to document in an electronically accessible format many of the key physical principles that underlie modern discussions of the structure, stability, and dynamic evolution of astrophysical fluid systems." The second purpose is "to take advantage of the added dimensions offered by the hypertext medium - particularly color, animation, and text linkage - to effectively illustrate many of these physical principles."

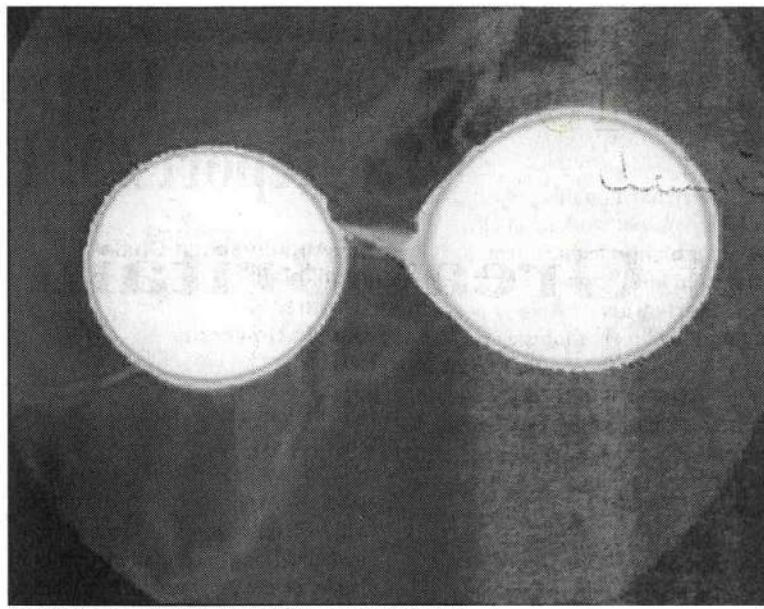
Tohline, professor of physics at Louisiana State University and a member of CIP's Advisory Committee, is a thorough believer in the superiority of hypertext and multimedia materials over conventional printed matter for teaching science and presenting scientific research. His textbook, which is currently under development, maybe found at http://www.phys.lsu.edu/astro/H_Book.current/H_Book.shtml.

According to Tohline, hypermedia documents are particularly valuable in presenting scientific results that involve visualization. It seems illogical to reduce a computer-generated animation sequence to a still image (or even a set of still images) for publication, when the animation itself could be distributed electronically over the Internet. Tohline cites his work on computational-fluid-dynamics (CFD) simulations using a heterogeneous computing environment as an instance in which hypermedia should be used to present a visualization that is an integral part of a simulation experi-

ment. The heterogeneous environment couples a massively parallel Cray T3E super computer with an SGI workstation in order to animate the CFD results. Tohline's research group has developed an efficient CDF algorithm, but to make the results understandable, they must be visualized.

Accordingly, the Cray super computer pauses at intervals and dumps out a data set that the SGI renders as an image. This image is stored as an animation frame. Eight hours' worth of commutation on the Cray yields around 30 frames of an animation that may eventually contain up to 2000 frames. The animation is produced as a natural by-product of the simulation. An animation of this sort is best presented in the form in which it was originally created, rather than through the artificial and information-squandering process of reducing it to a still image. "When we are doing a large-scale numerical simulation," Tohline says, "it is difficult to put the results down on the printed page. Look at any page [in a magazine like CIP] and you'll see, for example, a color figure that is one frame out of an animation sequence. It took the authors more effort to make the figure than it did to make the animation, and the printed journal cannot show the animation!" For this reason, Tohline believes that hypermedia will ultimately supplant print as the preferred form for printing scientific research.

With his online text-book, Tohline hopes to participate in and suggest the future directions of this process. "A printed journal is just a small subset of the kind of information that most scientists would like to make available on a regular basis," Tohline says. "We shouldn't abandon the printed page, but I believe that the printed page will be like a readers' digest, with short excerpts of what is available on-line. Visitors to Tohline's Web site will find animations in plenty, presented as Java applets, MPEG movies, VRML simu-



A still frame of mater transfer equatorial slice

lation, and visualizations of data generated by Mathematics. These animations are integrated into the presentation of the course material but are also offered to the visitor independently, with the invitation to "Try a Java (or movie, VRML, or mathematical, or HSCF [hachisu Self-Consistent-Field Technique]) example!" Tables show which sections of the textbook are accompanied by animations, which are not, and which areas of the text are still being written.

Tohline wrote some of the animation programs himself and has involved students in writing others. (Peter Nelson, an LSU undergraduate, has been instrumental in helping Tohline to manage the layout of the textbook at it has grown in size). Visitors to the site can also read brief explanations of the principal partial-differential equations that govern self-gravitating systems, with variables and constants in the equations hyperlinked to their definitions in a glossary. Students can test their understanding by doing sample problems and check their work by exploring the hyperlinked answers.

The open-endedness of hyper-media documents and the collaborative possibilities they invite are among their most important advantages of on-line publication for Tohline. In a recent semester he taught a course using the on-line text-book, in which he would assign students specific projects in areas not yet covered in the text. These projects involved designing small problems, writing chapters in HTML that presented the solutions, and putting the work on-line for viewing by other students. These assignments opened up the possibility of including the students' chapters in the text and crediting the students for their work. Likewise, according to Tohline, experts in particular fields could contribute hypertext chapters in what has the potential to become far more of a collaborative than an individual project. The ability to update hyper-media documents continually and convenient multi-author collaboration imply the possibility of creating a text-book that resists becoming obsolete.

Tohline hopes to be ready by the end of December to advertise his text-book's existence to the astrophysics community, along with an invitation to others to participate in the book's evolution.

"The material is sufficiently complete that it could appear in a book, though it never will," Tohline says. "Virtually everyone who sees what I am doing asks when I will publish it [in print], but there are many features that would be lost if I did."

In Tohline's view, hypermedia and not print is the best form in which his work can appear: "I strongly feel that this will be the medium of all scholarly publication, not just that aimed at students."

Cultural Institutions & Yemeni Intellectual

Despite lack of maturity, creation and culture are still full of colorful life only because of the efforts of Yemeni intellectual potential being spent in different fields of human innovation. Many Yemeni intellectuals suffer from being ignored because of different and not objective reasons which prevent them from being known abroad.

Since the beginning of the nineties many private sector organizations have appeared and represented the hope of Yemeni intellectuals who were isolated by government establishments from practicing free creative work. In the absence of mature critique, government establishments left the door open only for those who write to polish the exterior of the government.

This is the first part of a series of investigations done by the Yemen Times aiming at creating a relationship between cultural establishments and Yemeni intellectuals and to enable the reader to have a closer look at the facts.

The following interview with Dr. Abdul Malik Mansour, minister of culture and tourism summarizes the situation of intellectuals in Yemen.

Recent intellectual movements are one of the many outcomes of the new era in Yemen.

Q: Could you give us an idea about the situation of Yemeni intellectuals.

A: At the beginning we would like to thank you in the Yemen Times for the efforts spent to introduce the Yemeni culture and heritage to people inside and outside Yemen.

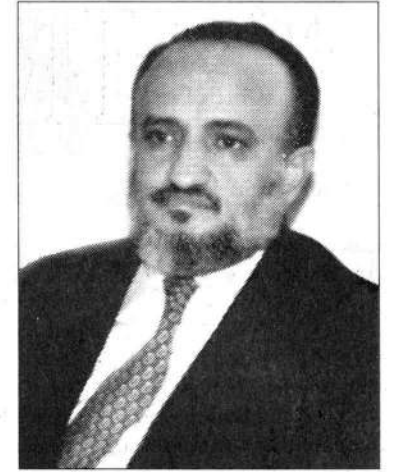
The recent cultural scene is full of positive movements that represent our hope for a prosperous future for Yemeni culture. The syllabus of this scene is widely varied and refers to big changes taking place. Undoubtedly what we see is one of the many outcomes of the new era Yemen has started since May 22, 1990. Since the unity, democracy has been our bet to have a better life in all fields and that made all intellectual work in a healthy atmosphere of freedom away from any restrictions.

The biggest problem is finance. Support is needed to overcome all obstacles.

