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YEMEN TIMES



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Monday, 18th of December, 2000 - VOL. X • Issue No. 51 • Price 30 Yemeni Riyals • Founded in 1991 by Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

- Opposition Runs for Local Elections

7 - What Exactly is Islam? (II)

Yemenis Must Have Knowledge to Preserve

Taiz by Night

Sultan bin Abdulaziz to YT:

"Forces Withdrawal Will Take A Few Months"

In a press conference following meetings of Yemeni-Saudi Coordination Council, 12 round, held during 12-13 December 2000 in Madinah Al-Munawarah, Saudi Arabia, and in an answer to YT question, his Excellency Emir Sultan bin Abdulaziz, second deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defense and Airforce, confirmed that the Saudi forces would be withdrawn to agreed points inside the borders within a few months. He also said that strives and opposition of some Yemeni tribes at the border-line would be resolved through bilateral and amicable means by the two countries.

He stated that the forces would 12. 6. 2000 maintaining that the withdraw to places agreed upon in the Jaddah treaty signed on

Yemeni side should be sure about that.

In an answer to another question by YT about tribes' sheikhs opposing the treaty, he said: "This will be resolved by the two countries. Those who oppose the treaty are motivated by some self-directed interests," stressing that the treaty had seriously considered all the circumstances of tribes located on the borders and people residing

tribal lands and to protect fami- the withdrawal would be lies from divisions between the two countries.

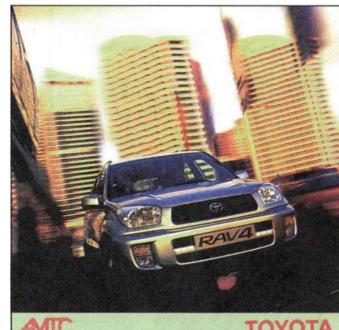
Of the important points that were discussed, but not included in the final report was the Saudi request to put off withdrawing Saudi forces from camps and military bases to at least two years from now. This was denied by the Saudi side indicating that

resolved within a few months. Some sources told YT that the Yemeni side has put down the Saudi suggestion to put off the withdrawal of the Saudi forces for that may set off problems and be in contradiction to articles of the treaty.

More information in page 6



This happens at a time some sheikhs of tribes located on the border-line including sheikh Mohammed bin Shaja'e, one of Wa'elah Sheikhs, Sheikh Amin al-Aqimi of al-Jawf and al-Shaif of Daham explicitly state their opposition to the latest treaty. They threaten to use force to prevent any Western companies entrusted to demarcate the new borders if the two countries do not heed to their requests which focus on al-Taif Treaty 1934 as the basis for solving the borders dispute to ensure the unity of



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YSP to Dissolve

The Committee for Parties Affairs has recently pointed to possible dissolution of the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) following announcement of the new list of members of the Central Committee which included elements accused of great treachery. Sources from the opposition parties looked upon the implications of the Committee as provocative indicating that the election of the YSP held last August was an internal affair that the Committee had nothing to do with.

The same sources felt doubtful about the timing of committee's Political sources viewed the comdecision pointing out that the aim



might be hindering the party from participating in the upcoming elections and referendum. A leading person in the YSP described with regret the position of the Committee as undemocrat-

mittee's position as a reaction to the report the 'Al-Thawri,' mouthpiece of the YSP, published about the USS Cole incident in which it pointed fingers at some high ranking military officers as involved in the incident. Law men considered the move as unconstitutional and interference in the internal affairs of parties.

Human Rights Watch released last week its 2000 report on human rights situation in Yemen. The report said that this issue showed little improvement in 2000. " There were credible reports of torture in state prisons as well as in private jails and illegal detention facilities" the report reads. It also said that the Yemeni authorities detained

political opponents and ignored court orders for their release or and restrictions generally on freedom of expression worsened as several journalists were questioned by security forces and detained without charge, and opposition and independent newspapers were the targets of defamation suits brought by the Ministry of Information as well as by sources from outside the government like what happened

to the weekly al-Thakafiya

whose editor was brought to trial on charges of apostasy as

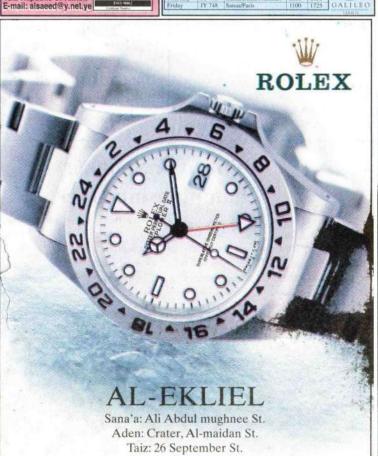
HRW 2000 Report on Yemen

"Government Restrictions on

serialized" Sanaa is an Open City, a novel by Mohammed Abdulwali, an issue that led to a political crisis between PGC and Islah parties. "The PSO(Political Security Office) contributed to a general atmosphere of political trial and that government intimidation through its routine harassment of independent press recourse to harassment, beatings, and arbitrary detention. PSO plainclothes agents in past years infiltrated the independent press, syndicates, and civic organizations to cease their activities." it adds. There was also focusing on institutionalized discrimination against Yemeni women as well as kidnapping problem and

government's ruthless response to it.

Full text on page 19









Words of Wisdom "One fact of life is about basic economics. Unless a society can make progress at the economic front, whatever progress at any other fronts is brought to naught. This is the basic lesson which our politicians have to comprehend"

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

Our Opinion Yemen Heads to Catastrophe

Are we Aware?

he statistical figures given by the state offices about the situation in all aspects of our life indicate that our country is heading to catastrophe of which our officials are considerably heed-

There is a constant and accelerating increase in the number of the poor people below the poverty line. They were estimated at 38 % of population in 1999 That is, there is over 667 families which are not able to even make both ends meet and get the basic needs of living. This, of course, resulted in a number of complicated problems.

The number of unemployed people soared up to 35% while the economic growth rate detreiorated dramatically and the GDP rate fell from 8.1% in 1997 to 4.9% in 1998 and 1999; the volume of the fall is approximately 50%. The number of the poor people who can not obtain the basic needs of living is roughly estimated at 9 million of which 3 million hardly could keep their soul and body together depending mainly on alms-seeking.

Yemeni economists expect this number to rise to 4,5 million in the year 2010 and 8 million in 2025 as long as the economic growth rate remains the same and doesn't pick up to comply with the recent level of population growth rate(3,5%), a good indicator of absent population strategy.

The value of the Yemeni Riyal (YR) against the US dollar went down from YR10 in 1990 to YR 165 right now. Therefore, the monthly average income per capita fell to US\$ 40 which puts the YR fall rate at

Not only this, the growth rate of agriculture has decreased now to 00,88% in comparison with 13.7% in 1998. The industrial growth rate went down to less than one percent (0.68%) compared to 3,8% in 1998. A number of local factories and companies closed down as a result the recent stagnation of local industry hit by the unorganized and smuggled flow of foreign products into the Yemeni markets. The list can go

Economists believe that corruption and absence of accountability and honest guys at the power center, except for a select few, is the major factor behind all these problems we are all going through.

The economic reform package was initiated in 1995 to revitalize the Yemeni economy and safeguard it against collapse. However, because of the crooked cronies at the power center our efforts of reform failed to hit the nail on the head.

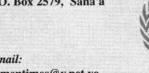
We believe Yemen's economy can be revitalized if the public resources are made use of appropriately and their revenues are channeled to the public treasury. Then, this could make a difference to improve our economy instead of asking Saudi Arabia and other countries to handle our development process.



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CIA Penetrates Extremist Islamic Groups

News reports have recently indicated that the American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is involved in penetrating some extremist Islamic groups in a number of Arab countries including Yemen. In a press interview last month, President Saleh stated that the Israeli Intelligence 'Musad' might have been involved in the USS Cole incident. James Bafti, Vice Chairman of the CIA said in a statement to Reuters last Wednesday that the USS Cole incident and the blasts of the two American embassies in Tanzania

and Kenya by Islamic extremists, caused the Secret Division in the CIA to study operations under cover and undertake preventive measures against Islamic and extremist organizations' acts. Yemen and the Arab authorities are now keeping the Islamic groups under surveillance.

President Ali Abdullah Saleh explained that the USS Cole suspects were Yemenis born in Saudi Arabia and that the boat was brought from Jizan into Hodeida before it had been taken to Aden to carry out the operation.

4,950 Million Tons of Oil exported

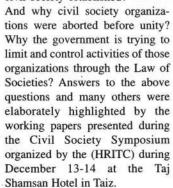
About 1498 oil-tankers from different parts of the world anchored in Aden port since the beginning of this year until November 2000. The total volume of crude local and foreign oil unloaded in Aden port and Aden Refinery Company during the same period reached 5,436,837 tons while the total amount of oil exports and oil products run to 4,950,043 million tons. On the other hand, it is expected that Aden and other Yemeni ports will receive by the end of December this year more than 15 tourist ships bringing thousands of tourists on board.

Two carriers coming from Singapore and Port Sudan, anchored at the container terminal in the Free Zone in Aden last week carrying hundreds of containers for unloading, loading and transit containers. There were also five carriers that reached the port last Saturday coming from Middle East and South of Aisa carrying hundreds of containers for the

On the other hand, four tourist French yachts reached Aden coming from Paris. 3680 tourists have come to Yemen during November

Civil Society, **Reality and Future Horizons**

What is Civil Society? What hinders its development? How can those hindrances be overcome? Can we consider the Yemeni society with qat, tribalism, arms and blood revenge a civil society? When was the idea of civil society established?



Discussions centered on problems of civil society organizations and means of improving their activities. The participants also discussed the Law of Societies adopted by the Ministry of Social Affairs without participation of societies and organizations concerned. They described it as intending to abort civil society organizations.

During the opening ceremony, Mr. Izzaddin Saeed Al-Asbahi, chairman of HRITC welcomed the participants and then gave the floor to the First Secretary of the Dutch Embassy who hailed the timing of the symposium which coincided with the issuance of the Societies' Law. She expressed hopes for a law that would enhance and improve activities of organizations



and societies.

Deputy Minister of Insurance and Social Affairs Mr. Ali Saleh Abdullah's paper, presented on his behalf by Mr. Lutf Al-Alaya, Assistant Deputy Minister, pointed to absence of democratic practice in many organizations, unions and syndicates. It also aighlighted the importance of training cadres, especially those in administration. The other papers were presented by advocate Jamal Addin Al-Adimi, Secretary general of Civil Society Forum, Mr. Mohammed Bahjat, Director of legal Affairs in the Ministry of Culture, Mr. Mohammed Ali S'ad, Chief Editor of Al-Jumhoryah Newspaper, Dr. Ali Mohammed Zaid, Dr. Ahmad Al-Qaseer and Dr. Salahaddin Haddash. All papers stressed the need for civil society organizations and a law to enhance them. Mr. Izzaddin stated that the event was a continuation of other symposia in which the law was dis-

At the end a committee was set up of HRITC, Civil Society Forum, Arab Sisters Forum and a number of advocates to further study the law and present a report to the parliament before it is endorsed with its current version.

Opposition Runs for Local Elections

In a meeting held last week, the Yemeni opposition decided to unconditionally take part in the local elections and referendum on the constitutional amendments. A leading personality in the opposition said that the decision was fundamental and the parties had no other choice.

This decision came in an emergency meeting held by the Opposition Coordination Council including YSP, UPNP, Al-Haq, PFU and the National Ba'th Party. The Islah Party had announced in the second round of its general conference concluded last November that it would not take part in the local elections and the referendum unless lists of voters are amended. Last week, the Elections Supreme Committee

(ESC) endorsed the schedule of referendum on the constitutional amendments and local elections scheduled for February 20 2001. "Political parties and organizations will participate in the elections. The ESC has informed them of their shares of the electoralfield committees," stated Mr. Alawi Al-Attas. He added that chairmen and members of the

A reliable source in the YSP said that the party had not been informed of its share in electoral committees.

supervision committees and main

committees would be received

from December 31 until January 3

2001 to be trained. The names of

participants will be announced on

Ga'faria Shiah Establishes a **Center in Nehm Region**

Building of a large center for Al-Ga'faria Shiah is underway in Nehm Region, 50 kilometers east Sana'a. The center is composed of a mosque, classrooms and a hostel for students. This came after closure of their center, 'Al-Kowther Islamic and Cultural Center', and arrest and deporting of its teaching staff. Among its staff was Mr. Ala' Addin Musawi who was supervising the center that was built in May 1999 on a permit from Ministry of Culture as a first center belonging to the Shiah in Yemen. However, this center was shut down after eight months of its being built. Sources affiliated to this notion told YT that the center aims at teaching the Yemeni youth the ethos of family of the Prophet Mohammed (Peace and Prayers be upon him), specially that, in Yemen, there are no scientific Hawzat (semi-centers) for this notion as in some Arab countries like Syria and Iran. They also mentioned that there are some Islamic groups in Yemen fighting against this notion.

YNCC Concludes Activities

The Youth National Cultural Center is concluding its Ramadan activities next Wednesday. This year, it provided Mu'adh Society for Holy Kuran with many prizes and sponsored the immediate cultural contests held in Police Officers Club. Those contests have been prepared for the fourth year in coordination with Al-Ahli Sports Club in Taiz. The Center also provided Al-Hilal Sports Club in Hodeida with a number of prizes to support its activities for this year. in coordination with the

Society of Fighting the Bad Effects of Qat in Taiz, the YBCC also sponsored the first Chess Championship that is concluding on Monday 18th December.

Worth mentioning, the YNCC obtained its support this year from: Ikhwan Thabet Group of Companies, Salah Addin Factory, the Yemeni Islamic Bank, the Food and Dairy Manufacturing Company, Bagel Complex for Foodstuffs and Al-Ahlam Islamic Records.

Yemeni-Indian Friendship Association Set up

Social Security and Social Affairs Minister announces the constitution of the Yemeni-Indian Friendship Association and the election of the Administration and Observation and Inspection Committee. - Mr. Amin Mohammed al-Elections result came as follows: The administration committee:

- Mr. Yusuf Mohsin al-Haj, chairman
- Mr. Mohammed Ali Nashwan, secretary general Mr. Mithaq Mohammed
- Abdulrab, finance officer
- Mr. Ahmad Ismail al-Bawab, public relations officer Mr. Habib Ismail Clural,
- officer Mr. Sameer Mohammed
- Abdulhaq, information officer Mr. Fekri Saif al-Douais,

- health officer

- Mr. Wafi Kaleb al-Sheibami,
- commercial officer - Mr. Khalid Saeed Dahfer,
- Mr. al-Said Ahmad Gilany,
- member

academic officer

- Zouaitery, Member
- Mr. Abdo Ahmed al-Subri,

Observation and Inspection Committee:

- Mohammed Mr. Amin Derham, chairman
- Mr. Khalid Ali al-Farzai, vice chairman
- Mr. Abdullah Ahmad Abdulmajid, auditor

For further information please contact the following numbers:

Tel: 7905703 or 600302

IN BRIE

Republican Guard Shot Dead Stabbing a poisonous dagger in his throat, 35-year-old Faisal Hameed Rafea bled until death last week in Al-Shaniniy market in Taiz. According to security sources the victim suffered family problems which he could not

On the same day, Mohammed Ali Qaed was found dead in his area of Al-Issaie. Informed sources asserted that the death was natural and not deliberate.

settle down.

On the other hand a republican guard was shot down in a nearby village by a group of villagers trying to catch him at night. The villagers said that the victim frequented to the village at nights to tease girl students of the higher institute.

Human rights in Islam in Workshop

Al-Massar Center for Studies, Researches and Public Relations and in cooperation with the Yemeni Society for Political Sciences organized yesterday 17.12.2000 a discussion workshop pertaining to human rights in Islam in the headquarters of the Yemeni Society for Political Sciences. The workshop was attended by a number of politicians, diplomats, intellectuals and interested people.

Al-Massar center was established on 26.7.2000 as a non-governmental, cultural and scientific establishment. Mr. Mohammed Yahya Shunaif, the well reputed journalist, is in charge of this establishment.

Holy Quran Competition

The Mo'adh Quran competition was concluded in Taiz on 13th of Ramadan in which more than 30 students including 14 girls who memorized the Holy Quran participated for a week. The competition is an annual tradition organized by Mo'adh Society to serve the Holy Qur'an and Sunnah.

FIC Fires Employees

More than 300 employees have been fired from the Food Industries Complex (FIC), one of Group Al-Shaibani Companies. Sources from the group said that the company announced bankruptcy owing to great difficulties facing the national industries against the overflow of smuggled products.

1250 Yemeni Teachers Head for Macca

An information official in the Yemeni Teachers Syndicate stated in a press statement that 1250 Yemeni teachers were heading for Macca for minor hajj. The official pointed out that the Syndicate had provided all the means possible to facilitate things for the pilgrims.

APOLOGY

The group of people reported as entering the Queen Arwa Mosque in Djibla last week were Buhras and not Jews. Our apology

A Reply to "Charitable Societies Profit or Non-profit Associations"

Dear Mr. Walid Abdul-Aziz Al-Saggaf

Despite the efforts of your newspaper (YT) in obtaining accurate information from reliable sources and its avoiding of non-random generalizations and its good reputation, we were unfortunately surprised to read in issue No. 49 dated 4\12\2000 about the shortcomings of the Yemeni charitable societies among which The Charitable Society for Social Welfare was included. However, our society is a pioneering one that achieved and is still achieving many auspicious successes in charitable domains since it was established in 1990. Your father, Late Dr. Abdul-Aziz Al-Saqqaf, may God rest him in peace, hailed our efforts on many occasions in this regard. Besides, it is enough to indicate to what Dr. Hameed Ziad Ameen, the Society's Secretary General, said in a statement that on the first ten days of this month of Ramadan the society provided more than 1500 meals for tens of thousands of poor people and passersby and distributed quantities of dates and foodstuffs like wheat, flour, sugar, rice, oil and fast meals on 24000 families (264,772 people).

The society's strategic charitable

projects like hospitals, schools, universities and rehabilitation centers are countless. Among those projects are the centers of deaf, blind and mentally diseased people of both sexes. Here, we would like you and your reputable newspaper to pay a field visit to the society and its projects so as to get factual information.

Thank you in anticipation for publishing this reply as to maintain the 'Right to Respond'. Yours Sincerely

Gameel Mohammed Al-Anesy General Manager of the Society

Billiard & Snooker Championship Over

The Hawaii Sports Club con- about the success of the event. cludes last Tuesday the Fourth Competition for Billiard & Snooker at the presence of Mr. Mohammed Al-Ahjari, secretary General of the Yemeni Olympic July 2001.

Committee, Mr. Abdullah Al-Kibsi, Assistant Secretly General, Mr. Tareq Abdulwasea Hayel, journalists and sportsmen.

During the celebration winners were honored and participants spoke highly

They expressed their hopes that businessmen would go on supporting such events. The Fifth Championship is scheduled for





"Yemeni People Must Have Knowledge to Preserve their Cultural Heritage"

he government of the Netherlands is one of the most important contributors to the development in Yemen. It is not only economic-oriented aid that the Dutch give to Yemen, but also the preservation of the Yemeni cultural heritage. They have now some projects in many places of Yemen targeting the old cities, museums and mosques in terms of preserving and revitalizing them.

After an international tender, the Dutch embassy in Sana'a signed a contract on November 26, 2000 with the Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies (IHS) in Rotterdam, Holland. The objective of this program is to assist the government of Yemen in guiding the revitalization process of its historic cities.

To shed more light on the activities of the Dutch in preserving the Yemeni cultural heritage including this program, Mohammed Hatem Al-Qadhi of Yemen Times talked to Mr. Hans Akerboom, Second Secretary of the embassy and Mr. Dick A.J.ter Steege, IHS resident representative in Yemen and team leader of the present program and filed the following interview. Excerpts.

Q: Could you please tell us a little bit about role of the Dutch in preserving Yemen's cultural heritage?

A: The Dutch government supports preservation of the Yemeni cultural heritage because we think that Yemen is gifted with a beautiful cultural heritage and it is important for the Yemeni people to have knowledge to preserve their own culture. That is why we are one of the biggest donors in the field of culture, promoting and especially sponsoring projects like the Cultural Heritage Program for which a contract was signed with the IHS which won the tender. They have experts from Holland, Yemen like Mr. Ali A. Oshaish acting as deputy team leader and experts from other countries. Yemen's involvement in the project is very big.

