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Thursday	TY 740 Sana'a/Rome/Paris/Frankfurt	09:00	02:50
Friday	TY 748 Sana'a/Paris	11:00	17:25

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Navy Commander Dismissed

A presidential decree has recently appointed Brigadier Rowais Abdullah Ali Ma'jor commander of Yemen's Navy force to replace former commander Brigadier Ahmed Abdullah Al-Hasani who was sacked lately. The changes seem to be a result of a visit recently made by president Ali Abdullah Saleh to Hodeida Naval base. The changes have also come two months after the USS Cole destroyer blasting incident while mooring for refueling at Aden port on October 12, 2000 killing 17 and wounding 38 on board. Immediately after the incident, former Navy Commander al-Hasani ruled out the idea that it

was a terrorist act stating that it might be the result of a technical failure inside the warship, a speculation the ongoing investigations proved to be inaccurate. Political observers view the change of the Navy Commander through optimistic perspective, expecting that change may not only target the Navy Commander and his men as being responsible for all Yemeni ports but a move that will hit all military and security departments. It is believed that Cole incident disclosed the state of indifference and sense of irresponsibility of Yemeni military officers. The President has taken the initiative to embark on

reforming government departments. In the last few days government sources said the suspects of Cole incident would be presented to prosecution for completing interrogation, a step before making them stand trial. However, official sources confirmed that the Yemeni-US investigators agreed on a mechanism of interrogation and investigations giving US investigators access to the room of interrogation and listen to the suspects. But, reliable sources said the agreement allows US investigators to directly monitor investigation process. The sources added that the two sides disagreed on presenting six of

the suspects to prosecution; the US investigators refuse this and said the suspects should not be tried before completing investigations and enough information they believe necessary for accurate and fair trial is gathered. Prosecution sources said that it was not necessary to shift suspects to the prosecution to be tried for at this phase suspects would be sorted out and then it could be decided who to be tried. This confirms a news report which already said that out of the six suspects only two would appear before court which will turn the other four into witnesses. However investigations and interrogations are still going on.

YSCC Holds Meeting In Saudi Arabia Mid Ramadhan

Reliable sources told the Yemen Times the Yemeni-Saudi Coordination Council (YSCC) would hold a meeting in Madinah al-Munawarah, Saudi Arabia in mid Ramadhan. Prince Sultan Ibn Abdulaziz, Saudi deputy premier, the defense minister is to lead the Saudi side to the meeting while the Yemeni side would be headed by prime minister Dr. Abdul Karim al-Iryani. Preparations for the meeting have already been made and the Yemeni delegation is getting ready to fly to Saudi Arabia, the

same source said. It is expected that businessmen from the two countries would exchange visits for finalizing preparations - the Yemeni-Saudi Preparatory Committee had conducted in Sana'a some time back. The two sides signed projects of agreements like trade exchange, investment, tariff, taxation, transportation, health, etc. This surely would boost fields of cooperation between the two countries. This meeting due in Madinah is to be the first of its kind after ten years of suspending YSCC activities.

Swedish Hostage Set Free

Yemen Times conducted a telephone conversation with the Swedish diesel engineer hostage, Anders Salenius, 69, immediately after his release from captivity in early Thursday morning when he was in Mareb before his return to Sana'a. He said "I am in a good condition." He indicated that he had to meet some people before he came back to Sana'a. He also said "While being in captivity, I was transferred from one place to another and I had no contact with any one except the people around me who did not know much English. That was the whole game! Now I'm in the hotel and I am resting." He revealed that he was able to contact his family.

Mr. Salenius was abducted while working at a power plant financed by the World Bank. The abductors from al-Zaidi tribe demanded the Yemeni government to allocate a plot of land in southern Yemen's Aden governorate in addition to other demands concerning their tribe. The government refused to comply with their requests, saying "They are unnegotiable demands," and requested the kidnappers to set the Swedish hostage free unconditionally. This is the first abduction of a European citizen in Yemen in several months. An Italian archaeologist and four Yemenis were kidnapped last June but they were later released safely.

Arafat in Sana'a

Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat arrived in Sana'a Sunday afternoon for a visit to Yemen for talks with President Ali Abdullah Saleh on the latest developments in the occupied Palestinian territories. Arafat arrived at Sana'a coming from the United Arab Emirates (UAE) where he held talks Saturday with President Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahyan on the Palestinian issue and congratulated his host on his return home after a successful medical operation in the United States on August 28. The Palestinian leader will return to Gaze after his Sana'a visit on Sunday.

1500 Tombs of the 3rd millennium BC discovered in Yemen

A French archaeological 8-member team directed by Frank Braemer has recently announced that it obtained very new scientific results during a field campaign on the site of Jabal Jidran in the desert 80 km north-east of Marib. The site contains more than 1500 tombs necropolis, belonging to

the beginning of the third millennium BC. The area covered by the necropolis is more than 8 km long and 2.5 wide and it is for the first time a systematic 3 square km map of such a necropolis was drawn.

More on page 4

Military Man Opens Fire on Worshipers

Security in Sana'a continues interrogating Yahia Ash-Shami, a colonel at the Ministry of Interior who had opened fire on worshippers at the Grand Mosque following Friday prayers claiming to be the saviour of Masses, wounding two persons,

one in serious condition. Ash-Shami who was also having a hand grenade in addition to a pistol had stood in front of worshippers announcing to be their saviour. Asked to keep silence by some prayer performers, Ash-Shami pulled his gun and fired on them. He also tried then to throw

his grenade at worshippers and ministers attending the prayers but security men managed to arrest him. A government official said the man was suffering from psychological problems.

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Words of Wisdom
The Republic of Yemen badly needs a system which will enable citizens to hold government officials, army/security officers, and judicial personnel responsible. Most of the times, violence erupts because the citizens feel that their rights are not protected, thereby feeling a strong urge to take the law into their own hands.

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

Our Opinion

HRs Should be Enacted not Only Celebrated!

What is a human if without any rights? And what is a declaration if with no effect? The world is celebrating the 52nd anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in less than a week from now. And with every single day there is a new organization created for protection of human rights, and with every single minute there is an act committed in violation of the same rights that these associations claim to protect.

What is happening now in Palestine under the UN very nose is really humiliating. People around the world are starting to question the effectiveness of all these laws and declarations, and the real role of the United Nations. When the trust in such associations is shaken this badly, then there must be something wrong.

Yemen, being a democratic country agreed on all the declarations stated for defense of human rights around the world. Even then, awareness of our rights and the liberties we should be enjoying in our daily life, is still a myth for a Yemeni man. Education for example, is a right that every human should be granted, then how come the rate of illiteracy not only is high, but is increasing day by day?

Before celebrating this day and congratulating ourselves for the level of democracy we have reached so far, we should understand that human rights is not only the concern of one or two men. It's not only the duty of the president, that he should spoon-feed the people democracy and freedom. We should work on it as well; We should exercise our freedom by first knowing what we are allowed to do. And then ask for more.

Yemen compared to many Arab countries is better off in this field. We keep seeing NGOs coming up everyday, and the fact that we hear about illegal prisoners and violations of the human right is a sure sign that we are aware, to an extent. What we need now is to question all those who have the ability to decide and make a change, about what they have done for human rights and for us. Question about those jails that most of the sheikhs and high ranking officers have. What kind of law that allows them to prosecute citizens as they wish, and have them in jails for many years and sometimes tortured to death?

We are still growing, we need support and aid from all those human right protecting countries and organizations to help us stand on our own. Yemen's history is full of struggle and fight for one reason or another. There isn't a single year when the Yemeni people lived with no kind of war. Even at this minute itself, there are tens of people gunned down on either the borders or among tribes with no good reason at all. We long for some justice. We long for peace.

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Yemen, Saudi Arabia Exchange Ratification Documents

Yemen and Saudi Arabia have exchanged on Sunday documents on ratification of their agreement on economic, trade and investment cooperation. Documents exchange ceremony was held at the Yemeni foreign ministry. The agreement was signed by Yemeni Vice

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Abdullah Mohammed Al-Saydi and Saudi Ambassador to Yemen Mr. Mohammed Ben Merdas Al-Kahtani. The two sides discussed means of enhancing bilateral cooperation and confirmed the common interests to be achieved through the

agreement. The event was attended by Ambassador Mr. Hassan Abdullah Dalal, head of the Legal Department and Treaties and Ambassador Dr. Ameen Mohammed Al-Yosofi, head of the Peninsula and Gulf Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Holland Supports Primary Education

The Royal Embassy of the Netherlands in Sana'a donated last Wednesday US\$ 8 million to the Social Development Fund in support of building schools in urban areas.

The agreement was signed by Ambassador of the Netherlands to

Yemen and chairman of the Fund. HE. expressed his satisfaction with the short period the contract was achieved. He also expressed possibility of increasing the fund in the coming years. The event was attended by the Minister of Education.



Parliament Speaker Al-Ahmer Calls for Boycotting American Products

Shiek Abdullah Bin Husein Al-Ahmer, Parliament speaker, chairman of the Supreme Committee of Islah Party has called for economically boycotting America and forming an unofficial people's conference for boycotting. Al-Ahmer's call comes in support of the Palestinian intifada and in condemnation of the U.S. bias to Israel. That came in a ceremony held last week where activity of the conference was declared. The ceremony

was attended by leaders and secretaries general of Yemeni political parties and organizations.

Preparatory committee of the conference presented a working paper under the theme of "For Ramadhan Free from American Products". The working paper has made it clear that the boycott includes the American companies having economic cooperation with



Israel. A call is addressed to Arab and Islamic oil producing countries to draw up a similar activities. The Society of Consumer's Protection, a non-governmental Yemeni organization, carried out campaigns to boycott American and Israeli products. A committee of Sana'a University students was formed for the same purpose.

UAE 29th National Day

On 2nd December, the United Arab Emirates celebrated the successful completion of 29 years as a full member of the community of nations.

Established in 1971, the federation has seven member emirates, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ras al-Khaimah, Fujairah, Umm al-Qaiwain and Ajman and is located in south eastern Arabia. Led since its inception by the President, His Highness Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahyan, it has enjoyed both political stability and the benefits of substantial oil and gas reserves, permitting the government to implement a major program of economic and social development that has made the UAE one of the world's fastest developing states. It has, at the same time, made its mark in the international arena, adopting a balanced and coherent foreign policy that has sought to find ways in which the country, with an area of only 83,600 sq.km., and with a population of only around 3 million, can contribute effectively to the pursuit of peace and progress.

During the course of the last year, one key focus of the country's foreign policy has been the continuing struggle to secure the restoration of three of its islands in the Arabian Gulf, Abu Musa and Greater and Lesser Tunb, which were occupied by Iran shortly before the UAE was established. In the face of an obdurate attitude from Iran, which has refused even to accept that there is an issue of sovereignty to discuss, the UAE has continued to propose either a reference of the issue to the International Court of Justice or a resort to bilateral negotiations, provided these take place with a definite agenda and a timetable for completion. A three-member committee has been established by the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council, GCC, of which the UAE is a member, to seek to find ways of breaking the diplomatic impasse.

A belief in collaboration with other countries of a similar approach has continued characterize UAE foreign policy over the course of the year. A key part of this, of course, has been the pursuit of greater cooperation and understanding between the countries of the Arab world. The UAE supported wholeheartedly plans for the calling of an Arab summit conference to heal the rifts within the member states of the Arab League, and played a full role in the October summit in Cairo, called to discuss the collapse

of the Middle East peace process in the wake of the Israeli military assault on the Palestinian people.



While making plain its firm opposition to Israeli policy, the UAE continues to support any moves that can bring about a full and final peace settlement, including the recognition of Jerusalem, a holy city for Muslims and Christians, as the capital of the independent Palestinian state-to-be.

In another step designed to contribute to the re-establishment of co-operation between all of the Arab states, the UAE has also continued to call for the re-integration of Iraq into the Arab fold. While it believed that an end to the suffering of the Iraqi people is ultimately in the hands of their Government, the UAE called during the year for an end to the international sanctions against Iraq.

¥600 Million Granted to Yemen

The government of Japan grants Yemen ¥ 600 million to support the increase of food production and development of agriculture. The agreement was signed in the Ministry of Planning & Development by Ahmad Sufan, Planning Minister, and H.E. Akira Hoshii, Japan Ambassador to Yemen.

Japan has supported increase of food production and agricultural development in Yemen by extending such grants since 1979 with a total amount of ¥ 9,200,000,000.

YJS Calls for Journalist Release

It has been reported that Yemeni Journalists Syndicate have lodged a complaint lodged by the family of Ahmad Harmal who is an editor in al-Shoorah newspaper. He was detained and put in custody in al-Dala'e governorate three days ago without any legal warrant.

Essam Ahmad Hassan, a lawyer, was not allowed to visit the journalist and attend the interrogations. Furthermore, the prosecution representative was not aware of reasons behind the journalist's detention. The syndicate condemned these acts and viewed them as a violation of the prosecution authority and the constitution.

The syndicate urged the Interior Minister and al-Dala'e governor to interfere and release the journalist and let the law takes its course.

Oil Refinery for \$190 Million

It is expected that an oil refinery project, the biggest ever investment project in al-Shehr, Hadhramout governorate, would be established at a cost exceeding \$ 190 million.

60 thousand barrels will be refined per a day. The refinery will produce petrol, kerosene, diesel and fuel gas. The project belongs to al-Kathiri Complex of which Mr. Abdullah al-Kathiri is the administrative board director.

Implementation of the project will last for three years. Work is expected to begin in 2003. Al-Kathiri Complex is to establish three projects, the refinery is number two after Gold Mohr Hotel, Aden inaugurated in September at a cost of \$ 13 million.

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IN BRIEF

YT organizes Seminar on Human Rights

In cooperation with the Information Center for Human Rights, the Yemen Times Taiz bureau organizes a seminar on Human rights on the 10th of December. A number of working papers will be discussed by Mr. Izaddin Saeed Ahmad, general manager of the center, Mr. Imad Al-Saqqaf YT Taiz bureau chief, Dr. Rashad Al-Aleemi, director of Taiz security, a number of advocates and others. The seminar will highlight the role late Dr. Al-Saqqaf played in creating a general awareness about human rights in Yemen.

YMA Holds Conference

This afternoon, the Yemeni Manufacturers Association held a press conference to discuss economic issues such as Yemen joining the WTO, resulting effects, customs tariff and other issues.

Forty Four Projects Licensed
More than 3 billion rials has been the cost of 44 investment projects licensed by the General Authority for Investment in Aden during January-November 2000, said Mr. Iqbal Bahader, chairman of

the authority office in Aden. The projects are covering industry, tourism, agriculture, trade and fishing fields and will produce about 1076 jobs, he added.

5 Sudanese Candidates For Presidency

In a press conference held last Saturday on the occasion of the parliamentary and presidential elections the Sudanese Ambassador said that there are 5 candidates who met the required conditions like being Sudanese nationals, 40 years old and recommended by 100 people from every one of 13 the provinces. The five parties running for elections are: the Islamic Nation Party, the Ruling National Congress Party, the People's Working Forces Confederated Party, the Muslim Brothers Party, and the Democratic Unionist Party.

The candidates are: General Al-Bashir from the National Congress Party, Dr. Malek Husein, an independent former politician and businessman, Mahmood Ahmed Juha, independent and businessman, Mr. Husein Othman Mansoor, independent.

Mercedes Benz Car For Sale

Embassy of India, Sana'a, invites sealed offers in US Dollars from the interested parties for sale of its Mercedes Benz Car - 230-E (used as Official car of the Ambassador), Model - 1996, Color-Silver metallic, KMs. Run -106000, fitted with AC and all standard accessories. Car was imported duty-free in June 1996 and the prospective buyer who does not enjoy the privileges of duty-free imports will have to pay the relevant customs duty, other levies and taxes, as in force, to the local authorities before effecting the change of ownership. The car can be seen at the Embassy premises (12, Djibouti Street, Off-Haddah Street, Telephone Nos. 508084/85/87) between 1000 hours and 1300 hours on all working days, except Thursdays and Fridays.

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The sealed offers would be opened on December 13, 2000 at 12 Noon at the Embassy in the presence of the bidders in case they want to attend. The Mission reserves the right to reject even the highest offer without assigning any reason.

إعلان عن بيع سيارة مرسيدس بنز

تعلن سفارة الهند بصنعاء عن رغبتها في بيع سيارتها المرسيدس بنز E-230 (مستعملة كسيارة رسمية للسفير) موديل 1996م، رصاصية اللون صلب. قطعت مسافة 106,000 كيلو/متر ومزودة بالمكيف وكافة التواقي القياسية فعلى الراغبين تقديم عروضهم مختومة على ان تكون بالدولار الأمريكي. علماً بأن السيارة كان قد تم استيرادها معقبة من الجمارك في شهر يونيو 1996م وعلى المشتري الذي لا يتمتع بامتيازات الإعفاء الجمركي دفع الرسوم الجمركية الخاصة بذلك والضرائب الأخرى حسب النظام المتبع الى الجهات المحلية قبل نقل الملكية. يمكن معاينة السيارة في مقر السفارة الهندية مبنى رقم: (12) الكائن بشوارع جيوتي المتفرع من شارع حدة هاتف رقم: (508084/85/87) ما بين الساعة العاشرة صباحاً وحتى الساعة الواحدة ظهراً في أيام الدوام الرسمي ما عدا يومي الخميس والجمعة.

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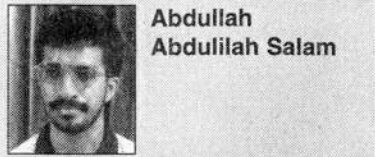
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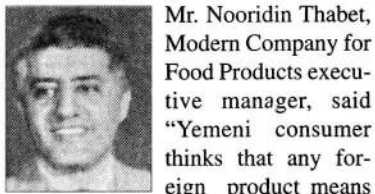
All CVs to be faxed to 01-417807 with contact info listed clearly. We will contact suitable candidates for an interview.

Trust in Yemeni Products, Lost?



Abdullah Abdulilham Salam

Factory, product and consumer are the major inter-related pillars in the market. Talking about one of them has to touch on the remainder. The theme of this report is the Yemeni consumer and how confident is he in local products. Queries related to the subject are centered on three axes: what makes Yemeni consumers lose trust in local products, what can be done to restore the lost trust and impact of GATT on Yemen's industry.



Mr. Nooridin Thabet, Modern Company for Food Products executive manager, said "Yemeni consumer thinks that any foreign product means quality, whereas most of foreign products are probably not having quality. However, the vibrant propaganda and support rendered by countries of those factories have made them win confidence of the Yemeni consumer. Press, radio and television advertisement industry has played the role of counter-propaganda against Yemeni industry in distorting reputation and destroying local products. Specialized exhibitions for local products associated with extensive media campaigns are not organized. I think that the government has a lot to do to support and encourage local products. For example, it can relieve taxes on imported raw materials used in producing local products. The government can make available necessary labs to examine raw materials, and thus make it easier for factories owners instead of sending samples abroad to be examined. Financial as well as moral support should be offered to local products when necessary to help them compete with foreign products and have access to international markets. It has to coordinate with local manufacturers to export their products in accordance with trade exchange agreements, taking into consideration size of Yemen's purchases from these countries. GATT, globalization system, economic and scientific groupings and emergence of giant establishments would make it very hard for our local products compete honorably with these firms. The reasons are mainly that foreign products costs would be cheaper because of their mass production, foreign products are financially and

morally supported by their countries to invade external markets and are flooding markets by foreign products with tempting prices to destroy national industries. EU and US apply protectionism system to their products by imposing taxes and customs and limiting quantities allowed to be imported. We have to take into consideration the factor that Yemeni industry is still infantile compared to foreign industries. The state has thus to support and protect our industry and to emphasize that our country should get acceptable shares in trade exchange agreements."



Mr. Abdulrahim Radman, United Dairy and Food Industry Company Ltd GM, says "The main reasons making the Yemeni consumer lose trust in local products are absence of promotion awareness targeting him, extent of Yemeni product importance and its role in supporting Yemen's economy. The image is quite opposite with regard to imported goods. Most of the people are ignorant about the degree the local products are committed to world quality specification. Very many Yemeni factories have been keen on adopting systems aimed at improving quality of their products and are continuously following actual application of quality system and consequently got the world certificate of quality. It should be taken into consideration that obtaining such certificates is not possible without the products being conformity with specifications of ISO 9002 1994.

We assure the Yemeni consumer that local products are not less in quality than imported goods. All media should have a role in regaining the Yemeni citizen's confidence in these products. Yemenis are invited to visit local factories to see by themselves how our products are manufactured and the extent of our commitment to world quality conditions. As for GATT's effects local products, I think that this agreement would have a kind of effect on development and improvement of our national products."