Q: You've been complaining about the financial problems. When will that come to an end?

A: The ministry and all other establishments connected with it have two major problems:

Lack of the elements of cultural work



whether in arts, archeology, maintaining historical cities and publishing, and small amounts of funds given to the ministry by the government. Support is needed whether from the government or the private sector to activate cultural work more and to overcome all obstacles preventing us from having a prosperous cultural life. Poetry, festival should be made an annual tradition. Women participation should be encouraged in the festival.

Q: What are the basic accomplishments of the annual poetry festival? And why is women's participation rare?

A: The annual poetry festival aims at activating cultural movement in Yemen and maintaining our cultural heritage. This festival has achieved almost all its targets and become a national event in which all Yemeni poets meet to become acquainted with each other and to improve their levels. The participation of Yemeni women has unfortunately been very limited compared with men.

The ministry should only plan and supervise.

Q: Why is there a need for private organizations? And how do you evaluate their participation?

A: Cultural output is an act of public participation and contribution for its enrichment contributions of private cultural organizations are of great necessity to improve cultural movement in Yemen because the role of an official cultural establishment should be limited to planning and supervising in addition to assisting private organizations. The role played by those private organizations since they started at the beginning of the nineties has always been important and effective in pushing cultural movement ahead. We need consistent efforts and patience to understand the nature of cultural work and find better opportunities to develop it.

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\$50 Schahriar celebrated 1001 Nights. At the Sheraton we salute the downing of 2001 nights from our famous Arabic Singer, Body and Soul Filipino Band to our graceful Belly Dancer.

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Stay the night for two at \$201 including New Year's Dinner and Brunch.

Sheraton is member of the Starwood Preferred Guest program.

Meteor Showers In Sky on November 18: Stargazers

BEIJING—Chinese astronomers say meteor showers, or groups of shooting stars, are expected to light up the sky in the early hours on November 18.

Zhao Fuyuan, an astronomer with the State Astronomic Observation Center, said the shooting stars may number in the hundreds and could be visible in east Asia.

He said the Leonid meteor showers in normal circumstances will not pose any danger to objects on the surface of the Earth.

Astronomers say the upcoming shooting stars will occur shortly after the comet called Tempel-Tuttle moves closer to the sun as part of the low-temperature comet will break into pieces under the heat radiation from the sun, and move at the speed of thousands of kilometers per second. Such an amount of kinetic energy will turn into enormous heat and emit glaring light when it enters the atmosphere and becomes ionized.

International astronomers predict greater meteor showers will also come during the evening of November 18 and early hours of the next day as 15,000 shooting stars will light the sky in a matter of one hour.

Stargazers in China will find that the shooting stars will look bright as there will not be moonlight at that time, according to experts.

The meteor showers from the Tempel-Tuttle Comet space area occur every

year in mid-November with shooting stars of varying density, which peaks every 33 years.

According to Chinese historic records, the meteor showers from the Lyrta Comet space area was witnessed as early as 687 B.C.

(Xinhua)

Climate Change Negotiations Deadlocked

THE HAGUE—The ongoing negotiations for an international agreement on rolling back global warming was deadlocked Friday over how to cut greenhouse gas emissions at home.

While negotiators have been trying all week to strike a deal, the United States and the European Union, the only signatory as a group to the United Nations climate change convention, were still at loggerheads over basic approach. "There is still a long way to go on the core issue of cutting back greenhouse gas emissions at home," said Michael Grubb, an observer at the sixth conference of parties to the U.N. convention on climate change.

The two-week negotiations now reached their halfway-point and participants to the conference hoped that the arrival of environment and development ministers from the 184 signatory countries can add some political impetus to the conference that was drawing to a grinding halt.

Scientists believe that without cuts in emissions of such greenhouse gases as carbon dioxide from burning fossil

fuel like oil and coal, there could be no remedy to the unprecedented climate change with negative effects.

The United States, however, would rather invest in other countries in forestation and clean development programs than cut emissions of greenhouse gases at home in fear of slowing growth and sacrificing luxurious lifestyle, though it is the number one emitter of carbon dioxide in the world right now.

Japan, Australia, New Zealand and Canada share the view of the Americans, all favoring unlimited trading of emission credits by spending less in under-developed countries with forestation and clean development projects so as to purchase over-emission permits at home.

The European Union, however, wants to have a 50-percent ceiling capped on emission credit trading to force at least some true efforts at home.

President Jacques Chirac, whose country is serving the rotating presidency of the 15-nation European bloc, is coming to the Hague next Monday, to add his person weight to the push for a workable deal.

The Hague conference was expected to work out a deal on how to implement the Kyoto protocol reached in December 1997, when signatories to the U.N. convention were each committed to individual legally-binding targets of cutting greenhouse gas emissions.

(Xinhua)



KAMARAN TRAVEL & LEISURE

للمتذوق الراقي



TIPS TO TRAVELLERS

Location: Europe
Capital: London
Language: English
Currency: Pound Sterling (GBP)
Business Hours:
Banks: 0930 - 1530 Mon - Fri (some open on Saturday morning)
Offices: 0900 - 1700 Mon - Fri
Shops: 0900 - 1730 Mon - Fri
Business/Social Hints:
 Appointment must be made in advance, punctuality is important. Business is conducted in English. The use of body language, including gestures is limited. Social kissing is confined to close friends only. Smoking is generally accepted but restricted in many public buildings and on public transport. Request permission before smoking in offices and cars. Gratuities not necessary when service charges has been added to bill, in restaurants, taxis etc around 10% is acceptable.
Climate: Temperate climate, generally cool to mild with frequent cloud and rain throughout the year, but also spell of settled fine weather. Summers can be quite warm.
Clothing: Generally medium weight throughout the year although lightweight possible for summer with warmer clothes for winter. Rain wear at all times.
Visa: For Yemeni national entry visa is required which can be obtained from the British Embassy Sana'a located at Hadda Street. Telephone number 264081-84.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland



Shams Tabrez
 Director Marketing
 United Travels, Sana'a
 GSA of
 Continental Airlines

Lets have a quick look at the difference between the United Kingdom and Great Britain.

The United Kingdom is made up of the countries of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Its full name is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Great Britain on the other hand, comprises only England, Scotland and Wales. It is the largest island of the British Isles, Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic.

The Isle of Man and the Channel Islands are not part of the United Kingdom. They are largely self-governing with their own legislative assemblies and systems of Law. The British Government is, however, responsible for their defence and international relations.

It is a fact that there are a few countries that squeeze such enormous diversity into so small an area. Mainland Britain -less than 1,000 Kilometers in length and just over 450 kms in width, contains empty moorland and rugged mountains, peaceful pastoral valleys and deep sea lochs, mighty granite cliff and miles of rolling farmland. Variety also extends to the village, towns and cities from honey gold Cotswold hamlets nestling amongst wooded hills to raucous seaside resorts, from quiet spa towns that were old in Roman times and 19th

century industrial cities to fishing village sheltering under steep Cornish cliffs. To match this topographical diversity is an ancient heritage every bit as rich as the scenery. Castles, stately homes and formal gardens dot the country. History is brought alive in the pageantry of state occasions and in "the Morris men" dancing on village greens. Norman churches surrounded by aged oaks stand over mediaeval market towns and aristocratic country mansions are set in elegantly landscaped grounds. But Britain is not merely a historical theme park. There is a vibrant artistic, cultural and commercial life that expresses itself in theatre, concerts, opera, ballet and art galleries. Cities and towns throughout the country offer a variety of entertainment and restaurants cater for every taste in food from the most conservative palate to the most adventurous.

The British sporting arena has a massive following within the country and around the world, especially golf, soccer, rugby and indeed cricket, all of which have their roots in Britain. Shopping in Britain is a delight and undoubtedly the range of goods in the shops is unrivalled. There are a few countries in the world which need volumes and it is not possible to write in the limited space and Britain is one of them. Therefore, in this issue we will limit ourselves to only LONDON.

You must have noticed and experienced that a few cities, anywhere in the world, have such an enduring appeal. London continues to surprise visitors with its marvellous blend of old world traditions and its ever trend-setting cultural scene. London's real charm lies in its diversity, a city of vivid contrasts that attracts people from every corner of the globe. No doubt that London never ceases to surprise, it is a city that has something for everyone. London comes among the most exciting cities of the world, and it is the result of nearly 2,000 years of development. Founded by the Romans, the city has since grown and now covers some 1,800 square km and is a home to nearly seven million people.