A: The focus of the project is actually related to urban cultural heritage and that is complementary to other activities in cultural heritage. It is directed to the historic cities of Yemen. The program consists of three main categories: First, it is related to institutional development which means that the present stakeholders will be assessed

Q: What is the focus of the project?

to see their roles, how they cooperate, where are the voids and overlaps in the collaboration between the organizations. On this basis we would make a proposal to smoothen the way cultural activities can be implemented and in that way we are related to urban planning and management.

The second category targets policy development for urban cultural heritage and the development of tools for



implementation. The third one aims at community development and aware-

Q: When will the project start?

A: The project consists of two phases; the first one started on the first of November 2000. It is actually defining and determining what activities are going on to be implemented in the remaining program. It will take a period of around 6 months and the implementation phase will take-5 years.

The program is initially financed by the Dutch government. In total an amount of 4.4 million Dutch guilders(US\$ 1.7 million) will be spent. But is important to say that this program is working as catalyst to other donors. So, a number of program parts will be defined and co-financed by the other donors in addition to pilot projects that will be financed by this program.

O: Are there any Dutch archaeological teams working in Yemen?

A: Actually archaeology and urban development are two different things. though we are related because the present cities are usually also part of archaeological sites. There are two different activities, however, we would like to link them as far as documentation is concerned to see whether all information available and so in the future will be accessible to all for that also part of our program will be the establishment of a documentation center in which all this information can be accessible to all who need for either research or for all kinds of practical purposes...etc.

Q: When will the center be established?

A: It is on of those activities to take place within the coming 4-5 years. In fact, the proposal for this center will be presented within the coming six months and the implementation will depend on how the proposal will be composed as it is not yet there and we are working on it at the moment?

Q: Is there any cooperation between you and other western organizations working in the same field?

A: Yes, we have requested at the moment the Italian and German teams working under the guidance of the World Bank as well as GTZ to have discussions with them. We are also working with the National Museum

n this occasion, the Dutch Ambassador in Sanaa, H. E. Bert J. Ronhaar said:" It is a very important activity during the lifetime of the project. WE with the Yemeni people and government will be able to improve the awareness towards the cultural heritage either of the pre-Islamic or the Islamic periods. The Dutch interest in cultural heritage is that we have a very long standing relation with Yemen. It is a deeply-rooted relation in history when Yemen was an important producer of coffee that was introduced to Europe from Mukha and in our development cooperation quite importance is that to assist in the preservation of the cultural values and identity as it contributes to the

and the American Institute for Yemeni

Studies to see where we can link all

information systems that are there and

private sector can help preserve the

A: The private sector will in future

play a main role in protecting the cul-

tural heritage. So, that means there

will be a differentiation in the roles of

the government and private sector and

it is important that there is a close

cooperation between them. In that

sense the government in future will be

more a facilitating entity. The private

sector should be ensured that when it

does invest it has a return on its invest-

ments and that will encourage the pri-

vate sector to continue in this field. In

this way, there will be very strong

emphasis on trying to involve the pri-

vate sector in the preservation of his-

toric cities. Also the NGOs and CBOs(

Community Based Organizations) will

play an important role in the develop-

itage?

cultural heritage?

should not be a living museum only but also an important part of modern society and I think that is the major aim of this project.

self-esteem of the

people and the

country. A part of

the identity of the

embodied in the

buildings, they

way towns have

been built and

villages are being

country

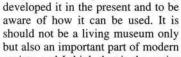
are related to development. We are also looking for further contacts with ects in the field of protecting herother donor organizations. itage? Q: How do you think the Yemeni

scope of tourism

donors in the field of cultural heritage and we do several projects. One of the main projects besides the cultural heritage program is the national museum restoration, the Al-Ameryah old mosque and its wall paintings restoration, the restoration of Sayon old palace and lately also the development of a proposal for the establishment of a museum in Marib. We are also looking for other opportunities to help Yemeni people reserve their heritage.

Q: What is the amount of money

A: It is between \$ 6-7 million. It is quite a lot of money. In this we assist the Yemeni people preserve their cultural heritage and make them aware of the beautifulness they have in their country. We try also to make Yemen and its beauty known to the Dutch in

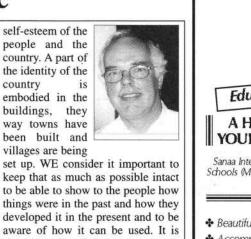


in Yemen. This will help expand the

Q: Are you doing some other proj-

A: Yes, we are one of the biggest

singled out by you to this field?



SANAA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL Box 2002, Sanaa, Yemen Phone: 370-191, Fax: 370-193 Email: jimgilson@qsi.org Educating the community's children for 29 years! A HIGH QUALITY EDUCATION IS WAITING FOR YOUR CHILD AT SANAA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL Sanaa International School is accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools (MSA), and the Commission on International and Transregional Accreditation (CITA). Main Campus = Beautiful purpose-built facilities on a spacious 34 acre site on the edge of town Accommodates over 250 students, 5 years of age through secondary school Graduates attend American, Canadian, European, and Middle Eastern universities ❖ Special offerings (AP Course/Exams, PSAT test, music, art, drama & sports) ♣ Personalized education/small class sizes Computer instruction for all ages Bus service available City Campus Age level programs for 3 and 4 year olds Attractive premises near the French Embassy including a garden and play area Lead by professional, qualified staff assisted by paraprofessionals Enrollment limited: Please contact the main campus for information

Holland through media and this hopefully will attract more people coming from Holland to visit Yemen as tourists or businessmen.

Yemen has been an international tourist destination even in the past. But as a result of a number of political changes in the recent years especially after 1994, tourism went down. But the political climate is becoming more stable and calm and people will be much more likely to come to Yemen. I believe there is a joint effort not only by the Ministry of Tourism but also by the government of Yemen as a whole to keep this stable situation and to make clear what the assets of the country are. In this sense we are confident that tourism will increase in the future. But all the facilities to be required for tourism have to be in line with what the competition is offering. In our opinion only a limited part of the possibilities of Yemen are used and a larger scope can be used in future especially Yemen's beaches ..etc which can be competitive to many other places like Egypt.







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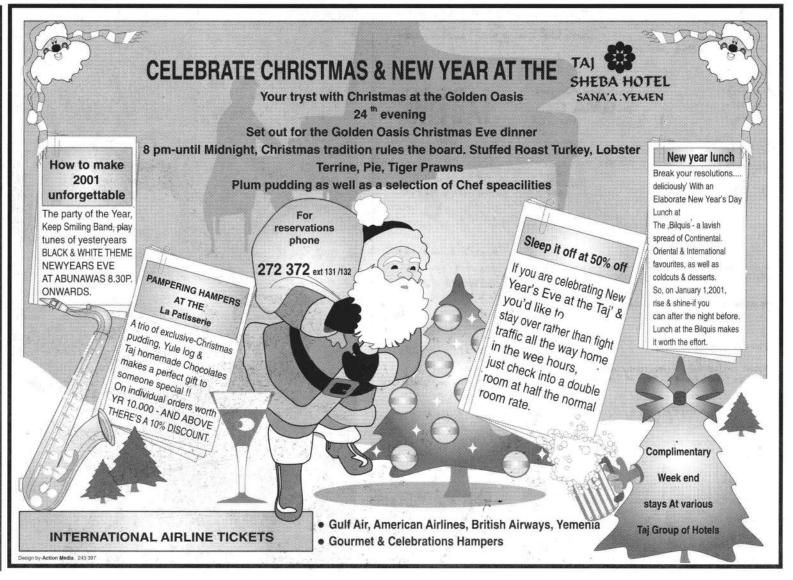
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- IOL Calculation by modern ultra sound & computerized system.

surgical management of ocular ailments.,

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- The Eye Consultant is provided with an advanced operating theater, with latest technology in eye surgery.
- The Eye Consultants plays an important role in supporting many hospital, clinics doctors in the field of ophthalmology.
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(Your eyes your windows to the world, are our concern)

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TIMES

STATE OF THE WORLD CHILDREN YEAR 2001 Investing in Early Childhood The Only Responsible Choice for Responsible Leadership

very year, some 11 million young children die every year from preventable causes; 170 million are malnourished; over 100 million children never see the inside of a school; and 1 out every 10 children have disabilities, stated Ms. Carol Bellamy, the executive director of UNICEF during the launch of the State of the World Children Report for 2001 in New York.

In Yemen, the report was launched during a press conference organized jointly with the Sheraton Sana'a Hotel whereby the latest handed a sum of USD 1760 in favor of children in Yemen through UNICEF programs.

This donation comes within the world wide initiative undertaken by the Sheraton Hotel under the name "Check Out for Children", which consists on charging each bill one dollar to be forwarded to UNICEF programs.

This year marked the fifth anniversary of this initiative. On this occasion the Sheraton Sana'a Hotel in coordination with UNICEF in Yemen organized a gala dinner where revenue was transferred to UNICEF Sana'a Office.

In his speech, Mr. Fadeel Wehbe, the director general of Sheraton Sana'a Hotel emphasized that "Check Out for Children" was established 5 years ago and until now it helped provide immunization to 3 million children worldwide.

Mr. Leo De Vos, the representative of UNICEF in Yemen, highlighted the importance of such private sector initiative in making a difference in children's lives.

Linking the launch of the State of the World Children report and Sheraton initiative, Mr. De Vos stated that the year 2001 report focuses on early childhood development. In his speech, Mr. De Vos emphasized that the need to protect and nurture



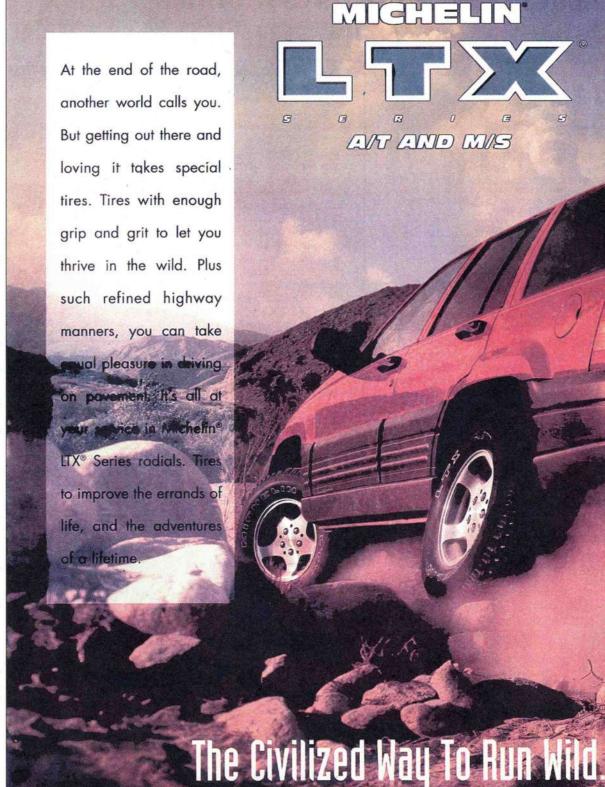
children in early childhood should merit the highest priority when governments make decisions about laws, policies, programs and money. Private sector initiative, such as the one undertaken by Sheraton, will undoubtedly help secure additional funds to provides the appropriate care for children.

Unfortunately, the first years in the life of a child seem to receive the least attention. The state of the World Children Report reveals that are to many challenges facing a better early childhood development since:

- 1/3 of all births are not registered,
- 1/2 billion children live in poverty,
- more than 1/2 billion children live in countries with dangerous situations, and
 more than 13 million children have been orphaned by Aids.

Despite the fact that 191 countries ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child, there is still insufficient recognition of how much the future of the World's children is irretrievably bound up in the first three years of life.

Within this context, Mr. De Vos encouraged the private sector to assist the government to ensure that enough resources are invested in children. "Check Out for Children" played, and will continue to play, a major role in saving the lives of some 3 million children, yet there are still children who are at risk of death and additional funds are still needed.











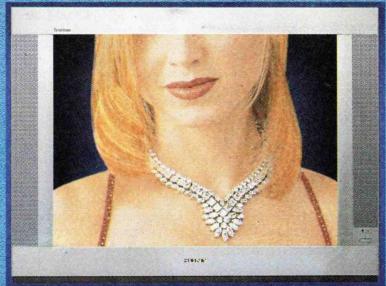
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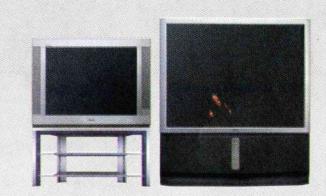






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As The Yemeni-Saudi Coordination Council Concludes Meetings: Yemen Gets Long-Term Loans of USD 300 Million

Mohammad Bin Sallam Yemen Times Al-Madina Al-Monawarah

meetings of the Yemeni - Saudi Coordination Council held in Al- Madina, KSA, during 11-12 December were said to be fruitful. The two sides discussed strategies of bilateral cooperation in a number of fields, some of which were mentioned in the final communiqué while other fields, said to be sensitive, were dropped.

Politically, The two countries agreed to coordinate their stances concerning the relations between them and other relations on the Arab and international levels. They are also to organize official visits for more discussions and review of cooperation protocols.

In the development filed the two sides

agreed on a visit by the Saudi Fund for Development to Yemen to hold talks with the Yemeni officials in the ministries of Finance and Planning about rescheduling late debts of Yemen, estimated at USD 245 million. The Yemeni delegation tried to get a debt-drop, but the request was turned down under the pretext that other countries might be motivated to ask for dropping their debts if Yemen was granted a debtdrop. However, the Saudi delegation promised to provide USD 300 million as long-term loans in support of development projects that will be executed under the full supervision of the Saudi Fund. By this Yemen's debts raises to USD 545 million.

In education, a number of qualified Saudi teachers are to be sent to work in Yemen. In addition, Saudi Arabia agreed on providing a limited number of scholarships to Yemeni students. They also agreed on reviewing the school text-books taught at schools of both countries to make sure that they are free of material that harms bilateral relations. The Saudi delegation stated that more than 150 thousand Yemeni students study at the Saudi schools. Those include immigrants.

In agriculture, they agreed on facilitating exchange of agricultural products and exchange of visits of ministers. In the health field it was agreed to treat

one hundred cases in Saudi hospitals every year. They also discussed means of enhancing health cooperation.

Discussion of the Yemeni laborers was postponed by the Saudi side to another meeting. However, the time was not identified. In a press statement, an officer in Sana'a International Airport said that one thousand Yemenis were driven out of the KSA on December 13-14 2000. The Saudi authorities commented that they were illegally living in the kingdom.

On the subject of investment and trade they stressed the commercial cooperation as one of the main cooperative areas between them. They decided to make every efforts to enhance such cooperation and encourage the private sector to invest in both countries taking advantage of the many facilities both countries offer for investors. Ministers of Trade and Industry were requested to encourage investors to increase joint ventures. In this context, prime Minister, Dr. Abdul Kareem Al-Iryani met with a number of Yemeni businessmen who live in the KSA and urged them to invest in their motherland. He also listened to their reasons for refraining from investment in Yemen. The two sides also discussed issues related to electricity and assigned ministers of Electricity of the two countries to make studies on possible future

In transportation, the delegations discussed means of developing transportation of goods and passengers through the two countries in order to back up trade and the bilateral inter-

On the issue of culture, youths and sports, the authorities concerned were assigned to outline the cooperation framework that will be presented in the next meeting.

As for oil and mineral wealth, a joint committee is to be formed under the supervision of the ministers of Interior. The committee will include ministries of Defense and Oil which will get together to outline the work-plans to survey the border areas.

In aviation, the council assigned the general directors of the Saudi Air-ways and Yemeni Air-ways to meet with each other to discuss means of developing cooperation between the two institutions and present suggestion to the next meeting scheduled for Mid 2001 in Sana'a.

The two delegations were led by Prime Minister, Dr. Abdul Kareem Al-Iryani and Saudi Arabia second deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defense and Airforce Prince Sultan Ibn Abdul Aziz. The meetings were attended by a number of Ministers from both sides in addition to journalists and many others.

economic partnerships is one of joint

marketing exploration and approach

and joint establishing of transport, and

logistical routes, and distributions,

centers for emerging marketing oppor-

tunities. Further, the source of foreign

capital from foreign investors should

include also management know how,

and technology, and an economic

engine to help to reinvigorate the

Innovation is a key success behind all

successful firms, undertakings and

ECONOMY NEWS

Yemen Decides Not to Export Mareb's Crude Oil For January

The Yemeni Petroleum Company decided to reserve its production of Mareb crude light oil for next January. The decision came after failure of negotiations with businessmen in Singapore auction in which Yemen offered a price for January contracts less than 49 cents per Brent Crude oil in the urgent transactions while the businessmen's offers were less by one dollar than the price of Brent crude oil price. Yemen sells about 800,000 barrels of Mareb crude oil every month

98% of Yemen's Population Ready to Boycott Israeli and **American Products**

The results of the referendum launched by the Yemeni Association for Consumer's Protection on 20,000 people chosen from different classes of the society, showed that more than 98% of the population of Yemen are prepared to boycott the Israeli and American products. This step came in support of the Palestinian people and in response to the decisions made recently by the Arab Union for Consumer's Protection in Amman.

Yemen Participates in Drawing Up an Agreement to Limit Crimes of Laundry Money

Yemen took part in the international conference held in Italy in which a final draft of an international treaty was laid. It included terms for restricting the phenomenon of money laundry resulting from illegal activities by groups of people dealing in drugs, weapons trade and illegal investments under assumed names in a way that affects economies of the countries where the phenomenon is spreading.

3 Billion Dollars For Yemeni **Exports through Aden Seaport** and Airport

The value of the Yemeni exports through Aden Seaport and Airport reached 3 billion dollars until November. The exports included fish, coffee, potatoes and other manufactured and agricultural products. They were exported to more than 21 Arab and foreign countries.

Euro-Arab Economic Cooperation:

Case for Smaller Countries to Take Initiative

Irena Knehtl Economist, entrepreneur and writer from Slovinia

epublic of Yemen is in process of establishing its regional role aiming to promote regional stability and prosperity. Yemen is also the richest Arab country in culture and people, human capital its greatest strength. Strategically located across the Horn of Africa it is a natural hub of logistical and transport routes, a distribution and investment center for emerging marketing opportunities in southern Arabia and the Indian Ocean Rim. It has been also emerging as bridge for servicing Australia and Southern Africa, Europe most important trading partners. But Yemen is seen as bridge between ancient and modern, and a creator of new relationships...

Geographically the Arab Peninsula is an area with strong flavors, and smells too intense, and contrasts much too extreme, stretching from the desert lowlands, mountain tops wrapped in thick clouds, wilderness, to the cities, and shores of the Red and Arab Seas, the Indian Ocean, and further. It is here that the Scent is the strongest. Scent, so it is being said, clears also "darkness" of visions. Scent also brings back memories of youth.

This is also an area with rich commercial and cultural links, and not until this century did Arabia and the West resume a comparatively fruitful commercial intercourse, only this time the commodity was oil. Here even the geography of peoples faces has the shape of their mountains, which meant being free! But once upon the time they had the power that created fear, it changed lives. Now, however, their teeth were pulled out, and their spirit

Whether inside or outside, a partnership with an economically united Arab world is increasingly in Europe interest, to help Arabs to realize their economic potential in full. The potential for an equal partnership thus lies in continuing liberalizing of their economies, and managing economies more efficiently, on one hand, and a different set of European countries on the other, in order to reach a new quality in relationships and development. European investors no longer seek exceptionally high profits, and fast returns only, but also other enduring values, such as culture. The oil and gas industry, once a king maker has lost much of its political prominence, and its significance, and has been eclipsed by a new economy and telecommunications. However, e-commerce must

never remain confined only to network, telecommunications, computers, and the media, and or markets, but rending it human and no consolidating of democratic space and duty maintain the freedom.