Mr. Shawqi Ahmad Hayel, vice-chairman of Industrial administration in Hayel Sa'eed Group of companies said "Yemeni consumer has not lost trust in Yemeni products. The proof is that Yemeni products are still accepted and desired by consumers. Despite that the mania for foreign goods is



Mr. Shawqi Ahmad Hayel, vice-chairman of Industrial administration in Hayel Sa'eed Group of companies said "Yemeni consumer has not lost trust in Yemeni products. The proof is that Yemeni products are still accepted and desired by consumers. Despite that the mania for foreign goods is

prevailing, local products are still widely approved by consumers. However, smuggling foreign products into the country and opening the local market to foreign products without any rules and regulations will complicate things. We can encourage local products through maintaining quality by manufacturers. The government has also to exercise restraints against flooding local market with foreign products. The government has to help local products compete with foreign products through effecting cuts in taxes and customs, reducing production cost. By this local products would not only compete with foreign products inside the country but also in international markets. At last, the media has to draw attention of the public to the importance of local products in supporting the economy of the country. Many countries are competing to join WTO. Joining WTO has advantages and disadvantages. Of the negative effects are that most of this organization agreements are in favor of the rich countries which depend on strong economies with big capitals. These countries monopolize international production, possess modern technology and a strong data base of information not available to most of developing countries, leading to widening the gulf between the North and the South. Of the advantages is that this organization agreements provide some privileges to the least developed countries and encourage them to re-consider their economic and administrative policies to match those of the WTO. Therefore, we should be very committed and careful when dealing with agreements concluded with WTO which can never be achieved unless the government pulls together with all sectors inside the country."

Abduh Mohammed al-Jaradi, manager of Bajel Complex for Food Industries said "The Yemeni consumer has lost faith in some local products, especially when he finds that some similar foreign products are far better and cheaper. This is attributed to various reasons, one is absence of standard specifications defining the product quality in Yemen. Beside that is the absence of laws and legislations protecting such standards and deterring those who violate them. Moreover, the absence of government monitoring on factories and labs makes them work in the way they like. Of the most crucial elements to restore trust in local products is to pass regulations and rules specifying producing and marketing any local product. That can be obtained through drawing up quality specifications of each local product supervised by concerned institutions such as universities, Consumer protection Society, Yemen Organization for Standardization and specifications, and seeking local and foreign expertise in this regard. Legislations defining these standards have to be enacted. The government can play its role in this field through intensifying monitor on imported raw material and examining them. Foreign products having quality specifications less than the local product must not be allowed in the Yemeni market. Encouraging factories to obtain ISO certificate is another essential factor to help produce a good quality product meeting the needs of consumers."

Mr. Mahdi Amin Sami, Industrial Office GM, Taiz, said "Things are not as bad as indicated in the questions. There is a visible increase in Yemeni exports as many national companies obtained ISO. I believe that the Yemeni consumer has not lost trust in local products not necessitating any talk about the reasons. Regarding the elements that may help spread local products are many. Some of these are the following: 1) Local products should keep maintaining quality specifications, specially at this time of strong competition with other foreign products flooding local markets. 2) Concerned authorities should fight smuggling as it ruins a fair competition among products. 3) Encourage industries that are distinguished in the country, specially those depending on raw materials. 4) Reduce customs and taxes burdens on local products. 5) National industries should keep abreast of changes taking place in terms of backing up qualifying levels and administrative, technical and marketing skills so as to face challenges posed by the globalization and the open and free market policy. 6) Make available more infrastructure services such as roads, electricity, water and transportation. The industrial area adopted by the Ministry of Industry should have an affective role to play in this regard. 7) Launch national campaigns to develop awareness of consumers to the good level of local products and its privileges revealing the harms of smuggled products. Regarding the effect of GATT on the Yemeni industry, this is a multifaceted subject. There are lots of researches, studies and seminars that have dealt with this issue. However, we are still at the beginning and in course of time we will be more certain about the effects as the preparation period lasts from five to ten years, specially in developing countries including Yemen.

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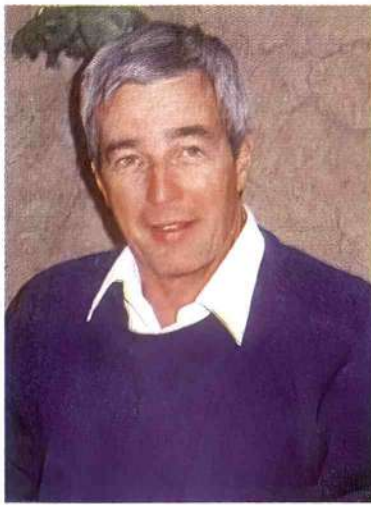
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1500 Tombs of The 3rd Millennium BC Discovered in Yemen

Mohammad H. Al-Qadhi
Yemen Times

This site was surveyed and explored in 1999 by Tara Steimer - Herbert who was kidnapped in December last year by a group from Al-Zaidi clan which is now putting the Swedish expert Anders Salinius in captivity. Mr. Braemer told the Yemen Times "We are working on prehistorical sites. There are some preliminary work when Safer-Al-Abr road was built. We made a survey in 1999 in Al-Jawf and Remlat Al-Sabaatain. Last year we did a detailed survey of the area and we chose the site for work", adding, "There are 1000 tombs all of which the team can not excavate. Eleven tombs are excavated this year by pluridisciplinary team of archaeologists and physical anthropologists and, a topographic survey to check the organization of the necropolis was also conducted." He also said that they have taken some samples, which will give a more detailed chronology, "We study the samples in order to understand the system of the funerary furniture of the necropolis" "We have got samples to have made detailed analysis in labs in France. He said that he had taken 30 samples with him during his last visit to France and that Tara left Yemen for France last week with some samples to get them studied there. But the main part of the scientific work has been conducted in the field

and at the French Center for Yemeni Studies in Sana'a. He added that all the ceramics drawings and files of the study are kept in Marib Museum. The tombs are collective (from 2 to 10 bodies), their architecture is very homogenous: stones croubelled cylinders. They are often associated with spectacular monuments, lines upto hundred meters of stranded stones or piles of stones. "Some tombs were intact; they show differentiated funerary rituals - at least three different bodies and potteries displays. The funerary furniture is composed of bone beads. Animal and vegetable remains show a desertic climate not different from today." The team primary report reads. "I am trying to understand the societies of the third and forth millenniums and societies of this area are shepherd settled on the arid margin in Yemen at 80 km from oases like Marib. These groups are possibly seminomads and some dwellings are known close to the necropolis", Mr. Braemer added. The grouping of thousands tombs in this area and the absence of clear signs of social status in the architecture and the funerary furniture shows the homogeneity of those human groups and a low social complexity. Mr. Braemer said that he worked for ten years in Syria and Jordan on sites of the same periods at the limits of the deserts, in the black desert of South Syria. He was able to compare those societies in Jabal Jidran with those in Syria and Jordan which developed in parallel to the agrarian and urban



Early Bronze Age societies. He also pointed out that it is very interesting to compare the two societies as they have the same historical phenomena, the same kind of settlements of shepherds in this area adding that he is interested in the social organization of these groups. "It is interesting to compare each group with its economy and social organization" he observed. "During the same time a geological team studied a fossil lake which has been watered time to time from 2000 BP to 6000 BP (Bronze Period). More than 200 samples were collected in a 7 m deep trench which records the full stratigraphic sequence. The variation of the climate during the last 200 centuries will be enlightened by polynological, geochemical, sedimentological and micromorphological analysis." the report says.



The French team is faced with some problems like the weather on account of which it can carry out its works only in November or March. The team also finds it difficult to explain to the people in the area how much such excavation are important. This project of Al-Jawf Hadramaut is financed by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Center for Scientific Research. It is important to point out that there are other French archaeological teams working in Shabwah under Jean Francios Breton, another in Timna'a-Baihan under A. de MAIGRET and C. Robin (Italian-French team) both working on pre-historical period. There are also two other teams working on the Islamic period: one under Claire HARoy GWILBERT and another working on the coast between Mukalla and Dhafar under Axelle ROUGEULLE.

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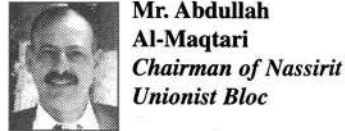
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Constitutional Amendments, Opposition Stance

After the majority of the parliament stood for the constitutional amendments many eyebrows are being raised about the next stance of the opposition. Will it mobilize its abilities to influence people's choice for referendum? That was the question the Yemen Times addressed to a number of politicians below:

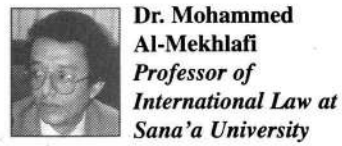


Mr. Abdullah Al-Maqtari
Chairman of Nassirit Unionist Bloc

"The constitutional amendments were forced although there were no real circumstances necessitating them. All

justifications for them were not convincing and they don't agree with the contents of the amended articles. The newly amended articles such as those of period of parliament, local authority and al-Shoura council include many negative points. Extension of the parliamentary period to 4 years will weaken the political interaction. Article (143) roots the principle of appointing governors instead of electing them. It is clear that the constitutional amendments have been made to agree with the law of local authority which was opposed by the opposition. Although the al-Shoura Council is part of the Executive Authority, the amendments entitle it to share responsibilities and duties of the legislative authority embodied by the parliament.

Agreements, treaties and issues related to war, peace, borders, etc. are now judged jointly by the parliament and the al-Shoura Council which means controlling all authorities by the executive authority. The procedures taken to pass the amendments were unconstitutional. According to the standing order discussions of the amendments were supposed to commence 48 hours after the report of the amendment committee was presented. But discussions immediately followed reading it."



Dr. Mohammed Al-Mekhlafi
Professor of International Law at Sana'a University

"It was expected that the parliament would not be able to defend the constitution and the democratic margin guaranteed by the constitution because the parliament itself could not defend its authority and privileges of its members. This is mainly because it was the wish of the president who enjoys power and full support of members of his party.

In this view the opposition party did not address the parliament but the people and tried to convince the President to cancel his suggested draft.

We will use all peaceful manners and procedures to reject the amendments and convince people of supporting us. I am sure that people will join us."



Mr. Abdul Bari Taher
said
Former Chairman of Journalist Syndicate, and former member of the executive committee of the YSP

"I can not foresee what stance the opposition will adopt for the coming days.

Opposing the constitutional amendments is a national responsibility of all political parties, syndicates, societies, etc. They should exploit all legal methods to oppose them and urge upon people to boycott the referendum. They should bring to light the consequences of such as canceling the right of peaceful transference of power, entitling authorities to a specific council,

exempt the state from providing free educational and health services."



Advocate Sultan Al-Garadi

"The position of opposition parties against the amendments have been confined to useless letters of condemnation. I am sure that they will fail to influence the public's opinion. Even if they decide to boycott the referendum that will have no effects because they do not adopt modern political steps in their activities."

52nd Anniversary of Human Rights

The world will soon celebrate the 52nd anniversary of the Universal Declaration for Human Rights. The World Declaration for Human Rights was announced on December 10 1948 at a time Yemen was still under the yoke of colonization and Imamate Rule, where the 26th September and 14th October revolutions could be considered as the real step in the struggle for freedom and human rights.

In spite of the fact that Yemen signed a number of human rights agreements, many violations of human rights during the 1970s and 1980s occurred owing to the dominant political situation that banned pluralism and the confrontations between the two Yemens.

Yet, the unity of the two Yemens in 1990, changed all the past concepts. And Yemen's commitment towards respect for and protection of human rights has been more obvious.

In 1982, the whole world including Yemen presented a valuable gift to the

nation by establishing an international court to prosecute human rights violations disregarding their positions.

On freedom of press as part of human rights, Yemen has achieved considerable success. Mr. Mahbob Ali, chairman of the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate was elected as vice chairman of the Arab Journalists Syndicate two weeks ago in Jordan is an indication of the level Yemen has reached. The UN resident coordinator Mr. James Rwali hailed Yemen's commitment towards all human rights agreements and the development achieved during the past few years in this respect, confirming the UN's support to Yemen in order to improve people's situation specially that of women and children.

Reports of the Amnesty International for 1997-2000 show some shortcomings that have been addressed. For this Yemen ranks higher than many other Arab countries.

Still Violations exist

Despite all the above, still there are a

number of behaviors that tarnish Yemen's image in this regard. Violations are still committed especially at the Criminal Investigations and prisons owing to lack of awareness among the personnel about the nature of their jobs. Most officers and soldiers need to be trained in human rights, and to respect them not to violate them. People also must be trained and educated on how to defend their rights. In addition, the General Authority of Immigration, Passports and Neutralization and Authority of Civil Registration overstep their proper bounds of authority when dealing with partially Yemeni citizens (Mwaladeen).

Most of the violations observed in Yemen result from cultural, social and political backwardness.

Yemen has made great efforts to cope with the spirit of contemporary human civilization after it realized that the human rights principles are not imported western ones but rather humanitarian. However, we still have a long way to go.

Will Boycott Start in Yemen?



Jalal Al-Sharaby
Yemen Times

The urgent thing that all Arab countries should do is to boycott Israeli products filling our markets under different names of countries of origin. May be, this is the only thing all rulers and people of the Arab countries agree upon. One of the solutions open for discussion is establishing an Arab common market which is another way of resisting middle east projects. Establishing such market needs some time and should be preceded by a boycott to all Israeli products and dealing with Israel in all fields of economic cooperation. Our struggle against Zionism is a struggle for existence. So marketing Israeli products is a waste of money and giving the enemy a weapon to defeat us. America, the strategic ally of Israel has only one angle of seeing things by standing against the Arabs and trying to give the impression that it seeks

what is so called fair and just peace. America always stood against human rights violations but now is only watching those violations in the occupied territories without moving a muscle to stop them. This makes us reconsider everything said about America especially regarding its great respect to human rights. I see the measures taken by different Arab countries against Israeli interests in the region like the close down of the Israeli commercial office in Oman and the withdrawal of the Egyptian ambassador from Israel as the first of more strict measures against Israel.

The question to ponder now is, will the boycott of Israeli products start from Yemen?

I think so, because of the many logical facts leading to this conclusion. The first of those facts is, Yemen has never admitted the right for Israel to exist on an Arabic land and to rip a part of the Arabic body. The second is, despite the fact that many Arab countries have dealt with Israel secretly or publicly, Yemen has never even thought of it. By saying, boycott of Israeli products

should start from Yemen, I don't mean that Yemen has commercial ties with Israel which should be stopped. The meaning is, some Yemeni merchants obsessed with money met Israeli businessmen in Cyprus and other European countries to make commercial deals, which distorted the Yemeni stand.

We call the Yemeni leadership to stop those mercenaries from importing Israeli products which gives Israel an annual revenue of 30 billion Dollars. Yemen has been a subject of conspiracies because of its clear attitude towards Israel and we can not allow Israeli companies to have branches here in Yemen, represented by President Ali Abdullah Saleh, has always supported Arabic issues and specially the Palestinian issue.

The society of consumer protection and all political forces should fulfill their duties to oppose having any Israeli products in Yemen and should start preparing a black list of all Israeli products and of Yemeni businessmen involved in commercial relationships with Israeli businessmen.

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Foreign Enterprises in Yemen

Taiz Bureau
Yemen Times

In an attempt to evaluate the role of the foreign enterprises in the economic development in Yemen, a few questions had to be answered: What do these enterprises really offer? How far do they participate in developing the economic situations of the poor countries? Do they assist poor countries in solving problems or just add more burdens upon their weak economy? Is there any foreign enterprise that offers the people real services?

Mr. Mutahar Al-Abbasi, Deputy Planning Minister, said that some foreign enterprises focus mainly on what is called the Institutional Building-up or Data Base and Self-help as projects adopted by the UN. It is true that more expenditure may be spent on administrative, informational and institutional aspects and not much is spent on the real projects; However, there are some projects that turned to be fruitful in

this program, such as Local Communities Development that exists in five regions in Yemen: Mokha, Taiz, Ghail Ba Yamin - Hadhramaut, Aden, Al-Sawadia in Al-Baidha, and Khamis Bani Sa'd in Al-Mahweet.



Mr. Rudolf Guthrie, Advisor of Small Enterprise Promotion Project, said, "The project strengthens the micro or small private enterprise sector in Taiz and Aden specifically and in Yemen, in general. We cooperate with the Ministry of Industry and micro, small and medium enterprises that form 96% of all enterprises in Yemen. The investment climate must be favorable not only towards foreign companies but towards Yemeni investors as well. All investors must be treated even handedly and should not be subjected to unequal treatment. Arbitrary way is to be avoided. The legal system must be improved and the intellectual property rights safeguarded. Then ultimately

foreign investors will come in higher numbers. They will often start a partnership with established and trustworthy Yemeni business people." He added that the Yemeni people gain goods and services that meet international standards. Jobs are created and staff is trained to meet the often higher standards that foreign companies impose. Technology is transferred." Mr. Guthrie concluded, "Competition leads the local companies to aim for the higher standards. There is of course, also the danger that the latter cannot meet the higher standards, that they will falter. Overall, there should be good results achieved by encouraging establishment of foreign enterprises in Yemen."

Engineer Taher Mahyoub, IDAS-2 Project Director said that any enterprises that come with aid, loan or donations are good and we need them. However, the Yemeni cadre must exploit those projects well and must also estimate the value of the donations and loans and try to use them in

the projects meant to serve the countrymen. He concluded, "Not all enterprises are successful. On the other hand, there are good foreign ones that offer services to the people. What is more important is that the Yemeni cadre must gain experience."



Dr. Abdul-Ghani Hamid, Director of Small Industries Development Enterprise, said that the foreign enterprises are good and we need them but making use of them depends on the capability of the Yemeni negotiator in this side. He said, "Among the negative aspects of these enterprises is the large amounts of money allocated for them. Some of these amounts are spent as salaries for experts. It is unreasonable to talk about Poverty Alleviation Program while its director has a monthly salary of about \$12,000 and its members' salaries are about \$50,000." He added that these projects must train and rehabilitate the Yemeni cadre so that the project's work range is just one year and then it transfers to the Yemeni side."

The two most successful foreign enterprises in Taiz are, the Swedish Free Mission (SFM) and the Innovation Development in the Agricultural Sector (IDAS-2).

SFM



Mr. Erling Olmosse, Director of the SFM, said that the SFM is an NGO and a charity organization financed partly from the Swedish Government and partly from churches in Sweden. He said that its aim is to provide education and give some social help. He said that the Swedish Center in Taiz gives English courses (from basic to intermediate level), electronics, electric sewing and preventive health care. There is also a lending library in the center. It runs some teaching projects in Turba and Al-Noman Center. The center also targets groups of poor students who can't afford private schools or pay doctor's fee and carries out some charitable activities.

Mr. Olmosse added that future plans aim at continuing the previous activities and to start a computer project to provide computer courses as well. He hoped that their efforts and activities would give people better chances to get good jobs and that in that way they might contribute to enhancing the economic development in Yemen. He also explained that their work was done in cooperation with the Education Department and the Adult Education Department. He said that SFM is about to sign a new contract

with the Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD). As a foreign NGO SFM enjoyed some favors; They don't have to pay customs when importing equipment, etc., and Visas were issued free of charge. He mentioned that the Deputy Minister and many government officials appreciated their work. However, they would be more encouraged, if there was less bureaucracy and less paper work in Taiz. He said that they would like to spend that wasted time and money on the work and equipment needed. Mr. Olmosse concluded that they felt happy to be in Yemen.

IDAS-2

Engineer Taher Mahyoub, Director of the Innovation Development in the Agricultural Sector (IDAS-2), said, "The aim of the project is to work in the agricultural sector and of late it has been extended to work in the countryside so as to develop rural areas. We aim at getting closer to the rural people and urge them to make the best use of their sources. We also work towards promoting self-help in agriculture for the targeted groups through vocational training. The project is supported by the German Government that covers the expenses of the field survey, a part of the training courses expenses, a local Yemeni budget for the employees salaries, vehicles, and fuel dues. The project covers Taiz, Ibb, Abyan and Lahj.



Mr. Taher Mahyoub added that from 70 to 80 training courses offered include: Beekeeping, illiteracy Elimination, Animal Wealth, Health Education, Agricultural and Veterinary Guidance, First Aid, Tailoring, Embroidery and other fields, which have been executed during the last one and half years of the project's operation. To help the targeted groups prepare studies on their problems; more than 60 technical researches, are being carried out to be submitted to authorities, organizations and allied projects." He concluded, "Our teams work in remote areas in the countryside where the state's services do not reach. We have also made the countrymen aware of the "Rift Valley Fever" and how to take precautions in order to prevent recurrence of the disease. Our ambitions are very high."