London in the New Millennium
 London celebrated the Millennium like no other city in Europe. A host of new attractions and events including the Millennium Dome and British Airways London EYE, made it the largest observation wheel in the world. The Millennium Dome is situated at Greenwich and is a once-in-a-lifetime attraction as it is open for just 365 days. We suggest you to go there and



be a part of history and have an inspirational and unforgettable day out visiting 14 themed zones that can hold up to 35,000 people at a time. This Millennium Dome is an international icon, the largest building of its kind in the world and the Dome is set to educate and entertain on a scale never seen before.

Cultural London

London has the honour to be the Capital city of Britain and it is the home to some of the finest museums and galleries in the world, entertaining adults and children alike. We recommend you to explore The Natural History Museum's 13,000 square foot dinosaur exhibition complete with a life size robotic dinosaur. While going for sightseeing tour you will see Big Ben, the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey Buckingham Palace and explore the British Museum, visit the city of London's business district and the Tower of London. Call in at Madame Tussaud's or browse through the national Gallery in Trafalgar Square. Don't miss the changing of the Guard or a River Thames cruise to Greenwich, home of the Royal Maritime Museum and the Cutty Sark.

Top of the List of 'Must Do's'

Great vacations are not just made up of sightseeing or soaking up the local history and culture. Most travelers truthfully admit that even before they set foot in Europe the 'most do' activity they look forward to with unashamed relish is shopping! And why not? For the true shopaholic Europe is one giant shopping mall with specialist shops and stores selling everything your hearts desire and more.

From world famous prestigious stores like London's Harrods to tiny shops crowd together in bustling ethnic souks, offers irresistible bargains of every shape, size scent and variety. No one can deny that London is world famous for shopping. Oxford street and Regent Street are home to the major department stores including, Selfridges and Liberty, while Knights bridge's most famous shop, Harrods, offering a unique shopping experience with 230 departments selling everything from designer clothes to food hall delicacies. In contrast, why not visit one of London's colorful markets where you are sure to find a bargain. Shopping is tempting and you visit the famous label parade down Bond Street and along the Burlington Arcade. There are antiques and curiosities in Canteen Market, Portobello Road and Chelsea's Kings Road. While in London do not miss to have a ride on world famous British Airways London Eye. Overlooking the Thames, this 135-meter high observation wheel is the highest in the world, providing a 30-minute, slow moving 'flight' over the heart of the capital. This 360 degree rotation is the unique attraction, providing a bird's eye view, which is only possible from a helicopter or a plane. This London Eye's 32 fully enclosed, hi-tech capsules accommo-

date 25 people each and offer panoramic views of one of the world's famous skylines.

Underground

London's Tube. The London's underground or often known as tube was the world's first urban underground railway. It began operating in 1863, when the Metropolitan Railway opened a line between Paddington and Farringdon.

Although Londoners were originally sceptical about the project, calling it the 'sewer railway' the service was an immediate success. Trains were steam operated and travel were murky, sulphurous and extremely grimy compared with today's electrically operated trains.

London Buses

London's buses carry around four million plus passengers every day and bus



routes cover over 1,800 miles of the capital's roads. The familiar double-decker buses are one of the most distinctive sights in London, and no visit to London would be complete without a trip on one. The most famous design, with an open passenger platform at the rear of the bus, dates back to the 1950s, although now these buses are being replaced with more modern types with the entrance at the front.

Speaker's corner

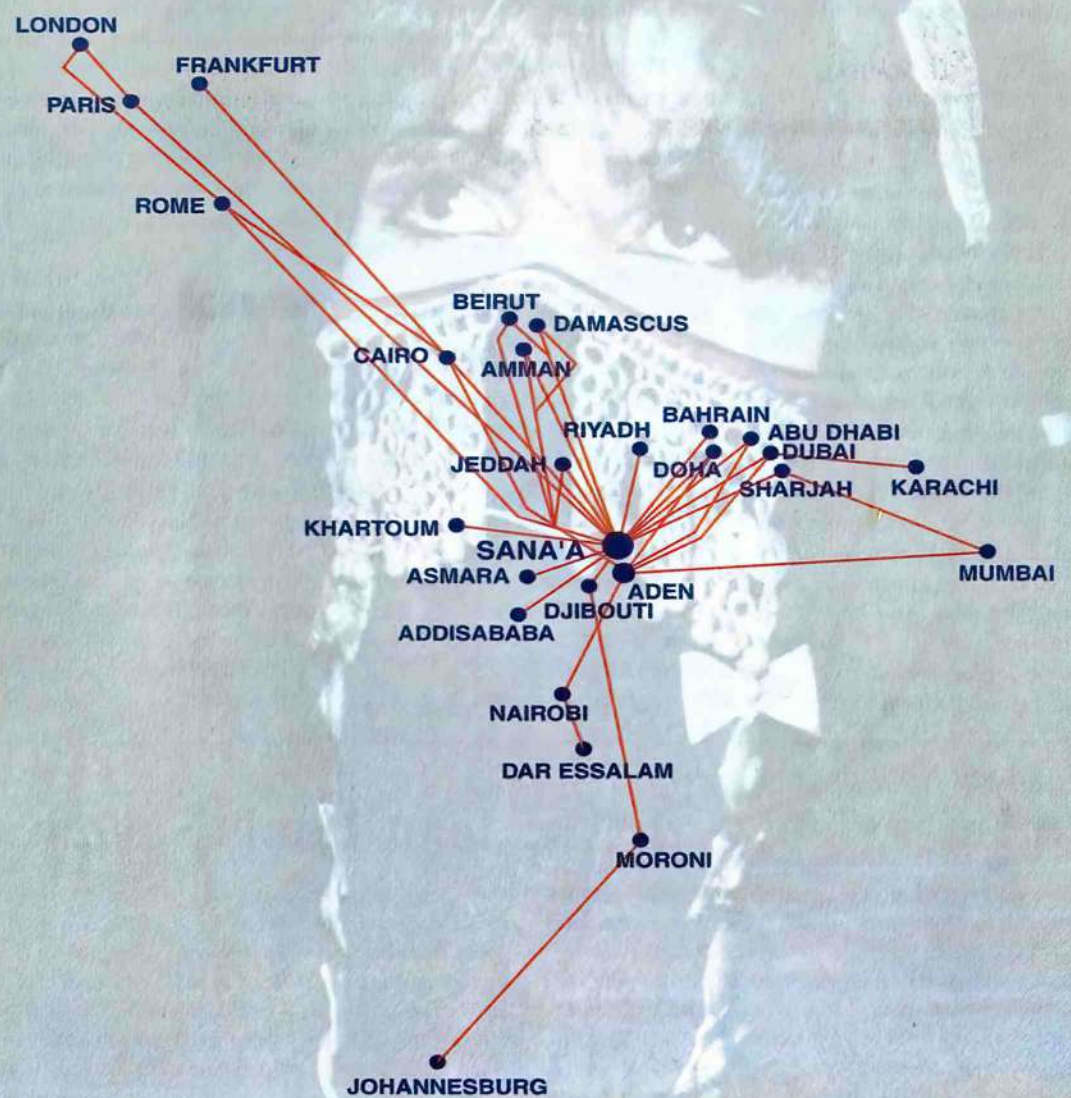
Speaker's corner in the north-east corner of Hyde Park in London. It is by tradition an area where public speeches can be made by anyone who has anything, they want to say, no matter how eccentric or implausible. The area was set aside for such use in 1872 after Hyde Park itself became a popular center for public speaking. Speaker's corner is often taken as a symbol of free speech.

Tips to Shopping Lovers

The biggest sales take place in January, when bargain-hungry shoppers have been known to queue all night outside London's biggest department stores in the hope of snapping up drastically reduced goods. Wiser shoppers wait until the end of January, when there may be a smaller choice of bargains but often the prices have been reduced even further for clearance.

Their sales take place at the end of spring and summer, when there are reduced prices on out of season goods, although it is always best to check with individual stores first.