The battle is one: the challenge for 21 century is to dismantle the big, and develop the people. Further, just what type of investments, projects, deals, and which technology will be more appropriate as we have to become ten to twenty times more efficient in our use of resources is now further chal-

It is culture that provides us with values and identity, and which enables us to cope with challenges, and changes occurring as we expand our relationship with an increased united Europe on one hand and a potential economic united Arab world on the other. It is also culture that reserves the right to be different and an instrument of opportunity and inclusions on one own terms. Technology too has to be seen as part of culture, and new technologies are important for cultural development. Many of the answers to Arab problems of development, however, lies not so much in the wholesale adoption of foreign values and ideas, as in a more realistic perception of its own, its past, its culture, and splendidly complex ecosystem may well provide some exciting alternatives.

emen which, depends

heavily on oil exports,

faces many difficulties

in benefiting from the

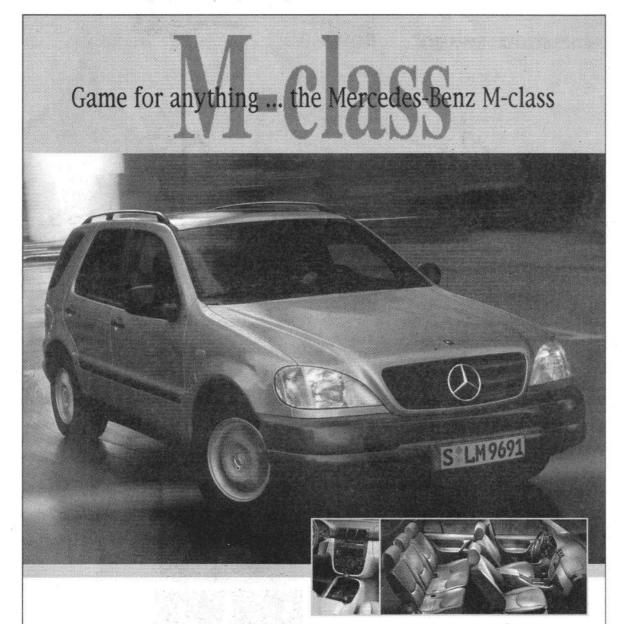
international trade as

countries. Being innovative means, however, more than just having good ideas. In fast changing environment innovation is not just matter of export profitability, it can be a matter of survival. Republic of Slovenia, has been aiming of setting and example of new Euro-Arab economic cooperation and partnership with Yemen in form of interactive business networks, and an regional investment summit to begin with. Thus the youngest country in the world has opted for an innovative approach having in mind it is innovation that will allow companies and countries to thrive and survive. In a global economy is the harvesting the power of innovations the central theme. Together with our human resources, technologies, and our cul-

European and world standard: "... among the olive trees of our val-

tural heritage, we could achieve

and in the ripeness of the fields, we shall await the promise of July. And the joyous dance and the har-



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world, if Yemen does not promote its agricultural, marine products and encourage production of primary products for export, it will not move forward.

an essential factor for the develop-

ment of its economy. Classified as

one of the poorest countries in the

Mahyoub Al-Kamali

Horizons of Agricultural Promotion Developing of agriculture can help increase production and organize internal and external marketing. Revenues of agricultural products constitute the major income-source for many families in addition to its being a source of foodstuff production meeting demands of the increasing population. Despite the low level of agricultural production and its fluctuating revenues, promotion of agriculture seems to be provided with the suitable ground.

Among the most important factors to further agriculture are development of water resources, exploitation of countryside waters, improving agricultural equipment, conducting scientific surveys and studies on soil, climate and identifying the crops that are suitable for cultivation during the whole year.

Self-sufficiency.

Achieving family self-sufficiency is one of the priorities of promoting agricultural production. Statistics indicate that agricultural production level falls every year. Farmers sometimes stop cultivation owing to losses, lack of water, difficulty of marketing, high costs of production, etc.

Agriculture Development Strategy

Sources of the Supreme Council for Exports Promotion say that weak marketing hinders exportation of agricultural products. However, the sources add that the production of vegetables and fruits increased from 6000 tons in 1996 to 54000 tons in 1999 and that it is expected to rise to 100000 tons in the beginning of 2001. Yemen produces about 130000 tons of grapes, 170 thousand tons of wheat, 62 thousand tons of corns, 56 thousand of barley, 77 thousand tons of seeds, 747 thousand tons of vegetables, 35 thousand tons of melon and 120 thousand tons of watermelon, 554 thousand tons of fruits, etc.

Random Marketing

The above numbers are not fairly distributed to local markets according to population density. This production suffers from random marketing and lack of companies to market it.

Encouraging Exports.

During 2000 the Fund to Support Agricultural and Marine Production spent about 30 million rials in support of export samples of agricultural and marine products and participation in

107 agricultural projects in 1998 at the cost of about 973 million rials. However, the private sector indicates that this support is not enough to promote agricultural production.

Strategic Infrastructure Marketing Needed

To eradicate the difficulties facing agricultural marketing, specialists suggest establishment of a strategic infrastructure on the basis of exempting materials used in production such as seeds, etc. from taxation. Transportation costs need also to be enhanced. Some specialists are of the view that the Fund should undertake 50% of the total cost of air shipping and 30% of the cost of land shipping and similar part of sea transport. It should also provide export harbors with the necessary equipment for quality control.

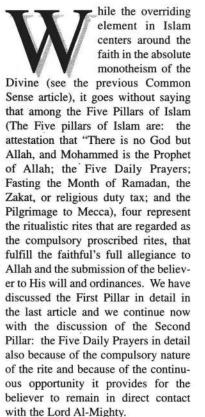
For the above, marketing seems to be a complicated procedure that requires a lot of facilities and human abilities to cope with the local and international market changes. Therefore, there must be a clear role of the banks specialized in supporting production and marketing.

To promote and protect production, the authorities concerned must undertake clear and specified responsibilities to enable local agricultural products to cover local needs and invade the foreign markets to get hard cur-

COMMON SENSE

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

What Exactly is Islam? II/IV



The Five Daily Prayers are the most ritualistic physical as well as spiritual rite that fully demonstrate the true faith of the believer and which must be adhered to without fail. Even where the lack of full soundness of health and physical ability could prevent the worshipper from conducting the prayers in a normal manner, the worshipper is still compelled to find some means of symbolically carrying out the prayers, even if it entails just the movement of the eyes, if all other parts of the body are unable to carry out any movements. The Five Daily Prayers are set for certain times of the day as follows: 1) the Dawn Prayer, which is to be carried out within the time period between Dawn and sunrise (two full prostrations); 2) the Noon Prayer, which is to be carried out between Noon and Mid-Afternoon (four full prostrations); the Afternoon Prayer, which is to be carried out between the Mid-Afternoon and Sunset (four full prostrations); 4) The Sunset Prayer, which is between sunset and the break of darkness (three full prostrations); and the Evening Prayer, which is to be carried out between the break of darkness to Midnight (four full prostrations). As far as timing is concerned, the earlier the better. It is also preferable to conduct them communally with other worshippers and even more so if they were carried out in the mosques. An important pre-condition to carrying out these prayers is that the worshipper must carry out the ablution after having become purified from all impurities (excretory waste, blood, etc.), which entails the washing of the mouth, face and limbs - the hands to the elbows and the feet to slightly above the heel. In the event water may be harmful to the worshipper, then the worshipper should use sifted clean clay, by patting the clay with the palms and gently having the palms go over the face and the arms to the elbows leaving as much of the clay as reasonably can be left accordingly. In addition the worshipper must be dressed in purified clothing and for the males the clothing must cover all promiscuous parts - as a minimum, for the male it is from the navel down to the knees and for the female, all parts of the body except the face.

Each prayer consists of a defined set of full prostrations, which involve a proscribed number of physical body positions, with the worshipper facing towards the Holy City of Mecca throughout the prayer. The prayer enters the prayer by declaring God is Supreme ("Allahu Akbar"). This is also uttered every time there is a change of position except for one change, and the closing of the prayer, as will be seen later. The believer remains in a standing position, almost at attention (some Moslem sects insist on having the hands overlap across the chest, while most of the Shiites and the followers of Malik Ibn Anas put the hands at the sides). While in this standing position the worshipper is expected to recite the Opening Surah of the Qur'an and at least three verses of another Surah of the Qur'an throughout the prayer. However, in keeping with the practice of the Prophet Mohammed (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him), most Moslems recite the Opening Surah of the Qur'an and a minimum of three verses of other surahs of the Qur'an in the first two full prostrations, while in the standing position and just the Opening Surah in each of the prostrations beyond the first two full prostrations. Then the worshipper utters "Allahu Akbar" and bows on a right angle position with the face looking down on the ground, through which the worshipper utters silently "Glory to Allah the Supreme" three times and then rises to the standing position, uttering "God listens to whoever praises Him", or if he is praying singly, or as the Imam of a congregation of worshippers praying together, "Our Lord, to You is All Praise" if praying behind an Imam. After that, worshipper prostrates to the ground, uttering the change of position "Allahu Akbar", while in the prostrating position the worshipper silently utters "Glory to Allah the Greatest" three times. In this prostrating position the believer touches the ground with both palms - elbows slightly raised, the nose and both knees and the bottom of the toes bent outward. The worshipper then rises, while stating Allahu Akbar, to a sitting position on the lower portion of the leg, bent at the knees, with the body resting on the feet, one of which is at right angle to the ground and the toes are bent outward and the other foot is laid down sideways. This may seem somewhat taxing to the beginning Moslem or to one with rheumatism, but over time, one becomes accustomed to it. Then the worshipper repeats the prostrating position and the utterance of "Glory to Allah the Greatest three times. Then the believer rises to the standing position or to a sitting position, as the case may be, if he has completed two full prostrations. If the prayer is the Dawn

Prayer (2 full prostrations), then the

worshipper rises to a sitting position

after the second full prostration and

recites the declaration of faith, "I testi-

fy that there is no God but Allah, and

Mohammed is the Prophet of Allah"

and then prays for the Prophet

Mohammed and his clan and then

faces to his right stating the greeting

"Alsalmu alaikum" and then to his left

likewise. If he still has to complete the

number of prostrations required for the

prayer, he rises after the declaration of

faith to complete the rest of the pros-

trations and at the end of the final pros-

tration states takes the sitting position

and terminates the prayer as in the

dawn prayer. Of course, to the ill-informed, this may seem to be a time consuming endeavor and compelling to the hasty individual, but the compulsory nature of this ritual cannot be overemphasized and to the believer, surely it is easy to note the gratification that is felt at the end of every prayer. In addition the prayers represent daily and regular communications with the Lord Al-Mighty, for which there can be no other means that can provide such almost continuos contact with His Grace. Of course, this is justified by the mere fact that one is devoting scant moments of his daily life, in gratitude to the Provider of such a life and all the bounties that mankind has been endowed with to make that life meaningful and pleasant. It is an essential rite, which provides the worshipper daily rapport with the Al-Might and keeps the worshipper spiritually awake at all times. It is nothing when considering all that Allah has done for us and as means of securing protection and immunity from the wrath of the Al-Mighty, in this life and in the hereafter. Furthermore, in view of the greater benefits of conducting these prayers in communion with other worshippers, it encourages greater social integration and communal activity among the faithful as well as helping to solidify their brotherhood and their social equality, notwithstanding their standing in the community. It is not for the Lord that the worshipper, carries out these prayers, for the Lord Al-Mighty is not in need of anything, nor does it add anything to his Omnip. It is a blessing for man that the Lord prescribed these prayers to keep the lines of communications between the faithful and the Divine open continuously and to remind the worshipper that only through the devotion of the worshipper of his life and all his means to the cause of Allah there can be no greater gratification, whether in the rewards of life and all its amenities, or in the eternal bliss of Paradise. May we be successful in being showered with his mercy and blessings and may He guide us to the path that leads us to being among his truly faithful believers. After all what are we living for?



Female Education, when will it really happen?



hough we have already entered the third millennium, the Yemeni society is considered one of the most discriminating societies when it comes to female education. Despite tangible efforts exerted by the ministry of education, yet frightening statistics give a dangerous indication of how critical the situation is. About 80% of the female population has been deprived of primary, let alone higher education.

It's not only the cultural heritage that stands against girls' education, it's also financial and to an extent systematic reasons.

Most of female illiteracy is detected in the countryside and suburbs. In those regions females are most of the time the only supporter for the families where males usually migrate to other countries for better earning such as the Gulf, or even to the cities. Leaving behind their wives and children with no supporter, many times never coming back. In those areas, due to lack of facilities, the woman spends most of her time either bringing water from wells, gathering fire-wood or taking care of the house and children.

The cultural heritage being the social rules that govern societies, does not allow women to go to other villages seeking education, or to study at a co-educational school. The over-protection men impose on their women forbids them from studying, especially if it meant their being outside home for some time.

The distribution of schools in remote areas in Yemen is unfair. Also the availability of reliable teachers and qualified staff is another shortcoming in the education system in Yemen.

Not only that, but the crimes taken place at medicine faculty of Sana'a University were another drawback in girls' education. The disappearance of medical female students from college and finding their mutilated corpses later on certainly does not encourage families to send their daughters to universities, especially with the media extensive coverage that accompanied the incidents when were discovered. Another incident which happened a month ago, was an armed force attacking a girls school in Sana'a and threatening it's principal. The incident resulted in the closing down of the school for a week and left psychological effects on the minds of the students.

Mrs. Fouziya Numan Head of the Woman's Illiteracy Eradication Council, in an intellectual gathering last Tuesday; said that the Illiteracy Department at the Ministry of Education is trying hard, but the efforts do not give the required results because of the lack of systematic organization in this field, and most importantly financial reasons. She said that illiteracy fighting teacher's salary does not exceed one thousand and a hundred and fifty rials, then how do we expect him or her to perform well.

Many of the educational intellectuals and specialists are still urging the ministry to update the courses and syllabus taught in schools and universities. Mr. Abdul Karim Al Iryani emphasized on the same in a scientific conference which took place three months ago in Hadramaut.

There are more than 3500 private educational institutions in Yemen, yet they seem to be unable to perform the way they should. There is no coordination between different organizations. Not only that, but also women associations seem to be unable to criticize or take a neutral role due to their official attachment to the government.

"We want good education and an educational foundation where we feel safe"- that was the plea of students who have been affected with the current situation of female education in Yemen. UNESCO has presented suggestions and funds to help and improve the level of female education in Yemen. Still there is a long way to go, and we hope something materializes before it's too late, so that Yemen can catch up with other countries in their strife against illit-

letters to the Editor

No One Should be a Slave DEAR EDITOR

"Sold" which tells the tale of Nadia Muhsen who was sold into a child marriage in Yemen. Nadia's family have continued to fight for her liberty and I'm urging you all that if Yemen ever thinks it can survive in today's world or thrive in economic success. you should call urgently on your pathetic government to allow this woman access to a valid passport along with her 8 children. You are denying a citizen of Britain who is

trapped in your country, of her basic

human right of freedom. NO ONE

SHOULD BE A SLAVE.

Clare. Ireland snazzysimmy@hotmail.com

DEAR CLARE,

WE have once published a long detailed story about Nadia Mohsen and interviewed her. Through her speech we found that all the claims in 'Sold' and 'A Promise to Nadia' were false. To make sure of the truth the chief editor traveled to Britain for the sake of meeting her mother and sister to know their reaction to what Nadia said but they refused to met him although he had had an appointment with them before arriving in Britain. I think this may clarify everything to you. For more details check our issues No. 5 (31st January, 2000), 6 (7th February, 2000) and 7 (14 February, 2000) -Editor

Your Online Newspaper DEAR EDITOR,

I am very pleased to access your on But willingly or unwillingly we all are and impeding the process of possible line newspaper, Yemen Times. I will forcefully changing now into a similar recovery is the lack power in the I'VE just finished reading the book be your regular reader from now on. I character called the "E-Man" who can Somali intellectual class which mainly live in the UK. If there are any interesting issues I can write on, I will do so and email you. I am particularly interested in development issues, the Horn of Africa, Afro-Arab relations, immigration, and conflict resolution.

> Abdurahman Alsayed, a_sayed@Lineone.net

DEAR ABDURAHMAN, THE Yemen Times welcomes your contributions at any time. -Editor

"E-Man"

DEAR SIR,

WE all can feel that we are forcefully made to run with the revolution of information technology. Yes, wherever 'we go they ask for our web address, email address and all web related queries. House address, post box number, house telephone number, mobile number have all become the past history and out of fashion. All government departments, public services are changing to e- commerce in a fast pace. Shopping, marketing, traveling, Games, Lotteries, General Knowledge, Education and almost all of our daily activities are happening before us in the computer screen with the help of telecommunication lines. Though it makes us physically ill we have no other go than to cope up with it. In the past we have seen some factious characters like "Superman",

"Heman", "Spider man, and many

more historic and heroistic characters.

Letters to the Editor

get things done in a fraction of minutes being in any part of the globe using the World Wide Web. We have to analyze this and upgrade ourselves and our dependents by E-Energize them so as to roll and revolve with the earth and to be a part of the society being in the mainstream. if not we will be side lined in the society and has to face lot of difficulties just being a spectators.

S.Sundaresan Khansaheb Civil Engg, P.O.Box. 2716. Dubai. U.A.E. Ph 00971 4 2857251 omsundar@emirates.net.ae

Somalia's Intellectuals: UNUSUAL

ALMOST ten years has elapsed since the political collapse of Somalia. Now, it is wise that each and all Somalis ask themselves frankly, what is there nation's status? Where is the freedom and independence of their people? And what are their future hopes? It is a pity to say that for so many years there has been no one to care for the problems fledgling across the whole country.

Due to some past complicated events, there had been brutal crack-downs and over-long domination of all nation's affairs by wrong people. Most of the Somali people have fallen bankrupt. They suffered a lot due to these circumstances. They were living in misery, and abject poverty.

Another element complicating this

causes to driven all the destructive results against possible recovery.

Somali Intellectuals do not feel that their national problems are adjusted to them all. They seem to be passive damn prattlers, and rarely care for what happen in their home land. It is their nation, their own security, and their own future prosperity which is more at stake. The problem is that even today they still maintain such passive attitude among themselves.

Their country had been through all these misfortunes and calamities due to those intellectuals' lack of concerns for their country. Somali intellectuals should have more

responsibilities to work out their nation's problems, today and not later, if not, then the fact is, they have no ace of pride, ethics and ethos.

Ahmed Yassin A. Nalleyah

Looking for a Scout Guide DEAR EDITOR

THANKS for this space. My name is Luis Meiras and I'm a Spanish scout leader in Canary Islands. I'm looking for a boy scout/girl guide address in your nice country. Please could you help me? We need this information because my scout group will open soon a small scout museum and we need scout badges from Yemen. I think that your newspaper is very interesting, too. Congratulations.

Yours friendly, Luis Meiras meirasaranega@yahoo.es

The British-Yemeni Society's Delegations impressions about their Visit to Sana'a health areas.

Prof. Abdulla A. W. Nasher;

May I thank you and the Yemen-British-Friendship Society, and, I ity just prior to our leaving the Yemen after our most successful tour. As I think we said at the time, we met nothing but friendliness and a great welcome wherever we were in the country, and from all levels of society and from persons of all ages. Whatever political problems may be affecting British/Arab relations elsewhere in the world, they were certainly not evident in the Yemen!

As you will know, the average small boy is a very good barometer of public feeling should ever discord arise. At no time did we find anything other than the friendliest of greetings. We made no attempt to disguise our origins and we all wore our BYS badges in Arabic and English for ready identification.

We noted particularly the very high degree of cleanliness in Sana'a and in many other towns, and aesthetics apart, I am sure that this can only be an encouraging example in other

From the security point of view, we were especially impressed by the marked improvement in efficiency suspect, Abdulwhab Thabit in partic- amongst the various security organiular, for their overwhelming hospital- sations. Checkpoints had become alert and efficient; guards at various sensitive points were effective; and the roving police patrols gave the impression of being well briefed and in control, without being obstructive. There are all points that we shall be bringing to the attention of our Foreign Office in our attempts to have the "Travel Advice" amended to show what we believe to be the true position in the Yemen, where subject to common sense and to the heeding of current advice, travel is no more a threat than elsewhere in the world. Indeed, we would suggest that it is a lot safer than many other places, perhaps even including the UK!

> I do not have Abdulkhader's fax number, so I would ask that you would be kind enough to let him know how grateful we are. Perhaps you would also be kind enough to pass on those remarks concerning security to fellow Ministers.