To sum up, how can the Yemenis benefit from those training courses, researches, data and information carried out by the foreign enterprises and experts? How could the enterprises benefit from those experts and what could the people benefit from those enterprises. We hope to see Dia Organization, the Micro- Small Industry Enterprise, IDAS-2 and GTZ and UN Enterprises, more active. The

ECONOMY NEWS

Yemen and WB sign Loan Agreement

Yemen and the World Bank have signed a loan agreement of \$56,000,000 for extending primary education project in Yemen. The agreement was signed in Washington by Abdul-Wahab Al-Hagry, Yemeni Ambassador in US and Mr. Anderson, Director of the Middle East Department and representative of WB in Yemen.

Agreement on Scheduling Yemeni Debts Due to Kuwait

Yemen and Kuwait have agreed on scheduling the Yemeni debts due to the Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Development since 1990. Both sides also agreed on scheduling payment of money deposited in the Yemeni banks by the General Kuwaiti Authority for Investment 10 years ago. This agreement came during a visit to Kuwait by Ahmed Mohammed Sofan, Yemeni Minister of Planning and Development.

Increase Expected in Revenues of Petrol Exports

The Yemeni Petroleum and Gas Corporation expects that Yemen's revenues of petrol exports would increase this year to 1.8 billion dollars if current monthly exports continued at 7.5 million barrels and if price of crude oil in Brent Oil Market is fixed at \$30 per barrel.

YBDR Reclaims Due Debts

Sources in the Yemen Bank for Development and Reconstruction said that the bank has reclaimed debts due to it by government institutions and has managed to find appropriate treatment for its foreign debts, this meant it could overcome the difficulties due to the loan interests. It increased its revenues by 1.08 billion rials for the last year while its capital reached to 3 billion rials.

UNDP's Grant to Elections Supreme Committee

UNDP granted the Elections Supreme Committee an aid of \$184800 to arrange the committee's works for referendum and local elections due to take place in the beginning of next year in Yemen.

people in the countryside were surprised to see such enterprises. They do not understand what Local Communities Development and Self-help Promotion mean. They want discernible projects: water, electricity, paved roads, projects that improve their performance in agriculture and improve their income. Yet, these enterprises remain good because the remote areas suffer from lack of the state's services.

Squash Cultivation: Necessity is the Mother of Invention

Mahyoub Al-Kamali

Yemenis have since ages been famous for cultivating different kinds of grains, fruits and vegetables. The title 'Happy Land' was attached on Yemen for those green arable gardens bestowed on it in the past. Yemeni farmers have demonstrated excellent skills in their treatment of land. They knew where and when to cultivate profitable crops. They were not confined only to cultivation and marketing what they grew, but went beyond to make of what they cultivated an industry, embodying valuable traditions and sometimes financially benefiting from such industry. In this article we have chosen the squash cultivation which depicts skill of the farmer in making strange things out of agricultural products.

Creepers Plant

Squash cultivation does not require complicated tools. It can be cultivated in valleys, planes, terraces during rainy seasons. It creeps on the earth to a length of 10-20 m. Its single bud may blossom many fruits.

Different Shapes

Mr. Ali Farhan Omar, a trader, said that the squash grows in different shapes. He added that a squash may have the capacity of 10-40 Liters.

Uses of such a vessel differ from one place to another according to people's needs.

Refrigerator to Keep Milk and Cold water.

Before people came to use refrigerators to keep vegetables, fruits and cold water Yemeni farmers used the squash as coolers after exposing them to the sun for not less than 3 months. The upper narrow neck of the fruit is always cut. Then its emptied. After filling it with milk or water it is usually put on roofs at nights. The use of squashes are commonly observed in the countryside where electricity services are not yet provided. Here, fruits of the squash serve as a traditional tool to preserve many liquids such as water, milk, honey, etc. without the use of electricity or gas.

The squash keeps honey and ghee fresh and prevents their pollution or decay, said Hassan Mutahar, a farmer. Cow milk is put in the squash and is stirred well for about 15 minutes to make ghee, he added.

Record of Events

Historical sources indicate that the squash was used in exchange of letters among ancient Yemeni cities. Some

squash vessels were enameled with historical information and scripts. Letters were inscribed on the fruit dry side.

Unique Use

It has been very attractive for tourists to see the dried vessel of the squash converted into a beautiful cover for telephones. The telephone system with its connection is put inside a squash while the receiver is put inside another smaller one. Squash prices range from USD 5-15 according to its capacity. In other words, the 15 liter vessel is usually sold for USD 5 while a 30 liter one might be sold for 15. The life of Yemeni farmers has been embellished with skill and artistry of handicrafts which they utilize to overcome hard living circumstances.



Who'll Protect Consumers?

The weak purchase power of Yemeni consumers and low level of his income render them to hard living circumstances. With the rise of prices, such circumstances help draw limited choices for them, mainly cheap smuggled products. In the absence of control of those smuggled goods flowing into our open markets, consumers find themselves face to face with cheap but unidentified products. The need for cheap products lead them to buy what they are offered even without checking the expiry date, in fact many a product doesn't even have a trade mark or an indication of the producing country, leading many Yemenis to food poisoning and other negative effects. Inefficiency of the related authorities being the key factor for such tragedies. Creating an unhealthy generation is the result of the circumstances in which the Yemeni citizen lives in today. Therefore consumer protection is the responsibility of the government, which must impose strict control and monitor on food stuff entering the country, fight smuggling and import

only those abiding by the international industrial standardization. In the Capital Secretariat everything is sold in the sidewalk. Expiry date of food products offered is due for a few days later. It is more deplorable that some pharmacists cheat patients and sell them expired drugs. Had health offices inspected all pharmacies hoops of such drugs should be spotted. The spread of smuggled Israeli products in our markets is worrisome, especially when we take people's health in consideration. Israeli products might be a real threat and danger to the life of nations opposing its existence in Palestine. Commercial counterfeiting and smuggling does not endanger only consumers' lives but damage the reputation of the local products and make dubious their prices when there are similar and cheaper ones. Media should participate in campaigns aiming at educating consumers on dangers of expired products such as chocolate, drinks, bottled milk, honey, beverages, sweets, drugs, biscuits, cigarettes, etc. Protecting consumers is a national duty and responsibility because it means saving the nation's lives.

COMMON SENSE

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

Tyranny is Anathema to Islam

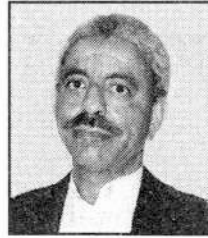
...And so let there be from amongst you, People calling for the common good, Who insist on what is duly recognized, And who put an end to that which is abominable, And it is those who shall be the successful winners! (The Holy Qur'an, Al-Imran, II-104)

The eternal message that descended from the heavens to the Prophet Mohammed (Peace and blessings of Allah be upon him), through the Qur'an, over the span of over twenty years or so, starting on that fateful night of the month of Ramadhan (around 610 AD), unlike the missions of the prophets and messengers that preceded Mohammed (P), left no doubt as to how mankind comes to terms with his infallible Creator, while at the same time, it left man with the ordinances required to arrive to that blissful regime, which will ensure the prevalence of good over evil, right over wrong and justice over inequity. The problem confronting Islam, since a few years after the Prophet Mohammed (P) passed away, lies in the poor comprehension of its essential ordinances on government and social legislation, as well as the spiritual elements needed to form the basis for the true feel of such ordinances. This poor comprehension is found, not just among non-Moslems, but the great majority of Moslems as well. While this does not entail that Moslems are not equipped with the essential elements of faith, it goes without saying that most Moslems are unfamiliar with the modus operandi of Islam as a functioning social order, essentially being

satisfied with the fulfillment of its worship rites and "dos and don'ts", etc., leaving the social regime to those who engage in politics, for all they are worth. With respect to the non-Moslems, the obvious lack of comprehension was encouraged and promoted by various institutionalized vested interests that saw in Islam a threat to their political, economic or "spiritual" power and influence among their constituencies. These included clerical establishments that have acquired tremendous power over the earlier years of the Middle Ages in Europe and Asia Minor, the monarchies and feudal orders that ensured the sustainability of these feudal societies and the patriarchs and medicine men of the Jewish and heathen communities that saw in Islam a threat to their spiritual influence among their constituencies. For the Jewish religious orders, Islam was further despised, because, at first they recognized the coming of a "final" prophet to bring mankind out of the ignorance of having no faith in God, or distorting that faith to meet the interests of opportunists who took advantage of the human instinct for piety, to further their selfish greed for economic wealth and social eminence, but when that prophet did not come out to be a Hebrew they quickly amended their own scriptures to remove any mention of Mohammed, who was duly named by Moses as the coming savior of mankind later on after him, although Mohammed was a descendant of a grand-uncle of the Hebrews, Ismael (or Ishmael), the son of Ibrahim (or Abraham or Abraham). The Christian patriarchs also amended

their scriptures accordingly later on as well, although many Christian and Jewish clergyman at the time of Mohammed quickly saw logic in Islam as the final outcome of many missions delivered by God in an effort to bring salvation to mankind from the pitiful rule of soothsayers and medicine men, who saw in religion a means of acquiring wealth and social prominence. One still sees how the wording of the Old and New Testament is still subject to revision from time to time, even now to make them more compatible with the times. Whereas the Qur'an remains intact since its delivery some 15 centuries ago. In understanding Islam, as delivered in the Qur'an and in the manner by which Mohammed gave illustrative proof of the significance of the religion as a revolutionary social order, we are lead to believe that existing Moslem states have a long way to go before arriving to the true social order and just society, which Islam truly ordains. It is, therefore, not surprising to find that Moslem states are finding it difficult to achieve progress, in both the political and economic development of their peoples, despite the abundance of references to bank upon in order to achieve such progress. The truth of the matter is that Islam is given no more than lip service treatment by most Moslem leaders. Even those aspiring Moslem "fundamentalist" organizations that proclaim to stand for "Islam as the solution", have yet to grasp the true fundamental principles that give Islam its magnetic appeal among the majority of its adherents - its call for civil rights, justice and incorrupt political institutions that manage the state

of affairs of the "nation". Thus, we find that most Moslem regimes, are in principle, what symbolize the tyranny that Islam came to eradicate altogether, because of the oppression they unleash in order to keep their authoritarian rule over their people and the corruption, on which the regime they have set up thrives on. It is a vicious circle which did not begin with the Crusades, Imperialism or Zionism, but in fact began around three decades after the death of Mohammed (P) and the last of the Orthodox Caliphs, Ali Ibn Abu Talib, when the struggle for power within the new Moslem state, founded by Mohammed, lost its democratic semblance and the Umayyad Caliphate converted the state into an inherited monarchy, through the use of cold blooded repression and severe punishment to anyone who contested the rights of the dynasties that prevailed after that to dominate the Moslem World. While the political history of Islam has not been very healthy in terms of fulfilling the dogma preached and practiced by Mohammed and his early followers, on the political and social front, it still stands to reason that Islam is the first religious movement that insisted that men are born free and possessive of various inalienable rights that no ruler can ever take away from his constituencies, which include the right to decide who that ruler is, the right to protest any action by that ruler that goes against the public interest and against the interest of the Nation of Islam and the right to take any necessary action to get rid of any corrupt regime that prevails over the affairs of the Nation, state or country. Thus, Moslems are bound by their religion to



stand up against tyranny, of any form and if they fail to put an end to any abomination, especially, when it is caused by the state or the prevailing political order, then in fact they have not fulfilled their religious duty, nor have they taken advantage of the rights that Islam has ordained for them in the Qur'an and the traditions and practices of the Prophet Mohammed (P). For non-Moslems, the problem is not a serious problem, as one might think it to be, for in a modern world of rapid communications and easy access to reliable information, this observer believes that Islam will gain tremendous weight among non-Moslem societies, especially Western societies, because, much of the political and social legislation ordained in the Qur'an, have already been adopted by Western societies and much of their literature is based on themes and fantasies adopted from oriental or Islamic literature and thus it should not be surprising that Islam is now the fasting propagating religion in Western Europe and the United States. Further knowledge of Islam in the West will go a long way in bridging the comprehension gap. Proper adherence to Islam by the political regimes overseeing the affairs of Moslem constituencies will also go a long way to providing the examples that will project the true social order that Islam stands for and supports and will go a long way towards improving the welfare of Moslem societies and their progress and development, economically and socially. The movements that stand for the rejuvenation of Islam are to seriously look upon Islam not merely a revolutionary movement for the sake of the fulfillment mundane aspirations, but are to reflect the tolerance and reasonable principles that Islam stands for and surely need to amend their ways by being more transparent and democratic within their own regimes.

The translation of the observer.

How to Justify our Ignominious Defeat in Ramadan?!



Going through the Islamic history, we find lots of incidents in which we have taken pride in since time immemorial. I would like to discuss here objectively the reasons behind the absence of those virtues and deterioration of ourselves - Arabs and Muslims - in almost every field in life. Islamic history stands witness to the fact that Ramadan used to be the month of struggle and victory. Today, most Muslims think it to be the month of sleeping and relaxation. When actually the opposite is true. For example, during this month Badre Battle took place in the second year of Hijra. That battle distinguished between the truth and the untruth. It is mentioned in the Holy Quran, in verses of - " Sourat Al-Furqan". An interesting fact in that battle is that despite the number of Muslim fighters being 319 against a thousand non-muslim warriors, the muslims won the battle. Another example is the conquest of Mecca, which took place also in Ramadan, the eighth year of Hijra after 20 years of struggle. Not only that, but also there were two great victories against the Jews and the Tatars. The fight against the Tatars took place on Friday, 25 Ramadan, 658 Hijra, and with Jews on the 10th of Ramadan, 1393 Hijra. Aren't those glorious incidents enough to remind Muslims of what Ramadan should mean to them. All facts recalled from history prove that victory is not always dependent on numbers, rather it depends on faith and willpower. It's a war to defend religion, not partisanship and nationalism. Today the callous and ignominious attitude of our leaders in particular and of ourselves in general towards those massacres and violations being practiced against Muslims in the Philippines, Palestine, Sudan, Chechnya and Kashmir and other parts of the world truthfully reflect our insincerity and unwillingness to strive and fight for defending the dignity of our religion. Yet, there is still a speck of hope. Perseverance of Muslims in Jerusalem and Chechnya make hopes so soaring up that one dreams of a glorious day to break soon. Unless we aspire for changes in our hearts, we will never change into better. We should remember the glorious verse in the Holy Quran: "Lo ! Allah changeth not the condition of a folk until they (first) change that which is in their hearts".

Letters to the Editor

Fighting terrorism

Dear Sir,
This is with reference to the news item about the agreement between Sana'a and Washington regarding fighting terrorism collectively. I feel that it is the need of the hour because terrorism is the big threat of this era which spoils the society, country, economy and development. Terrorism should be fought by everybody by all means. This is not a national problem but an international one which all the countries should look into. Hope we can

see a peaceful earth in the near future.
S.Sundaresan.
Dubai.
omsundar@emirates.net.ae

Bureaucracy in Yemen

Dear Editor,
I was born in Yemen but raised in the US. I would like to inform you on a situation my friend is dealing with. He works in the US and is trying to strengthen Yemen by investing in Yemen. He is investing by building complexes which gives people jobs

and others a place to live. He has all the legal papers which give him the right to build his complex. He is a hard worker who works long hours everyday. Even though he has the papers, people still are giving him a hard time. For example: When he first bought the piece of land it was 17 casabats. The government wanted to build a road. So they took 7 of his casabats leaving him with 10 casabats. The 7 that were taken were taken with out permission and were not paid for. Now they are trying to charge him money for the

street in front of his yard which was the land they took from him. First take his land then on top of that charge him for the street that's going to be, as if not enough was taken. There are always people coming over to try to stop him from building but what they really want is money. Give them something and they will go away. My question to you is How can people expect others to invest in Yemen, if these are only some of the problems they have to face?

A reader

USS COLE

I would like the people to know that not all Americans are buying into what the U.S. Government is saying about the U.S.S. Cole. In fact, I am finishing a motion picture screenplay which tells a story about how I believe the U.S. Military was itself involved in the bombing of the Cole. For anyone who is interested, I will be posting the script on my web page at: <http://www.geocities.com/Hollywood/Interview/1480>

Gregory Long
Email: glong2000@hotmail.com

The Dorset Truth leader

Dear Editor,
While it is sad that the sailors of the USS Cole died, they are poor pawns paying with their lives for the U.S. support of the illegal Israeli armed conquests of Palestinian lands, abuse of the people and unilateral annexation along with torture, expulsions, detention and denial of rights of return. These activities supported by the U.S. Government violate all the laws after WW-2 designed so that no man, group, entity or nation could ever do again what Hitler did. To me, who believes that "Law and its equal abidance to by all is the only thing that lifts mankind off the floor of the jungle and off the luncheon menu of the jungle animals", it seems incomprehensible that Yemen along with all the other Islamic nations and are not banding together as a political force to see that the U.S. ceases its support of Israel until Israel abides by all the laws - including Iraq - are compelled to. There can be no law - only revolt, assassinations, murders, anarchy and instability when one nation is allowed to disregard law which is the basis of civilization. Of course, Yemen cannot tolerate law breaking, but Yemen and President Ali Abdullah Saleh must live within the climate caused by Israeli intransigence and instability. Therefore, it seems the President and all Yemeni institutions and people would be demanding support for the law and the Palestinians rights under the law. It is a war for independence just like the Jews did to gain a free land and just as the Americans did in 1776 to

gain freedom from the British. When we destroyed Hitler, we did so for the rule of law which applies to all but Israel and the U.S. along with Britain disobeyed it. Therefore, we feel that Yemen should not side with the Hitlerian lawbreakers but with those seeking their denied gifts from God of Life, Liberty, Justice and equality. And it seems that the President should not be cooperating with the U.S. investigation until the U.S. also abides by the laws and subdues Israel by legal and fair means. The bombing of the Cole was a military action and those involved are not criminals but are freedom fighters who should not be punished as criminals but as prisoners of war, if caught alone by the U.S. but without aid from Yemen. Is money - 5 million dollars blood money what the Yemenis will take to betray Islam and principle and human rights? Please respond. Sincerely,
John W. Willmott,
224 Pershing Way, West Palm Beach, FL 33401
Phone 1-561-832-0070
tjojan@flnet.com

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OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES

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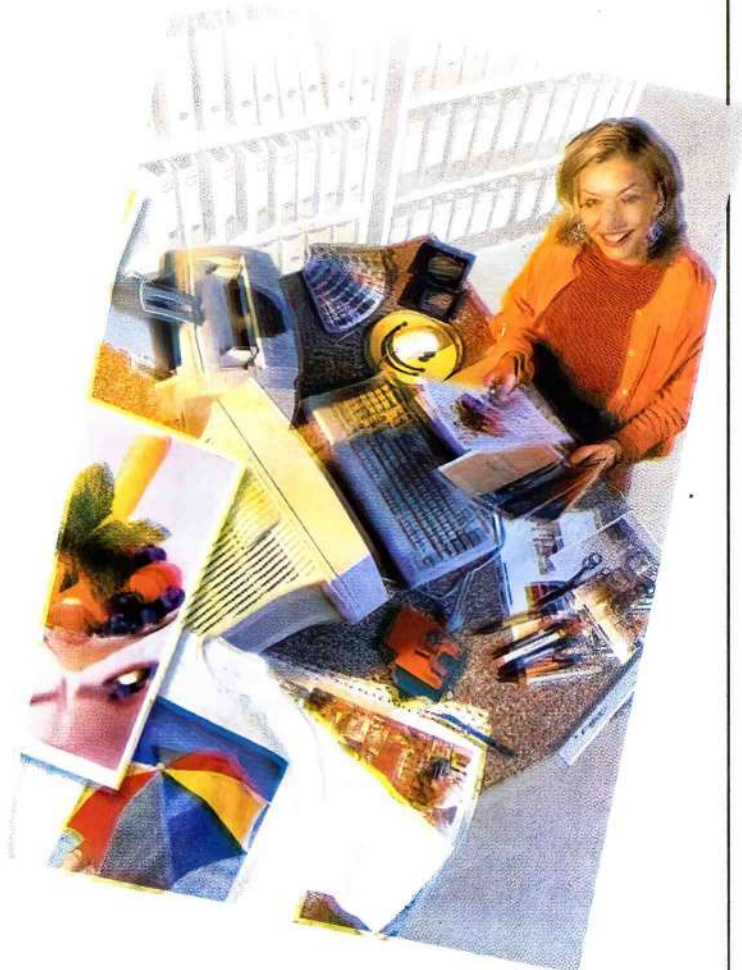
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- Comes with Scanner Control Sheets for detection between text and photo, simplex or duplex scanning plus Job Separation Sheets
- Image enhancement board
- Standard Red, Blue, Green dropout
- ISIS and TWAIN drivers, ideal for a wide range of software applications
- Support for Kofax software engines, hardware accelerator boards and imaging toolkits

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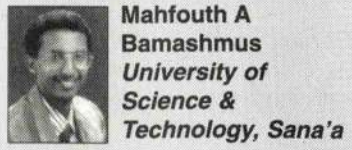
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Fasting & Diabetes Mellitus



Mahfouth A Bamashmus
University of Science & Technology, Sana'a

Several of the world's great religions recommend a period of fasting or abstinence from certain foods. Of these, the Islamic fast, during the Muslim month of Ramadan is strictly observed every year. The experience of fasting is intended to teach Muslims self-discipline and self-restraint and remind them of the plight of the impoverished. Muslims observing the fast are required to abstain not only from eating and drinking, but also from consuming

oral medications and intravenous nutritional fluids. Fasting extends each day from dawn until dusk, a period, which varies by geographical location and season. In summer months and northern latitudes, the fast can last up to 18 hours or more. Islam recommends that fasting Muslims, eat a meal before dawn called "sahur". Individuals are exempted from Ramadan fasting, if they are suffering from an illness that could be adversely affected by fasting. They are allowed to refrain from fasting for one day or the whole month, depending on the condition of their illness. People diagnosed with diabetes fall into this category and are exempt from the fasting requirement. Physicians working in Muslim countries and communities commonly face

the difficult task of advising diabetic patients whether it is safe to fast, as well as recommending the dietary and drug regimens diabetics should follow if they decide to fast. To judge correctly, whether to grant medical permission to fast to a diabetic patient, it is essential that physicians have an appreciation of the effect of Ramadan fasting on the pathophysiology of diabetes mellitus (IDDM=Insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; NIDDM=Non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus).