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Press Scanner

Prepared by Mohammed Khidhr

Results of the Doha Islamic Summit, developments of investigations into Cole blast incident, constitutional amendments and protest against the bloody events and atrocities by Israeli authorities against the Palestinians in occupied Palestine are among the main topics front-paged this week's press in Yemen. There are other important domestic and Arab topics of the main news and news reports dealt with by this week's newspapers.

Review of the main headlines given prominence on the Yemeni newspapers front pages.

- Security Investigations into Cole Explosion Led to Names in Kuwait, Qatar
- Sana'a Witnesses Largest Woman Demonstrations Supporting Palestinian Intifada
- Yemeni Air Force Mig-21 Crashed, Five Military Killed
- Vice-president Represents Yemen to Oman's National Day Celebrations
- Parliamentary Commission Concludes Studying Constitutional Amendments Proposals, Draft Committee to Prepare Final Report
- Yemeni-Chinese Relations Lauded
- Palestinian Leadership Reiterate Call For International Protection
- Open Strike in AthThawra Hospital
- 13 Persons, Victims of Torrents in Maghreb Ans
- Physicians, Oil Workers Threaten of General Strike
- Assessment Seminar for NGO's in Yemen
- 2nd Congress of Islah Party, Held
- Yemen-WB Cooperation Strategy Discussed
- Journalists Stage Sit-in on Their Demands
- Active Yemeni Participation In International Tourism Exhibition in Britain
- Doha Islamic Summit, Weak Statement

Excerpts from articles published in some Yemeni newspapers this week.

AL MITHAQ
weekly
organ of the GPC
party,
November 13, 2000

In his article commenting on the attack on the USS Cole destroyer, Dr Abdul Aziz al Maqaleh has said all forms and ways of terrorism are rejected. It is refused whether it has been committed by individuals or small states or big power. The author argues that the countries resisting terrorism have to reconsider their stands towards the just issues in the world. They have to define their stances versus those who are murdering the Palestinian children and their fathers and mothers in a daily unsightly terrorism exceeding all sorts of this crime. Until the US manages to help put an end to suffering of the Palestinian people, help them in self-

determination and establishment of their independent state, only then the Arabs and the world would realize that the US verily resists terrorism and endeavors to have a world where peace and security do prevail. It goes without saying that the damage inflicted on the destroyer Cole arouses many queries. One of the most prominent questions is about the connection between the incident and the bloody events in occupied Palestine and the US headline and supporting stand by the US administration for whatever step taken by the Israeli entity. The US administration supports the Israeli acts even if they are aimed at killing children, women and the elderly. Such biased stand would consequently lead to certain Arab and Islamic reactions.

AN-NASS
weekly
November 13, 2000.

An article by Abdul Wahab al Muead says the 9th Islamic summit was almost to be similar to an "Arab Summit" as regards the factor of frustration it has faced with and because it was about to be cancelled or postponed.

The faithful and serious efforts exerted in the nick of time by some Arab leaders especially by president Ali Abdullah Saleh and the positive response by Emir of Qatar Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani, have salvaged the Islamic summit from failure. Its failure would have become a factor of disappointment for the Palestinians' intifada and its martyrs and wounded because of the Zionists' crimes and barbaric campaigns.

ATH-THAWRA
daily
November 17, 2000

The daily devoted its editorial on Yemeni efforts exerted to regain and strengthen Arab solidarity and reconciliation. The editorial stressed that Arab and Islamic solidarity is to be established and founded on political, social and spiritual solidarity inside the society and stabilization of its national integrity.

Ath-Thawra editorial has further said that historical examples and present live events indicated that problems and weakness suffered by the Arab Moslem society are mainly attributed to internal conflicts within the states' individual societies.

Bilateral disputes and conflicts, both Arab-Arab and Islamic have played significant role in instigating differences and pushing them to continuity. Within this context and in practice, president Ali Abdullah Saleh works hard towards embodiment of Arab and Islamic solidarity by exerting Yemen's efforts and good offices to realize solidarity among Arab brethren.

Yemen's capital Sana'a is to host nowadays meetings of Somali factions and Palestinian factions respectively in an effort to achieve reconciliation between them.

The expectations are that the brethren

in Somalia would complete building bases of construction for new future to their country through dialogue and reconciliation that would terminate the last chapters of their bloody conflict. On the other hand Sana'a is to hold a meeting grouping the brethren from Palestine that is presently experiencing the harshest period of aggression and genocide, the worst that history ever witnessed. The Palestinian issue which is facing arrogance of Zionist racism and its huge war machine, has attracted much sympathy and solidarity of the Arab and Islamic world represented by holding both the Arab and Islamic summits. The two summits have emphasized offering all forms of strengthening Al-Aqsa intifada and struggle of the Palestinian people for restoration of their inalienable rights and establishment of their independent state with Al Quds its capital.

Thus Yemen and its political leadership continue their efforts for enhancing ties of Arab and Muslim solidarity by actions not by words.

AL RA'EA AL'AAM
weekly
Nov. 14, 2000

In an article by Abdul Aziz As Samawi published in the weekly the author says that the memorandum of the proposed constitutional amendments has revealed the modest and poor performance of opposition parties. It has also disclosed the yawning gap between the opposition and the authority in practicing of political action. The opposition should have been in a position demanding the authority to effect constitutional reforms, limiting its domination and working for larger scale democratic practice as stipulated in the constitution. What has happened is quite the contrary. The authority has proposed making constitutional amendments and consequently placed the opposition in a critical situation of defending the present constitution. The opposition should have been able to make the authority in a defensive position, defending the present constitution.

The authority has benefited from opposition mistakes or inefficient political performance. The fact is that for the opposition the political work has changed into merely routine function performed with one monotony and with the same primitive thought with which the world used to practice opposition years ago.

AL WAHDAMI
weekly, organ of the
NPU Organization
November 14, 2000

Al Wahdawi's editorial has devoted its subject to discussion of results of the recently concluded Islamic summit conference. The editorial stressed that the Islamic peoples had expected their rulers to raise to the level of dangers facing them. They have expected the summit to come out with a declaration of jihad, mobilization of the nation's potentials and energies for confronting

their enemies. The Islamic nation was instead of that surprised with the usual statement of denunciation and condemnation. Even this has been targeted only Israel and discarded any mention of those standing behind Israel, supporting and backing it up with finance and most sophisticated weapons to keep it qualitatively superior to others in the region.

The weekly editorial concludes that the stone-thrower children have proved to be the best and more well-qualified than their rulers to face the humiliation and the enemy. They are unlike their rulers who refuse to express even their anger without getting a permission beforehand.

AL ISBOA
independent
weekly,
November 16, 2000

Decentralization and local administration is the theme of an article written by Ahmed Abdurabu Alawi published in the weekly.

The form of decentralization as it is now proposed allows the ministry of local administration and the interior ministry to have sway over institutions of other ministries. Such a state would practically lead to strong centralization. The province governor as an administrative ruler would be granted a big portion of authorities of other ministries, and this situation in itself means concentration of power in his hands, a policy that does not help the administrative body of the state as a whole.

The series of democratic change in the country does not tolerate such an experiment, especially that complaint against the government apparatus bureaucracy and favoritism is a general one.

All previous attempts of reform made by the parliament were of no avail and all official and media calls for reform have ended in smoke.

The author concluded by calling for generalizing the form of elected institutions on the road of curbing bureaucracy and ending administrative corruption.

Notice

Applied and Social

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We have mistakenly published in our previous issues Dermatology as one of the faculties of the Applied and Social Sciences University. The right faculty name should have been 'Medicine Faculty', our apology.

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Announcement

Yemen Investment & Development Company

announces to all those

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company as of 3 October 2000.

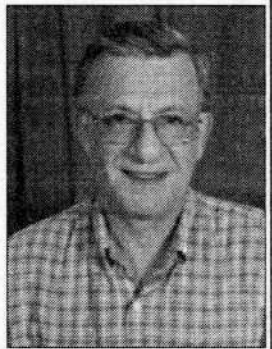
The Company relinquishes its

obligations and shall not be

responsible to anyone for any

dealings made in its name with Mr.

John Brizard after this date.