Alan D'Arcy

نتقدم بأطيب التبريكات وأجمل التهاني

الأخ/ عبدالببار علوان سعيد الشيباني

بمناسبة زفافه الميمون وألف مبروك المهنئون: عدنان على الدجالي، على سعيد محمد الشيباني، عبدالسلام محمد الشيباني، عبد الفتاح الشيباني



Taiz by Night



Tawfeek al-Shara'abi Yemen Times

aiz, nowhere compares to any glittering skyline of a cosmopolitan city in any country, has a special charm of its own. Despite the blackouts and shortage of electricity from time to time, Taiz spreads its spell over the whole atmosphere. Even if electricity is out, the charm of darkness, flicker of candles and car's headlights are sure to charm any one's mind. Its small size, crowded buildings, small streets and lanes make it something between a city and a countryside. You could see a mixture of well as the past have wonderfully mixed together to form a unique environment.

When electricity is out, many people find it a chance to have a trip out. Some go out to stay at cafes and keep staring at people walking up and down streets. Many others prefer walking which is a popular hobby. It is really fascinating to spend some time walking out at night. The atmosphere keeps you spellbound and you feel as if you are in another town. Night time in Taiz is far more different in its complexion than the day time. For all that dusty and hot hours disappear and are replaced by a heavenly quietness and stillness. The people's number becomes fewer at night than during daytime. Moreover, Yemenis are not modern as well as ancient buildings. It nocturnal people and the cities of

is actually a place where the present as Yemen, in general, sleep early. The stillness and quietness that one feels at night bestows on Taiz a holy atmosphere that could attract and captivate anyone. But it is a pity that only few people and families are aware of such superabundant harmony and

> Taiz is also distinguished for its strategic location. It is situated in the northern slopes of a very high, skyward, and well known mountain called Saber Mountain with an altitude of 3070 meters. Saber Mountain by itself is a wonder, as it embraces the city in its arms. Many springs and streams run on its sides and that lend a heavenly beauty to the villages located at cliffs. Until recently you could only see darkness, if you looked at the villages at night. However, the situation has nowadays



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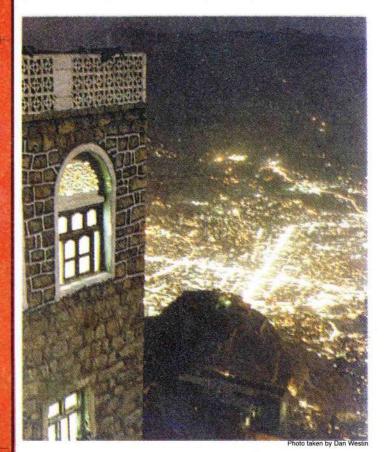
considerably changed conse-

upon an amazing street that has been paved from Taiz to the top of the mountain. Most of the villages have also been provided with electricity. Seeing all this at night, you can not help but wonder at the captivating and beauty of the whole scenario. Some people go up this majestic mountain to enjoy an unprecedented spectacular view.

From the top of the mountain, the whole city and the buildings seem as nothing but small spots of light and dark that glitter invitingly. Saber

Mountain has all the potential to be exploited as a fascinating tourist resort. Unfortunately, no infrastructural facilities have so far been provided. The families on a visit to the spot find it difficult to find a proper place to stay peacefully and enjoy themselves there. The only park that exists there is Shiekh Zaid's National Park which has not been opened yet.

It is amazing that investors have not yet opened their eyes to these enormous business opportunities that the place offers which if properly exploited can generate fabulous revenues. We do cherish the hope that the people in change will take this on board to do something, won't they? I love imagining that they would!!



POSITION VACANCY

Instructional Technology Specialist at the US Embassy (YALI)

Under the supervision of the Director of Courses at the Yemen America Language Institute (YALI), this position manages the YALI computer training center and acts as lab assistant in the training of students of English in acquiring entry-level English-based computer skills.

Major Duties and Responsibilities:

Conduct computer-oriented English classes in the YALI computer lab by assisting the classroom teacher with selection of software and activities as suitable for different YALI levels. Maintains the computer hardware at YALI as required, including all computers, monitors, printers, scanners, and accessories, in collaboration with the Embassy Information Management Section, Makes recommendations to the DOC for replacement or upgrade as required. Conducts computer training for YALI staff, teachers or US Embassy Sanaa personnel as required. Assists with administrative duties, such as answering the telephone, making photocopies, answering questions, etc.

Oualifications:

Language: Advanced ability in English and Arabic, including the ability to

translate from each to the other. Applicant will be tested. Education: Completion of university education required, as well as formal training in applied computer skills

Experience: Two years or more of experience with computers in an academic setting, including at least one year teaching applied computer skills in English. Knowledge: Thorough knowledge English Windows, MS Word, and the use of Internet browsers/search engines. The ability to teach these to persons with no technical background.

How to apply: Interested applicants should complete the OF-612 (Application Form for Employing Foreign Nationals) available at the Embassy's gate, with a current C.V. attached, with certificates and recommendation letter, addressed to the Personnel Office, American Embassy, Dhahr Himyar Street, Sanaa. Tel 238-842 no later than December 24, 2000.

Salary: The annual salary is up to YR 908,457 (one third payable in US



Behavior Modification in Ramadan

Mahfouth A Bamashmus FRCSEd, FRCOphth Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon

1. Daily practices and health during fasting

A study was carried out to explore the effect of fasting on daily practices (life events, diet and smoking), health and performance of university students. Almost all were single, living with their families. Analysis showed that more people involved in stress reducing and spiritual activities. They drank less caffeine-containing beverages and smoked less. The intake of food from meat and vegetable group increased significantly and decreased from cereal group. Even though cereal consumption was less during Ramadan, it was still in the adequate range. Change in weight was variable. Weight loss was significantly more among the sick. Reduced activity, study desire and concentration ability were reported by 50% of the students.

2. Smoking cessation

A recent research carried out in Britain amongst four black and minority ethnic groups provides information which can be used for support smoking cessation programs targeted at these groups. Motivation to quit appears to be high. For example, knowledge of the health risks of smoking is high, as to desire to quit. However there are fewer attempts to quit and therefore a lower than average smoking cessation rate.

A nationally organized event which has been a success, albeit very hard work, is the Ramadan project. Health strategy group saw that Ramadan was an ideal time to urge Muslim men to give up smoking for good. Over 70%

of Bengali men smoke, yet most refrain from smoking during the day-light hours of Ramadan. Posters with the fasting timetables and messages asking smokers and other cultural centers for seven years. Local activities have included cessation groups in the mosques, press and TV coverage of the campaign launches and other high profile events.

3. Parasuicide during Ramadan
The impact of national and religious
events on the rate of parasuicide was

studied. A comparison was made between the number of reported parasuicides during the month of Ramadan and the month before and after Ramadan in Jordan. Significantly fewer parasuicides were reported during Ramadan than the month preceding it and the month that follows Ramadan. The findings confirm that national events reduce the rate of parasuicide, but protective effect does not persist into the month that follows Ramadan.

Reference: International Journal of Ramadan Fasting Research

Contact Lenses

Abdulragee Nalijee

ontact lenses, today, are the most widely spread fashion of eye-wear. They are used either for cosmetic reason (i.e., changing of the eye colour) or as an optical correction (i.e., to get rid of spectacles, and for curing high astigmatism).

The optical system of the eye on using contact lenses provides special advantages, while contact lens plays an important role in given protective, diagnostic, cosmetic and optical aids in numerous eye conditions.

There are many ways in which a contact lens may be optically superior to spectacles. For example, it moves very largely with the eye and vision, which means that it is much less liable to peripheral distortion which happens due to eccentric viewing through a powerful spectacle lens. In European countries many people working in industries wear spectacles to prevent their eyes from flying objects and certain irritative gases. These people have shifted from spectacles to contact lenses, since it prevents the cornea in the eye from a possible damage due to these gases; something which the spectacles cannot do.

In sports too (especially swimming), spectacles make a person handicapped. Contact lenses for the players of such sports provide a perfect optical correction.

Before buying a contact lens it is always good to refer to an optician or

an opthom, so as to be sure that the eve is free of any corneal disease. On the basis of other clinical findings a decision to fit a contact lens is made. This is especially important in the case of children. At present, with the help of advanced fitting techniques and various designs available, contact lenses can be prescribed to anyone having a great desire to wear them. But contact lenses are delicate things which require a lot of care from their user, that is, keeping them in a good condition by cleaning and rinsing them regularly. This will not only keep them hygienic, but will also increase the period of their usage. The manufacturing of contact lenses today has become so advanced that their manufacturers have taken out a new type of lens, which is specially designed for people over the age of forty-five years, as they are usually short-sighted and have problems in reading. These lenses are bifocal lenses which can be fitted with ease, causing no visual difficulties.

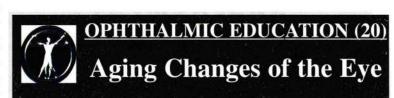
The most widely used contact lenses in Britain nowadays is of the brand HYDRON "Zero 6 (26)", which is an ultra-thin, 38.6% water content lens. It's been named Zero 6 because its made to prevent particles upto 0.006 microns form entering the eye, that is, it protects the eye from particles like bacteria and other such harmful substances

There are many other companies which manufacture cosmetic contact lenses beside optical lenses. These cosmetic lenses are made in a variety of designs and in a wide range of colors. Cosmetic lenses are mostly used in the film industry according to an actor's costume and character, but today they are used by every person in their every day life as a cosmetic make up.

Any person wanting to buy a good quality of contact lens should go for a European brand as they are the best.

مصرالطوان

EGUPTAIR





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

s we get older there are changes happening in every part of our body including our eyes. Many eye diseases are related to age and fortunately with advanced technology many eye diseases can be treated easily and safely. Routine eye exam is very important especially after the age of 40 years. Many eye diseases can be treated or even prevented if they are diagnosed early.

Here are some eye diseases related to aging:

1. Reading Problems: the lens in our eye has the ability to change its shape to let us see the distance and the near. As we get older the lens looses its elasticity and ability to change its shape and this leads to difficulty in reading and people tend to push the book or newspaper further away to be able to read. This is normal aging changes and it is treated with simple reading glasses. Visit your eye doctor and get a new pair of reading glasses and keep enjoying the habit of reading.

2. Floaters (Flying Spots): some people who are above the age of 40 years complain of some spots in front of their vision. The shapes range from fly-like or spider-like spots that move with every eye movement to different directions. These are benign things and are due to aging changes in the vitreous of the eye which is the jelly like material that fills the eye. If you develop these spots it is better to see your eye doctor and to be sure that everything is okay.

3.Cataract (Lens Opacities): cataract develops when the lens inside the eye gets opaque. It is usually related to aging and causes progressive loss of vision. In its early stages the patients need only to change their glasses but as it advances surgery is the best treatment. The right treatment is removing the cataract and an intraocular lens implantation and it is a very successful operation especially with recent technology including the phacoemulsification technique, which is removing the cataract using ultrasonography and putting a lens through a small incision.

4. Glaucoma (Increased intraocular pressure): glaucoma affects two percent of all those above the age of 40 years. Unfortunately glaucoma is a blinding disease and the earlier it is diagnosed the better it can be controlled. Treatment is very simple in its early stages and becomes more complicated as the disease progresses. The disease has no symptoms and it is only diagnosed by routine eye test. You need to visit your eye doctor regularly if you have a member of your family with this disease.

5. Diabetic Changes of the Eye: diabetes mellitus (sugar in the blood) is a disease that can cause many eye problems. The most serious one is changes in the retina which is the film of the eye. Unfortunately diabetic changes in the eye are one of the main causes of blindness in Yemen. Routine eye test for every diabetic patient is mandatory to diagnose the changes inside the eye. The earlier the changes are discovered the easier it is treated especially with the new technology of LASER.

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



AL-REHAB PERFUMES





ROYAL JORDANIAN

GOVERNMENT AND DIPLOMACY

gated on November 3, 1946, and took effect Liberal Party, Social Democratic Party, on May 3 the following year, the Japanese Members of the House of Councillors are people pledge to uphold the high ideals of elected for a term of six year. peace and democratic order.

Under the Constitution of Japan the emper- Executive or is the symbol of the state, but he has no
The Japanese government is based on a parpowers related to government. He performs liamentary cabinet system. Executive only those acts that are stipulated in the power is vested in the cabinet, which con-Constitution, such as appointing the prime sists of the prime minister and not more minister and the chief justice of the than 20 ministers of state and is collective-Supreme Court as designated by the Diet ly responsible to the Diet. The prime minisand the cabinet, respectively, and perform- ter, who must be a member of the Diet, is ing on behalf of the people such acts as designated by the Diet. In practice the promulgating laws and treaties, convoking prime minister is always a member of the the Diet, and awarding honors-all on the House of Representative. The cabinet hanadvice and approval of the cabinet.

In 1890 the Imperial Diet was established, The judiciary, which is completely indemaking Japan the first country in Asia to pendent of the executive and legislative introduce parliamentary politics. The present system is built on the separation of pow- Supreme Court, Eight high courts, a district ers of the three branches of governmentlegislative, executive, and judicial-which Hokkaido, which has four, and a number of act to check and balance one another. Administration at the prefectural level is many family courts to adjudicate domestic

centered on the governor and assembly of complaints. each of the 47 prefectures. The governor and assembly members are elected directly Diplomacy elected directly by local residents.

The Diet is the sole legislative organ of the has enunciated the following five policy state and the highest organ of state power. issues: (1) peaceful solutions to regional The Diet consists of the House of conflicts; (2) further promotion of arms Representatives (lower house, a 500 seats, reduction and nonproliferation; (3) securing 4 years term) and the House of Councillors the sustainable development of the world (upper house, 252 seats, 6 years term). The economy; (4) cooperation with developing Diet is vested with such powers as initiating countries and countries in transition; and constitutional revision, deciding on the (5) solving global issues. b. .t, approving treaties, and designating a prime minister. Its powers clearly outweigh those of the executive branch.



Liberal Democratic Party, The Democratic fundamental policy.

Japan emerged from its long self-imposed third largest trading country, following the isolation from the rest of the world and United States and Germany and imports is made a new start as a modern state. Today the fifth in the world. Poor in natural Japan supports the industrialization and resources, Japan maintains a traditional modernization efforts of developing coun- pattern of importing raw materials and tries in the hope that its earlier experiences, energy resources for use in the manufacture both the good and the bad, can serve as a of export products. guide. According to the Bank of Japan. Japan's 1998 per capita GDP stood at \$29,925, ranking third behind Switzerland and the United States.

Manufacturing

Much of Japan's economic strength is based on its manufacturing. Cars are one of giving rise external trade friction. Japan's best-known products. Japan produced about 11.2 million cars, buses and Japan's official development trucks yearly. Almost half of the cars pro- assistance duced in Japan are exported. Japan is just Japan as a nation aiming to contribute as famous for the strength of its electrical actively to the formation of world peace equipment and electronics industries, such and prosperity, Japan must assume a leadproducts as stereos, radios, televisions, ing role in such international efforts. video recorders, cameras and computers.

Agriculture



once the basic unit of economic value. The of the world's people will help to create a history of Japanese agriculture is the historespectful Japanese society in the 21st cen-

ry of rice and of technological innovations tury. to increase rice production.

consume 36.3 kilograms of fish each year. and creating new things on its own. Japan funded largely by the private sector.

In Japan's Constitution, which was promul- Communist Party, New Conservative Party,

dles general administrative functions.

branches of government, consists of the court in each of the prefectures except for summary courts. In addition, there are

by residents of the prefecture. Under each Foreign relations: In the case of Japan, its prefectural government is a system of city, security and prosperity will only be possitown, and village administrations. These ble through the establishment of peace and municipal assemblies and mayors are also prosperity in the global community. Bearing in mind that Japan's actions have great influence on the creative role in the formation of a new international order. It

National security

Japanese defense policy operates under many more restrictions than exist in most other nations. Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution states that the Japanese "forever renounce war" and that Japan will never maintain "land, sea, and air forces, as well as other war potential or recognize the right of belligerency." However, this is not nterpreted as denying the inalienable right of individual self-defense inherent in a sovereign state. Judging that possession of a self-defense force with necessary minimum capability does not violate the Constitution, Japan's first political party, The Public Japan's stance is purely defensive, and the Party of Patriots, was formed in 1874. The establishment and maintenance of the Self major political parties in Japan now are the Defense Forces has been in line with this

In the latter half of the nineteenth century
In terms of exports, Japan is the world's



Japan's total imports is low,



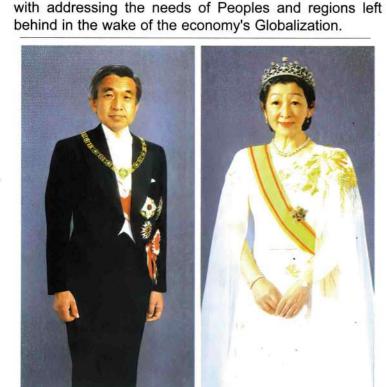
world with the support and par-

involves growticipation of the ing rice, which Japanese people will without doubt deepenis not only the the international community's understandnation's staple ing of Japan and increase our credibility; food but was further, the contact this provide with many

JAPAN

TODAY

ven with the dawning of the new millennium, the world continues to witness outbreaks of ethnic and regional conflicts. Japan's foreign policy is directed at helping humanity overcome its differences in accordance with the central pillars of the Constitution-freedom, democracy, and respect for basic human rights. It is also concerned



Emperor Akihito was born in Tokyo on December 23, 1933, the first son of Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako. Then Crown Prince Akihito married Michiko Shoda in April 1959.

Emperor Akihito acceded to the throne on January 7, 1989, upon the death of his father, the late Emperor Hirohito, who was the longest-reigning and longest-living emperor in Japanese history. Emperor Showa passed away at the age of 87 after reigning for 62 years.



The Emperor and the Empress with all the members of the family

Yemeni-Japanese Relationship

The history of the Yemeni-Japanese dollars by 1998 on a disbursemen relationship has been distinguished by basis. Japan is ready to respond to candor and a frank exchange of views. Yemen's endeavors for nationunderstanding, In March 1999, President Saleh building on the basis of promoting visited Japan and met with the development, economic reforms and Emperor Akihitó and Prime minister democracy, through economic Keizo Obuchi.

Japan is one of Yemen's largest areas of Japan's economic cooperation donors, contributing to the country's in coming years are: Health and development in various field. Japan's Medical Care, Primary Education, official development assistance to Rural Water Supply, and food Yemen has totalled 558.68 million US increased production.

cooperation programmes. Priority

Japanese diet, fishing is one of Japan's relatively short history in Japan. But technological prowess, particularly in the major industries. Besides their annual catch nevertheless Japan's strenuous efforts in area of advanced technology. of about 8 million tons, another 1.4 million scientific and technological research and

Since fish is an important part of the Modern science and technology have a has now achieved a high level of

tons of fish and shellfish are harvested each development, though spanning only about The country's scientific and technological year from special fish farms where about a century, have produced such remarkable endeavors continue to be characterized by 100 species of fish are raised. All of this results that the nation has shifted from a their almost exclusive orientation toward fish allows the average Japanese person to position of learning to one of conceiving civilian use and by the fact that they are



SOCIETY

Japan's total population stood at 126.5 million as of May 1999, ninth highest in the world. The average life expectancy at birth for the Japanese was 77.16 years for males and 84.01 years for females as of 1998, representing increases of about 30 years each over the past six decades.

The history of religion in Japan is a long process of mutual influence between religious traditions. In contrast to Europe, where Christianity overwhelmed local pagan traditions, the indigenous religion Shinto has continued as a part of the lives of the people from the earliest days of an organized Japanese state up to modern

When Buddhism was introduced to Japan in the 6th century, Shinto and Buddhist beliefs began to interact. This is the defining characteristic of Japanese religion. Article 20 of the Japanese Constitution guarantees religious freedom. The two main streams of religion in Japan are Buddhism, which was brought to Japan in the sixth century, and Shinto, which developed as the nation's folk reli-

Education



The Japanese people think that education is very important. The public education system was established in Japan more than a century ago and has existed for longer than in most other countries. Learning has always been considered a virtue. Every student attends elementary school from six to twelve years old and junior high school until age fifteen. Three quarters of these students attend general-education high schools, while the remaining fourth attend specialized vocational high schools. About 22% of high school graduates

go on to college or university, and many others go to junior or technical colleges.