Recommendations During Ramadan Fasting

1. Nutrition and Ramadan fasting: It has been emphasized that Ramadan fasting benefits appear only in patients who maintain their appropriate diets. Thus, in order to optimize control, diabetics must be reminded to abstain from the high-calorie and highly refined foods prepared during this month.
2. Physical activity and Ramadan fasting: Several studies indicate that light to moderate regular exercise during Ramadan fasting is harmless for NIDDM patients. It should be impressed upon the diabetic patients that it is necessary to continue their usual physical activity especially during non-fasting periods.
3. Drug regimens for IDDM patients: Some experienced physicians con-

clude Ramadan fasting is safe for IDDM patients with proper self-monitoring and close professional supervision.

4. Drug regimens for NIDDM patients: With proper changes in the dosage of drugs, there will be low risk for hypoglycemia and hyperglycemia.
5. Education about warning symptoms of dehydration, hypoglycemia and hyperglycemia. Education about breaking fast as soon as any complication or new harmful condition occurs.
6. Immediate medical help for diabetics who need medical help quickly, rather than waiting for medical assistance the next day. Fasting during the entire month of Ramadan is reserved usually for healthy Muslims. However, many diabetic patients are allowed to fast periodically during Ramadan. The bulk of literature indicates that fasting in Ramadan is safe for the majority of diabetic patients with proper education and diabetic management. Most NIDDM patients can fast safely during Ramadan. Occasional IDDM patients who insist on fasting during Ramadan can also fast if they are carefully managed. Strict attention to diet control, daily activity and drug regimen adjustment is essential for successful Ramadan fasting.

Reference:
International Journal of Ramadan Fasting Research

Guidelines for Diabetics

Physicians working with Muslim diabetics should employ certain criteria to advise their patients regarding the safety of Ramadan fasting. The following criteria should be helpful in making such a decision:

A) Forbid fasting in:

- 1- All brittle insulin dependent diabetic patients
- 2- Poorly controlled diabetic patients
- 3- Diabetic patients known to be non-compliant in terms of following the advice on diet, drug regimens and daily activities
- 4- Patients with a history of diabetic ketoacidosis

- 5- Pregnant diabetic patients
- 6- Diabetic patients with inter-current infections
- 7- Elderly patients with any degree of alertness problems
- 8- Two or more episodes of hypoglycemia and/or hyperglycemia during Ramadan

B) Allow fasting in:

- 1- Patients who do not have the aforementioned criteria
- 2- Patients who accept medical advice

C) Encourage fasting in:

- * All overweight diabetic patients (except for pregnant or nursing mothers).

AIDS Day Celebrated

The United Nations and international community celebrated on Saturday December 1 the AIDS International Day under the theme: "Men and AIDS: Men Have a Major Role in Fighting AIDS." The event coincided with the WHO campaign against AIDS. The campaign puts more emphasis on the

role man can play in ensuring protection from AIDS. It urges upon men and youths to adopt virtues to save their and their family's health. More than 34.3 million people are afflicted with AIDS in the world until 1999, reported the WHO, Mideast office. It said that 18.8 million people died of AIDS this year and that the number of orphans reached 13.2 million children

last year. The report added that about 220 thousand people are afflicted with AIDS in the Mideast. In Yemen, Health Ministry official statistics revealed that there were about 1000 HIV cases registered in the Ministry. These cases have been discovered by chance while conducting blood tests in hospitals or by reporting them. International reports indicated that these

statistics did not show the real number of those affected by the virus indicating that there might be 100 cases compared to each case discovered. Official statistics of the Health Ministry indicate that 40% of the registered cases are attributed to people coming from Africa where such a virus is rampant. UN report reveals that the number of Yemeni people affected by this virus is on the increase. In 1999, HIV cases reported were found among African prisoners and those affected due to sexual intercourse. Few months ago 45 HIV out of 889 cases coming for blood transfusion in the Central Lab in Sana'a were reported. Medical and press sources revealed that three AIDS cases were detected in Makha among Eritrean refugees and a fourth one of a patient in al-Thawrah Hospital in Taiz.

FACTS & FIGURES

What is AIDS?

- A** - Acquired - because it's a condition one must acquire or get infected with, not something transmitted through the genes
- I** - Immune - because it affects the body's immune system, the part of the body which usually works to fight off germs such as bacteria and viruses
- D** - Deficiency - because it makes the immune system deficient (makes it not work properly)
- S** - Syndrome - because someone with AIDS may experience a wide range of different diseases and opportunistic infection
- What is HIV?
- H** - Human - because this virus can

- only infect human beings.
- I** - Immuno-deficiency - because the effect of the virus is to create a deficiency, a failure to work properly, within the body's immune system.
- V** - Virus - because this organism is a virus, which means one of its characteristics is that it is incapable of reproducing by itself. It reproduces by taking over the machinery of the human cell.
- HIV is the virus most researchers believe causes AIDS. However, some controversial scientists remain unconvinced that HIV is the cause of AIDS. Others believe that HIV can cause AIDS only in the presence of a "co-factor" — some other virus or condition

which has not yet been identified. Scientists reported recently the existence of cases of people with severe immunodeficiency, but with no evidence of HIV infection. Several researchers suspect the existence of a different virus. Some others speculate that these patients' immunodeficiency is due to other causes. But more research is needed to explain these cases. However, since the vast majority of researchers believe that HIV is either the sole, or a primary, cause of AIDS, we often refer to HIV as "the AIDS virus."

Dr. K. K. Aggarwal,
Vice Chairman,
Heart Care Foundation of India

World Food Project Director Denies Rumors

Combating starvation in Yemen has become the thorny issue that is actually in need of an increased seriousness and determination to overcome. According to official statistics and those prepared by international organizations, Yemen is categorized among the many poor countries suffering from hunger. Low-level incomes earned by certain social segments in Yemen have made it hard to support fighting hunger; A task not easy to carry out especially in view of the huge increase in prices of many. In 1996, world food program started its activities in Yemen through distributing food ingredients to Somali and other African refugees and to students in several Yemeni provinces. Since 1998 rumors have started against the program after leakage of news reporting the discovery of more than three thousand sacks of flour full of insects, which made it not consumable by humans. What really made people angry was the news of distributing this kind of flour in the markets. On the other hand, some newspapers published that some school managers made students pay for the transportation of the flour that was supposed to be given free to students. Al.Shumu, an independent newspaper

headed by Saif Al.Hadiri, has filed a case in the court of law against the ministry of Education accusing the latter of selling on black markets large quantities of handouts offered by the program to the ministry. Mr. Gesting Bajresha, director of world food project denied the knowledge of the saleout of any expired materials but he admitted that there is a possibility such things could happen by issuing certificates saying that those expired materials are fit for human consumption. Official statistics refer to a sum of 8,979,000 Dollars granted to Yemen in 1996 as to cover expenses of different sectors of development. In 1997, the program gave Yemen 1,027,800 Dollars for relief purposes and support for development. In 1998, the program gave Yemen 5,853,000 Dollars covering the same areas. In 1999 the program gave Yemen a total amount of 7,705,000 Dollars. In a press conference held in cooperation with the information center of the united nations in Sana'a, Mr.Gesting Bajresha confirmed willingness of the program to continue supporting students, refugees and people in need in



Yemen. Mr. Bajresha expressed his willingness to dismiss any employee who is found to have anything to do with marketing that unedible flour. He also stressed, that the world food program believes changing destination of food sent by the program, this considered a violation for the basic rights of the human beings. According to statistics there are 89 million beneficiaries of the program activities round the globe; The program also helps people during times of catastrophes and flooding immigrants because of wars.



OPHTHALMIC EDUCATION (18)

Understanding Conical Cornea (Keratoconus)

Mahfouth A Bamashmus
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Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon
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What is Conical Cornea (Keratoconus)?

Keratoconus or conical cornea is a condition that affects the cornea (the transparent outer coat of the eye). The cornea becomes thin and starts to protrude giving the appearance of a cone. This leads to decrease in vision.

What are the causes of conical cornea?

No one knows exactly the cause of conical cornea. It is not a hereditary disease, but it can run in families. Patients with allergic eye disease especially vernal catarrh have more tendencies to develop conical cornea because of continuous rubbing of their eyes.

What are the symptoms of conical cornea?

- Blurriness and distortion of vision is the earliest symptom.
- The eye becomes sensitive to light.
- Progressive reduction in vision over 5 - 10 years.
- Vision can be lost suddenly because of some damage to the inner part of the cornea and that needs, weeks to months to heal. It usually leaves corneal scars.

The condition affects people in their second decade or early third decade. It progresses over 10 - 20 years then stops.

What is the treatment of conical cornea (keratoconus)?

1. **Glasses** are useful for the early cases.
2. **Contact lenses** especially the hard type is good for the moderate cases.
3. **Corneal transplantation** is the treatment for the severe cases.

What is a corneal transplantation?

In corneal transplantation, the diseased cornea is replaced with a healthy cornea obtained from a cadaver. The operation is not complicated but obtaining corneas is the major obstacle for these types of surgeries. Unfortunately there is no Eye Bank in Yemen. It needs the effort of a large number of people in the community to establish an eye bank to help a large group of Yemeni patients that are blinded with eye diseases related to their corneas including conical cornea.

Are there any complications of corneal transplantation?

1. The main complication is the body rejecting the new cornea. With the new medications this risk is low.
2. Unfortunately the original disease can recur in the new cornea and this cannot be prevented.

Advice to patients affected with Conical Cornea:

1. If they have been diagnosed as having conical cornea they should wear their glasses or contact lenses.
2. If their glasses or contact lens are not doing the job they need a corneal graft and they need to travel abroad because of lack of corneas in Yemen

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.



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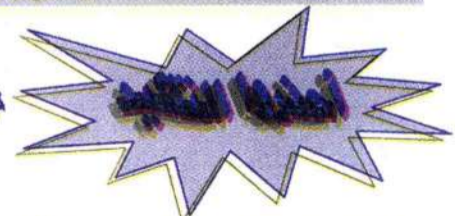
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Charitable Societies: Profit or Non-Profit associations?



Farouq Kamali
Yemen Times,
Taiz

If you want to be famous in Yemen, you must establish a political party and if you want to be rich, you must establish a society. Societies have become an eye-attracting phenomenon recently. Every day we hear of a society inaugurated. Hundreds of societies without any clear objectives or organized work have appeared. Their work does not exceed distributing small amounts of money to their members who are chosen because of being close relatives or favored.

These societies possess large amount of money half of which is spent on propaganda and on encouraging the rich people in helping the poor people. However, these societies are far away from the real poor people and have not succeeded in eliminating poverty or unemployment in the country.

To throw some light on such societies, YT interviewed a few personalities concerned and came out with the following facts:

Taiba Charitable Foundation

It is a Yemeni charitable foundation established in Al-Mukalla-Hadhramaut. It works in many fields like education and health. It had established many charitable university hostels for students in many governorates. It has also organized four camps for free surgeries for patients in Mukalla, Sayoun, and Taiz. Doctors from USA were invited to Yemen, for this purpose.

Al-Wahda Charitable Society

Al-Wahda Charitable Society was established in 95 in Taiz. Mr. Hadi Saeed Abdu, Chairman of the Society, said, "The Society carried out many projects among which are maintaining 534 orphans during the last years, out of which 23 families were maintained permanently. Foodstuffs were distributed among 4000 families and school satchel were distributed among 22000 students,

Eid clothes were distributed among 35000 families, 1500 women were rehabilitated in the field of productive families rehabilitation, 3500 women were rehabilitated in the field of women's activities." He added, "We made summer camps for 4650 students. Three thousand two hundred and forty-six people and 1400 families benefited from the centers of breaking the fast, 450 students were given assistance for their studies, Zakah was distributed among 5300 families, 1000 surgeries were carried out for in cooperation with Taiba Charitable Foundation and the World Symposium for Islamic Youth.



Dr. Habib Bagash Al-Asbahi, Chairman of Al-Wahda Charitable Society, said, "Social solidarity is an Islamic principle and adopted policy of those societies. It ensures that this principle is consolidated; Besides, interrelationship between the rich and the poor is continued. They help in compiling statistics about the poor and needy people, widows and orphans."



Jamil Al-Anesi, Chairman of the Islah Social Charitable Society, said, "The objective of these charitable societies is to mobilize the potentials of society to participate in the development process and fighting poverty through work on two parallel concepts. The first is the relief concept; distributing foodstuff among the need. Second is the sustainable social development concept carrying out a series of projects in first aid, psychological and health care, in cultural and educational sections such as programs of eliminating illiteracy, educating all classes of the society, developing and financing small productive projects in coordination with authorities donating and supporting such programs. There are also environmental projects like water and

sewage projects, preserving and developing agriculture and animal wealth projects in the country." He added. Al-Wahda Charitable Society in Taiz supports students. The society also has other objectives like helping the orphans, elderly and the disabled. It also rehabilitates women socially and culturally. It also establishes charitable foundations.

The Islah Charitable Society

Mr. Al-Anesi said that the Society is adopting many projects and programs in the health field. It implemented a program for health centers in the Country. The number of beneficiaries of this program was approximately 112449 patients by the end of 99. Furthermore, it carried out the program of mobilizing 95 medical caravans to many infected areas 210604 people benefited from this program until 99. The program of health and psychological care had also been carried out by the Society and about 46260 people have benefited. In addition, the Society has established and operated some clinics and hospitals like Saleh Ba Bakr Hospital in Hadramaut, Al-Dhuha Hospital in Hodeida, the Women's Mental Hospital in Sana'a, Ibn Sina Hospital in Al-Raheda, Al-Khansa Hospital in Ibb and Jibla Hospital in Jibla. The beneficiaries of those projects are 140,000 patients until 99. In the development and social sectors, the Society has participated in distributing foodstuffs among more than 6,524,000 poor people and has maintained 12,000 orphans until 99. Distribution of projects depends on census and field surveys to know the needed services and earmark projects accordingly.

The Al-Aqsa Islamic Society

The Islamic Society for Supporting Al-Aqsa was established for supporting Al-Aqsa, the Palestinian cause, collecting and providing money for Mujahideen and establishing charitable projects. The main objective behind establishing the Solidarity and Social Care Society was to stop spread of the begging phenomenon and to acquaint the people with the bad effects of begging. The



society also trains and rehabilitates those beggars who can work to help themselves. Providing free essential medical care for the poor people is also one of this society's objectives.

Most of the means of the Society points propaganda. It depends on producing written, and audio-visual material to spread information about the Palestinian cause. The Society also collects donations and gifts and delivers them to deserving organizations in cooperation with similar societies and organizations. Those propaganda materials cost large amounts of money that could have been made use of in a better way. In 97 for example the cost of propaganda materials reached 1,557,181 rials, while, money transfers supporting charitable projects of the Society for the same year reached 9,264,000 rials.

Charitable Society for Social Solidarity and Social Care

The Society carried out many projects since it was established. About 2337 cases came to the reception and follow-up department and were relegated to the Social Survey Department. One thousand and forty-three cases benefited from its programs. The number of beneficiaries is increasing steadily. Job opportunities were created for 11 people. In addition, 74 people were rehabilitated in handicrafts, sculpture, and engraving. In the fields of handicraft and tailoring, 446 students were rehabilitated. The average output of women in tailoring workshops is 12 pieces per woman and in the costumes workshops is 2 pieces per woman.

Hael Saeed Charitable Society

It was established in 1971 to achieve charitable works depending on the sublime values of Islam that urge Muslims to do people good. It was established after the Late Hael Saeed Anam who felt the importance of such a society to ensure continuity of charitable works. Its objectives are to build mosques, public schools, religious institutes, schools for teaching Quran and encouraging the youth to learn Quran by giving them prizes, money and by holding contests between Quran learners. The Society has built many mosques, schools, Quran schools and institutes in different cities and villages.

Charitable Society for Social Solidarity for Security Men

In Taiz, the Charitable Society for Social Solidarity is a society confined to police and security men. Its objective is to strengthen cooperation and social solidarity among police and security men in the governorate and to solve their financial problems.

Mr. Sultan Al-Alimi, Chairman of the Charitable Society of Social Solidarity for Security Men in Taiz, said, "The financial returns of the Society reached 6643480 rials since it was established until the beginning of 2000. On the other hand, the cases taken up were 905 since 97. The financial resources consist of members' obligatory subscriptions, the financial support offered by Ministry of Interior, Taiz Governorate, other donations and unconditioned gifts."

Mr. Farhan Abdullah Ahmed Al-

differences among the charitable societies concerning objectives, policies, the number and size of programs they adopt, but by examining their field achievements we can evaluate them all and the role each society plays." Mr. Anesi added, "All that is said about politicizing the charitable societies and about their becoming centers for money collection is not true. Such rumors emanate from political disputes and are dangerous to the mechanisms of civil institutions of the society and discourage organized voluntary work. We demand that the state must encourage and support those societies instead of discouraging them". Said Mr. Al-Anesi. Dr. Al-Asbahi said that charitable work in Yemen is still new. Charitable societies started their activities in the late eighties.



Mr. Bassam Al-Shaibani, Director General of the Solidarity Society, said, "More than 2500 charitable organizations were established in the last two decades. However, they could not perform their roles in eliminating poverty in Yemen. If every organization worked hard on supporting 155 poor families, then 250,000 families would no more be poor. Consequently, the figure of 30% of poverty that is families with no income in Yemen would disappear.

Charity works of societies in Ramadan

In Ramadan, charity societies become more active, for both religious and cultural reasons. Ramadan charity works of the society of social reform. Dr. Hameed Hussain Ziyad, secretary general of the society of social reform said that those benefited from charity works of the society in seven years was more than 4,792, 441 people and 1,084, 588 families. The number of people and families expected to benefit from our charity work this year is 1,089,962 people and 123,728 families. Charity work is in the form of free meals in mosques, distributing different food ingredient to some families and free meals to other families, students and policemen.

Mr. Abdul Jabbar hael Saeed Anaam, chief of the society, Taiz branch held a press conference last Tuesday in Taiz and talked about Ramadan charity projects of the society in Taiz, he said that the society spent and amount of 44,341,050 Riyals from which 293,190 people benefited from. His expectations for this year were 115,660 people and 14,140 families to benefit from charity projects for this year. He added that the society has other charity projects; The society is bearing the costs of 2100 orphans with a total amount of 50,400,000 Riyals.

Mr. Bassam Al-Shibani, Director General of the Solidarity and Social Care society said that society's schedule during Ramadan includes distributing food and clothing in coordination with the local society for the poor and people in need.