Continued from page 3

An Interview with Mr. Jean-Louis Sarbib

Q: How do you explain the protest of the people around the world to the policy of the WB, if we take into account the demonstrations in the USA?

A: Well, I think part of it is concerned with justice I believe it is something that we welcome in the WB because as they said we are committed and we believe we want the same things. which is less poverty and more equity in the world. I also think many of these protests are very poorly informed about what the WB does. We discussed this with about 250 NGOs: how to work together and these were very constructive discussions. So the goal of the Bank is to recognize that there are very serious issues of inequity in the world and to try and make sure these issues are not ignored. What we disagree in with the protesters is the fact we don't believe that we contribute to creating poverty. We believe we are doing every possible thing to keep these issues very much inside and to try solve them. The policies of the WB are changing all the time because on contrary to

what many people think we are not dogmatic institution, we are pragmatic institution. We want to learn from what works and what does not work and the ground we are constantly adjusting our policies based on the results of experience. The problems of development in Yemen, are very difficult problems and no one has a magic al solution. But we are working more and more in an inclusive manner and in a participatory manner. We are trying to talk to people, NGOs and communities look at the activities of the Social Fund and public works, these are the activities the WB is pushing.

The role of journalism in this regard is very important. We have a program in the WB for MENA region to provide an economic training for journalists to organize seminars and try to get people to understand what the WB is and at the same time I believe it is the responsibility of the governments to explain to their people their policies and not to hide behind the WB.



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Islamic States Support Lifting of U.N. Sanctions Against Iraq

DOHA—The Islamic states at the ninth Islamic summit that opened here Sunday voiced their support for lifting the decade-old U.N. sanctions against Iraq. Qatarsi Emir Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani, who assumed the chairmanship of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) at the summit, said "we feel it is necessary to put an end to the harsh suffering that has affected the Iraqi people due to the sanctions for more than a decade." The U.N. imposed sanctions on Iraq shortly after its invasion of Kuwait in 1990 and made Iraq's elimination of weapons of mass destruction a must

for the lifting of the sanctions. But weapons inspections have been suspended just before the U.S.-British air strikes against Iraq in December 1998. He also said "with Kuwait liberated and having become a sovereign state again, it is the best to put an end to this crisis which not only affected Iraq but the whole region." Iraq's former foes, Iran, Egypt and Syria, also supported calls for the sanctions to be removed. Iran and Iraq fought a bloody war in 1980-1988, while Egypt and Syria joined the U.S.-led alliance in the 1991 Gulf War, which drove Iraqi troops from Kuwait. Iraq attended the emergency Arab summit in Cairo last month, the first

time since the 1991 Gulf War, which was seen as a tangible step for Iraq to reconcile with the Arab world. The three-day OIC summit, with a theme of "Islamic peace and development," is expected to consider and approve 81 resolutions on a host of political, economic and cultural issues concerned by the Islamic world, one of which is about "the consequences of Iraq's aggression against the State of Kuwait and the necessity for Iraq to implement the relevant (U.N.) Security Council resolutions." The pan-Islamic OIC, set up in 1970, groups 56 members and the OIC summit is held every three years. (Xinhua)

Islamic Summit Urges Iraq to Show Peaceful Attitude Towards Kuwait

DOHA—Leaders of the world's Muslim countries here on Monday urged Iraq to take necessary steps to show peaceful attitude towards neighboring Kuwait. The call came in a draft statement on the relations between Iraq and Kuwait to be issued at the conclusion of the ninth summit of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) Monday evening, one-day earlier than scheduled. The statement stressed the importance of respecting Iraqi sovereignty, safety, political independence and territorial integrity. It also called for the U.N. Security

Council to open a comprehensive dialogue with Iraq for an early lifting of the decade-old U.N. sanctions imposed for its 1990 invasion of Kuwait. Meanwhile, the statement underscored the importance of respecting Kuwait's safety and territorial integrity. The summit charged Qatarsi Emir Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani, who assumed the rotating OIC chairmanship at the summit, to help through his good offices create suitable ground for solving the Iraqi-Kuwaiti disputes in the light of the relevant U.N. resolutions and the OIC principles.

The statement called on OIC Secretary General Ezzidine Laraki to follow up the implementation of the summit resolutions, and then report to the 28th session of the OIC foreign ministerial meeting. The statement also urged Iraq to fulfill its commitments under the U.N. Security Council resolutions. Furthermore, it called on Iraq and Kuwait to resolve their long-standing issue of prisoners of war (POWs) in coordination with the International Committee of Red Cross. The next Islamic summit will be staged in Malaysian capital Kuala Lumpur in 2003. (Xinhua)

Cohen, Kuwaiti Leaders Discuss Security Issues

KUWAIT CITY—U.S. Defense Secretary William Cohen said here Sunday that his talks with Kuwaiti leaders focused on security issues. "We discussed the security challenges in the Gulf and I made it clear that the United States is committed to protecting its friends while working with our partners for a peaceful, prosperous and stable region," Cohen told reporters before ending his short visit to Kuwait and leaving for Saudi Arabia. However, the U.S. military chief did not go into details. Cohen met with Kuwaiti Emir Jaber Al-Ahmed Al-Sabah and held talks with his Kuwaiti counterpart Sheikh Salem Al-Sabah shortly after arriving here earlier Sunday. The U.S. defense secretary is currently on a nine-nation Mideast tour which has already taken

him to Bahrain, Oman, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar. Cohen will also visit Israel, Jordan and Egypt. The visit comes at a time when U.S. forces are on a high alert following the attack last month on the USS Cole destroyer in Yemen, where 17 U.S. sailors were killed. Last week, Kuwait arrested a group of suspects that had planned a series of sabotage actions and seized high-explosive bombs and grenades from them. When asked if there is any link between the attack on the USS Cole and the group in Kuwait, Cohen said that it was too early to judge, pointing out that the Kuwait authorities are investigating the case. But he said "terrorism will not drive us out" from the region. Over 20,000

U.S. troops are stationed in the Middle East region, most of them are in the Gulf. On the Iraqi issue, Cohen said that "our containment policy is working and will continue as long as Saddam Hussein poses a threat to his neighbors." Regarding to calls by many countries for lifting the 10-year economic sanctions on Iraq and dialog between Kuwait and Iraq, he said all what Iraq has to do is to comply with United Nations resolutions. He hinted that it would be impossible for a direct Kuwaiti-Iraqi encounter as long as Baghdad declines to uncover the whereabouts of some 600 Kuwaiti and third country nationals held in Iraq. But Iraq denied that it is holding any Kuwaiti detainees. (Xinhua)

Russian FM in Riyadh for Talks on Mideast Situation

KUWAIT CITY—Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov arrived in the Saudi capital Riyadh Sunday for talks with Saudi leaders on the latest developments in the Middle East region. Ivanov is due to meet King Fahd Ibn Abdul-Aziz, Crown Prince and First Deputy Prime Minister Abdullah Ibn Abdul-Aziz and Foreign Minister Saud Al-Faisal. Reports available here said that talks between Ivanov and the Saudi leaders will focus on the deteriorating situation in the Palestinian territories following more than seven weeks of bloody violence between Palestinians and Israeli forces. More than 240 people, mostly Palestinians, have been killed in the

Palestinian-Israeli clashes, triggered by Israel's right-wing Likud leader Ariel Sharon's visit to a controversial shrine in East Jerusalem on September 28. Observers here said that Ivanov is trying to revive Moscow's role in the Middle East peace process. Russia and the United States are the two sponsors of the 1991 Madrid Middle East peace conference. Ivanov is on a multi-leg Middle East tour, which had already taken him to Iraq, Egypt, Israel, the Palestinian self-rule areas, Jordan and Kuwait. In Kuwait, Ivanov mainly discussed with Kuwaiti leaders the situation in the Gulf region, especially the conditions between Kuwait and its former

occupier Iraq. In remarks to reporters before leaving Kuwait, Ivanov said he informed the Kuwaiti leadership of his recent visit to Iraq and Russia's desire that steps should be taken to make the Gulf a secure, peaceful and stable region. He said Russia, a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, has deep-rooted relations with the region. It is seeking to achieve its aim in maintaining the stability and peace in the region, he noted. But the Russian top diplomat said his country is "not mediating Iraq and Kuwait at the present time." "No country has requested it to do so," he added. (Xinhua)