The Japanese employment system played a key role in Japan's high economic growth as recognized by the OECD Study Group Reports. The system was supported by 3 pillars: lifetime employment, Seniority based wages, enterprise-based unionism, and later added community consciousness within the company, one based on vertical relationship, reciprocal obligations and decision-making by consensus. Unemployment in Japan remained stable at around 2% until the late 1970s, but the unemployment rate has continued to increase up to 4.8% in 1999 since the prolonged economic downturn that took hold after the collapse of the

CULTURE

Flower Arrangement

Japanese flower arrangement, or ikebana, dates from the 15th century. Because Japan is blessed with changing seasons and plentiful flora, it was not enough simply to go out and pick flowers from the field. They had to be displayed artistically, and this is the heart of ikebana. There are many styles of ikebana, with different

philosophies behind each. At times this artistic arrangement entails making them look as close to their ideal natural state as possible, and at times the elements of the arrangements are used to represent the heavens, earth, and people.

Tea Ceremony

The tea ceremony, or chanoyu, in lapan goes back some 800 years Rituals were developed around the sharing of tea. In the tea ceremony today, the host prepares and serves tea and sweets to 🦠 guests. Both host and guests folow precise rules designed to keep the ceremony simple and attractive, free of wasted move-

The host decorates the tearoom and arranges the garden outside the tearoom with great care. The guests admire and comment on the preparations. Masters of the tea ceremony have studied architecture, horticulture, ceramics, calligraphy, history and religion.

Architecture

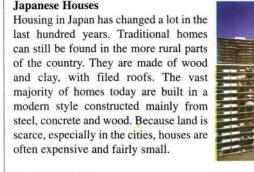
neering techniques.

Wood has long served as the basis of Japanese architecture. Though a relatively small country, Japan is blessed with abundant forest resources, and wood is most suitable for Japan's hot and humid climate. Stone is unsuitable for construction in Japan for reasons of both supply and economy and has been used for little more than castle escarpments. A notable feature of Japanese architecture is the coexistence of everything from traditional styles that have been handed down from generation to





LIFE IN JAPAN



Food and Drink

Fresh ingredients are very important in traditional Japanese cooking. If you visited a home for a typical dinner, you would be served rice, perhaps a soup made from soybean paste, pickles, and either fish or meat. Popular seasonings include soy sauce, green horseradish and toasted seaweed. Green tea is the best loved drink in Japan. It is served after meals and whenever people get together.

Beginning in 1868, when the Meiji Restoration opened Japan to trade and relations with Europe and North America, Japanese people began to abandon their native style of dress. Today, almost everyone wears Western clothing. From business suits to blue jeans. On special occasions, however, many people like to wear the traditional Kimono.

Traditional Japanese martial arts like judo and kendo are practiced by many people in Japan. Each involves a sense of discipline and concentration different from that found in team sports.

Another traditional Japanese sport is Sumo, the national sport of Japan. It is a unique form of wrestling, and professional sumo is still performed in the traditional fashion, which has remained virtually unchanged for several hundred

Baseball has become a national pastime both as a spectator and recreational sport. Recently, soccer has become one of

Japan's most popular sport, with team members from all over the world. Japanese team won the 2000 Asia Cup and Japan and Korea will cohost the 2002 World Cup.

Marriage was tradition-



MARRIAGE IN JAPAN

ally viewed as a way of joining two households, although individuals today are encouraged to make their own decisions. The idea and ritual of marriage in Japan are evolving while retaining some traditional.There are two main kinds of marriage in Japan-arranged marriages and love marriages. In the typical Japanese custom of arranged marriages, a person of social status mediates between a man and woman who have reached the "appropriate" age to marry. The custom of arranging marriages began with a parental desire to preserve family lineage and social standing. Arranged marriages declined in number as democracy flourished after the Second World War.



LAND - A PACIFIC **ISLAND COUNTRY**

Japan is an island country forming an arc in the pacific Ocean to the east of the Asian continent. The land comprises four large island named Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, as well as thousand of adjacent smaller islands.



Okinawa

About three-fourths of Japan's land about 1/400 of the world's land area. surface is mountains. As it is situated Mount Fuji, The country's highest peak along the circum-Pacific volcanic belt, (3776m), is a dormant volcano. Japan has several volcanic regions. Of Mountainous Japan is blessed with the total number of volcanoes, approx- many rivers. Most of Japan's rivers imately 80 are active. Japan has almost flow very fast, their waters reaching 1/10 of the world's approximately 840 the ocean not long after leaving mounvolcanoes, even though it has only tain valleys and basins.

CLIMATE

The climate in Japan is generally mild, though it varies considerably form place to place because Japan's island stretch so far, from icy Hokkaido in the north to the small subtropical islands of the south. There are four distinct seasons in most parts of Japan.

Spring-Time of blooming

Spring-time in Japan is one of the best seasons. It is the blossoming of the flowering cherry, or Sakura trees, from early April to May, that truly signals the arrival of spring to the Japanese. Throughout Japan, wherever these delicate pale pink blossoms grow, thousands of families and party groups gather beneath the boughs to celebrate the arrival of another spring. Spring is a time of rebirth, of the dominion of nature and human celebration throughout the land.



Summer-Nature's play time

Summer arrives in Japan in June with the arrival of a 3-week long rainy season. The summer begins somewhat coolly with a rainy season, but when it ends in late June, much of Japan is characterized by hot, humid days. Summer is the season of rice planting, as well as being the time of most abundant greenery across the country. This time of year also includes the vacation season, when the beaches and mountain resorts are filled with crowds of people.

Autumn-Time of falling leaves

Autumn in Japan brings swirls of changing leaves, in vivid fues of crimson, gold, bronze and yellow, that paint its hills and mountainsides in a riot of color. Pleasant breezes send the dog days of summer scampering, and the weather turns mild as the leaves begin to fall. This is the season of harvest, as well as a time of frequent festivals, sports meets and cultural functions around the country.



Winter-Seasons of frosty breath

While the southern regions of Japan continue to enjoy mild or even warm weather, northern and central Japan turns crisp and cold. The nation's ski resorts are very well developed, and compare favorably with the top regions of Europe, The U.S. and

JAPAN IN FIGURES

377.819 káu(555.000 káu in Total population:

126.5 million (1999) Annual population growth rate: 0.2% (1997)

Capital: Tokyo Currency: Yen

GDP: \$3.8 trillion at \$1=\130.9 GDP percapita:

5.0%(1996), 1.4%(1997), -2.8%(1998)

FY1999 General Account Budget: \81.86 trillion Foreign trade: Export(FOB) \$417.5 billion Electric machinery 24.3% Transport machinery 22.7% General machinery 21.3%

Import(CIF) \$309.2 Billion Machinery and equipment 31.3% Fossil fuels 16.1% Foods 14.3%s

CHRONOLOGY OF JAPAN HISTORY

Ancient(8000BC -11th AD)

This period covers the early formation of tribes, their consolidation into scattered political entities, the establishment of a centralize government administered through the ritsuryo system adopted from China, and the gradual emergence of a powerful military caste.

Jomon Period (8000BC-300BC)

10,000BC Jomon pottery; chipped and polished stone and bone tools

Yayoi Period (300BC-300AD)

300BC Rice cultivation is introduced from the continent 184BC The ruler Himiko ruled more than 30 plities

Kofun Period (300-710)

Most of Japan united under the Yamato court

538 Buddhism introduced into Japan

Prince Shotoku becomes regent for Empress Suiko Seventeen-Article Constitution is drafted

Horyuji temple constructed

Taika Reforms instituted First Japanese coins, Wado Kaiho, minted

Nara Period (710-794)

Capital moved to Heijokyo(now Nara)

ascendant military class and the building of a feudal system

Capital moved to Heiankyo (now Kyoto)

Feudal Era (12th to 16th centuries) This era saw the transfer of power from the imperial court to the newly

Kamakura Period (1185-1333) 1192 Minamonoto no Yoritomo acquires the title of shogun, marking establishment of Kamakura bakufu government

Muromachi Period (1333-1576)

Portuguese traders introduced guns to Japan Francisco Xavier arrives at Japan as Christian missionary

Oda Nobunaga exiles 15th Ashikaga shogun

Early Modern Era(16th to mid 19th centuries) In this era the feudal lords consolidated their control and a bakuhan administrative system was established with an agricultural economy

Azuchi-Momoyama Period (1576-1600)

1590 Toyotomi Hideyoshi succeeds in uniting country

Edo Period (1600-1867) Tokugawa Ieyasu acquires title of shogun, establishing Edo bakufu government

Unequal commercial treaty with United States signed, followed by similar treaties with the Netherlands, Russia, Britain, and France

Meiji (1868-1919)

1868 Meiji Restoration The Constitution of the Empire of Japan is promulgated

First session of Imperial Diet is held

Outbreak of Sino-Japanese War Outbreak of Russo-Japanese War

Taisho period (1912-1926)

1914 First World War

Showa period (1926-1964) Start of Second World War

Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor triggers Pacific War Atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki

Japan accepts terms of Potsdam Declaration and

surrenders unconditionally

Postwar Constitution promulgated

NHK begins television broadcasting 20th Olympics held in Tokyo

1989 Emperor Akihito acceded to the throne on January 7.

Heisei period (1989 to the present)

IHRQC & YT Celebrates 52nd Anniversary UDHR

Farouq Al-Kamali Yemen Times, Taiz

ponsored Information and Human Qualification Center (IHRQC) and Yemen Times, Taiz, a seminar was organized last Sunday on the occasion of the 52nd anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

In the seminar Mr. Ez Aldin Saeed. IHROC director, talked about the UDHR and to the extent the Yemeni legislations are in harmony with it. He asserted that Yemen was of the very few countries that ratified most of international treaties pertaining to human rights and that the Yemeni con-



stitution stipulates in its article No 6 Yemen's obligation by the principles of Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

He reviewed the role played by Arabs in formulating the UDHR through the membership of the Arab countries in the UN which were restricted to Yemen, Egypt, Lebanon, Syria and Saudi Arabia.

He indicated how the Arab commentaries affected the formation of this declaration revealing the distinguished role played by the Arab committee formed to discuss the UDHR headed by Mr. Shark Malek from Lebanon.

Ez announced the inauguration of the monthly Forum of the IHRQC where many issues are to be discussed including human rights.

Imad al-Saqqaf, YT Taiz Bureau chief, talked about the freedom of the press and human rights and indicated the violations of the press and journalists' harassment and said "Tens of journalists were harassed and that newspapers were brought to courts. This is very dangerous to freedom of the press which is to play an essential role in



promoting human rights awareness." He indicated that freedom of opinion and press are the most important pillars for human rights and that confiscating these rights means a clear violation. He asserted the importance of strong ties between the press and HR organizations on one hand and the press and decision making centers on the other.

He added that it was important that the authority gave access to information in all the institutions and in all fields highlighting the active and instrumental role played by the late Dr. Abdulaziz al-Saqqaf in establishing the civil society organizations; promoting human rights awareness through founding Yemen Times newspaper and 21st Yemen Forum; sup-

porting children and women rights. He also said "Dr. Saqqaf sacrificed himself for the sake of these supreme values he believed in: freedom of the press, democracy, civil society organizations and the country of law and order. It is true that he has left, but YT is still there to continue what he has started with the same pace and poli-

Dr. Abbas al-Junaid, Law Faculty Dean, Taiz University, presented a paper regarding human rights and their nature and said "Human rights are ranging between the right which is a duty and the duty which is a right. Human rights are originally a duty. International and regional constitutions, treaties, agreements and laws are centered on the right and duty

Human rights issue have developed dramatically and has taken many humanitarian dimensions including saving human beings from massacres, floods, disasters, diseases, etc, despite employing this issue much to serve political interests."

He highlighted the hazards posed at human rights by globalization, especially in poor societies. He said "This danger will widen the gulf between the poor and the rich which is a violation of social justice and of all its political,

economic and information and civil dimensions." At the end of his paper, he paid tribute to the late Dr. Abdulaziz al-Saqqaf.

The seminar was enriched with discussions of university professors and media people. Mr. Hussain al-Adimi talked about efforts NGOs have to exert to combat torturing through conducting field survey to prisons and detention pending investigations promoting human rights awareness among the people.

Attendants have expressed their condemnation of the ignorance of international community and HR organizations to the aggressive and merciless massacres and killing of Palestinians and their right to have their independent country on their independent lands. They all called upon the international community to stop the Zionist attacks on Palestinians and violating their rights.

The seminar was dedicated to the soul of the late Dr. Abdulaziz al-Saqqaf who was the pioneer and martyr of human rights and democracy, the first founder of civil society and HR organizations in Yemen.

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WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME OF THE **UNITED NATIONS (WFP)** VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

The WFP is seeking to fill following vacancies in its Offices in Sana'a and Aden. Interested applicants should deliver their applications along with their detailed CV's in English. Applications from qualified female candidates are encouraged. Applicants should be Yemeni nationals only.

1) SENIOR SECRETARY (BILINGUAL)- SANA'A OFFICE

Under the supervision of the Representative/Country Director in Sana'a, the responsibilities of the Senior Secretary shall include but not be limited to the following:

- During the absence of the secretary, register the incoming and outgoing mail/faxes and file of all correspondence.
- Draft routine letters and other correspondence/telexes as required.
- Assist WFP Country Director and other international s/m's by performing other duties, as required.
- To arrange appointments for staff in Sanaa or visiting the field and ensure that
- necessary travel arrangements are made. To arrange appointments for the Representative.
- Maintain the office's confidential file as well as all personal status files.
- Act as petty cash holder for the office in Sana'a.
- Keep daily attendance leave records of WFP international and national staff and forward them to Personnel.
- Sort correspondences, faxes, reports and telexes for distribution to action officers Assist Administration section when required.
- Send fax messages.
- · Perform other duties assigned

Qualifications.:

- Completion of Secondary Education.
- Accepting work in the afternoon and evening time. · Thorough knowledge of computer/word processing and Excel and modem office
- experience and good knowledge of Arabic and English languages.

Experience:

2 to 3 years experience in secretarial work

2)SECRETARY (BILINGUAL)- ADEN SUB OFFICE Under the supervision of the Head of Aden Sub Office, the responsibilities of the

Secretary shall include but not be limited to the following:

- · Act as a full time secretary, type and prepare correspondence, documents and reports in Arabic and English.
- File correspondence, reports and documents, arrange appointments both internal and external.
- Draft correspondence of routine nature, receive visitors, place and screen telephone calls and attend to routine requests for information.
- Prepare informal translations between Arabic and English and act as interpreter.
- · To arrange appointments for staff in Sanaa or visiting the field and ensure that necessary travel arrangements are made.
- Register all private international telephone calls made by staff and consultants. To prepare and submit the overtime sheets for WFP drivers and cleaner/messenger.
- Typing speed at least 40 Arabic words per minute and 55 English words per minute.
- Perform other duties as assigned. Qualifications:
- Completion of Secondary Education.
- Accepting work in the afternoon and evening time.
- Through knowledge of computer/Word processing and Excel and modern office

experience and good knowledge of Arabic and English languages.

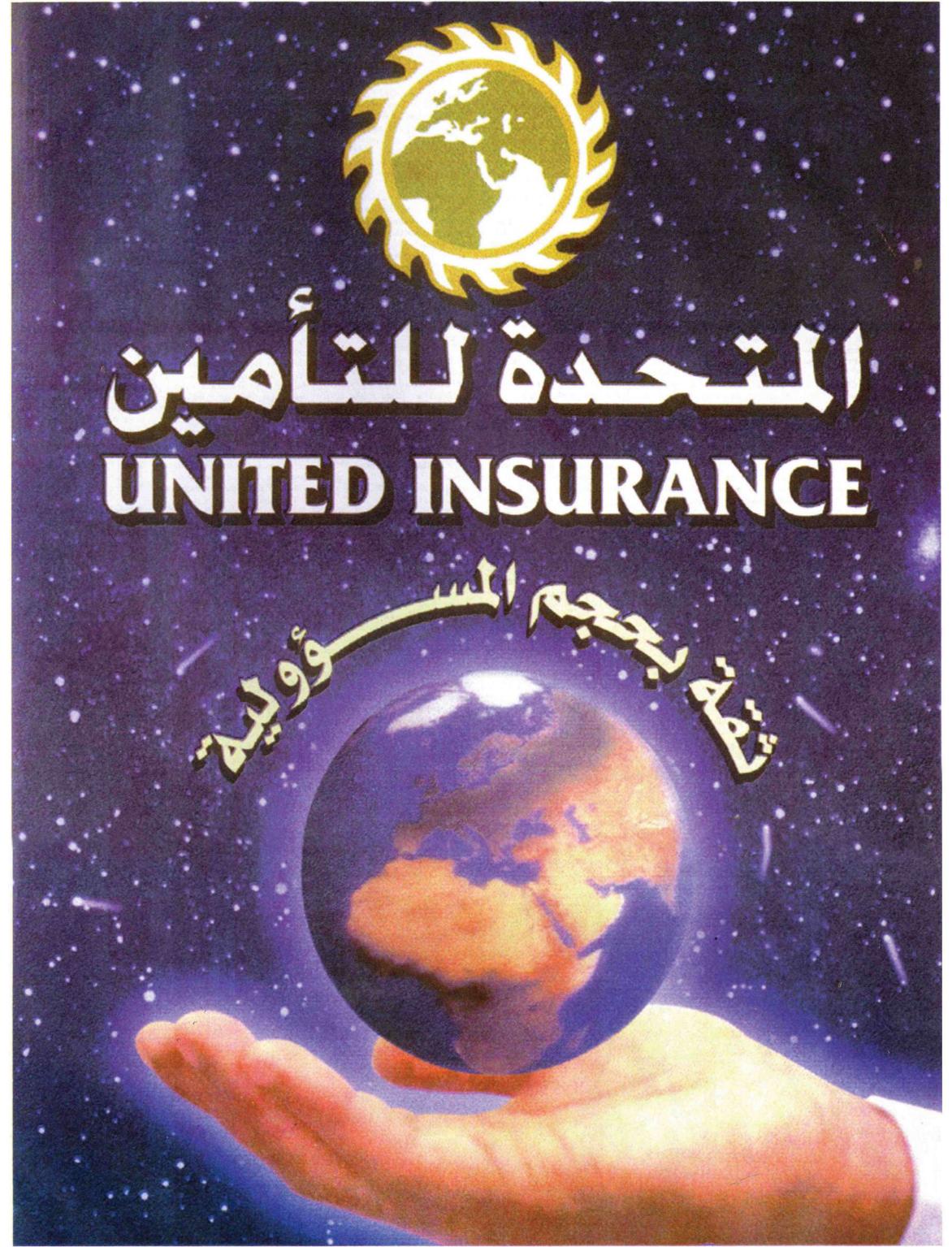
2 to 3 years experience in secretarial work

All applications to be submitted to the Representative by 15 January 2001 (12:00 hrs) in closed envelope clearly marked from the top of the outside (APPLICATION), indicating on the envelope the post which you applied for at the following address:

> UNDP/WFP Building, Off 60 Meter Road, Sana'a or PO Box 7181 Sana'a. Republic, of Yemen







Head Office: Sana'a: P.O. Box: 1883 Tel.: 214232 Fax: 214012, Taiz: P.O. Box: 6295 Tel.: 215825/215012 Telfax: 215145, Aden: P.O. Box: 80169 Tel.: 240971 Telfax: 240972 Tlx: 6406, Hodeidah: P.O. Box: 3876 Tel.: 253949/217460 Fax: 217292, Al-Mukkalla: P.O. Box: 50644 Tel.: 305051 Telfax: 304845

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Cultural Institutions and Yemeni Young Talented Writers (PART 4)



Imad Al-Saqqaf Taiz Bureau Chief

n the last interview with Dr. Abdul-Wali Al-Shamiri, Chairman of Ibda' Foundation for Art and Culture emphasized that there were many difficulties that hinder the progress of art and literature among which is the lack of financial and moral support for Yemeni creative talents. He criticized the cultural institutions for not communicating with each other. He was optimistic about the future of culture, art and literature in Yemen. He also emphasized that our customs, traditions and other reasons made the Yemeni woman isolated from literary, cultural and artistic field.

This part focuses on other two pioneer cultural institutions to give a brief account about. They are Bakatheer Establishment for Literature and Arts and the General Authority of Books.

First, YT interviewed Chairman of Bakatheer establishment, Mr. Abdullah Mohammed Al-Khyari

Q: Could you give us a brief account on the establishment and its objectives?

A: The objectives of the establishment

1- Contributing to and promoting all forms of literature.

2- Contributing to preservation of the entity of the Yemeni society, deepening awareness of the Islamic civilization in the society and overcoming the

effects of the cultural onslaught. 3- Paying attention to various Yemeni arts, encouraging young writers and talents and publishing their works so that the ambitions of the Yemeni nation come true.