Mr. Adel Saeed Al-Qudsi spoke about the role of charitable societies in Ramadan and charity projects of Al-Wahda society; He said "In Ramadan, people compete to help others through charity; One might think that those societies become active only in Ramadan, the fact is they are active all year long but Ramadan is special."

Although, most charitable organizations have become business centers, there are charitable organizations that work, silently, for the poor. There are also individuals who sacrifice their interests for the interest of all people. It is good of some charitable organizations to make camps for free surgeries for patients. However, it would be better if they open free clinics for the poor people who cannot afford buying drugs. It is great to talk about the poor people and feel their pains but it would be greater if those organizations work together for the interest of society and people

Cultural Institutions and Yemeni Intellectual -II

Al-Afif Establishment for Culture and Science



Imad Al-Saqqaf
YT Taiz Bureau
Chief

We have talked about cultural institutions and Yemeni intellectuals earlier, with the first part of a series of investigations done by the Yemen Times Taiz bureau aiming at creating a relationship between cultural establishments and Yemeni intellectuals to enable the reader to have a close look at the facts. Dr. Abdul.Malik Mansour, the minister of culture and tourism, seemed to be hopeful that the recent scene of culture is full of positive movements that represent our hope for a prosperous future for the Yemeni culture. He explained the biggest problem which is needed to overcome the obstacles, which is finance. This week we met with Mr. Ahmed Jaber Afif the founder and head of Al-Afif establishment for science and culture who summarized the situation of the intellectuals in Yemen through an exciting interview with YT. Here are some excerpts

Q: Could you give us some ideas about Al-Afif establishment for science and culture?

A: It was established on Nov 27, 1989, exerting great efforts to improve and develop the cultural movement in Yemen, and to encourage rich people with good intentions to establish equivalent cultural enterprises in order to serve the local cultural issues in our country. It's a private establishment dedicated to the promotion of arts, culture and science. It's situated in Sana'a, and consists of a three

storeyed building built according to the modern Yemeni style. The building is a gift from the founder and head of the establishment Mr.Ahmed Jaber Afif.

The establishment has got its constitution, funds, specialized committee and staff, which consists of the board of trustees and the executive office.

I believe that we can never get what we aspire for unless we seek much knowledge which will open and enlighten new horizons before the people of Yemen and activate the dormant potentials in the country.

For this reason I founded the establishment myself as a fulfillment of convictions we adhered to.

Q: What does the establishment do?

A: It aims at publishing a comprehensive Yemeni encyclopedia which covers many-faceted spheres of knowledge and talks about Yemen (land, history and culture); It is named: "The Yemeni Encyclopedia".

We aim also at preparing and publishing dictionaries to include distinguished Yemeni personalities - their towns; villages; accents; milestones. The establishment also aims at studying and publishing the Yemeni manuscripts, and undertake production of the contemporary Yemen intellectuals. We aim also at adopting and contributing to accomplishing projects which the establishment considers important. Further, we also aim at adopting a translation and publication of works concerning the Yemeni culture.

I believe we can't move forward unless we seek knowledge and acquire it.



Q: Could you evaluate the situation of the Yemeni intellectual?

A: It's better than it used to be many decades ago. Yet, when making a comparison with Arab and world intellectuals, we realize the fact that the Yemeni intellectual terribly suffers from lack of concern, support and canals which will pave the way for him to get his name established.

Q: And how do you evaluate the future of creative arts in Yemen?

A: It's noticed that the recent cultural scene is full of positive improvements, especially creative writings, which seem to occupy the greatest part of the overall cultural scene. Every day a new Yemeni intellectual is born and we get to recognize lots of new talents. Thus, I feel optimistic about the future of creativity in Yemen. I hope that those rising talents and potentials are going to find their way to success through such establishments.

Q: Any last comments?

A: Well, I advise any intellectual to read as much as he can, especially old books and analyze them. He should also assimilate the creative developments being made in the literary and creative spheres round the world. I also invite him to mark his presence in everyday activity, and strive to achieve his highest levels of creativity without giving up.

Improve Your English



Dr. Ramakanta Sahu
Associate Professor
College of Education, Mahweet

I. What to say

Punctuality

Hassan: Asalaam Walekum, Abdul Majeed.
Abdul Majeed: Wa Walekum Asalaam. I didn't see you at the lecture today. Is anything wrong with you?
Hassan: I am sorry to have missed the lecture. I was late by fifteen minutes. The lecture had already begun. I didn't like to disturb the class.
Abdul Majeed: You should have asked the doctor's permission to come in. It was an important lecture.
Hassan: I know. That's why I feel miserable. You know I often come late. That's why I have earned a bad name as 'Late Latif'
Abdul Majeed: You alone can overcome this problem by conscious efforts. It depends on mental discipline. Make preparations for something well in advance. Don't postpone things until the last minute. Then you won't be in a hurry and can prepare yourself in a relaxed manner.
Hassan: The problem is that I am a tomorrow-minded person. I know tomorrow never comes. But I can't help.
Abdul Majeed: It's good that you're aware of this shortcoming in you. As I said, you have to rectify it yourself. Do what you want to do tomorrow today, and what you want to do today now. Practice it in all you do. I am sure you'll improve in your sense of time.
Hassan: Insha Allah. Would you please tell me the main points about the lesson today?
Abdul Majeed: I'll be glad to. Let's sit down and discuss.

II. How to say it correctly

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

1. He carefully does his work.
2. We overpowered the culprit at length.
3. He is very fat that he cannot walk fast.
4. This is the same shirt I bought yesterday.
5. I scarcely go to the pictures.

Answers to last week's questions.

1. He was here recently/ a few days ago/ a short while

ago.

2. I shall present the book in a short while from now.
3. I shall be very thankful to you if you convey my message to my father.
4. The patient is comparatively well today
5. Fortunately, he was not hurt.

III. How to express it in one word

1. Collection of poems or prose pieces or pieces of prose.
2. Sciences of man, especially of the beginning, and his development.
3. Substance capable of destroying bacteria.
4. Substance that destroys harmful substances in the bloods.
5. Medicine used to prevent a disease.

Answers to last week's question:

1. Without a name: **anonymous**
2. Room leading into a large room or hall: **antechamber**
3. Put a date on a letter etc. earlier than the true one: **antedate**
4. Before birth: **antenatal**
5. Last but two: **antepenultimate**

IV. Put 'very', 'so' or 'too' in the following sentences

Sometimes there are alternatives with a slight difference in meaning.

1. I never understand him. He speaks _____ quickly
2. Most people like the city because it's _____ full of life
3. The windows are _____ dirty to see through
4. I felt _____ stupid. I'd never made such a silly mistake before.
5. The mountain is _____ high, it seems to touch the clouds.

Answers to last week's questions:

1. My brother will not return home **although/even though** his college closes for the holidays.
2. Our crops will fail **unless** the monsoon arrives soon.
3. The teacher locked the shelf **so that** no one should see the result.
4. **Although** it was a cold day, he wore no coat.
5. I do exercise everyday **so that** I may remain healthy.

V Words of wisdom:

"A healthy body is the guest-chamber of the soul; a sick, its prison."

—Francis Bacon

Fasting Invaluable Benefits



Abdullah Saleh Hussein Al-Hashidi
Sana'a University

In Ramadan (the 9th month of the Lunar Islamic year) Muslims fast in obedience to Allah's command and in gratitude for Allah's Grace for revealing His Glorious Book, Al-Quran, in this month.

Fasting in Islam is to abstain from eating drinking and from sexual activities from dawn to sunset. It is also to avoid all bad talks and deeds and to devote oneself to prayers, recitation of the Quran in Ramadan.

People who are bound to fast should be physically fit, sane and have reached puberty. People who may not fast are specially mentioned either in the Holy Quran or in the Hadith. The Holy Quran mentions the sick and those on journey in following words: "But whoever among you is sick or upon a journey, he shall fast like a number of other days, and those who find it hard to do so may effect a redemption by feeding a poor man" (2:184)

Other exceptions include women in their periods, pregnancy or breast feeding. However, these women are bound to make up for the fasts they have broken and complete a number of days after Ramadan.

Fasting in Islam has a lot of invaluable benefits for all Muslims both in life and after death. Fasting according to Islam is primarily a spiritual discipline and an act of worship for which man will be rewarded. What is it that makes

us voluntarily undergo such rigors? It is nothing but faith in Allah (God) and the fear of Him. In other words, fasting stands as a framework of the spiritual life on which the structure of Islam rests. In the Holy Quran Allah Says "So they should answer My call (by fasting) and believe in Me, so that they may find the way (to Me) (2:186). In Hadith too, special stress is laid on the fact that the seeking of divine pleasure should be the ultimate object in fasting.

No temptation is greater than temptation of satisfying one's thirst and hunger when drink and food are in one's possession. However, this temptation is overcome, not once or twice, as if it were by chance, but day after day simply for the purpose of developing a sense of nearness to Allah. At home there is none to block the fasting man if he pours down his burning throat a glass of delicious drink, yet the Divine Presence, which may be a matter of faith to others, becomes a reality for him. Allah says in the Holy Quran "Verily, those who fear their Lord unseen (i.e. they do not see Him, nor His punishment in the Hereafter), theirs will be forgiveness and a great reward (i.e. Paradise). (67:12)

From another point of view, fasting has an immense impact on society. Fasting as prescribed in the Holy Quran has also a more effective social value than that realized through prayer. All Muslims irrespective of their status must fast during the same month. This emphasizes the essential equality of men and thus goes a long way towards creating in them sentiments of love and brotherhood. It's only in Ramadan that the rich can feel

the pangs of hunger like the poor by going without food for a day. This experience, in fact, undoubtedly awakens sympathy for the poor in the hearts of the rich. During Ramadan evil conceals itself while good comes to the fore and the whole social atmosphere is filled with piety and purity.

Fasting offers many important physical values. Ramadan is considered to be an annual rest given to digestive organs. This rest increases the organs' capacity for work and make them more productive. It's been scientifically proved that the better the capacity of the digestive organs, the healthier is the physical growth of man. Moreover, fasting is a very affective means for man to help him face the hardships of life, when he has to live without his usual comforts.

There is also a moral advantage underlying fasting by which man is taught the greatest moral lesson of his life that he should be prepared to suffer the hardest trial rather than indulge in that which is not permitted to him. Ramadan represents a training ground where man is trained to be the master of his desire and appetites instead of being their slave. The man who is able to make his desire work the way he likes is the man who has attained the true moral greatness.

In conclusion, we can say that fasting has been imposed on us mainly for our own advantage. Those who do not fulfill this primary duty can not be relied on to perform their other duties. They show by their conduct that they are not loyal members of the Muslim community. Only the worst can be expected of such hypocrites.

TOWARD A NEW EDUCATION FOR A NEW CENTURY

Reports to the Nation: Report #5: Education for Justice

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Oppression and Education

Oppression is oppression, whether it is the product of domestic oppressive structures or of external dependent structures; it is a condition of retardation. Central to the relationship between oppression and education is the illiteracy of the Arab masses and its dehumanizing effects. The best source of information on this point is the work of Paulo Freire. If we look over Freire's shoulder as he directly presents the characteristics of the typical illiterate, a similar picture of the Arab illiterate emerges. The same in authenticity, acceptance of justifying myths, attacks on and low levels of self-confidence, the acting out of norms of a strange culture, and the same culture of silence come into focus. Fatalism and belief in magic and the invulnerability of the master boss dominate the mind of the oppressed illiterate. The oppressed are not accorded the courtesy of dialogue. In its stead, they receive slogans and myth foisted upon them by organized propaganda. Control is maintained in part by what Freire chooses to call "a cultural invasion." It gives them the oppressor's vision of the world, and it is at the expense of their originality. It is important for the preservation of his dominion that the oppressed see reality with his view and not with theirs. The majority of the Arab masses are living on myths. Such myths include the myth that all can work who want to; that all who are not lazy can become entrepreneurs; that the street vendor is as much a businessman as the owner of a large factory; that there is class equality; that of the harmony of class interests; the myth of foreign aid; that of private property and the myth that the rebellion of the people is a sin against God. These myths are consciously spread by well-organized retarding propaganda campaigns. Their acceptance is necessary for the preservation of historical and cultural retardation and the delaying of transformation. They are a call to preserve dependent capitalism and to avoid revolution, the latter as unnecessary as it is sinful.

Intimately related to the myths, the type of culture, and the repressive structure is the kind of educational system provided to the oppressed. Freire names it the "banking" type, and its nature is suggested by the

metaphor of the deposit of knowledge by the educator into the head of a passive student. This type of pedagogy implies a teacher as narrator and patient, listening "objects" called students. The educator sends out communications; the student receives them patiently, memorizes, catalogues, and stores them away. The student becomes an archivist. The process continues in a formal abstract manner, with no references to the existential experience of the student, and it is not related to praxis. It stifles creativity and any desire to transform. Education, in this view, is a gift from he who judges himself knowledgeable to those he judges do not know. The teacher is the active element who educates, knows, thinks, speaks, etc. The student is the passive element, on the receiving side of these activities. The enterprise is paternalistic help with sympathy given to the marginalized. Students get entangled in partial visions of reality, deal with one point or another, or with one problem or the other. They are taught to adjust to society, not to change it, let alone transform it. Hence the preservation of conditions of retardation.

Justice and Education:

The Arab masses want to live in a just society which is also efficient. They believe, in a general way, in freedom for the individual, but they also want order. They want also to reward merit. They want schools to be used not only as an instrument for increasing equality and therefore freedom, but also as a system for sorting, credentialing, and tracking, along with inculcating the values appropriate for such arrangements. However, if the Arab society is organized around the principle of merit only it will tend to accumulate differences in life chances and emancipatory opportunities among Arab citizens. For the Arab society to be a just society it must contribute most to the advantage of the oppressed and retarded. The structural relations in the Arab society must be ordered in such a way as to equalize access to and actual control of social, economic, cultural, educational, and political institutions. Thus, the need for a reorganization of the forces and relations of production is relevant to the question of restructuring the power base in the Arab society. Continuity, especially the degree of contiguity, in development or underdevelopment of the Arab Nation is determined by its power structure. This is relevant to justice as a condi-

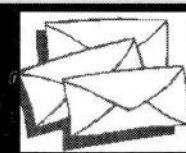
tion of emancipation. The possibility of a meaningful transformation of the retarded society into an emancipated society, seems remote without a basic change in the power structure.

The role of education in eradicating inequalities between town and countryside, between physical and intellectual labor, between men and women, between the majority and the minority, is a very important role in changing that power structure. The educational systems in the Arab countries must be designed to bring the educational standards of farmers, workers, and office workers closer together as a first step in changing that power structure. Headway in the eradication of significant inequalities between town and countryside and between intellectual and physical work is dependent to a large extent on attaining sustained educational advances among the entire population, especially that of the rural areas. In other words, further progress toward social justice in the Arab nation is predominantly contingent on overcoming educational disparities between urban and rural inhabitants and between white-and blue-collar workers. The entire Arab educational system has to be objectively capable of helping to bring classes and social groupings closer together and to surmount social distinctions between town and countryside and between white-and blue-collar workers. Campaigns to eradicate public illiteracy have to be waged in every corner of the Arab world, putting in mind that 75% of the Arab population are still illiterate.

At the heart of the relationship between justice and education, is the equality of educational opportunity. The sad fact is that 75% of the Arab population do not enjoy that opportunity. Arabs can have no justice as the basis of their social life and as a condition of their emancipation until education has done its full work. Arabs cannot have political freedom or moral freedom until people's powers and transformative potentials have been developed. This is very important because we find men and women with just and emancipatory causes are unable to state them in a way which might enable them to prevail. This is to say that there are mental forms of slavery, oppression, and retardation that are as real as the economic and the social forms. Arabs must pledge to destroy these forms. If they want human justice and emancipation, they must have education and educated people.



YOUTH FORUM



"To My Dear Colleagues"

Few of us have got a healthy habit of utilizing our free time properly, preparing courses either in our specialization or in other realms such as language, computer, nursing courses or others. But others, unfortunately haven't got any thing of these things but waste their time in useless pursuits. Now the new study year "term" has just started. So, the question here that needs more attention from us all is "Are we ready? What have we prepared for it?" Undoubtedly, any new study year comes with new features of form and needs. It seems that, it needs more vivacity, efforts and diligent study. I will not entertain students with a sense of indifference. In other words, we, students, have to welcome it warmly with fervent and ardent spirit and craving for learning. Not only that, we must remind ourselves about our defects and forbid their recur-

rence. We must keep abreast of every new thing. We should be aware that every moment wasted without proper utilization is a great loss and would certainly affect our career.

Fadl Ahmad Abass Ghazi

The Girl

Once there was a girl,
Who always walked as if a cat curls.
She was always jealous,
And thought of her beauty and prowess.
She hardly mingled with anyone around,
And had the habit of meddling around.
One day she was walking through a meadow,
Where she saluted no one or even said 'hello'.
Suddenly she had an apprehensive thought,
A child she surreptitiously taught.

She told him to pinion the young birds,
before the arrival of the mother bird.
And finally went away with valor.

Sunaina Vijayan

Song of Life

Oh my friends
Look for beauty
Let's not fear life
Work for goodness
Night and day
In dream and wakefulness
Fly in the sea of imagination
Travel with stars
Be not hopeless
Let us sing
Be not hopeless
With sincerity we are striving
Be not hopeless
Together let's build our life

Mona Abdullaah Ahmad Makhirish
College of Education,
Mahweet

Yemen's Plea at World Travel Market: Judge Us According to The Real Situation

Karen Dabrowska

The recently-established Yemen Tourist Promotion Board and Universal Travel and Tourism joined over 5000 exhibitors from 177 countries at the World Travel Market 2000 in London last week. Other Middle Eastern countries with major stands were Dubai, Oman, Abu Dhabi, Kuwait, Lebanon, Jordan and Syria. Libya participated for the first time as did Rwanda, Tahiti and Fiji. Brochures, postcards and an impressive collection of statistics which revealed that by the end of 2000 the number of hotel rooms in Yemen will have increased by 50% on the 1996 figure, introduced the country to visitors.

At the crossroads of Asia, Africa and Europe, Yemen was a centre of world trade in ancient times. The country was referred to by Roman geographers as Arabia Felix, or Happy Arabia because of its great wealth. Frankincense and other aromatic trees were cultivated in the ancient kingdom of Hadhramaut and fetched handsome profits on the vibrant international market. Under the rule of the Queen of Sheba, legendary bride of King Solomon, Yemen's wealth and advanced civilization achieved world-wide recognition. The giant dam of Marib stretched across a five-mile area and was listed among the wonders of the ancient world. On the brink of modernity, Yemen today offers visitors an exciting mix of ancient ruins, bustling marketplaces, medieval monuments and modern architecture, dispersed throughout a

landscape of unexpected beauty and majesty. The thatched huts along the coastal plain, the rock castles in the mountains, the Bedouin tents in the desert region and the mud-brick skyscrapers in the east are indicative of the diversity of this unique and mysterious land.

The country's tourist potential was recognized by the European Union and in August a two-year tripartite tourism development program was financed by the community, the government and the private sector. There are now 200 tourist agencies in Yemen.

The airports at Hadhramaut, Aden and Socotra, a subtropical wonderland, have been upgraded and the number of international flights has been increased. Socotra (the world's largest surviving subtropical island), Otmah, Boraa and Sharma have been designated protected areas.

But the industry is still suffering from the serious blow dealt to tourism by the kidnapping of 16 Western hostages in December 1998 and the death of four in a gun battle between the kidnapers and government forces.

The incident resulted in a dire warning from Britain's Foreign and Commonwealth Office: We advise against all travel to Yemen. This travel advice was reiterated following an explosion at the British embassy in Sana'a and the attack against the USS Cole in Aden on October 12th.

The travel advice also states that British nationals in Islamic countries or countries with a large Islamic population, should exercise particular caution given heightened tension in the Middle East. We believe that

Yemen is one of a number of countries where there is an increased threat to British interests from global terrorism. British nationals already in Yemen are advised to keep a low profile and to keep in touch with developments in the region.

According to Mahmood Al Shaibani, Deputy General Manager of Universal Travel and Tourism this warning is related to political reasons. 'Each government must take care of its citizens. We just ask them not to exaggerate and portray Yemen as an unstable place. We ask the UK government to be fair and to issue warnings according to the real situation in the country'.

Universal Travel receives inquiries about travel to Yemen from many British people but the travel warning deters them from visiting the country and they cannot get travel insurance. The latest statistics reveal that Yemen is a popular tourist destination for Europeans (the French, Germans, Italians, British, Dutch and Swiss), Americans, Australians as well as visitors from the Middle East, Japan and Latin America.