Scientists Say Laughter May Be Good For Heart

LOS ANGELES—Laughter, along with a good sense of humor, may prevent heart attacks, according to a recent study by cardiologists at the University of Maryland Medical Center in Baltimore. The study, the first of its kind to indicate laughter as a heart disease preventative, was presented at the American Heart Association's 73rd Scientific Sessions on November 15 in New Orleans. The researchers found that people with heart disease were 40 percent less likely to laugh in a variety of situations, compared to people of the same age without heart disease. Dr. Michael Miller, director of the center for preventive cardiology at the University of Maryland, said, "The old saying that 'laughter is the best

medicine,' definitely appears to be true when it comes to protecting your heart." The researchers don't know yet why laughing protects the heart, but they suggest that mental stress is associated with impairment of the endothelium, the protective barrier lining our blood vessels. This can cause a series of inflammatory reactions that lead to fat and cholesterol build-up in the coronary arteries and ultimately to a heart attack. In the study, researchers compared the responses of 300 people to humor. Half of the participants either previously had a heart attack or had undergone coronary artery bypass surgery. The other 150 people never had any kind of heart disease. Participants in the study were asked to

complete two questionnaires. One questionnaire had a series of multiple-choice questions for finding out how much or how little the participant laughs in certain situations. The second questionnaire used 50 true or false questions to measure anger and hostility. "The ability to laugh, either naturally or as learned behavior may have important implications in societies such as the U.S., where heart disease remains the number 1 killer," said Dr. Miller. "We know that exercising, not smoking and eating foods low in saturated fat will reduce the risk of heart disease. Perhaps regular and hearty laughter should be added to the list." (Xinhua)

7 Killed in Saudi Helicopter Crash

KUWAIT CITY—Seven people were killed on Sunday when a Saudi military helicopter, which was on a rescue mission, crashed in bad weather, the Saudi Press Agency monitored here reported. An official from the Saudi Defense and Aviation Ministry said that the Saudi Royal Airforce helicopter crashed near an airport in the central region of Qasim while trying to rescue people trapped by floods. All seven crew, including three officers, were killed, the official said. (Xinhua)

Arabs Monitor Implementation of Summit Resolutions on Supporting Palestinians

DOHA—The Arab follow-up committee set up by an emergency Arab summit last month in Egypt decided Friday to meet every month to review the implementation of summit resolutions on supporting the Palestinians in their struggles against Israeli suppression. After the first meeting of the committee on the sidelines of the Islamic foreign ministers meeting, Egyptian Foreign Minister Amr Moussa said officials from the committee's eight members also tackled means of enforcing the two funds set up at the summit for supporting Palestinian families and the Palestinian uprising.

The committee comprises Lebanon, Morocco, the Palestinian National Authority, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia and Egypt, which hosted the Arab summit on October 21-22 and is holding the presidency of Arab summit. Moussa said the committee, which will meet in Damascus, Syria, next month, proposed Arab finance ministers meet in Cairo on November 22 to explore ways of encouraging the Palestinians to suspend trade ties with the Jewish settlers in the occupied territories and export Palestinian goods to Arab and Islamic markets. The Egyptian foreign minister underlined that while condemning the Israeli atrocities against the Palestinian people, the Arab and Islamic nations need to map out a mechanism to ensure the implementation of the resolutions adopted by Arab leaders. The emergency Arab summit was held to address the Palestinian-Israeli bloody clashes, triggered by a provocative visit to an Islamic holy site in East Jerusalem by an Israeli right-wing politician on September 28. The violence, which has lasted for six weeks now between Israeli security forces and Palestinian protestors, has left nearly 190 Palestinians dead and thousands of others wounded. (Xinhua)

30 Percent of Italians Fear of Flying

ROME—Three in ten Italians are afraid of flying but experts say their airborne palpitations can be prevented with the right pharmaceuticals and some psychological gearing-up. Half the people who fear flying may actually find themselves gripped by intense anguish, palpitations and even panic attacks if they are forced to take a plane, a medical conference at the Rome found today. "Panic attacks on board aeroplanes are increasing," said neurologist Rosario Sorrentino, adding that "people feel trapped and their instinctive reaction is to try to escape at any cost." To overcome a fear of flying and forestall the risk of a panic attack, Sorrentino said that anxious fliers should begin preparing for an unavoidable air journey at least a week before they were scheduled to take off. Using a mix of calming pharmaceuticals and sessions of psychological preparation, a potential sufferer can get through the usual crisis moments at check-in and when actually on the plane, he explained. The costs of a phobia for flying are not just inconvenience and discomfort. According to experts in the United States, the air travel industry loses 2 billion U.S. dollars a year because many people refuse to buy a plane ticket even when it is clearly the best way to reach their destination. However, in a study unlikely to comfort wary air travelers, a British security firm recently announced that every year there are 1,000 deaths in aeroplanes around the world. The causes range from pneumonia to blood circulation problems caused by continuous immobility. (Xinhua)

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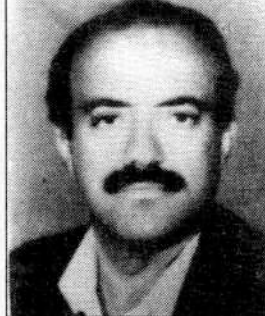
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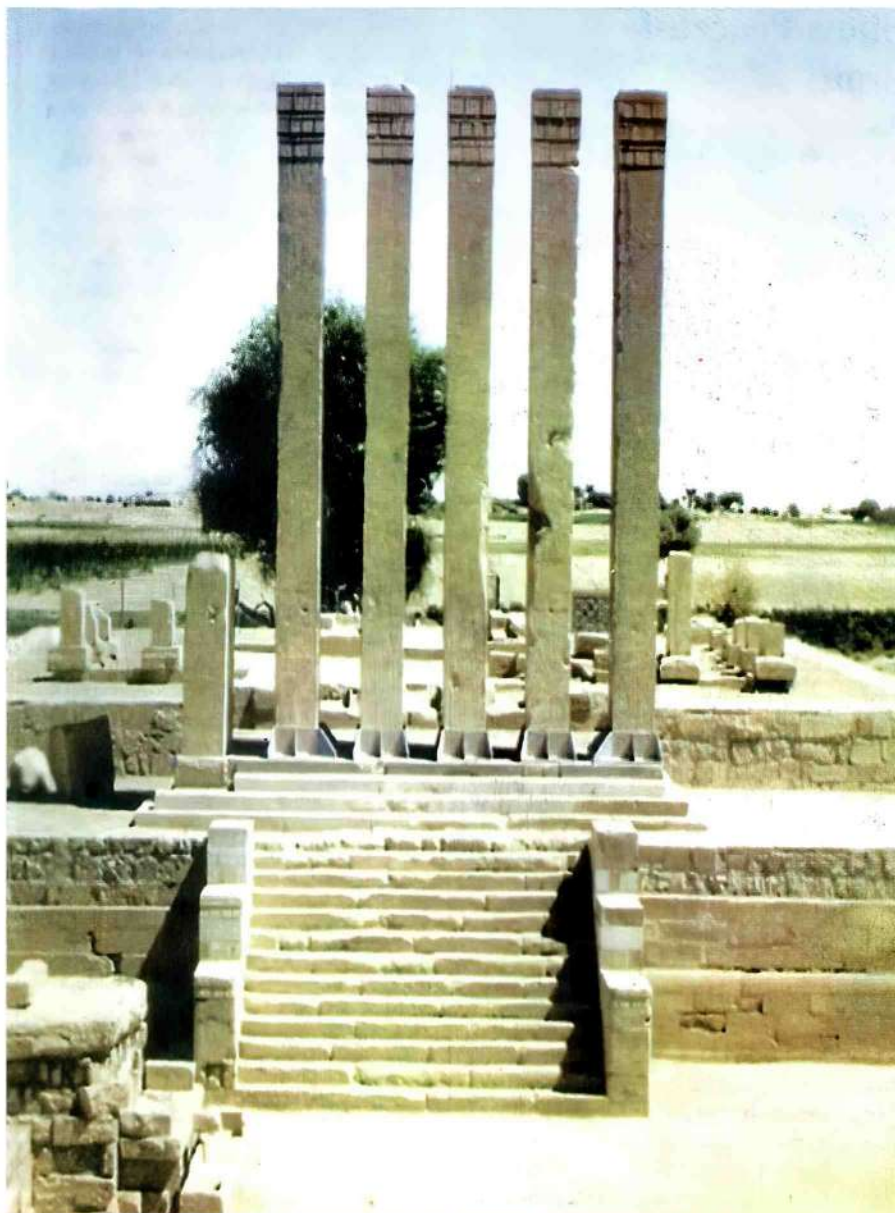
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Arsh Bilqis, Temple of History