4- Establishing and consolidating cultural, scientific and artistic intercommunication between other establishments and attentively studying other modern human cultures to promote the Yemeni civilization.

Q: What's your comment on the large number of cultural establishments and having no palpable bene-

A: I am optimistic and there is hope that the performance of those establishments would improve and the society would experience their benefit in the future. With all this immense culture, heritage, large area, strategic location and different civilizations that were in it. Yemen must have more cultural establishments. If the economic conditions improve and the conditions of society get better, this will be reflected on culture and art because for the time being most people are wrapped up in securing basic needs and consider culture and arts as luxu-

Q: Why does the establishment choose to intercommunicate with some particular authors? Does the establishment have affiliation to any party?

A: With no exception, we intercommunicate with all authors and there are many different authors in the establishment. Honestly, I don't know their party affiliations. Besides, The culture and arts that we have will enable us to go past parties. Culture always towers above narrow-minded partisan affiliations. Honest, high artistic works will always have their sway. These are our standards by which we can serve the issues of the Yemeni nation and regain its role and fulfill its ambitions.

Then YT interviewed Khaled Abdullah Al-Rowiashan, Chairman of the General Authority of Books.



Q: Would you kindly give us an idea about the Authority? A: The General Authority Books is a governmental

authority that is supervised by the Ministry of Culture. It is meant for publishing cultural books, establishing and directing public libraries.

O: Do culture and creative productions exist in the presence of those too many cultural institutions?

A: The spread of various cultural institutions during the 90s in Yemen is a good phenomenon though most of them are concerned with the media. Along with the new research centers,

they are politically influenced and thus culture becomes just a chassis.

O: With whom do you intercommunicate? Does the Authority belong to any particular party?

A: We intercommunicate with all writers. What proves this is the publications by the Authority and the libraries in different governorates. The Authority does not belong to any party. It is a governmental general cultural authority.

Q: Do you really evaluate the literary works when publishing them? What are the standards that you follow to evaluate them? For whom do you publish?

A: Yes, and the standards depend on fitness and importance of the subject. That is to say, the language of the subject must be correct and the idea proper. A committee of the most notable cultured and sophisticated people decides whether the subjects are fit for publishing.

Q: What are your concerns and

A: I think that our biggest concern and ambitions are to cover the governorates and big cities with libraries for public to read. We have already opened 10 libraries during the last two years. Underway are some libraries to be opened in other cities. We are aspiring at publishing 'The Modern Yemeni Artistic Heritage' in a thicker edition to reflect the civilized and ingenious face of this country.

Some religious men say that this night can be recognized by some signs. It is said that the sun in the morning of that clear and bright and so on. What happens is that some people feel that a

Economic Institutions of Islam



Prepared by: Ismail Al-Ghabery Yemen Times

he Muslim community is a practical and caring community. It recognizes the value of material wellbeing and the fact that people naturally stand in need of one another. The major instrument for ensuring a caring and healthy community is the institutions of Zakaat.

Zakaat and Social Welfare

Fore as long as humans are humans, who have differing capacities and motivations for economic action, there will be some who are poor. Indeed the majority of humankind are now afflicted by poverty.

Every human being carries the Divine amaanah or trust to transform the elements of nature into sources of nutrition and comfort, of wisdom and beauty, efficiency and enjoyment for himself and others.

Built into this amaanah or trust is the requirement on those who have been blessed with wealth and means, to spend out of their substance on those in deprivation and misery. Islam teaches people that the poor and the deprived have a "title" or "right" in the wealth of the rich (70:24-25) and constantly exhorts the rich to meet that obligation. In this sense, the rich stand in need of the poor. If they do not fulfill this "right" or the poor, they will be called to account.

While voluntary sadaqah or charity is encouraged and its scope extended so that even the poor can offer sadaqah (in the shape of a smile for example), Islam has established the institution of Zakaat to make concern for the poor of permanent and compulsory duty.

Zakaat consists of an annual contribution of two and a half percent of one's income or "appropriated wealth" to public welfare. The rate of zakaat on other types of wealth such as agricultural product and jewelry is more. It is incumbent on minors and adults, males and females, living or dead. After debts, Zakaat is deducted from the inheritance of any deceased Muslim.

A "Appropriated Wealth" excludes debts and liabilities, household effects (except jewelry) required for living; and land, buildings, and capital materials used in or for production. Zakaat is due on current year's income as well as on the accumulated incomes of the past and on all stocks in trade.

Islamic law empowers the Islamic state or community to collect the Zakaat, and keep a distinct account of it, separate from the public funds of the state treasury.

Zakaat funds must be spent on the eight categories specified in the Qur'an namely, the poor and the destitute, the wayfarer, the bankrupt, the needy converts, the captives, the collectors of Zakaat, and in the cause of God. The last category allows Zakaat funds to be used for the general welfare of the community-for education of the people, for public works, and for defense of Islam and the Muslim community.

Benefits of zakaat

1. Being religious duty, it offers the donor the inner satisfaction of a duty accomplished. The funds on which zakaat has been paid bring satisfaction and reward in this world and the next; funds on which no zakaat has been paid will bring suffering and punishment in this world and the hereafter. The very word zakaat means 'sweetening' and it implies that those funds on which no zakaat has been paid are 'bitter'. The word zakaat also means purifying.

2. Zakaat makes for social welfare and solidarity and eliminates class and economic barriers, class animosity and hatreds; it eliminates arrogance on the part of the giver and humiliation on the part of the receiver.

3. The need to pay zakaat acts as a stimulus to investment of income in productive enterprise, for capital that is allowed to remain idle would progressively diminish in zakaat levies. Invested in production, it adds to society's wealth and could help in job creation. Zakaat also has the basic meaning "to grow": wealth grows with spending and investment.

4. Zakaat is a great promoter of wealth circulation throughout society, which is one of the main features of any healthy economy. The Qur'an condemns the accumulation and circulation of wealth in the hands of the rich

Other Economic Institutions

Zakaat is only the minimum contribution to social welfare in a community. There are other economic institutions that a society would need to develop to preserve its strength and integrity.

A Muslim community needs to have its own institutions for banking and finance, for thrift and insurance, its own investment and consumer priorities that would be in conformity with the moral and legal code of Islam. This requires new thinking and new initiatives. This is within the reach of any community beginning with small-scale projects and starting from the bottom

Muslim communities and societies need to have economic policies that would meet the basic needs of the people, change consumer tastes and levels so that people can live within their means especially considering the saying of the Prophet that "the little but sufficient is better than the abundant but alluring". Muslim communities need to be wary of the debt trap through which the energies and resources of a people are mortgaged to international banking institutions. The level of debt from loans and interest remains one of the major sources of impoverishment of many societies.

Educational Institutions

Education institutions in many existing Muslim communities often produce timid and imitative people who are not able to contribute to the welfare and strength of society.

Muslims of today need educational institutions that would produce courageous, enterprising, and creative men and women who aim at ihsaan or excellence in all things, and who are able to contribute to the welfare and strength of society. Muslim communities need an education and an outlook that will not make them accept humiliation and oppression. This was the type of education and training that the Sahabah (companions of the Prophet) received in the "continuous education school" of the noble Prophet. The focus of this education was not fine buildings and expensive equipment but the human mind, heart and body.

Collective Obligations

While the individual Muslim has the duty to acquire such knowledge as to enable him or her to perform personal obligations such as knowledge of Salaat (prayer) and the rules of fasting. the community has the collective obligation to ensure that it has the knowledge and skills to meet its essential needs and supplies.

The Islamic community needs for example to promote the industry of certain individuals in faring, weaving and building for people cannot go without food to eat, clothes to wear and dwellings to live in. It is amazing how this simple rule is neglected by many societies who have abandoned agriculture for large-scale industrial development. This has resulted in dependency on outside sources for food. In crisis situations, this has led to starvation, suffering and death and the ransoming of large populations to outside forces.

The study of the Shari'ah is a collective duty, and each community needs to train and equip itself to defend itself against aggression and to protect the freedom of mankind.

The concept of fard kifayah (collective duty) thus imposes on the community the need to assess its essential needs plan for the fulfillment of these needs through training of individuals and the allocation of resources to encourage agriculture, industries and institutions to cater for these needs.

These are some of the aspects of community formation and concerns in an Islamic system. It would be seen that the Islamic system does not encourage selfish and destructive individualism. Neither does it stand for rigid collectivization and control from above. It is a society of the middle way where individual freedoms are enjoyed within a guided and disciplined, caring and creative society.

The Night of Al-Qadr



Mohammad Al-Hakeemi Yemen Times, Taiz

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asting was prescribed to Muslims in the first year of Hijra in the month of Ramadan in which the Holy Qur'an was revealed. In the Holy Qur'an, it is mentioned that it was sent down at the night of Al-Qadr and this indicated that the night of Al-Qadr is in the month of

Ramadan. It is a blessed night in which worshipping God equals a thousand months (about 83 years). What is meant by Al-Qadr is honor and of great importance. It is said that it was called so because the earth becomes full of angels and at every span there is an angel who praises God. The value of the night of Al-Qadr is great for if a person succeeded in worshipping God in it, all his sins would be forgiven. This is because in that night God's mercy prevails. It is said that it is on the 27 th night of

for that like the number of words in Surat Al-Qadr is thirty and the word Hya (it) in the same Surat is three letters and the number of the letters of the Sura is 114 which is the same number of Suras of the Holy Qur'an. Although Al-Qadr is a night in Ramadan, it is not known which night it is exactly for fear that people would only worship God at that night. The best thing to be done in it is to make a Muslim happy by relieving him from a distress or to invoke God for a need to be fulfilled (so that one believes in Ramadan. There are many evidences

> and Prayers be Upon Him) used to seclude himself in the mosque during the last ten days of Ramadan, Muslims do the same. To seclude oneself means to stay in the mosque and not go out of it during the ten days of Ramadan except for doing something important close to the mosque. One must not go home until the seclusion period he specified for himself is over so that he may come across that holy night.

Since the Prophet Mohammed (Peace not mentioned in the Holy Qur'an.

night is warm, the evening is cold, dogs do not bark, and that the sky is heavenly light enters their hearts or houses as a person mentioned that this happened to him twice in the presence of his wife and little daughter last Ramadan. Whatever the case, people should not care about the signs of that night. They should care more about how to worship God to the utmost during that night and invoke Him for their needs and mercy. Sheik Mohammed Bin Yahya Abdul-Muti said that all those above-mentioned signs of Al-Qadr night are not true for they were

In the villages of Taiz and most mosques in Yemen people usually wear white clothes and put on perfumes and hold session for reading the Holy Qur'an or reciting Mawaled, religious hymns praising the Prophet. Sessions over, the people go out reciting poems by Sophist religious men.





Improve Your English



Dr. Ramakanta Sahu Associate Professor College of Education, Mahweet

I. What to say

Significance of Ramadan.

Dr. Abraham: Hello, guys. Ramadan Karim.

Mutaher and Azzan: Hello, doctor. The same to you. Dr. Abraham: I suppose you are returning from the

mosque.

Mutaher: Yes, doctor. We're coming after the midday prayers.

By the way, doctor, do you know why Ramadan is so important for us?

Dr. Abraham: Yes, I know it's a holy month for the Muslims. It's a month of fasting and

Yes. In the Islam a lot of importance is Azzan: given to this month. This is the month of self-purification. We meditate and pray to Allah (the most Merciful and the most Compassionate) on this occasion to show us the right path and illuminate our lives.

Dr. Abraham: Yes. And fasting is one of the best ways for penance, that is, to ask for God's forgiveness for our wrong doings,

knowingly or unknowingly. There is another side to the observation, Azzan: doctor. It teaches us the virtue of self-

control. Dr. Abraham: That's very true. By controlling your hunger and thirst for such a long time, you learn how not to be affected by the physical desires. Controlling physical desires is the surest way to scale greater heights in spirituality. That also gives

mental discipline. By enduring the impact of hunger and Mutaher: thirst we come to realize the misery of the poor who stay in hunger for days together. This is education for us all so that we feel sympathy for those who need it.

Ramadan therefore is not a ritual but a Azzan: whole institution which aims at enriching the mankind and making it more enlightened, cultured and refined.

Dr. Abraham: That's an excellent messages for all of us, not only for the Muslims. I only wish all of us keep it in mind and reflect it in all our thoughts and deeds. Then can we have a heaven upon earth.

Mutaher and Azzan: Insha Allah. Thank you, doctor. Dr. Abraham: Thank you both.

II Correct error, if any, in the following

sentences:

- 1. She is too beautiful.
- 2. I am too glad to see you looking so well.
- 3. I am very interested in the deal. 4. This story is much amusing.
- 5. The patient is very better today.

Answers to last week's questions:

- My cousin is visiting me tomorrow.
- 'Note: 'Cousin' refers to both son or daughter of one's uncle or aunt.
- 2. The teacher said that he would start a new lesson next
- My father said that the earth goes round the sun. Note: 'The earth goes round the sun' is a universal truth and, therefore, the verb need not be in the
- I have not heard from my son since long.
- 5. First, he insulted me; **second**, he asked me to leave his

III. How to express it in one word

- A short, wise saying or a maxim.
- Something added at the end of a book.
- Desires for food.
- Show approval of something or somebody by clapping.
- 5. Learner of a trade.

Answers to last week's questions

- 1. Belonging to distant past: Antique
- 2. Substances preventing the growth of bacteria: antiseptic.
- Word that is contrary in meaning to another: antonym.
- Opening that admits light: aperture
- 5. Loss of ability to use or understand speech: aphasia.

IV. Complete the following sentences with one of the words given below. Use a preposition if necessary.

phone - discussed - entered - wrote - waited

- _ Azzan last week, but he hasn't replied to my
- 2. I ____ Mohammed yesterday, but there was no answer. He must have been out.
- We ____ the problem, but we didn't reach a decision.
- __ Abdullah for half an hour, but he never
- 5. The children stopped talking when the teacher

Answers to last week's questions.

- 1. I have searched everywhere for Sadiq, but I haven't been able to find him.
- 2. Mujib gets very jealous. He doesn't like anyone talking to his best friend.
- 3. I don't want to go out yet. I'm waiting for my friend to arrive.
- 4. Pleases don't shout at me.
- We passed Anis as we were driving along. I shouted for him, but he didn't hear.

V. Words of wisdom.

"Happiness is a habit, cultivate it"

-Elbert Hubbard

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Oxfam GB - Sana'a Office

Programme Development Officer – Vacancy

Oxfam GB is seeking to recruit a Programme Development Officer - specialising in women issues to work as part of the Oxfam Sana'a team in developing and implementing Oxfam's SCO priority programmes in Yemen. The post holder is required to develop and monitor Oxfam Yemen's programmes on Women

Key Competencies:

- A good working knowledge and experience of development work in NGOs. An understanding of the socio-economic, political and cultural conditions of women issues in Yemen and the region.
- Demonstrated understanding of the sensitivity to women issues and equity issues, including an observable commitment to address women issues.
- Demonstrated analytical, conceptual, strategic planning and writing.
- Demonstrated capacity for social skills especially when working with community groups.
- Aptitude and skills for project management including communication, organisation, planning, budgeting and work scheduling.
- Demonstrated ability to work as part of a team which would include good interpersonal skills.
- Fluency in English and Arabic.
- Knowledge and skills in computer usage.
- Physical fitness for travel and willingness to undertake sustained field work.

National post for a period of 2 years. Contract: Closing Date: 15 January 2001

For further details please contact the Oxfam GB - Sana'a office - P.O.Box 1045 Sana'a Tel: 01 242 996 Fax: 01 260 320 Email: Oxfamyemen@y.net.ye

Founded in 1942, Oxfam works with people regardless of race and religion in their struggle against poverty. Oxfam GB is a member of Oxfam International.

Aden, 1839-1967



Ridhwan AlSaggaf Aden Bureau Chief

he historical city of Aden (Carter) was well-known as an important international port considerably boosting the trade activity at the time. It also played an important role in connecting nations not only commercially but also culturally. That was all attributed to its strategic location in the middle of international ports of producing incense. This port becomes more important as Aden at present possesses an international container terminal fully equipped with all facilities needed.

Aden historical and old port is located to the west of Mount Seerah on which there is a very famous fort named after it. The anchorage of this port extends from Seerah to al-Manssori mountains. In the course of time, most of the port area got dumped that now there is not much left of it, while it was an important anchorage for ships



conflicts among tribes surrounding Aden. It dealt with these tribes according to its interests winning their support by some rewards and allowances paid to sheikhs of these tribes and signing loyalty and friendship treaties. When Sultan Muhsen al-Abdali died, his son, Ahmad bin Muhsen bin Fadl al-Abdali came to power and had an effective role in opposing the British occupation. However, he gave up to the British control and became an ally until he died in 1849. Then, his brother Sultan Ali Muhsen Fadl al-Abdali

shrewdness and cunning nature. He

showed that he was supporting the

Britishers meanwhile he did his best to

instigate the neighboring sultanates

against them. Then, the colonizers

made a friendship treaty with him in

Resisting the British colonization in

Since the British colonization of

Aden, Arab disturbances against

Britain were at a peak, especially after

signing the treaty with Sultan Ali

Muhsen al-Abdali. Many clashes took

place in Arab areas occupied by

Britain. The Arabs strong opposition

was marked in 1850 when many oper-

ations were conducted against the

British colonization of Arab countries.

consequently complicating relations

In 1945, Sir Coglan was appointed

between Arabs and Britishers.

Sultan, maintained a good relation with the Britishers as well as expanded his relations with al-Fadli, al-Akrabi tribes. They started blocking roads and confiscating supplies bound for Aden. As Coglan could not afford the war expenses with these tribes, he tended to establish direct relations with Yemeni tribes neighboring Aden so as to support and protect the British interests in the area. He succeeded in that with the lower and upper al-Awlaki tribes, guaranteeing their loyalty to him and not to the al-Fadli tribes against Sultan Ali. He also forced other tribes by military ways to establish relations with Sultan Ali of

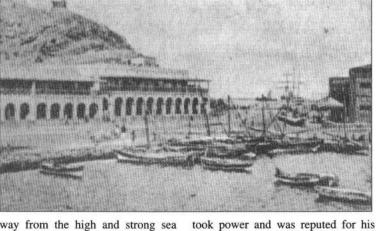
Sultan Ali Muhsen al-Abdali, Lahj

In 1857, new turns were witnessed in relations of Sultan Lahj and British government in Aden. Following his brother's visit to the British Political resident in Aden, Sultan Ali got angry with Sir Coglan, and consequently a group of pilgrims whose ship was wrecked in the Gulf of Aden were looted by the Abadilah in Sheik Ottoman.

All that caused the relations between the British authorities in Aden and al-Fadli and al-Akrabi tribes to deteriorate. As a reaction to that Sultan Ali started creating problems for the Britishers through conspiracies and plots. Sir Coglan attacked the Sultan and destroyed his castle in 1858, until Sultan Ali surrendered and peace came back to the area after that.

After Sultan Ali's death, his brother Fadel Musen succeeded him and soon began helping the British in creating stability in the area and to extend their influence throughout the region. In fact at that time the British bought Aden's peninsula (little Aden) from the Alaqarib tribe in 1869 for 30,000 rials added to which 3000 rials handed to the sheik of the tribe, by the new political representative Sir Edward

The British settled in Aden after that completely as well as in the surrounding area in south Yemen and the strait political resident in Aden. In that time of the red sea



away from the high and strong sea

Aden used to be one of the richest Arab cities with a history extending for more than three thousand years. It was mentioned in the Old Testament. In fact it was known about through the Phoenicians during those ages in Palestine and was called in Hebrew "Eden". Aden remained for long during the old kingdoms the main port of Yemen. It was the main port with no other ports nearby except those of Qana port in Shabwa and Muza'a port.

British Occupation Of Aden

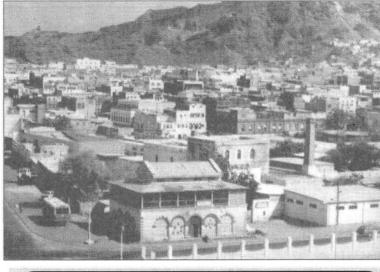
After the occupation of Aden, British control strengthened over the city strongly putting down any struggle and resistance to defend the city by the people. Then, they tried to extend their control over the South of the Arab peninsula. Sir Heiter was the first British ruler in Aden who pulled out all the stops to make strong and close relations with tribal chiefs at the time including al-Hushi, al-Akrabi, al-Azaibi, etc. All these tribe leaders agreed on signing a peace accord with Britain. As in exchange those leaders remained in their positions helping putting down any opposition to the British control.