Abdo Lotf Marketing Development Manager of the Yemen Tourism Promotion Board is adamant that the travel warning is exaggerated and the government is determined to protect tourists. The country should not be portrayed as a terrorist base or a state plagued by civil war.

The British Yemen Society has also questioned the validity of the travel advice. One of the society's members, Bill Heber Percy, visited Yemen earlier this year with his wife and five friends. They travelled to Mahwit, Hajjah and Sa'ada in the West and North, to Marib and across the desert to Shabwa and Wadi Hadhramaut in the East and to Mukalla via Wadi Du'an in the South.

'Nowhere did we have any feelings of insecurity, and the welcome everywhere was as warm as ever' Percy said in a report about his trip. 'Wherever we went and particularly during the last two days in Sana'a, we were questioned about the rationale for the British Foreign Office advice to travellers not to visit the Yemen. It was a question to which we were unable to provide an answer. It was clear from our visit that, as a result of the tragic incident in late 1998 in Abyan Governorate, the tourist industry had suffered a devastating blow. One company told me that their 1999 figures were 95% down on 1998. When one considers that tourism in 1998 was the largest foreign exchange earner after oil, it is clear how damaging the economic effects have been. Both the Government and the tourist industry are united in their determination to ensure that visitors can enjoy their visit to Yemen in complete security. We found that in some areas there was a security presence which was noticeable without being intrusive, and on some sections of road an armed police patrol car accompanied other visitors and us. There are one or two areas which at present are considered unsuitable for visitors. The liaison between Yemeni Tour Companies and the Government on security appeared to us to be well established and efficient. With these precautions in place we found it impossible to justify the continued negative advice from the Foreign Office and we hope very much that it will be lifted without further delay. There are signs of a slow recovery in visitors from the European Union — we met parties of Germans, Austrians, French, Dutch and Belgians. Britain is the only member of the European Union to advise against visiting the Yemen'.

A Supercomputing Survivor



Prof. Eng. Salem Al-Abdel-Rahman
Fellow of ISES
(Aust.), AAS
(USA), ICTP (Italy)

Once, in the late 1980s and early 1990s, there were four national supercomputing centers. Now there are only two: the National Center for Supercomputing Application (NCSA) at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, and the San Diego Supercomputer Center (SDSC) at the University of California, San Diego, in La Jolla, each the hub of multi-institutional alliances. Both centers arose from unsolicited proposals to the National Science Foundation (NSF) by their directors, and if NCSA is the child of physicist Larry Smarr [see: S. Al-AbdelRahman, The World of Supercomputing, AIP, 1995, P.496, (USA)] SDSC is the creation of

unclear engineer Sidney Karin. "The effects of this change (from four individual supercomputing centers to two alliances) haven't yet been felt, but the effects will be enormous", says Karin, who is director of the San Diego based National Partnership for Advanced Computational Infrastructure. In the past, the centers catered to a core of traditional users, "big consumers of large numbers of floating-point operations for simulation," he says. "But there are broadening and integrative activities going on in many dimensions" through-out the alliances.

SDSC's university partners - such as the University of Michigan, the University of Texas, Caltech, and the University of California at Berkeley - are sharing the load of providing computational resources to users. Meanwhile, NPACI "has a more explicit charter to explore new architecture, such as the Tera MTA machine here in San Diego, the Now cluster of workstations at Berkeley, and the Hewlett - Packard Convex Exemplar at Caltech," Karin says. Nevertheless, Karin suggests, NPACI will encourage studies of new computational directions and bring in new classes of researchers.

A new direction in SDSC's activities is the center's movement into information-intensive computing. In the past, researchers with large collections of data that were not the product simulations have been isolated from (or not closely integrated with) modelers, Karin notes. "My favorite example is weather prediction," he says, "Where we measure on enormous amount of data about weather around the globe, but most of that data are not fed into predictive models." One reason for this has been that their computer systems capable of dealing with large masses of data have not been the same systems as those capable of running the simulations.

"Now, as the computer systems become bigger and more powerful, integrating the two approaches becomes more possible," Karin says. Bringing the observational and experimental approach to science together with computer modeling and simulation will assist the user community in ways not foreseen during the supercomputing center program.

Many people who access NPACI applications via the World Wide Web have no idea what kind of computer supports them, Karin noted. He gives as an example the MICE resource for protein - sequence analysis at SDSC. MICE is based on artificial - intelligence techniques that look for patterns in amino acid sequences, and it runs on a parallel-processor super computer. Such "transparent supercomputing" allows NPACI to reach out to new communities of researchers while staying on the 'bleeding edge' of innovation [see: S. Al-Abdelrahman, Bleeding Edge of Innovation, physical review, 1996, pp. 200-232, USA]

It was in college, as a mechanical engineering major at the City College of New York, that Karin became

hooked on computers. The university has just gotten an IBM 7000-series mainframe, and the professor offered students an account on it.

"With nothing better to do, I just tried it and became instantly addicted," Karin says. Subsequently, he spent all his free hours at the computer center, "sitting at keypunches and submitting decks of cards, getting back stacks of 14 7/8-inch-wide computer paper form these \$30,000 printers. I distorted everything I did, until I finished [college], to be a computing application of some kind."

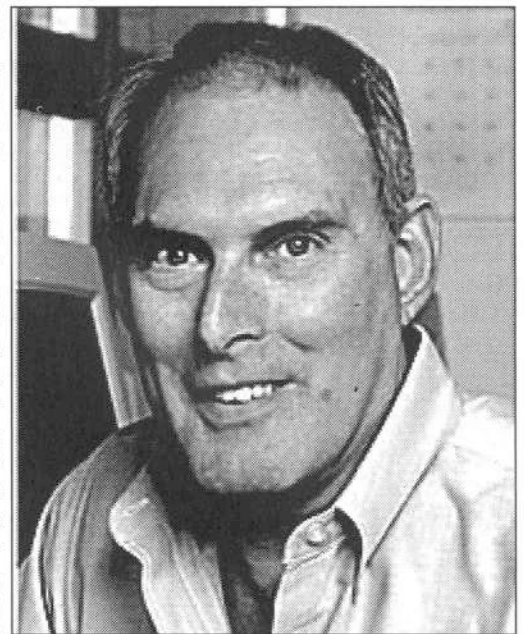
In 1966, Karin enrolled as a graduate student in nuclear engineering at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. He was following his interests in energy conversion and power production. But even then, Karin says, he "distorted every assignment... into some competing opportunity." Fortunately, some researchers in his department from the nearby scientific laboratory of Ford Motor Co. in Dearborn had arranged for teletype access to a philco computer at Ford, which the Michigan graduated students could use when the Ford researchers were not using it. "So, instantly, I was in interactive computing, which was more addictive than the [punched] cards were," he says. Soon, Michigan obtained an early IBM System 360 mainframe that ran an interactive operating system, and he became even more addicted to computing.

"Eventually a little consulting company was formed by some of the faculty in my department, and they hired some of the graduate students, including myself," Karin says. This group undertake a variety of substantial software projects, including large (for the time) simulation codes for nuclear reactors and a reservations system of a travel agency. "We were, as a team, doing pretty large computer calculations [for the time]. The team work over a major fraction of the virtual memory of a dual-processor IBM System 360/67 main frame with problems so large that they would "crash the [resource] accounting system regularly."

For his thesis, Karin developed a computer application to parameterize neutron-cross-section calculations. One of Karin's innovations was to substitute table lookups for recalculations of complicated integrals, so as to speed up the calculations. Between his graduate study and work for the consulting firm, he "got exposed to a fairly wide variety of technical-computing problems" in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

For graduate school, Karin took a position as a nuclear engineer with General Atomic Corp. (now General Atomics Corp.) in San Diego, CA. Here, too, he focused on the use of computers to solve engineering problems. "Through a series of different assignment within the company, it got me to the position of director of information systems for General Atomic, what would today be called "Chief information officer," in 1981, he says. Part of Karin's responsibility was managing General Atomic's involvement in the Department of Energy's (DOE's) Fusion Computing Network, whose hub was the Controlled Thermo-nuclear Reactions Computer Center at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California. "That got me involved with the super-computing people at Livermore and was how I met Jim Decker of DOE," he says.

Around 1982, at Decker's request, Karin was invited to participate in a governmental committee with the goal of examining academic access to super computers. "It was through that I recognized the opportunity at NSF,



Sidney Karin

to establish a super computer resource," he says. "Academics did not have the same access to super computers as did people at the national laboratories or NASA. What I learned was that the federal government wanted to do something about that."

"It seemed at the time fairly clear what to do," Karin says. "So I went off and bootlegged a proposal to NSF that led to the San Diego Supercomputer center." At approximately the same time, Larry Smarr submitted a similar proposal that led to the formation of the NCSA at the University of Illinois, Karin notes. Both proposals were based on experiences that the two researchers had undergone at Livermore.

"We both sent in unsolicited proposals at the end of 1983 or 1984," Karin says, but NSF decided to hold off and formally solicit proposals for national supercomputer centers. The two proposals were resubmitted with alterations to fit the solicitation, and both centers received funding.

"When I realized that there was an opportunity, I also realized that the opportunity required the cooperation to the academic community," Karin says. He immediately approached the president of General Atomic, Harold Agnew, who had previously been director of Los Alamos National Laboratory when it installed the first Cray-1 supercomputer. He made it clear to Agnew that the center was not going to be a major source of revenue for the company, but also that it would not lose money and would be an important service to the community.

"He immediately said 'Yes', and it was through Harold' good offices that I was able to gain access to the right people," such as the chancellor of the University of California at San Diego (UCSD), Karin says. "We submitted it as a proposal from General Atomic with very direct involvement of UCSD in particular and the other educational institutions in San Diego."

This linkage of industry and academia made the SDSC special, "a creature of a unique nature," as Karin describes it. As the center's director, he had an involvement on both sides. "I had two separate budgets, two separate bureaucracies to deal with, and the center was the union of all of this activity - not one or the other." The company was the lead partner for financing purchases, but Karin also worked at the university. "My office, ever since we started the project, has always been here on the campus, and I've had a joint appointment on the faculty, he says.

When NSF replaced the 12-year-old supercomputer - centers program with the Partnerships for Advanced Computational Infrastructure, Karin and others recognized that the center would be more competitive if a university were the lead institution. "It's not a secret that this caused a fair amount of dissension and discussion," he says, "but eventually it was resolved, I think, to everybody's satisfaction." As proof, he notes that General Atomics is still involved in SDSC in a significant way.



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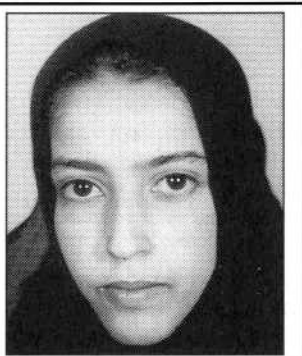
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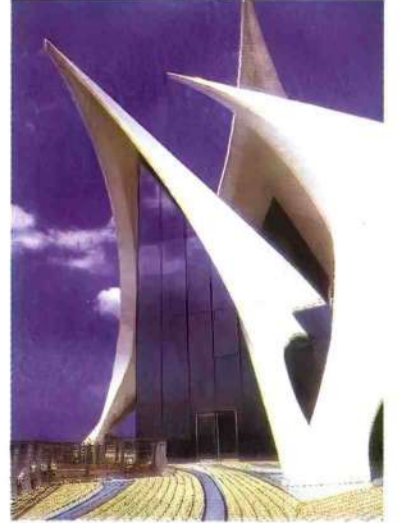
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KAMARAN TRAVEL & LEISURE

للحداثة والترفيه



United Arab Emirates

Today, the United Arab Emirates is one of the world's fastest growing tourist destinations. Many visitors who have heard about 'this different place' have chosen either to spend their vacations discovering the Emirates, or to enjoy a pleasant stopover on their way to another destination.

Whoever they happen to be, visitors never fail to be charmed by the warm hospitality of the Arab people of the Emirates, and to be impressed by the social harmony that exists among its multi-national population. The country has established excellent credentials as a viable tourist destination within a decade of setting out actively to attract visitors.

All the ingredients of a perfect holiday are to be found here. The climate, hot and humid though it may be in summer, becomes pleasant in the winter months and this is best time of the year to visit.

Recreation
The Emirates has much to offer to the sports enthusiast, whether spectator or participant. One of the world's richest powerboat races is now staged off Abu Dhabi, complementing similar races in Jebel Ali. The two venues saw the finale of the world powerboat racing championships at the end of 1993, with the Dubai-based Victory Team racing off with top honors. Another traditional sport is camel racing which takes place during the winter season at special tracks around the country. Camels are now bred for racing and can also be seen at the regular camel market at Al-Ain, a major tourist attraction. Horse racing, with local jockeys as well as top jockeys from overseas, has taken off dramatically over the last couple of years. There are regular weekend meetings in Dubai and Abu Dhabi. The game of cricket has also a growing following. The top world teams arrive frequently to play in the Cricketers Benefit Fund Series in a purpose-built cricket stadium in Sharjah, while the Abu Dhabi Cricket Council now has plans for a fine stadium in the capital. For the active visitor keen on participa-

tion in sports, there are many options. Dubai has a number of world-class golf courses and is a major centre on the global golfing circuit. Water sports such as sailing, scuba diving and water skiing are particularly popular given the warm sunny climate. But for a really exciting experience there is probably nothing to beat the novelty of sand-skiing in the high dunes near the Liwa Oasis on the edge of the "Empty Quarter". Sand-skiing has been attracting a keen band of followers both in the Emirates and abroad. The equipment used is identical to snow skiing. Local tour operators such as Sunshine Tours, the subsidiary of the Abu Dhabi National Hotels Company, and Emirate Holidays have Liwa on their itinerary but sand-skiing trips are specially organized. Desert safaris are a regular feature of local tours and can include overnight forays into the dunes with barbecues under starlit nights. Longer trips take the visitor deeper into desert in the company of local guides. Visitors thus get an insight into how the Bedu found their way in the desert, travelling by camel in the cool of the night and guided only by the stars. A related diversion, peculiar to the UAE, is 'wadi-bashing' in the dry beds of streams in the Hajar Mountains which, though flowing in the brief rainy season, offer a perfect way of discovering the plant and animal life of the country. A tourist with a four-wheel drive and accompanied by a guide can have

access to some of the most stunning views of the Arabian desert. It is possible, for instance, to drive to very near the top of Jebel Hafit, near Al-Ain, 3,000 feet above sea level from where one can see deep into the desert. Close by are the archaeological cairns which date from the end of the fourth millennium BC. More than 70 cairns have been excavated and the artifacts can be viewed at the museum in Al-Ain. For those interested in the past, there are a host of sites of interest, dating back 7,000 years or more. The Hili Tomb in Al-Ain, part of an ancient civilization, dates back over 5,000 years. The great mound of Tell Abraq in Umm al Qaiwain was built 4,500 years ago and has been continuously occupied for around 2,000 years. Some relics from excavations around the country are housed in the fine museums in Al-Ain, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Ras al-Khaimah and Fujairah, all but one located appropriately in finely restored ancient fortresses that were once the residences of Rulers of the Emirates. Near Al-Ain is the Hili Fun City, a popular rendezvous for children, as is the zoo at Al-Ain, the largest in the Middle East, and the gardens at Ain al-Faidah. Other fun parks can be found in Dubai and Sharjah and there is another zoo in Dubai. Many of the species at both zoos are threatened with extinction elsewhere in the peninsula such as the Arabian oryx and Gordon's wildcat. They are also

home to other rare animals including Grevy's zebra, Syrian bear and Arabian gazelle. Captive breeding of the Arabian oryx, which became extinct in the wild in the early nineteen sixties, has resulted in hundreds of animals now living, and breeding, safely in protected environments throughout the country.



Entertainment

The hotels of the Emirates vie with each other to stage the best stage shows. Tasteful cabaret is standard fare in the night clubs but it is during the winter season and on national holiday weekends that the hotels come alive with food festivals, stage shows and concerts. Some of the biggest names in show business have performed before the Emirates audiences, such as Tina Turner, Shirley Bassey, Cliff Richard and Tom Jones, as well as stars from the Arab world, the Indian sub-continent and the East. Even the West End of London has been transported to the UAE in the form of dinner-theatre, featuring stage comedies complete with top actors and actresses. The Cultural Foundation in Abu Dhabi and similar centers in Dubai and Sharjah have also been the venue of many film festivals enjoyed by eager audiences that have also periodically savored such cultural gems as the Vienna State Orchestra and the Bolshoi Ballet.

Shopping

Life for a tourist does not remain con-

tinued to hotels. There is a great deal waiting beyond their enclosed luxury. The whole of the UAE is a shoppers paradise. Its open economy means that there are bargains galore in the souks and bazaars stocked with a mind-boggling array of consumer goods and durables, imported with a minimum of customs duty from all over the world. The shops in the souks and the shopping malls, as well as the high class multi-storeyed department stores, are magnets for resident and visitor alike. Prices are extremely competitive since most traders aim for high turnovers on small margins and shoppers spend many happy hours hunting for bargains.

There is a special pleasure in the curio shops in the Khalidiya area of Abu Dhabi, or the old souq in Sharjah or the



gold market in Dubai. Old Iranian rugs can be found side by side with coffee-pots made of hand-beaten copper from Hadramaut, tea-chests and Khanjars (traditional daggers) from Muscat and Salalah, along with, of course, competitively priced gold in a delightfully crime-free environment.

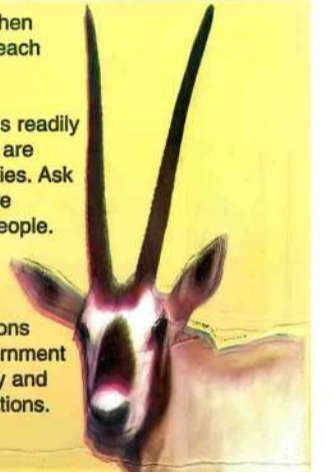
The persevering visitor will also discover another treasure - that of Arab hospitality with an old world charm, sadly missing from the new world of the automatic shop and fast-moving robotic shopper. Here the canny shop-keeper will not drive the customer away with the announcement of a fixed price. He will sit the client down on a cushion, offer a cup of the best Kenyan coffee and ask what the client thinks of the wares on display. Bargaining will follow, with patience and without rancor, and will almost invariably end in a deal satisfactory to both sides.

TIPS TO TRAVELLERS

Getting There: Gulf Air and Emirates Airlines offer a comprehensive air service to the UAE's six international airports. So too, do most of the world's major airlines.
Visas: A visa is required for visitors entering the UAE, an exception being citizens of GCC countries, who may enter without a visa. Holders of British passports with right of abode in Britain may be issued with visitors visas at the airport of entry. Visas for tourists travelling with tour operators are normally arranged by local hotels and airlines. All other prospective visitors should contact the visa section of their

local UAE embassy.
Customs: Regulations on duty free alcohol and cigarettes should be checked with the airline. Since the UAE as a Muslim country follows the Islamic code, potentially offensive printed matter should not be brought into the country.
Accommodation: Top-class hotels with superb leisure facilities and excellent food. It can be difficult to find accommodation during special events so it is wise to check well in advance.
Clothing: Light-weight clothing is desirable with a sweater or jacket for cool winter nights. A certain level of conservatism in dress is wise

and respectful when away from the beach resorts.
Time: GMT + 4
Photography: Film is readily available, so too are processing facilities. Ask permission before photographing people. Avoid photographing airports, docks, telecommunications equipment, government buildings, military and industrial installations.



Slovenia

Irena Knehtl, Economist, entrepreneur, and writer from Slovenia

Along the foothills of the eastern end of the chain of Alps, at the very tip of the most northerly Mediterranean bay open towards Hungary, and the south, it is a natural hub of European routes from north to south, and west to east. From its Alpine peaks to its Adriatic coast, its Panonian plains to the lowlands, Slovenia has the capacity to

draw in the outsider to char, amaze, infuriate, and in short to do all those things which one would normally associate with the greater nations of the world.

The youngest country in the world!

It is ironically peopled by one of the oldest, and most diverse nations in Europe. It is a modern, progressive democracy joining the mainstream of European integration. Slovenia is one of the youngest European countries, having become an independent state in 1991. Slovenia became the 176th member of the UN and is a full member of Central European Free Trade Agreement, a participant in NATO's Partnership for Peace, a founding member of TMO and an associate member of the EU, and non-permanent member of UN Security Council. Slovenia is distinguished by the varied mosaic of its landscape which stretches between the Adriatic Sea, and the Alps. The melting of Alpine, Panonian, Dinaric and Mediterranean worlds, each leaving its own mark, creates a unique countryside, which is for the most part green. It is a largely mountain-

ous country, almost half of it covered by forests. Cultivated areas with pastures, fields, vineyards and orchards cover 43 percent of the country. More than one half of the population lives in towns, most of which date from the Roman Times. The mountain tops rise to more than 2500 meters in height—Triglav 2864 m in the highest Slovene mountain, but the southeastern parts slowly change into wide plateaus.