History confirms that Marib is the birthplace of the ancient South Arabian Civilization. Marib is actually related to the Queen of Sheba, Bilqis, prominently referred to in the Holy Quran, the Talmud and the Bible. Among the most important archaeological monuments of Marib are the "Throne of Bilqis" (Arsh Bilqis) since 1888, the Arsh has been known to be a temple. The Australian traveller and scholar Edward Glaser was the first to record and read a short Middle Sabaic inscription engraved on one of its pillars, mentioning the god Almaqah of Barlan. Almaqah was the patron god of the Sabaeans. Most probably the temple was built during the 10th century BC. The temple fell into neglect throughout history owing to several reasons. It has been reconstructed four times. The last one was mentioned in 1988 by the German Archaeological Institute in Berlin in cooperation with the General Organization of Antiquities, Museums and Manuscripts (GOAMM). The restored site was opened to the public on Saturday, Nov.18. On this occasion of the elapse of 3000 years since the establishment of the

site, a formal celebration was conducted in Marib on Saturday. The event was attended by the Prime Minister, WB representative and several ambassadors to Sana'a, Yusuf M. Abdullah and others. On this occasion Mr. Kyrieleis Helmut, president of the German Institute of Archaeology, Berlin told YT, "It is one of the most important monuments of ancient South Arabian culture. The time the excavations in this temple has been finished but we are continuing at area of the Almaqah temple Awan and in the future we plan to do excavations in the ancient city of Marib. There are many more startling historical sites which could reveal more of the hidden history of the Land of Sheba. Such sites are found in areas in the country. They just need people who have sense of history to have them excavated. It is only this way could Marib turn into an international tourist destination. Mr. Alwan Al-Shaibani, President of General Group of Companies, told YT that exploration of new archaeological sites would undoubtedly increase the flow of tourists to Yemen. However, tourism can't flourish without stable security situation. Tourists should feel safe to move everywhere.



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Yemeni Soirée by NWC

The National Women Committee in cooperation with the Dutch Embassy held a Yemeni evening soiree attended by ambassadors' as well as officials' wives and women of the civil society in Yemen. Attended by more than 500 women, the evening included traditional fashion shows of different governorates, ceremonies of marriage and hands decorations. Al-Murshidat and Orphans Societies presented some chants. The Dutch band has also presented some cultural shows overwhelming majority among a storm of applauds and cheers.

Carla van Wees
Member of the Dutch Group in a Yemeni dress

German Food & Music Festival in Taj Sheba Hotel

In cooperation with the Maritim Hotel in Frankfurt in Germany, the Taj Sheba Hotel in Sana'a is hosting the German Food & Music Festival on November 21-23. German chefs and the 'Solid Swing Connection' jazz band have already been flown to Sana'a by Yemenia to introduce Both German cuisine and music during the festival. There will be a public announcement in TV and radio about the public concert in the Yemeni Culture Center

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مؤسسة العيني للأدوية والمستلزمات الطبية. صنعاء - ت: ٢٧٣٣٩١ - ٢٧٣٣٩٠ - تعز - ت: ٢٢٢٢٠٤ - إب - ت: ٤٠١٤٧١ - الحديدة - ت: ٢٠٢١١٦ - عن - ت: ٢٨٧٧٨٨

شركة اليمن الخضراء للأدوية والمستلزمات الطبية: الوكيل الوحيد لشركة (جرورسان) أدوية، ومن منتجاتها (مونيبل، ميني، منتجاتها (الكوبرامين)، صنعاء، جوار فندق تاج سيات، ت: ٢٧٢٤٩٨، فاكس: ٢٨٠١٥٩

مؤسسة الكامل للأدوية والمستلزمات الطبية: الوكيل الوحيد لشركة (إيلا، السوروية، والس الش، التركية، ومن منتجاتها المحررة لورفام، تحاميل مونيبل، لمنع الحمل ويدون هرمونات تامول، للسداد قوي على الام خفيف على المعدة، صنعاء - صنعاء - قاع العلفي، شارع بيروت التحرير، تلفون: ٢٢٦٥٠٠

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محل العواضي لتصلح جميع انواع الساعات السويسرية واليابانية والهندية، لصاحبه: محمد مري مطر العواضي، خيرة طوية في تصليح الساعات السائبة والرجالية، الصغرة والكبيرة، شعاعنا، الفقة، السرعة، الزين، كما يوجد لدينا قسم لبيع الساعات والسلس وجميع انواع قطع غيار الساعات، فكل زبوننا الدائم، شارع التحرير الاسفل، جوار فندق برج التحرير السياحي

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■ Needed qualified teachers to teach English, Science and Math. Call 7906726.

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■ TeleTech Co. seeks for a secretary who is very good knowledge in E. Language, has a deploma in computer, four year experience in managing secretarial affairs. We gave good salaries & bonuses. Tel. 418380/2, Fax: 418381.

■ Smart and energetic public relations officer wanted at least 5 years experience in the oil field, speak read and write English and Arabic and computer. Fax your C.V. to 200989

■ Required: executive secretary. should have excellent computer skills

and should have excellent communication skills in English and arabic. Tel. 414838.

■ Required manager for school with experience's certifiacats in fax: 04-217679.

■ Interpreter Prom English into Russian Hotel bwriess P.O.Box. 5601, Rashidov Shakhob, Tel. 06-430892.

■ TeleTach Co. seeks for a marketing manager, who has a university degree, former experience good at English, using Computer we offer good salary and bonuses. Sana'a Hadda., Tel. 418380/2, Fax: 418381.

■ July 7 kindergarten is in need of a woman to teach English and music with experience to deal with children. Interested teachers should come to the kindergarten in Al-Jazeera Hall. Tel: 207729.

■ Needed: Experienced marketing Executives, men or women. Send your testimonial on Fax: 04- 217639, or 04-226343.

■ ALTI is in need for a native English language teacher to teach English language. CV to fax: 207192.

M. Sc. Mechanical Eng. AutoCAD 14 Drawing 2 D& 3D, I am seced for evining job of institute computer teaching. Tel. 242484.

Adel Ali Abkar: Agood English, I can dreive I looking for any job. Alhasaba Str. tel: 232212

Mohsin Mohammed Mowafi, 45 years of translation/Exec. Admin./Comm. corr. senior Translator (English/Arabic/English) International Business Relation Officer Commercial Correspondence. P.O. Box: 557, Phone: 02-258426.

Diploma in computer (two years), 3rd year in comercial college, good in English, looking for any work in afternoon. Abdullah Ahmed Abbad, Tel.: 275906, Sana'a P.O.Box: 13980.

Basim Abdo Osman, Reat Cat with driver Eng. + Arabi lang. Tel: 266273-260932-248248.

Vehicles

■ For sale: Daewoo car, 1990 model, very good condition. mobil: 7906048, bager: 5806830.

■ For sale: Toyota-Corolla GT-S 1988, Red, blue plates, 4-Speaker-audio, power window, sunRoof AC. Prise 900.000 Y.R. V.Good Condition Tel. 7908614.

■ 1.6 libre JTX with alarm fitbtied, white colour model 94 four doors, duty paid for only \$ 9500. contact: Mr. Abraham Mohammed, bager: 5836617.

■ For sale: New modem Card 33.6 KB, speed, 486 DX4100 Processor 16 MB. RAM. Abdulla Ahmed Abbad, Tel. 275906.