Why Colonizing Aden?

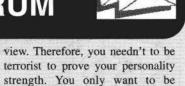
One of the main reasons is that Britain wanted to have a strategic location in the region standing against Mohammed Ali in the Arab Peninsula and to have control over the international navigation routes through Aden Gulf and Red sea. Another reason was that Britain wanted to restrict the Egyptian control in the Red sea after the Egyptians had had sovereignty over the Arab Peninsula. The British occupation was conducted after Mohammed Ali was opposed in London Conference in 1840 by the international policy and was ordered to withdraw his forces from the Arab Peninsula. After bowing to those orders and Mohammed Ali forces were withdrawn, Britain found it a chance to extend its control on the south of Yemen.

British Government Policy in the South of Yemen:

After controlling the city of Aden, the British government applied the "wait and see" policy, it did not intervene in







Ramzy Taher Al-Absy Faculty of Education, English Department,

you say any word.

honest with yourself before you

become honest with others. And

you should have confidence when

Strong Personality!

It's not the personality of men only, as someone thinks, on the contrary there are, perhaps, some women or ladies have a stronger personality than lots of men. So, it doesn't mean harsh feeling, authority or even responsibility.

Personality's strength clearly means having a good conduct or powerful

إعالان عان تغييراسم ANNOUNCEMENT OF CHANGE OF NAME



كنيديان نكسن بتروليم يمن

((المعروفة سابقاً باسم كنيديان أوكسيدنتال بتروليم يمن)

Canadian Nexen Petroleum Yemen

يسرنا ان نغلن بأن شركتنا الأم كنيديان اوكسيدنتال بتروليم ليمتد، وهي شركة عالمية في مجال النفط والغاز والطاقة والكيماويات التي يقع مقرها الرئيسي في مدينة كالجرى – كندا قد قامت بتغيير اسمها إلى نكسن إنك. WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT OUR PARENT COMPANY CANADIAN OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM LIMITED, AN INTERNATIONAL OIL, GAS, ENERGY, AND CHEMICALS COMPANY WHICH IS HEADQUARTERED IN CALGARY, CANADA, HAS CHANGED ITS NAME TO NEXEN INC.

ونتيجة لهذا التغيير فإن عملياتنا في الجمهورية اليمنية لن تستمر تحت الإسم السابق كنيديان أوكسيدنتال بتروليم يمن

AS A RESULT OF THIS CHANGE, OUR OPERATIONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF YEMEN WILL NO LONGER BE CONDUCTED UNDER THE NAME CANADIAN OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM YEMEN.

لذا يسرنا أن نعلن بأن أعمالنا في الجمهورية اليمنية ستكون تحت الإسم الجديد WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT WE WILL BE CONDUCTING BUSINESS IN THE REPUBLIC OF YEMEN AS;

كنيديان نكسن بتروليم يمن Canadian Nexen Petroleum Yemen

الاسم القديم Old Name

كنيديان أوكسيدنتال بتروليم يمن Canadian Occidental Petroleum Yemen

الشعار القديم Old Logo

الاسم الجديد New Name

کنیدیان نکسن بترولیم یمن Canadian Nexen Petroleum Yemen



الشعار الجديد New Logo

تتطلع شركة كنيديان نكسن بتروليم يمن المشغل لقطاع المسيلة (١٤) أصالة عن نفسها ونيابةً عن شركائها: شركة

أوكسيدنتال بننسولا وشركة إتحاد المقاولون العالمية، إلى ستمرار نجاح شراكتها مع حكومة وشعب الجمهورية اليمنية

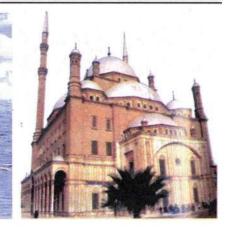
CANADIAN NEXEN PETROLEUM YEMEN AS THE OPERATOR OF THE MASILA BLOCK ON BEHALF OF OURSELVES, AND OUR PARTNERS OCCIDENTAL PENINSULA AND CONSOLIDATED CONTRACTORS INTERNATIONAL, LOOKS FORWARD TO CONTINUED SUCCESS IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF YEMEN.



December 18th, 2000



للمناق الراقو





his is a fact that Egypt was one of the first centers of civilization in the world and its recorded history stretched back at least 6,000 years, way before the time of the PHARAOHS..

an unsurpassed collection of ancient



Location: North Africa Capital: Cairo Language: Arabic, English, French Currency: Egyptian Ponds (EGP) **Business Hours:**

Banks: 0830 - 1500 Sun - Thu 0900 - 1400 Sat - Thu Offices:

Shops:

0900 - 1900 Tue - Wed & Fri - Sat, 0900 - 2000 Mon & Thu (Winter) 0900 -1230 & 1600 -2000 (except Mon & Thu) (Summer)

Population: 60,689,475 Area: 1,001,449 sq. kms.

Inoculations: Yellow Fever, Cholera, Typhoid, Polio, Malaria (This is guide only)

Time Difference: GMT + 2 hours

Climate: Apart from along the Mediterranean coast Egypt's climate is nearly entirely desert. The Winter period (Nov-Mar) on the Mediterranean coast be variable can although it is usually warm and sunny, summers are hot but temperatures are tempered by strong sea breezes. In the south summer temperatures be intense, can however, the low humidity makes the beat more bearable and

sunny. Places of Interest:

Valley of Kings, mask Tutankhamun, Pyramids, Nile Valley, Sphinx, Karnak, Egyptian Hieroglyphics.

winters are dry and

Yemeni national do not require entry visa.

How to go: Yemenia and Egypt Air are offering excellent flight services from Sanaa to Cairo contact your travel agent for further details.

monuments and relics of antiquity. Whilst the pyramids amongst the world's largest constructions are perhaps the most famous of Egypt's sights, Roman ruins, Byzantine churches and exquisitely decorated mosques testify to the various cultures that have influenced the country and its people over the millennia. The main sites, clustered along the Nile valley, are easily accessible by road, air and, best of all cruise ship. Egypt has attracted travellers for centuries, and today, the country has more than Such a past has left the country with ever to offer, in between historical visits to the Pyramids and other relics from ancient civilizations, the modern-day traveller can take in a few rounds of golf and dine in hotels that rank amongst the country's modern

> But there is more to Egypt than mementos of past civilizations. The 20th century is very much in evidence, in comfortable hotels busy casinos, lively nightclubs and comprehensive programs of entertainment. Shopping, too, especially in the bustling souks, is a very great experience and there are bargains to be found in jewellry, glass, leather, silver brass and handicrafts. Shops are generally open well into the evening although during Ramadan, times for shopping and also business can vary. All this, plus an active social culture, makes Egypt one of the region's most intriguing holiday destinations.

architectural wonders.

Cairo

Cairo, with the Nile at its heart is home to more than 18 million people. The largest city on the African continent, it is an extraordinary mixture of old and new, providing an endless variety of things to see and do - from exploring the crowded, winding labyrinths of the Khan-El-Khalili Bazzar, one of the largest in the world, to investigating the fabulous displays in the recently renovated Egyptian Museum, from visiting Giza, just two kilometers from Cairo, where the Great Pyramids and Sphinx rise from the desert sands, to playing a round of golf at the Mena House Oberoi. With more than 400 registered historical monuments dating back as far as the Pharaonic period, Cairo is certainly a treasure trove. A few recommended sightseeing tours provide an excellent introduction to the many attractions of this complex, fascinating city.

The Egyptian Museum tour gives you

Egyptian artifacts, including the sarcophagus of Tutankamun. the Citadel Mosques and Bazaar tour takes in the Citadel's superb examples of Arab art as well as some of the city's most beautiful mosques and the hectic bazaar. During the old Cairo and Coptic Museum tour there are yet more opportunities to learn about Egypt's unique heritage as you discover the city's historic churches and mosques, including the 1,300 year old Amr Mosque, the oldest in Egypt.

The Cairo city Tour gives you the unique opportunity to visit the Pyramids of Giza, the Sphinx, Memphis and Sakkara. And not to be missed, is the sound and Light Show at the of Giza where the history of Egypt is brought dramatically to life.

Nile Cruisers

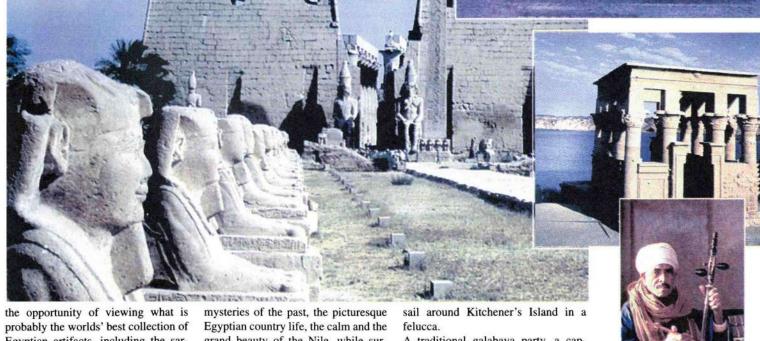
Voyage through History. It is recommended by Emirates Holidays of Emirates Airlines that a Nile cruise aboard the Oberoi Philae or the Oberoi Shehrazad is undoubtedly one of the most relaxing and enjoyable ways to travel. Sailing smoothly along this historic waterway in style and comfort, there is no better way in which to discover the archaeological heritage of

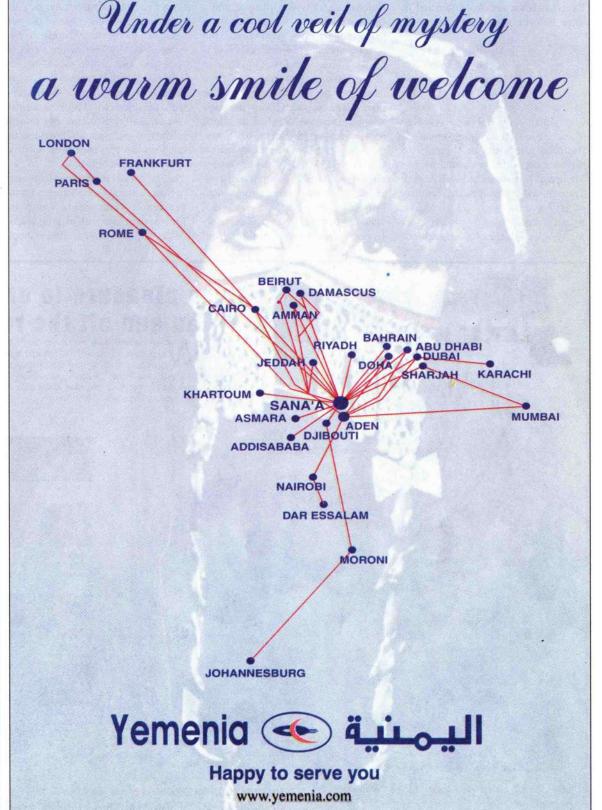
Gulf Air too recommends Nile cruise in their "Gulf Air Holidays that Sail recently between Aswan and Luxor as 5000 years of history unfolds before you on a very magnificent journey through ancient Egypt. Discover the

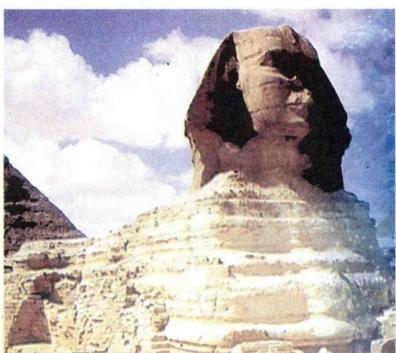


grand beauty of the Nile, while surrounded by the modern luxury of the cruise ships. Tours take you through the Valley of the Kings, to the mummified crocodiles of Kom Omba and a

A traditional galabaya party, a captain's welcome party, a captain's welcome party and Nubian folklore dancing show offer an authentic Nile River adventure.







ess Scanner

Prepared by Mohammed Khidhr

he major news topics dealt with in this week's local press are meetings of the Yemeni-Saudi coordination council held in Madina al-Munawara in Saudi Arabia, an international report on human rights, the short visit by president Ali Abdullah Saleh to the UAE and his meeting with Sheikh Zaied bin Sultan president of UAE, developments of investigations on Cole incident and preparations for local councils' elections and referendum on the constitutional amendments.

Review of the main news headlines on first pages of this week's local press.

- President & Saudi Crown Prince Evaluate Results of Yemeni-Saudi Coordination Council Meetings
- King Fahd of Saudi Arabia Receives Yemen's Prime Minister
- The President Visits UAE
- Dr al-Eryani, Prince Sultan Cochair Yemeni-Saudi Coordination Council Meetings
- Prosecution Returns Cole's Suspects Files to Security
- Opposition Coordination Council Discusses Local Elections
- Budget Support, Challenges Facing Yemeni-Saudi Coordination Council
- Sanaa Libraries Complain of Municipality Blackmailing
- Eight Million Yemenis Without Food by 2025
- Government Attempts to Control Non-governmental Societies with New Law
- US\$ 80 Million, Saudi Support For Yemen
- Three Firms Compete on Building Industrial Area in Aden
- U.S. Navy to Punish Cole's Captain
- Islamic Bank Participates in Building 5 Water Dams.

Excerpts from articles published in some Yemeni newspapers this week.



Al-Mithaq weekly, organ of People's General Congress party, Dec. 11, 2000

The weekly editorial is devoted to Yemeni-Saudi developing relations particularly focusing on meetings of the joint coordination council held in Madina al-Munawara in Saudi Arabia. The editorial affirms that the meetings of the coordination council come as a practical confirmation on activating the developed relations between the

elbows, so there's plenty of room to stretch

two countries. The political leaderships of the two countries have the favor and good role of pushing forwards these relations on the road of realizing the two peoples' aspirations and hopes for achieving on a basis of mutual benefits, common interests and ensuring convenient circumstances for transferring from the stage of good neighborly to partnership.

Undoubtedly, the topics on agenda of the meetings co-chaired by Yemen's prime minister Dr Abdulkarim Al-Eryani and prince Sultan bin Abdulaziz, second deputy premier, the minister of defense and aviation are highly important and reflect he developed level of the two people's who are having many common denominators. The meetings represent a significant step so that to place orientations of the two countries' political leaderships into practice.



Al- Ihya'a Al-Arabi weekly of the Arab Baath Socialist Party, Dec. 11, 2000

The newspaper's editorial is dealing with the Zionist atrocious acts committed inside the Palestinian occupied territories going on for some months. The editorial says that the situation in Al-Quds nowadays reminds us of that in July 1099 when the Arabs of Palestine had been subject to an unsightly crusade massacre. Palestine today is covered with martyrs blood for more than one time.

To consider the time and place would lead us to hold comparison between the crusade carnage of 1099m and the present manslaughter perpetrated by the Zionists in Palestine. The only difference is that the crusades were representing Europe's states but as for the new Jews crusaders they are now representing interests of the European states, particularly America's. The queer thing is that the Palestinian national authority has changed into a follow-up element of resolutions of both the recently held Arab and Islamic summit conferences. It is as if the Arab League and the Organization of the Islamic Conference are not existing or are not concerned with the matter. This in fact reflects the catastrophic situation deep inside which are developing the factors of frustration and precepts of conspiring against the intifada. What is defect in this respect is that the summits are convened under the American guardianship. The summits decide what is dictated on them beforehand, completely ignoring and disregarding the panArab strategy and importance of the Arab security and calculations of both present and future.

In conclusion the editorial wonders when the Arab rulers come out of the chains containment they are tied with so that to put an end to this farce.

Al-Ra'ie Al-A'am weekly Dec. 12, 2000

Amin Manea Dammaj has written an article published on the back page of the newspaper on the issue of constitutional amendments. The author says throughout the past fifteen years, president Ali Abdullah Saleh has been boasting of what he has accomplished during his tenure as president. The most significant of his gains is the democratic approach he has effected. The president has a few months proposed certain amendments on the constitution and have been lately approved by the parliament and are going to be put to referendum. In case they are approved in the referendum it would mean doing away with democracy or the democratic margin and the return to totalitarian system. It would mean that the president would no longer have what to be proud of in future. One would not believe that he would try to destroy what he has built by himself. During the past ten years the constitution was amended for more than one time, whereas some constitutions in the world are being in use for tens of years with having been amended not even one of their articles.



RAY weekly, organ of Sons of Yemen League party, Dec. 12, 2000

The RAY editorial is focusing on the meetings of the Yemeni-Saudi coordination council, saying after 3 years of suspension the council convenes again to continue cooperation and establish for a new stage between the two sisterly countries. This is one of the positive results of the historic border agreement. Any Yemeni sincere to his homeland and people would believe that the national interest lies in the rational administration of the relations with the brethren. The coordination council shall realize many big gains in interest of both parties provided the relations are prevailed with spirit of genuine cooperation.

The editorial maintains that such accomplishments in relations with the brethren in Saudi Arabia, Oman and Eritrea represent part of constituents of development start and they should

Head Quarter: Al-Mimlah Road, Sheikh Othman Aden; Tel: 346000, Fax: 340049

be completed with performing internal requirements creating a normal and healthy climate and preparing for investing these gains for helping Yemen play its positive role at both regional and Arab levels.



Al-Ayyam weekly, Dec. 13, 2000

An article by Ahmed Omer bin Fareed says an observer of political developments taking place in Yemen since the civil war of 1994, would notice the political authority control on drawing up whatever it wants of features and events and stands. This spontaneously means nihility of any effect of what the opposition could do against domination of the authority which does not see but its interests.

Approval of the constitutional amendments by the parliament a few weeks ago may present but one example of what we have already mentioned. The move discloses the actual reality of partisan work in our country. It also discloses accurate features of what we call the "ruling party." Of course this is a traditional image differs not from any other image of any other "authority party" in any other Arab country claiming falsely to be democratic.

Yemeni-Saudi Coordination Council



26 September weekly, organ of Yemen Armed Forces, Dec. 14

meetings and discussions have been the theme of the newspaper's editorial. The editorial says resumption of the council's activity after more than ten years of suspension comes as a product of the new atmospheres resulting from signing the border treaty between the two countries and a true translation of the two peoples' aims of integration, partnership, exchange of joint interests and an expression of the two political leaderships will. The two countries are in need of each other in many areas. Saudi Arabia sees in Yemen a promising economic market, promising human wealth and a fertile land for investments and erecting joint projects for the benefit of the two countries. On its part Yemen sees Saudi Arabia a sisterly country with large field for fruitful partnership and spacious area for exchanging benefits and interests particularly through Yemeni human wealth in the Saudi labor market and the Saudi investments in the Yemeni markets. Added to that is the ambition for expanding the volume of trade exchange between the two countries within the framework of integration of interests and

Meeting of the Yemeni-Saudi coordination council is expressive of the high keenness on representing the two peoples' will and aspirations and activating role of the two countries in the region.



Al-Umma weekly, Dec. 14, 2000.

Yasser Al-Houri has written an article on he local elections scheduled to take place on February 20, 2001 coinciding with the referendum on the constitutional amendments. The author says that the time span is no more than two months and half and that means that the political forces, parties and social personalities have to prepare themselves for the events in this short time. Most of the political parties have not defined yet their final stand towards the elections and the referendum

As a matter of fact the call for approving the law of local authority was an urgent demand by the opposition parties or the public, but the issuance came to be disappointing. The law came to have only the name and lack the meaning whether regarding the authorities that must be granted to local authorities or pertaining the citizen's right to elections of governors and heads of other districts.



Ath-Thawra daily 15 Dec. 2000.

In its editorial the daily says that the

constitution and the law are the essence of the democratic system and legitimacy of the political performance within their boundaries both by the authority and the opposition. Accepting participation and public action by any political party under this regime is accompanied by accepting the existing legitimacy. This means commitment to work and move within the framework of the system of legislations, laws and constitutional institutions constituting the authorities in the

Within this body, judiciary occupies a position that should receive all esteem it deserves as it is the authority that decides issues of dispute and its verdicts must be respected.