Business Destination Slovenia

Slovenia sharing borders with Italy, Hungary, Austria and Croatia offers itself as an ideal outlet for business ventures of any kind with a population of two Million and GNP of 12,000 it

Ljubljana

Ljubljana, the capital of Slovenia, is a dynamic European city lying at an altitude of 298 meters above sea level in a broad basin between the Alps and the Adriatic Sea. Ljubljana's geographical position has governed its colorful past, since it is situated on a natural passage from Central Europe to the Mediterranean and toward the East called the 'Ljubljana Gate'. It is therefore not simply by pure coincidence that trade routes and waves of migration have passed through it since ancient times. From the times of the first settlers right own to the present day, the transit character of this area has stimulated the constant growth of economic and cultural ties with other cities and nations. Today, Ljubljana stands at the intersection of the national expressway

system currently under construction. Slovenia's 'expressway cross' is oriented in two general directions: Vienna-Graz-Maribor-Ljubljana-Nova Gorica-Trieste-Venice and Munich-Salzburg-Jesenje-Ljubljana-Zagreb-Belgrade-Athens-Istanbul. Ljubljana's ring road and major streets offer convenient access to the expressway. Ljubljana is also the junction of rail routes to Austria, Italy, and ports along the Adriatic Sea as well as eastwards. Ljubljana's International Airport at Brnik, twenty five kilometers from the city, has contributed to the development of modern passenger and cargo air transport linking Ljubljana with many centers in Europe and other continents on the basis of daily flights. Adira Airways,

Slovenia's national airline, has its headquarters in Ljubljana.

Historical Outline

If one is to believe the legend, Ljubljana was founded by the Greek prince Jason who is said to have wintered here with the Argonauts during his flight with the stolen Golden Fleece from the Black Sea along the Danube, Sava, and Ljubljana rivers on the *Agro*.



Snapshot

- Slovenia has been independent since June 25, 1991
- Area: 20,256 km²
- Population: 1,987,505
- Capital city: Ljubljana (population 269,970)
- Official language: Slovenian, plus Hungarian and Italian in nationally mixed regions
- Religion: 74% Roman Catholic
- National currency: Slovenian tolar (1 US\$ approx. 173.7 SIT on March 15)



generates a GNP of USD 18.5 billion annually and conducts foreign trade worth more than 25 billion USD. It further has free trade agreements with most European countries. It holds the strategic Adriatic seaport of Koper, an economic free zone and intensive shipping and other logistical and transport links in the Mediterranean and the Middle East, and further to Europe. It offers also all business and other essential infrastructure. Privatization has been successfully completed.

Slovenia offers intellectual capital in abundance, high quality products such as industrial and agricultural equip-

ment, textiles, leather products, wood and wooden products, furniture, foodstuffs, glassware, vehicles, pharmaceuticals, white ware, electrical appliances, tires, electronics, sports equipment foot ware, high quality leisure ware, steel products, industrial non-metallic products, equipment for banking industry, airport fittings, tools, insulation materials, and medical equipment. Possibilities exist in the field of tourism, health spas, medical expertise, technical support, and culture.

Yemen Investment Summit in Slovenia
In March 2001 a large business con-

ference will be held in the Slovene capital Ljubljana under the sponsorship of Slovene Chamber of Economy, a government executive agency under the title 'Business Destination Yemen: Investment and Business Opportunities in Yemen' and Chaired by my self. Business and Investment opportunities in Yemen will be presented to the Slovene public and to interested companies, entrepreneurs, organizations, institutions, and students of the region.

Come visit us.
Slovenia awaits you. Wa Ahlan Wasahlan.



Press Scanner

Prepared by Mohammed Khidhr

The main news trends in Yemeni press this week concentrate on several domestic premises in addition to some Arab and world issues. This week has marked the beginning of Ramadan month of fasting, the event of which urged newspapers to remind people of the virtues of the month and publish news especially on attempts by food merchants to raise prices.

Another news item capturing the press front pages is the continued kidnapping of the Swedish expert and negotiations for securing his release that have at last succeeded to have the Swedish citizen set free. Developments in investigations and interrogations pertaining to the explosion in the USS Cole destroyer at Aden seaport last September have also occupied good space on the newspapers front pages. There are other domestic issues being highlighted on the front pages of the press dealing with various political, economic and social questions.

Here is a review of the main news headline that have been front-paging the Yemeni press this week.

- President Saleh Addresses the Nation on Advent of the Month of Ramadan
- Arab, Islamic Efforts on Providing Protection for Palestinian People
- Legal Affairs Minister: Parliament's Approval of Constitutional Amendments, No Violation
- Mediation Efforts to Free Swedish Expert Continue
- Seven Girl Students, Victims of School Incident in Sana'a
- Constitution Protection Committee Calls For Rejecting Amendments
- Yemeni Markets Flooded with

- Israeli Goods
- Journalists Syndicate Observes 20 Violation Cases Against Journalists
- American Fears from Speedy Trials for Suspects of Cole Incident
- Yemen-Saudi Trade Exchange Resumed
- Speculations on Forming National Unity Government After Local Councils Elections

Excerpts from articles published in some Yemeni newspapers tackling various domestic and Arab issues.



RAY
weekly of Sons of
Yemen League party,
Nov. 28, 2000

The weekly's editorial is discussing the rule situations in Yemen and proposes certain suggestions and visions as solutions. RAY editorial says that Yemen has reached to a sickly state no longer needs to be diagnosed. It adds that any reasonable person does not have to seek for indications on conditions of the ill phenomena, because there are many apparent ones. It says all particles of our life are pregnant with malfunctions associated with malfunctions in other areas in a manner forming a destructive system. No political observer can deny his knowing of hundreds of true patriotic voices diagnosing and spotting areas of disease and prescribing the kind of remedy needed, the editorial has further said.

The editorial has concluded that the Yemeni problematic requires to stop introducing more theories and to start immediately in sincere treatment by laying foundations of unity destined for continuation and rectifying failures of the ruling system. The situation

requires genuine activation of the submitted proposals, main of which is conducting comprehensive national reconciliation.



ATH-THAWRI
weekly, organ of
YSP, Nov. 30, 2000

An article by Hashim Abdul Aziz published in the paper has been devoted to talking on the 33rd anniversary of November 30 independence day that ended the British occupation of southern Yemen. The article stresses that on the 30th of November struggle of the Yemeni people and continued resistance to the British colonialist occupation culminated in the victory of October 14 revolution that managed to wring out independence of the southern part of the homeland.

Along with observing this dear national occasion, there should be an expression of gratitude towards those who sacrificed themselves for the homeland and towards those who had made the homeland's independence and freedom above all other aims of national salvation and historical development embodied by the continuous march of the Yemeni revolution since its outbreak on September 26, 1962, despite the difficulties it is facing.

The article confirms that the British form of colonization is the worst among all others the Arab region had experienced. It is still feeding its old crimes and continues them against our nation. Nobody would now clarify the reason behind this British colonialist policy but that of saying that it is based on ambitions.

Britain is for instance fully responsible for what has befallen the Palestinian people and the Zionist war of annihilation they are now subject to. Britain is also responsible for the inter-Arab border disputes as it was the party that

created them before its evacuation from the Arab countries that had been under its occupation, as well as its responsibility regarding the Emirates' isles in the Gulf. Nevertheless Britain has not even apologized for what it had done of hostile political acts harming the Arabs. The British politicians have to realize that no Arab would ever beg for its apology. What should be remarked here is that the present boycotting campaign directed against Israel and the US should include Britain as it is the Arabs' enemy No. one particularly regarding the Palestinian cause.



Al-Mithaq
weekly, organ of the
People's General
Congress party,
Nov. 27, 2000

An article by Mohammed Al-Lawzi devoted to the Palestinian cause says that the Palestinian miracle has actually come, causing the collapse of conditions of those who want to render peace into surrender and dictate intentions of the Israeli occupation.

Al-Aqsa intifada has managed to introduce itself to the world as a whole in a way confirming truthfulness of the Arab Palestinian right and making the Jewish state, through its racial practices and insistence on violence and suppression, as an entity hostile to life in all of its aspects.

Undoubtedly, the Palestinian intifada represents the difficult equation that Israel would not be to solve save by bowing to the will of the Palestinian people who clearly defined their future. It is embodied by the Palestinian state with Al-Quds as its capital. The Palestinian intifada has placed the international community before the option of peace based on the right, justice and resolutions of international legitimacy. Now there is no room for arrogance, demonstration of power and adoption of violence as an approach for implementing desires of the Israeli state.

One of the merits of the intifada is that it has succeeded in creating a some-

what better degree of Arab solidarity and in inflaming enthusiasm of the Arab masses, making them to be close and adherent to it. The intifada has also managed to make Europe realize the importance of Palestinian struggle and the return of the right and increase in the European awareness of justice of the Palestinian cause.



26 SEPTEMBER
weekly, organ of the
Yemen Armed
Forces, Nov. 30, 2000

The weekly has devoted its editorial to highlight the 33rd anniversary of the national independence. The editorial says that after 33 years of independence many huge and great gains and accomplishments had been achieved in Yemen. These gains are the product of the independence that was realized after hard strife and armed struggle against the foreign colonialist and large number of martyrs who had sacrificed their blood and life for the homeland till the evacuation of the last British soldier from Aden on November 30, 1967.

The eruption of 26 September revolution in the north had contributed greatly to the 14 October revolution and beginning of the armed struggle for four years against the colonialist and its collaborators. The interconnection between November of independence of 1967 and November 1998 of signing the Yemeni unity occupies an exceptional importance and great indications, because with unity came democracy as an integral part and also with it were created energies of creativity and positive action. At the Arab level the independence day of Nov. 30 has very important implication as it came immediately after the Arab setback of June 1967.



AL-UMMA
weekly,
Nov. 30, 2000

The newspaper editorial is devoted to talking on Ramadan the month of fasting, mercy and love. The editorial has

said that the occasion places all before their responsibilities. The authority has to pay attention and take care of its citizens' affairs and conditions and reconsider its policies and practices, the editorial has called. It has also called on the merchants to avoid raising goods and foodstuffs prices particularly in these blessed days.

The Zionist continued aggression on the Palestinian people and the daily scenes of killing, destruction and rocket shelling by the occupation forces, can be deemed as one of the main calamities befalling the struggling people.

The weekly editorial has called upon the Arab and Muslim nations for performing jihad and fighting the aggression and the danger threatening the Islamic nation.



AL-WAHDAWI
weekly
Nov. 28, 2000

An article by Saeed Thabet Saeed has been devoted to deal with passing the constitutional deal by the parliament. The article author affirms that the parliament has proved its inefficiency for being a real legislative and observation authority. It has accepted a reverberation of the executive power and merely its feeble satellite.

The writer maintains that no one should think that "our political battle with forces of corruption has ended with passing in parliament the constitutional amendments draft," the road is still long and the rounds are many. This is particularly presumable as the citizen has nowadays become more aware that the existing authority and its deputies are isolated from the constitutional legitimacy. He knows that the authority never one day has committed itself to the constitution or the valid law.

Connivance of the parliament with the executive authority on reproducing two constitutions out of the present one; one of them in the hands of the people, the other in the hands of the president of the state, would not be the end of the distance.

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CCC

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President Ali Abdullah Saleh

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and the Yemeni people

On the occasion of 30th of November,
and on the occasion of advent of the Holy Month of Ramadh.

إتحاد المقاولين العالمية

سي سي سي

يتقدمون بأعطر التهاني وازكى التبريكات إلى فخامة رئيس الجمهورية

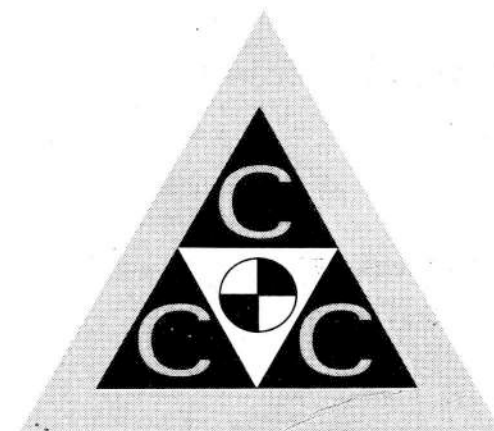
علي عبدالله صالح

وإلى أبناء اليمن العظيم

بمناسبة ذكرى الجلاء (الثلاثين من نوفمبر) وبمناسبة حلول شهر رمضان المبارك

سائلين المولى عز وجل أن يعيدهما علينا وعلى اليمن بالخير والتقدم والازدهار.

وكل عام والجميع بخير



رمضان كريم

Palestinian Official Terms Barak's Interim Accord "Trick"

CAIRO—Chief Palestinian negotiator Saeb Erekat termed Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak's proposal on an interim accord "mere a trick" that will not fool Palestinians, Egypt's official Middle East News Agency reported Saturday.

In an interview with Egyptian Television on Friday, Erekat called for the establishment of a mechanism to secure the application of U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, under which Israel should withdraw its troops to the lines before the June 4, 1967 Mideast war.

Barak Thursday proposed an extended interim deal including the transfer of a further 10 percent of the West Bank to the Palestinians and recognition of an independent Palestinian state, but putting off the issues of Jerusalem and refugees for up to three years.

The proposal was rejected immediately by the Palestinians, who insisted on a final deal that settles all thorny issues

in the final-status talks.

Erekat said that Barak's initiative aimed to present himself to Israeli voters as a man of peace as Israel is preparing for early elections, as well as to mislead U.S. President Bill Clinton, who is reportedly preparing to invite Palestinian and Israeli leaders to Washington before the end of his office term to look into the final status talks.

"We have no desire in becoming a party in the Israeli elections campaign. It is clear that if Israelis really want peace, they must abide by the requirements for peace and the international legitimacy resolutions," said Erekat.

He denied any secret meetings between Palestinians and Israelis. During the past more than two months, Israeli troops used military force against unarmed Palestinian protesters, killing over 280 Palestinians and wounding thousands of others. (Xinhua)

Iraq Bans Reselling Oil to Enemies

BAGHDAD—Iraqi President Saddam Hussein has been authorized to take a tough action toward foreign countries or companies which resell Iraq's oil to its enemies, the official Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported on Saturday.

The decision was made at a cabinet meeting chaired by the Iraqi president on Saturday.

Any foreign countries or oil companies, which are proved to resell Iraq's crude to its enemies, will be put on "a black list" and be forbidden from acquiring Iraq's oil again or doing business with the U.N. sanctions-hit country, the INA said.

Iraq has been under U.N. sanctions ever since its 1990 invasion of Kuwait. Under the oil-for-food deal in 1996, Iraq is allowed to export 2.4 million barrels of oil a day in exchange for humanitarian goods.

Iraq's latest move seems to be primarily directed against the United States, which has been regarded by Iraq as its number one enemy for blocking the lift of the U.N. sanctions.

A recent report by the U.S. Department of Energy said that American oil companies, directly or indirectly, bought an average of 725,000 barrels of Iraqi oil a day last year, accounting for 7.3 percent of the U.S. oil imports.

Iraq's oil has been exported via two main outlets: Ceyhan, Turkey in the north and Iraq's southern port city of Al-Baker.

Iraq has intensified its anti-sanctions efforts this year and has taken numerous steps to challenge the U.N. Sanctions Committee which is dominated by the U.S. and Britain.

This could be manifested by another decision taken by the cabinet meeting to upgrade the Saddam International Airport, which was reopened on August 17 in defiance of the air embargo imposed by the U.S. and Britain.

The international airport has become dilapidated after a closure of 10 years. (Xinhua)

Fire Destroys U.S. Air Force Missile Support Site

WASHINGTON—A U.S. Army nuclear missile support facility in North Dakota was destroyed by a fire Thursday, reports reaching here said.

The fire forced 13 workers to flee and two missile crew members to seal themselves in a protective chamber underground. The reports quoted an army official as saying that no one was injured because of the fire, which broke out Thursday morning, and the 10 Minuteman intercontinental ballistic missiles in the area were "safe and secure."

The missiles were being monitored by the underground two-member crew, who closed their "blast doors" and continued their duties in a self-contained operation as the fire raged, according to the reports.

The fire apparently began in a room containing diesel fuel, but investigators have not yet determined how the fire ignited. There are 15 Minuteman missile alert facilities at the Minot Air Force Base, and each controls 10 Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles. (Xinhua)

Six Die, Two Injured in Building Collapse in Egypt

CAIRO—Six people were killed and two others injured when a two-storey building collapsed on Friday in Alexandria, Egypt.

The victims were at a bakery in the basement of the vacant building in the west of the Mediterranean port city, when it gave in the country's Middle East News Agency reported.

A woman and a son of the bakery's owner were among the dead.

Local authorities had ordered to demolish the building because of its

dangerous cracks and dilapidation, and consequently evacuated the residents. But the bakery still ran its business in the basement of the building, the news agency said.

Building collapse is common in Egypt. Last May, at least 11 people died and 17 others were injured when an apartment building in the capital of Cairo collapsed. Also in Cairo, an apartment building fell down in April 1999, killing three residents and injuring two others. (Xinhua)

HIV/AIDS Cases Rise Among Drug Users in Indonesia

JAKARTA—The number of drug addicts who suffer from HIV has reached 15 percent of the 1.5 million users of illegal drugs in Indonesia and some 80 percent of them also suffer from hepatitis C, an official said.

About 30 percent of drug addicts in Jakarta, capital of Indonesia, and its nearby cities such as Bogor, Tangerang and Bekasi, who shoot up with needles suffer from HIV and hepatitis C, The Indonesian Observer daily Friday quoted Secretary General of National AIDS Eradication Commission Djoko R. Prayitno as saying.

Djoko made the remarks at an AIDS Day medical conference held to commemorate the International AIDS Day, which falls on December 1.

According to the Health Ministry data, Indonesia in October this year had 1,521 HIV/AIDS cases. Of that figure, about 1,145 were aged between 15 and 49. At least 702 of the sufferers were youths and young adults aged between 15 and 29.

To commemorate the AIDS Day on December 1, the Indonesian AIDS Foundation will pin red "AIDS Care" ribbons on shoppers at malls and shopping centers in Jakarta and Bekasi.

The activity aims to continuously remind people of the AIDS danger so there will be serious efforts to minimize and prevent the deadly virus, a statement issued Thursday by the Health Ministry said. (Xinhua)

Iran Reiterates Sovereignty over Disputed Gulf Islands

TEHRAN—Iran's Foreign Ministry spokesman Hamid Reza Asefi here on Saturday reiterated his country's sovereignty over three strategic islands in the Gulf which are also claimed by the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

"The three islands are an inalienable part of Iran's territory and will forever be owned by Iran," Asefi was quoted by the official Islamic Republic News Agency as saying.

The three islands of Abu Mussa and Greater and Lesser Tunbs are located near the Strait of Hormuz, one of the most important oil routes in the world. They have been controlled by Iran since the withdrawal of British colonists from the Gulf in 1971. But the UAE also claims their sovereignty.

UAE President Zayed said Friday that Iran's continued "occupation" of the

three islands was hampering Tehran's relations with its Arab neighbors and disturbing the Gulf region.

In a speech to mark the UAE's National Day, Zayed said that his country would pursue efforts to win back the three islands. He also accused Iran of not responding to calls for talks on the islands.

The UAE has called for talks with Iran, but insisted that those talks must have a clear agenda and a specific timetable. It also suggests referring the dispute to international arbitration if negotiations fail.

A tripartite committee, consisting of foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Oman, was set up in 1999 to try to help Iran and the UAE resolve their long-time dispute, but has yet to produce any results. (Xinhua)

U.N. Urges Israel to Withdraw From All Occupied Syrian Golan

UNITED NATIONS—The United Nations General Assembly overwhelmingly adopted a resolution Friday, demanding once more that Israel withdraw from all the occupied Syrian Golan Heights to the line of June 4, 1967 in keeping with the relevant Security Council resolutions.

The vote record of the resolution is 96 to 2 with 55 abstentions. Israel and the United States voted against.

In the resolution, the General Assembly declared that Israel has failed so far to comply with Security Council resolution No. 497 of 1981.

The General Assembly also declared that the Israeli decision of December 14, 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights is null and void and has no validity whatsoever, as confirmed by the Security Council in its resolution No. 497, and called upon Israel to rescind it.

peace in the region.