■ Needed: Computer Makintosh in a good condilion but more than \$ 400. Fadl Ahmed Abbas. Al-Mohsen. Sana'a-Al-Hasabah Str. Tel.: 234351, P.O. Box: 8596.

مؤسسة الرجوي التجارية

بمناسبة قدوم شهر رمضان المبارك... يسرها أن تقدم لزيارتها الكرام جميع أنواع البهارات الرمضانية

صنعا - شارع شيراتون ت: ٢٥٥٠٤٠٢ - ٢٢٥٠٧٢ - ٢٢٥٠٧٢ - ٢٢٥٠٧٢ - ٢٢٥٠٧٢ - ٢٢٥٠٧٢
صنعا القديمة - سوق الصوب ت: ٢٧٤٩٢

Real Estate

■ For Sale: Large Beautifully Designed Villa, Prime Location in Hadda, Built on a 68 Libna Plot of Land with a Nice Mature Garden, and Two Garages \$ 900,000. A Must See For Anyone Interested in Buying Property, Telephone 409940 for more details.

■ For Sale: a flat in Tawwahi(Aden), third & uppermost floor: 3rooms + small hall+ kitchen+Bathroom+2-street Balcony + terrace + phone line. Adeeb Ahmad. Telefax: 01/218888 (Sana'a) Tel. 02/382573 (Aden)

■ Villa for rent in Al-asabah Zone, Supplied and Furnitured for more information phone: Fadl Ahmed Abbas: 234351.

■ Ground floor (2- storey villa) Contains 4 rooms, 2 toilet, kitchen hall & with garden garage & guard room, good location. Tel: 214940.

■ For rent 3 furnished flats Deluxe, Comfortable features, parking, Zira'a Str. Walid Jaafar. 01-205494.

■ A flat in Aden (Twwahi) on third (and uppermost) floor, 3 rooms+small hall+balcony+Terrace+bath-

Home/Office Equipment

■ For Sale: Tank of fish with all Accosories & fish + table in price 10000 YR. Tel. 242484.

■ For Sale: Samsung, Washing machine full Automatic, Drining table with 8 chairs. Al-Shaibani. 7909095 or

IMPORTANT Numbers

Emergency Police 199
Accident (Traffic) 194
Fire Brigade 191
Water Problems 171
Electricity problems 177
Telephone enquires 118
Red Crescent 203131/3
Tel-Yemen 7522202
Ynet 7522227

HOSPITALS

Azal Specialized Hospital 79077330/200000
Yemen German Hospital 418687/8/9
Al-Eryani S. Hospital for Obst. & Gynaecology 204476.402191/2
Al-Raboe Hospital 618087
Al-Rasheed Hospital 200830/200730
Athawra Hospital 246366
Al-Jamni Hospital 615402-615406
Al-jumbury Hospital 274285
Yemen Specialized Hospital The First Clinic For Neurologic and Psychiatric Patients 224963/204253

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
Radio Station 282061
Ministry of Communication 325110/1/2/3

INSURANCE COMPANIES:

Arab Insurance Company Sana'a 263351/2
Aden 243296
Tuz 257815/6
Hodaida 222532/3
Al-Watania Insurance (Y.S.C.) Sana'a 272713/874
Aden 243490-242476
Tuz 224391
Hodaida 240588-240662/5
Y. I. & Reinsurance Co. Sana'a 274297
Aden 251464
Marib Insurance Sana'a: 206112/4
Aden: 255668
Tuz: 222162
Hodaida: 217370/1
Yemen General Sana'a: 265191
Aden: 241171
Tuz: 221561
Hodaida: 239184
Yemen Insurance company Sana'a 272806/272962
Hodaida 252392
Tuz 234632
Aden 242727
Mukalla 304292
Hodaida: 217292

AIRLINES:

Austrian Airlines 272432
Cathay Pacific 272432
Egypt Air 275061
Emirates 244444
Ethiopian Airlines 272437
Gulf Air 265274
KLM 278747
Kuwait Airlines 272503/4
Lufthansa 213400
Royal Jordanian 275355
Russian Airlines 272540
Sudan Airways 279210
Syrian Airways 272543
YEMENIA BRANCHES:
Abdul-Mughni 274698
Hadda 204538/550
Shaub 250833
Zubeiri 260834/5
Head Office 232381/9
Reservations 250800/1
Airport 250868/831

TRAVELS:

Sabena 285865/925
Universal Group of Companies 413501
Bazara Travel 78093/270879
Ilias I. T. T. 273338/275554
Al-Nasim Travel 270750
Sahara Travel & G.S. 410642

CAR RENTAL:

Hertz Rent a Car Sana'a 01-268748
Aden 02-245625

COURIERS:

Aramex Sana'a: 264819/20/21
Aden: 255333
Tuz: 213489
Hodaida: 218168
Mukalla: 303346
Ibb: 406882/3
202177

American Express 272435
FedEX Sana'a: 263322/3
Hodeidah: 202115
Aden: 245610
Tuz: 232838
Mukalla: 302641
Sevan: 402469

FREIGHTS:

ITS Cargo 218142
Aramex Sana'a: 264819/20/21
AEI 285540
GAS Aviation Services 412309
Pactord Int'l Forwarding 203375
Red Sea Pac. & Gen. Services 264089
Sheibani Shipping and Clearing Corp. Hodeidah: 212989
Sana'a: 207028
Aden: 243319
Tuz: 219292
Mukalla: 303913
Yemen Freight Agency (YFA) 272135
Marib Travel & Tourism (Cargo) 263068/9

INSTITUTE

Germany Language Institute 266204

SCHOOLS

Sanaa International School 370191
Al-Hussein Naional Schools 412826/7
Sana'a British School 203950
Yemen Modern School 401013
Sana'a Turkish School 412128
Pakistani School 247830
French School 206694
Al-Majd Yemen School 206159

UNIVERSITIES

University of Applied Science and Social Sana'a 400587/254492
Aden 234533/234960
Sana'a Int'uristy 250553/4/5

اعلانات مدن

وظائف شاغرة

■ مطلوب: موظفة اتصالات لدى فندق النيل شرطه ان تكون حسة المنظر. للاستفسار ت: ٢٨٧٥٤٦ رشاد الحكيكي

■ مطلوب: موظفة في الدعاية والاعلان، بشرط حسن المعاملة + خبرة سابقة + اللغة الانجليزية ان وجدت + خالد حسن، بجر: ٨٨٢٧٨٨.

■ مطلوب: مسوقين لقطاع غير سيارات يابانية وعضان كبرياتة وميكانيكية مستخدمة. يوسف عبده ت: ٢٥٠٧٠١، فاكس: ٢٥٦٠٠٠.

باحثون عن وظائف

■ خالد الحربي: ثانوية عامة، يرغب في العمل لدى اي جهة ت: ٢٥٨٥٧٨.

■ عبد الرحمن منصور: بلوم زراعة - العراق، خبرة ثمان سنوات، ت: ٢٥٨٥٨٦.

■ احمد قاسم علي: مشرف مباني + ثانوية عامة + ٤ سنوات خبرة، ت: ٢٠١١٣٧٠.

■ عبد العزيز احمد با قشير: خبرة في تسويق المنتجات الغذائية، ت: ٢٠١٣١٤.

■ عادل عبد الله قاسم: نكالوريوس ادارة اعمال، رخصة قيادة لغة متوسطة، ت: ٢٧٧٥٧٢.

اعمال تجارية

■ مطلوب: اربع عوات بوتجاز بسعر مناسب، امل بجر: ٨٨٢٧٨٨.

■ مطلوب: بيجر متورلا مع الخط جمال ت: ٢٦٦٠١٩.

Moulinex

Al-Muraisi Trading Company, Sana'a Tel. 272313

Winner of last week is **Bassam A. Al-Athwary**

He won a **Mulinex** product

بسام عبد القوي الاثوري

مدارس الشرق الأوسط النموذجية

(روضة، تمهيدية، أساسية، ثانوية)

تعلن عن مسابقة الرسم للأطفال للرغبين للمشاركة التوجه الى سكرتارية مدارس الشرق الأوسط النموذجية

مجمع حدة-جولة حدة مع تقاطع شارع ٤٥ - جوار السفارة البريطانية وحديقة السبعين. ت: ٢٦٣٣٥٥