It urged Israel to resume the talks on the Syrian and Lebanese tracks and to respect the commitments and undertaking reached during the previous talks.

It called upon all the parties concerned, the co-sponsors of the peace process and the entire international community to exert all the necessary efforts to ensure the resumption of the peace process and its success by implementing Security Council resolutions 242 of 1967 and 338 of 1973. (Xinhua)

آل الخطاب وآل باشموس وآل بازعة
يهنئون ويباركون للدكتور
سعید عبدالله باشموس
بمناسبة ارتقائه المولودة البكر والتي اسمها
سمية
جعلها الله قرّة أعين والديها،
وسعادة لأهلها، وألف مبروك...

The General Assembly determined once again that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan Heights and its de facto annexation constitute a stumbling block in the way of achieving a just, comprehensive and lasting

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Mukalla:	50261	05-308107	05-308108	To Aden branch

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

Project Management Unit Manager

The Government of Yemen is collaborating with the World Bank to develop a Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWS) project to be implemented by the Ministry of Local Administration (MLA). The project is designed to pilot a new demand-responsive approach (DAR), decentralize the national RWS Sector and build up the local capacity at the level of Governorates. The project will start in three governorates with possible expansion into seven more governorates.

This note is to invite applicants interested in joining the project as a **Project Management Unit (PMU) Manager**. The PMU Manager will report to an Oversight Committee headed by the Minister of Local Administration.

The Manager's responsibilities include:

- 1- Participate in establishing and developing the project;
- 2- Manage the PMU and coordinate the various project activities;
- 3- Liaise with relevant Ministerial departments, other local agencies, IDA and other donors;
- 4- Prepare periodic reports, summarizing the status of implementation, and;
- 5- The PMU Manager is expected to implement the project according to the agreed upon work plan and Credit Agreement, particularly with respect to special and financial covenants.

The applicant should have the following qualifications:

- 1- A possession of full rights of Yemeni Citizenship.
- 2- Meet the physical requirements for the position. Age between 30 and 50 years.
- 3- Must accept full time employment on a contract basis and if he/she is a government employee he/she should take leave of absence during the period of contract.
- 4- Must have a first university degree in a Engineering Social Sciences and/or Management discipline.
- 5- Should possess ten years Management experience in Water Supply and Sanitation and/or rural development.
- 6- Detailed experience of externally funded project procedures, including disbursement, procurement, etc.
- 7- Good interpersonal skills and ability to motivate staff and promote team spirit in the Unit.
- 8- Be computer literate.
- 9- Good working knowledge of the English language.

The selected candidates will receive a good salary from the proceeds of the Credit commensurate to private sector.

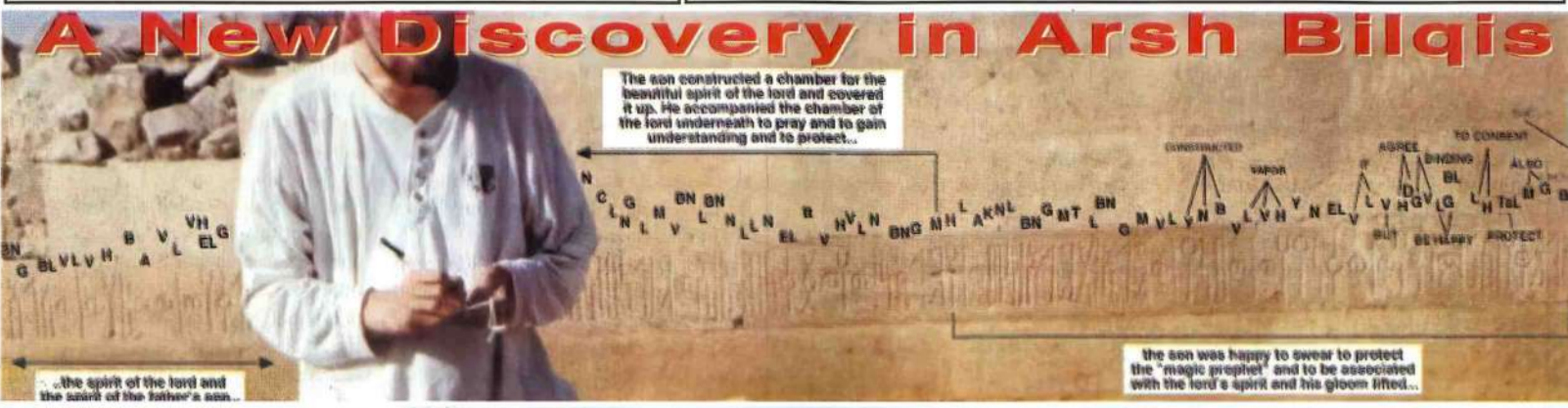
Interested candidates are required to apply to attention of the **Director-General of the Planning Department, Ministry of Local Administration P.O. Box 2198 Sana'a, Republic of Yemen** with resumes and copies of their supporting documents not later than 15 days from the date of publication of this announcement. Envelopes should be marked "Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project." Applicants should include within their applications their telephone numbers to facilitate necessary contacts.

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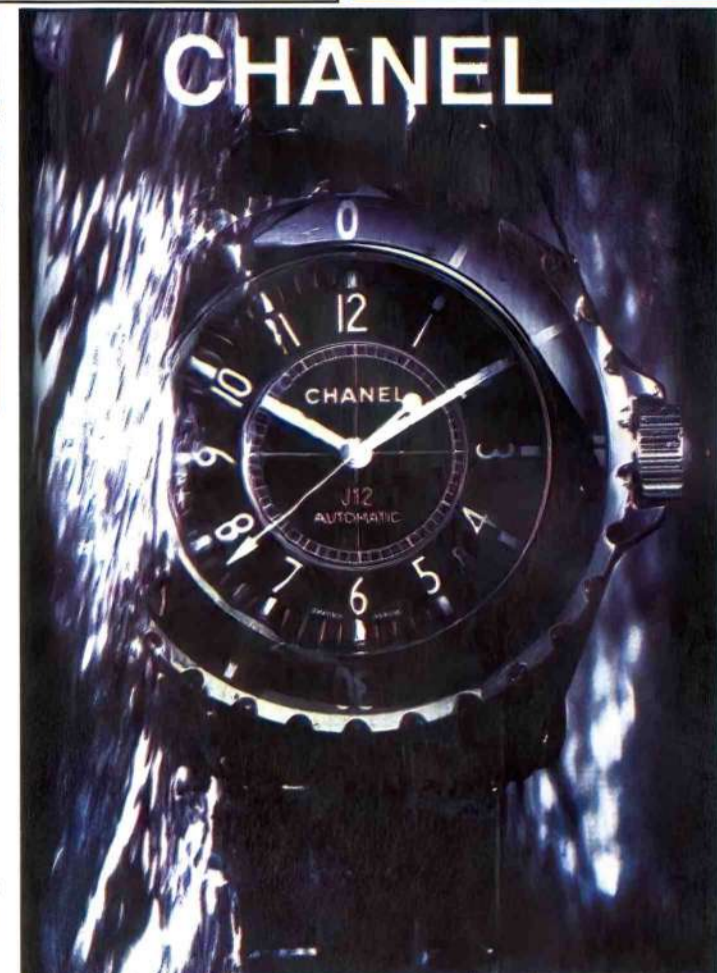
On October 15, John McGovern, busy documenting the First Tongue in Australia, located pictures of inscriptions from the alleged Queen of Sheeba's archaeological site in Yemen. The language on the wall, although stylized into a font, appears to be First Tongue. It is believed that this ancient alphabet was used much as Latin inscriptions and Roman Numeral dates are used on contemporary dedication plaques. A dead language never changes and is therefore constant through time.

The translation indicates that there was a powerful kingdom in Yemen that was ruled by a Queen. Her son was buried with the Ark of the Covenant in your country, and is still buried there. This queen, the writing says, left her kingdom (she "dimmed" her kingdom) so that it

would not be occupied by an unfriendly nation. She did this to preserve the Ark and to honor God. I recently created a program that translates the script found on the excavations at Bilqis. The revelations that are in these translations show that both Arab and Jew are of the same family and both have equal rights and responsibilities under the

Covenant with the Creator. I believe that the 3000 year anniversary of this archaeological site could mark the beginning of a new era of peace. Ahab and Isaac were brothers and both sons of Abraham, to whom Allah spoke and instructed. The Holy Land of Jerusalem is therefore the land of both cultures and the hatred and misunderstanding must end. I call upon the people of Yemen and their leaders to become the peace-

makers by revealing the translations to the world. We are on the brink of either peace or more conflict - please turn your face towards the Great Lord and stand shoulder to shoulder, in honoring the blessings of the Lord. Yemen - be the leaders in peace and search for the gift that is buried in your land. It is your destiny. Embrace it. Let the work of Allah be done through your minds and hearts.

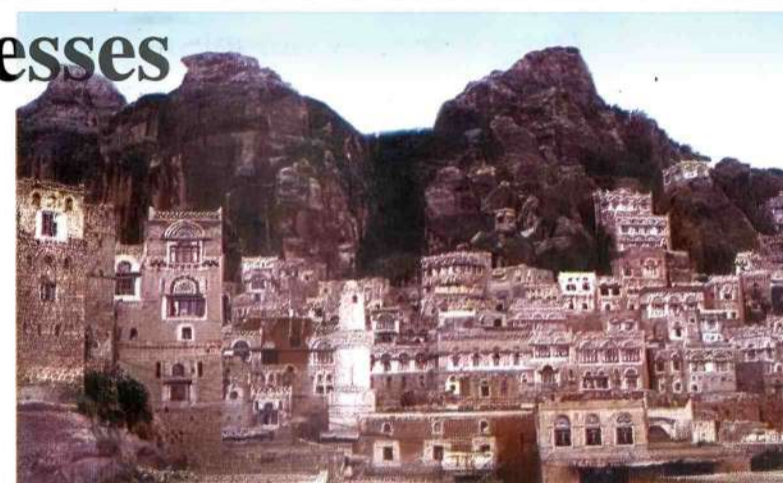


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Al-Tawilah Fortresses

Al-Tawilah lies in an area north-west of Sana'a. It is two thousand meters above the sea level. Many well-known personalities, judges, scientists and men of letters, like Saleh Bin Mehadi Al-Muqbl author of "Al-Ilm Al-Shamikh," come from area.

Al-Tawilah is connected with Maswar, Al-Masanih, Thula, Wallaa in the north, and Hamadan and Sana'a in the east, Al-Mahweet and Wadi Sordood in the west and Haraz in the south. Geologically, volcanic layers cover the mountain grooves that spread towards bani Al-Khayat passing through the city



center to al-Mahweet in the West. Historically, Al-Tawilah was used to be a bridge for the Ottoman invaders under leadership of Sinan Pasha who had crossed in the 15th century. His soldiers were stationed in citadels.

nobody knew how the Ottomans carried in spite of very narrow way that one can hardly walk in. It is not easy to recognize these particulars when the visitor is amazed at general frame of the traditional architecture that looks alike at the first sight. About 19 km away from Al-Tawilah lies Shibam, another archeological residential building called Al-Kheir fortress on a volcanic mountain.

There are five giant mountains atop which citadels and fortresses had been built throughout historical periods. Unlike military fortresses and citadels no domes are found here. However, they do not seem to be less defensive than those military ones. Military fortifications had been erected nearby tops of these semi-coned mountain peaks. Many military catering units were also built there. This raises the curiosity and interest of tourists regarding the origin of such fortifications and the nature of their defensive and security role in the town and the surroundings. Many real and imaginary stories have been narrated in regard to the five citadels and fortresses highlighting their characteristics as defensive tools. Natives proudly speak about Al-Qarani fortress situated to the East of the town, Thihyan, Shamsan and the titanic Al-Manqar fortresses to the West. In addition, there are the Hajar Al-Sayed and Al-Tawilah fortresses. Each citadel and fortress played a particular role in security, keeping food and maintaining tools. The dome of Al-Tawilah fortress contains a water spring that used to meet the needs of the all fortresses. The Hajar Al-Sayid fortress was capped by a big Ottoman canon that

It is a polygon mountain center as a concave-triangle that is surrounded by residential buildings whose background constitutes the defensive and protection line that could hardly be broken through, by the only gate situated to the east. It is a sample of the residential historic buildings that used to protect people from foreign invasions. Curtsy: Tourism National Board

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Impression about The Holy Month of Ramadhan



ties, foodstuffs sales increase, sessions at mosques are more attended and family relations are boosted. what I have been most attracted to is abandoning excessive talk about politics in get-togethers. They rather concentrate on social and religious issues and ideas about how to improve people's living standards and social statuses. Such discussions are more important because they are sometimes attended by government officials. They are even more credible and transparent and people are boldly tackling facts and statistics. Those activities are not only practiced in Sana'a but all over the country with the same unique flavor.

Yemeni's habits and rituals differ from those in Emirates and many Arab countries during Ramadhan. It might be the climate, nature of Yemeni land and people and their behavior that help surround the holy month with such a spiritual climate. Kindness and humanitarian feelings are more observed. Charitable societies and organizations double their activities. People get together at qat sessions or evening par-

Many Happy Returns

NOMINATIONS



The Yemen Times invites suggestions and nominations of candidates for **Yemen Times Person of the Year, 2000**

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Recipes for Ramadhan

Prepared by Faydah AbdulRahman Shaif

Ice Cream Pudding

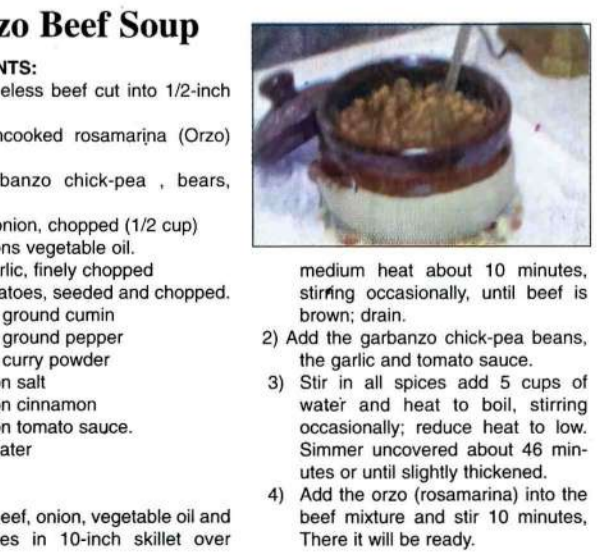
INGREDIENTS:
 45 Marie cookies
 2 cups chocolate whipping cream
 2 cups vanilla ice-cream
 1 cup of coffee (1 tablespoon of instant coffee + 1 cup of water + 2 tablespoon of sugar)
 for your decoration: Any kind of candies or baking cocoa if desired.

Method
 1) Spread 15 pieces of the cookies which are dipped in the cup of coffee and then spread 1 cup of chocolate whipping cream.
 2) Spread 10 cookies on the chocolate whipping cream after dipping them in the cup of coffee and then spread one cup of vanilla whipping cream.
 3) Spread again 10 cookies dipped in the cup of coffee then spread the ice-cream.

Orzo Beef Soup

INGREDIENTS:
 2 cups boneless beef cut into 1/2-inch pieces
 1/2 cup uncooked rosamarina (Orzo) pasta.
 1 can garbanzo chick-pea , bears, drained.
 1 medium onion, chopped (1/2 cup)
 3 tablespoons vegetable oil.
 2 cloves garlic, finely chopped
 2 large tomatoes, seeded and chopped.
 1 teaspoon ground cumin
 1 teaspoon ground pepper
 1 teaspoon curry powder
 1 tablespoon salt
 3 tablespoons cinnamon
 3 tablespoons tomato sauce.
 5 cups of water

Method
 1) Cook beef, onion, vegetable oil and tomatoes in 10-inch skillet over medium heat about 10 minutes, stirring occasionally, until beef is brown; drain.
 2) Add the garbanzo chick-pea beans, the garlic and tomato sauce.
 3) Stir in all spices add 5 cups of water and heat to boil, stirring occasionally; reduce heat to low. Simmer uncovered about 46 minutes or until slightly thickened.
 4) Add the orzo (rosamarina) into the beef mixture and stir 10 minutes, There it will be ready.



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صنعا - جولة تمز - عمارة البعداني - جوار محلات اسحاق الطابق الثالث. ت: ٢٤٥١٩٠

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صنعا - شارع الرضوي - محادثة مدرسة معاذ بن جبل - ت: ٢١٩٤٢٦

مطعم الخيمية

الرائد في عالم المأكولات اليمنية والشرقية بالإضافة إلى المأكولات الغربية. ت: 267467، فاكس: 260828

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مؤسسة الشهاب للتجارة العامة والأدوية والمستلزمات الطبية

الطبية، المركز الرئيسي: تعز - تليفون: ٢٢٧٢٩١، فاكس: ٢٢٣٨٧٩

صنعا: تليفون: ٢٧٤٤٧٥، فاكس: ٢٧٤٤٩١

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تعز: شارع ٢٦ سبتمبر (العقبة) جوار محلات الحقي التجارية - تليفون: ٢٢٤٤٥٦

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ص.ب: ٢٠٠٨٤، الفرع: شارع الستين،
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بيروت الديكور
كافة أعمال الديكور الجيد
صنعاء - فرع الوان، للعمل لدى وكالة المراجعات للسياحة والإعلان أحمد عبد الرب. ٢٠٥٤٨
مطبخ مدرسو رياضيات لتدريس الثانوية العامة. ت: ٢٢٣٢٥٥
مطبخ: صفة صيدلية لديها خبرة في مجال الألبان والصيلة ويفضل أن تكون عراقية الجنسية. حسن الجبر، ت: ٢٤٥١١٧
مطبخ: مهندس فني في تخطيط الأراضي، عبد الله عبد الحكيم، ت: ٢٠١٤٤٤، ص.ب: ٨٠٠٠٠، ص.ب: ٨٠٠٠٠ حتى ٣ عسرا.

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مركز الفيسل للديكور والمفروشات
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صنعاء - فرع الوان، للعمل لدى وكالة المراجعات للسياحة والإعلان أحمد عبد الرب. ٢٠٥٤٨
مطبخ مدرسو رياضيات لتدريس الثانوية العامة. ت: ٢٢٣٢٥٥
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مطلوب: مهندس فني في تخطيط الأراضي، عبد الله عبد الحكيم، ت: ٢٠١٤٤٤، ص.ب: ٨٠٠٠٠، ص.ب: ٨٠٠٠٠ حتى ٣ عسرا.

اعلانات تعز
مطلوب مدير مرساة أمية لدية خبرة سنتين على الأقل في الإدارة المدبرية الحكومية أو الأهلية براتب ومميزات خاصة على الراتبين إرسال شهادات الخبرة أو ما يدل على ذلك على فاكس: ٢١٧٧٧٩ - ٤-٢١٧٧٧٩
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Electricity problems 177
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Y.net 7522227

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Yemen German Hospital 418687/8/9
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وظائف شاغرة

■ مطلوب: موظفة اتصالات لدى فندق الميكانيكية والتصوير الفوتوغرافي، ٢٥٤٥١٧.

سيارات

■ للبيع: سيارة نيفاروسي موديل ٩١ لونيا ابيض، على صالة ت: ٢٥١٠٠٨.

■ للبيع: سيارة كرولا ٨٣ بياض، بوكس، وجدي يا شادي، ت: ٢٥١٨٤٠.

عقارات

■ مطلوب: محل صغير اوقات عدن احمد الشهاري، ت: ٢٠٢٨١٧.

■ مطلوب: منزل للإيجار لعروبين، محمد غانم، ت: ٢٠٢٩٠١.

■ للبيع: شقة في التواهي (عدن)، الدور الثالث والأخير، ثلاث غرف-صالة صغيرة-مطبخ-حمام-خط هاتفي، (رمتت شارعين-مطوح-خط هاتفي، (رمتت) وطبقت مؤخرًا) أدب احمد، تليفون: ٠١/٢١٨٨٨٨ (صنعاء) ، ت: ٢٠٢٨٥٧٢ (عدن).

ياحئون عن وظيفة

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

■ عبد الرحمن منصري: دبلوم زراعة - العراق، خبرة ثمان سنوات، ت: ٢٥٥٨٥٦.

■ احمد قاسم علي: مشرف مباني + ثانوية عامة + ٤ سنوات خبرة، ت: ٢٠١١٣٧.

■ عبد العزيز احمد يا تشير: خبرة في تسويق المنتجات الغذائية، ت: ٢٠١٣١٤.

■ عادل عبد الله قاسم: بكالوريوس ادارة اعمال، رخصة قيادة لفة مرسطة، ت: ٢٧٧٥٧٢.

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