Since the peaceful transfer of power represents the principle No. one of the democratic system, any practice violating that puts its source within the circle of mutiny against democracy and against any political organization calling for the establishment of the state of law and order. We find ourselves before regrettable cases created by political forces and organizations that do not respect these bases. Some of them go further to challenging decisions and verdicts of judiciary and defending practices that are not peaceful reaching the level of crime. This is applied to the case of the socialist party that in its latest congress had returned to its leadership some of the elements who were judicially con-

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scheduling, computer typing, filing, e-mails and documentation of incoming and outgoing correspondence is a must. We offer an excellent package commensurate with your experience.

Candidates may send their CV's to the following address:

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Prime Minister Hosts Iftar and Dinner at The Taj Sheba



Dr. Abdulkarim Al-Iryani with Ministers and Arab Ambassadors had their iftar at the Taj Sheba Hotel on December 16th. It is the first time the Prime Minister hosted Iftar in a hotel, and was very pleased with the arrangements made by the Taj Sheba.





Seen here in the picture: The Prime Minister being welcomed by the GM and the PR Manager of the Hotel.



19

Little Improvement of Yemen's Poor Human Rights Record: HRW Report



Yemen's poor human rights record showed little improvement in 2000. While the government set up several

committees to monitor abuses, it signally failed to implement basic human rights protections in most areas. There were credible reports of torture in state prisons as well as in private jails and illegal detention facilities, and the courts continued to impose death sentences and cruel punishments such as floggings for a wide range of offenses. The authorities detained political opponents and ignored court orders for their release or trial, and threatened to dissolve a main opposition party. Government harassment of the independent press and restrictions generally on freedom of expression worsened. Women continued to face institutionalized discrimination, especially in personal status and criminal law. Yemenis and foreign nationals remained prey to kidnaping by criminal or disaffected groups, provoking government responses that were often marked by excessive and indiscriminate use of lethal force by security forces and the imposition of collective punishment. A draft law presented to parliament in April would allow police to open fire at any "dubious" gathering of more than five persons.

Investigations into the October 12 bombing of the USS Cole, a naval destroyer refueling in the port of Aden, were conducted on the Yemeni side by the Political Security Organization (PSO), an agency that reported directly to President Ali Abdallah Salih and operated without any judicial or other formal authorization. According to press reports, some 1,500 persons were picked up for questioning and about sixty were reportedly being held at the end of October. The U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) dispatched several score of agents to assist in the investigation, but were not allowed to participate in interrogations. The PSO contributed to a general atmosphere of political intimidation through its routine recourse to harassment, beatings, and arbitrary detention. PSO plainclothes agents in past years infiltrated the independent press, syndicates, and civic organizations, in some cases forcing those organizations to cease their activities. Persons seeking to work for government institutions, including the university, required PSO clearance.

Yemeni human rights activists told Human Rights Watch that torture and ill-treatment of detainees was less frequent than in recent years, but the local press did carry reports of abusive treatment of detainees and prisoners by the authorities. Muhammad Ali Talib of Lahj governorate, for example, was arrested several times without warrant and severely beaten, according to the Aden-based Organization for the Defense of Human Rights and Democratic Liberties, and the Yemen Times reported on April 24 that police officers had beaten to death detainee Amin Abdullah al-Samti in al-'Udain district, Ibb governorate.

According to local press reports and human rights organizations, mistreatment and torture occurred in private as well as in official detention facilities. On April 1, the governor of al-Hodeida removed the al-Mansuriya district security director, Ahmad Ali Naji, and had him charged with using the district's detention facilities to mistreat prisoners and extort bribes. In July, lawyer and parliamentarian Muhammad Naji al-Alaw discovered a freight container at Sana'a University's law faculty being used by administrators as a detention facility for holding students and employees accused of minor violations. On April 11, three people died of suffocation and thirst after being detained in a container in Jabal al-Sharq in Dhamar governorate. Their deaths were widely attributed to two tribal leaders but in a letter to the Aden-based independent daily al-Ayyam, one of these denied allegations that his family operated a private jail.

In a move to crack down on private jails and prisons, the government dispatched forces to a number of districts in Ibb governorate in late October 1999. Facilities in al-'Udain were blown up, and twenty-four detainees were transferred to state facilities for investigation. In general, however, the government seemed reluctant to take legal measures against those operating private prisons, most of whom were prominent tribal and regional leaders.

Although a presidential decree issued in 1998 made kidnapping of foreigners a capital offense and set up a special court in Sana'a to try those accused of the crime, Yemenis, as well as foreign tourists and diplomats, continued to be kidnapped by diverse groups, often inhabitants of marginalized northern and eastern regions seeking economic or political concessions from the government. Most victims were released unharmed after payment of a ransom, but on June 10, Norwegian diplomat Gudbrand Stuve and his nine-year-old son were victims of a kidnap attempt on a busy street in Sana'a. Stuve, however, was killed in a shoot-out between the four kidnappers, tribesmen from al-Jawf. and the occupants of another car, apparently members of the security

On several occasions, the government deployed military and paramilitary units to areas where kidnappers were suspected of hiding with their captives and used excessive force against local inhabitants. In early July, for example, according to the London-based al-Sharq al-Awsat daily, government forces surrounded the Sirwah area in the eastern governorate of Mareb after six Republican Guard officers were kidnapped by people seeking the release of a man convicted of hijacking a car. Even after the release of the hostages, government troops continued to bombard the area, killing at least three people and injuring others, and destroying houses, according to Sana'a's English-language weekly Yemen Times.

In September, security forces surrounded Kud Qarru village, near Aden, where citizens had prevented a contractor from extracting gravel and stones from what they regarded as their properties, and put down the protest by force, injuring several people and detaining 135, according to al-Ayyam. Lawyer 'Arif Ahmad al-Halimi, detained in this incident on September 9 and released on September 26, alleged that the security forces carried out further detentions, used torture, and refused to comply with judicial orders to release detainees. In mid-October, fifteen people from the area were brought to trial for "forming an armed gang to appropriate state property," charges they denied.

Several journalists were questioned by security forces and detained without charge, and opposition or independent newspapers were the targets of defamation suits brought by the Ministry of Information. In September 1999, the appeals court in Sana'a ordered the suspension of al-Shura, the weekly newspaper of the opposition Union of Yemeni Popular Forces; the paper remained suspended for nearly a year and only resumed publication in August 2000. On February 22, a Sana'a court suspended al-Wahdawi, publication of the opposition Nasserist Unionist Party, for thirty days and fined journalist Jamal Amer YR 5,000 (U.S. \$30) in connection with an article on Yemeni-Saudi relations. Also in February, the head of security forces in Aden threatened Hisham Basharahil, editor of the independent thrice-weekly newspaper al-Ayyam, with arson or physical harm for an article published in 1999 reporting the destruction of a Aden synagogue by security forces. On May 10, Basharahil was charged in an Aden court with spreading false information about the government, instigating the use of force and terrorism, and threatening the republican system in Yemen by publishing an interview with a London-based militant, Abu al-Hamza al-Masri, on August 11, 1999.

Assaults on freedom of expression came from sources outside the government as well. Mosque preachers and conservative political groups in Sana'a, Aden, Taiz, and al-Hodeida waged a campaign in June against Samir Rashad al-Yusufi, editor of the Ta'izz-based weekly al-Thaqafiya, over its serialization of Sana'a is an Open City, a novel by Mohammed Abdulwali that they alleged was blasphemous. In July, al-Yusufi was brought to trial on charges of apostasy before the criminal chamber of a Sana'a court. According to local human rights defenders, the judge handling the case, Mohammed Mahdi al-Raimi, had been among those involved in the campaign against al-Yusufi. Al-Raimi prohibited all reporting about the trial, and summoned to court two newspapers, al-Nas and al-Ihya' al-'Arabi, for violating this order. At this writing, the Supreme Court was deliberating on the question of whether the Sana'a court's jurisdiction covered a Ta'izz-based newspa-

The authorities detained persons suspected of possessing publications banned in Yemen, among them bookshop owner Ayoub Nu'man and Faisal Sa'id Far'a, director of al-Sa'id Cultural Establishment in Ta'izz. Jarallah 'Omar and Ali Salih 'Ubbad, leaders of the opposition Yemeni Socialist Party, were briefly held on the same charge at Sana'a airport in late April. The government suspended international and mobile phone service and pagers for a number of days at the time of the tenth anniversary of Yemen's unification in May. Internet access, available only through a government company, continued to be extremely slow and expensive, and access to some websites containing political content was reportedly

Academic freedom came under attack on December 3, 1999, when the Sana'a University administration closed its Empirical Research and Women's Studies Center. Despite a complaint by students, the closure was upheld in court. This followed conservative outrage over certain presentations made at a September 1999 conference on "Challenges for Women's Studies in the 21st Century." In particular, al-Sahwa, the Yemeni Congregation for Reform's (al-Islah) weekly newspaper, criticized the conference, the center's curriculum, and its staff. So fierce was the condemnation from this and other quarters that the center's executive director, Ra'ufa Hasan al-Sharqi, felt obliged to employ personal bodyguards. In April 2000, a new Center for the Study of the Woman was opened at the university but gender studies had been purged from the curriculum.

The autonomy of the university was also violated by the regular presence of security personnel on campus, leading some faculty members to request the parliament to ban the security forces from campuses.

In late April, the authorities closed the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) center in Ja'ar, a town in Abyan governorate, and detained between fifty and one hundred supporters and party members who they suspected of planning a rally to commemorate two victims of police killings in April 1998 in Mukalla. In late August, five leading YSP members were detained in Aden on charges of meeting without a permit. Delegates to the YSP's Fourth General Congress, held in Sana'a from August 30 to September 1, decided to reinstate to the central committee forty-two exiled leaders, four of whom had been sentenced to death in 1998 in their absence. The authorities claimed that this proved the party's "separatist" leanings. In an interview in al-Sharq al-Awsat on September 9, Foreign Minister Abd al-Qadir Ba Jammal suggested that the YSP "should be given the coup de grace." Al-Sharq al-Awsat reported on September 21 that the government had set up a special committee to consider the legal aspects of the possible dissolution of the YSP, although Sultan al-Barakani, a leading member of the rul-

ing General People's Congress (GPC), repeatedly denied this possibility, calling it "inconceivable." At this writing, YSP members claimed that some U.S. \$14-18 million in party funds remained frozen by the government.

President Saleh and a group of 144 members of parliament put forward two sets of proposals for constitutional changes on August 23. The president proposed lengthening the parliamentary term from four to six years, and so postponing elections planned for April 2001. The parliamentarians proposed extending the presidential term from five to seven years, effectively paving the way for Saleh, in power since 1978 but directly elected for the first time in September 1999, to remain in office, subject to reelection, until 2013. This proposal would also empower the president to dissolve parliament, and to amend aspects of the constitution without holding a referendum, and grant the president-appointed Consultative Council legislative powers, thus marginalizing the role of the elected parliament. Such changes would significantly offset the impact of the proposed abolition of the president's authority to make law by decree when parliament is in recess, and were expected to be passed by the parliament, which is dominated by the president's party, before the end of 2000. At this writing, however, it was not clear whether the government would submit the proposed amendments to a national referendum, as required by the 1994 constitution.

Despite the president's stated commitment in September 1999 to stand down as chair of the Supreme Judicial Council, the parliament had not passed the necessary amendments to Law 1/1991 on Judicial Authority as of this writing.

Although women enjoyed the same "general rights and obligations" as men under the constitution, they faced discrimination in national legislation. Under Law 20/1992 on Personal Status, as amended in 1998 and 1999, women were required to sue for divorce although men could divorce at will, and divorced mothers, unlike fathers, lost custody of their children upon remarriage. Sisters and daughters inherited half the share of brothers and sons. In 1999, the minimum marriage age of fifteen for women, rarely enforced, was abolished; the onset of puberty, interpreted by conservatives to be at the age of nine, was set as a requirement for consummation of marriage. The law was silent on procedures to enforce this provision. Penal legislation forbade the testimony of women in criminal matters and compensation to be paid for assault or murder of a woman was half that of a man. Prison conditions for women and their children were harsh. Children were reportedly detained in facilities with adults, and women prisoners were vulnerable to sexual exploitation by prison guards. Without any basis in current legislation, women prisoners who completed their sentences were only released to the custody of a male guardian who agreed to take responsibility for them, with the result that many women remained incarcerated after their terms had expired.

According to a United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) study released in 1999, there were four hundred so-called honor killings in 1997. This was probably a conservative assessment, since such crimes often went unreported and uninvestigated. Only since 1999 have the Yemeni press and human rights and women's groups reported on violence against women on a regular basis.

Law 12/1994 imposed the death penalty for murder, kidnapping, adultery, apostasy, and a range of other crimes. These sentences, as well as flogging for premarital sexual relations and consumption of alcohol, were often carried out in public. At least twenty-two executions of persons convicted of murder were reported between January 1999 and April

Continued from page 20

Socotra:

Masterplan to Preserve Subtropical Wonderland

The origin of the island's name, like the island itself, is obscure. Arab writers have referred to it as suq qatr, the Emporium of Resin, but it probably derives its name from Sanskrit for the Island of bliss, dvipa sakhadara. This in turn may be a version of Dh Skrd which appears in South Arabian inscriptions and seems to have given the Greek geographers their homegrown sounding name for the island, Dioskurida. The dragon's blood tree with branches bursting out of a central trunk, is the island's official emblem. Saint Thomas was shipwrecked on Socotra, while en route to India and is said to have converted the Socotris to Christianity. Around 600 AD Christian missionaries were sent to mainland Yemen by a Socotri bishop.

In the 1st century AD a Greek sailor wrote: 'It is desert and marshy, having rivers in it and crocodiles and many great snakes and lizards. This island yields no fruit, neither vine nor grain. The inhabitants are few: a mixture of Arabs, Indians and Greeks who have emigrated to carry on trade. It produces the true sea tortoise and the white tortoise and is subject to the King of the Frankincense Country'. By the first century AD Arabians were not only trading with Socotra but had settled in its ports.

Medieval writers did their best to shroud the island in a mist of dubious or downright incredible facts. Ibn al-Mujawir says that for six months of the year the Socotris were forced to play host to pirates, who would make free with the local girls. For defensive reasons, the islanders took to sorcery and when the late 12th century Ayyubids sailed to the island with five warships it was allegedly 'magicked' out of sight. A century later, Marco polo reported that the Socotris were the best enchanters in the world who could summon winds at will. Today witches and traditional headers still go about their business.

The island fades out of historical manuscripts until 1507 when a Portuguese naval expedition set foot on its beaches. Their stay was short-lived, many died from malaria or drowned in the heavy surf along the rocky northern coast. The morale of those who survived was sapped by the harshness of the climate and they left in 1512 leaving the island isolated until 1800, when the Wahhabis landed bringing with them their unequivocal Islamic faith

Some 30 years later, it was the turn of the English. Firstly there was a series of survey visits by Lieutenant Wellsted of the East India Marine Service. At the beginning of the 19th century there were plans for making Socotra a regular stop near the mouth of the Red Sea but when a number of sailors succumbed to fever this idea was abandoned.

The scientists were not deterred however and at the turn of the century two English scientific expeditions, one led by Professor Balfour, the other by Dr Forbes, Director of the Liverpool Museum, visited the Island. During the Second World War, Socotra featured briefly again on the world stage, a small allied garrison being stationed there. At the end of the war the British decided there was a need to up date their knowledge of the

Socotri people and the island for the only existing map was produced in 1835 by the East India Company's Marine Service.

Reconnaissance expeditions visited the island in 1957 and during the 1960s. Peter Boxhall led two of the expeditions which resulted in a new map produced by the Royal Geographical Society and a number of comprehensive archaeological, botanical, entomological, geological and linguistic studies.

'We set up our base camp near Suk, a large fishing village on the north coast', Boxhall recalls. 'Inhabited mostly by Africans, the village comprised a collection of stone huts, roofed with palm fronts and one-room mud and coral houses set among palm trees in Wadi suk. On our way through the village we stopped to observe the small enclosed tobacco plantations with dwarf cows wandering aimlessly about. I believe they are unique to the island'.

Boxhall also describes the badu, the original inhabitants of the island who have little in common with the traders of the mainland ancestry, fishermen and the people of African origin. 'The badu live in simple stone houses or in walled-up caves, abandoning these from time to time in search of water for their goats and sheep. Their diet consists of rice, dates and goat meat and they have few possessions apart from clay pots for cooking, goatskins for water, goat hair blankets, a pipe, some green tobacco and a set of knives'.

The island, with its many rare plants (including giant dragon's blood trees and bottle trees) and bird species, was listed as a 'tourist site' by the former People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDYR) but no attempt was made to develop the tourist industry. The PDYR made some attempts to upgrade the level of education - meals were provided in boarding schools but throughout most of its history the island has lived in the the mists of obscurity.

Dr Chambers is optimistic about the latest efforts to improve the standard of living on Socotra and ensure its inhabitants are not abandoned to an impoverished existence.

'I have to be optimistic. All our proposals have been accepted by the Ministry of Planning and the Environmental Protection Council. The recommendations in the masterplan will be included in the five year plans of various ministries. This will make it easier for the government to get funding from international donor agencies to implement the recommendations'.

Dr Chambers emphasized that traditional land use practices on the island are also land conservation practices and commended the Yemeni government and the people of Socotra for 'a genuine desire to develop the island in a sensible way'.

For centuries the islanders have lived in harmony with nature and preserved a unique, traditional life style in their little corner of the world: today the government, international companies and donor agencies are helping them to ensure the survival and optimum development of their unique subtropical island.



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Socotra:

Karen Dabrowska

ocotra, Yemen's largest island in the Arabian Sea almost 100km from Aden, is the world's largest surviving subtropical island with a unique ecosystem which the government is determined to preserve.

A \$1 million masterplan study for the Socotra Archipelago has been commissioned by Yemen's Environmental Protection Council and the Ministry of Planning & Development. An extensive study financed by the European Commission and undertaken by four international companies: W S Atkins International (UK), the Yemeni Engineering Group (Aden), Macalister Elliot & Partners (UK) and Athensbased Vakakis International has proposed around 80 projects which can be undertaken within a ten year period. Additionally there are 62 small immediate impact ventures which can be carried out with very little money and very quickly.

According to Dr Marcus Chambers, an environmental consultant with W S Atkins, the co-ordinators of the masterplan, some of the island's problems have simple solutions. Children are often absent from school because most of the

AN H-PAT

educational facilities are boarding establishments which do not provide meals. If boarding schools provided meals more would There is a need for clothes making which could be greatly assisted through

the provision of sewing machines.

The island's water problem could be ameliorated through the construction of karfis. The islanders have been building the karfis but the cottage industry could expand with greater community involvement and technical advice.

The masterplan contains detailed recommendations for community development and projects concerned with wildlife, the environment, health, education, the use of water resources, livestock, fisheries, tourism and infrastructure.

The fishing industry is in urgent need of refrigeration and cold storage facilities. A product handling, processing and storage project will develop a basic cold chain for the archipelago to permit longterm storage of fisheries products.

Tourism in Socotra is still in its infancy and is based largely on the natural assets of the island, its scenery, exceptional flora, fauna and marine life, the climate and the thriving and friendly culture of the Socotri people. The study points out that in view of the sensitivity and importance of both the natural resources and





people's culture and the lack of a conventional tourist infrastructure, discussion in the recent past has been on the potential for the development of eco-

Dr Chambers emphasized that the projects in the masterplan must be in line with government policy and the wishes of the local people. Earlier this year, at the conclusion of phase one of the masterplan, a workshop chaired by the deputy minister of planning, was held in Sana'a to identify priority areas for development in the second phase which began in September. It was agreed to focus on support to the local authority, institutional arrangements for environmental management, preparation of structure plans and regulations for general use zones, a roads plan, a fisheries feasibility study, tourism, livestock development and the production of land use maps.

Socotra expert, Dr Miranda Morris who is assisting with the preparation of the masterplan and working on a book on the traditional life style and land use on the island described Socotra as 'a cosmopolitan mix of adventurers, tribes, seafarers, merchants and mercenaries'. Unlike most of the war like people of the Arabian Peninsula, the socotris have a tradition of non-violer. and the ability to defuse argumen is lauded. Children are brought up to be sensitive to atmosphere and as adults they become adroit in averting potential conflict.

Continued on Page 19

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Recipes for Ramadan

Prepared by Faydah AbdulRahman Shaif Chicken-Rice Cassarole

INGREDIENTS:

1.5 Kg chicken, 1 piece cinnamon stick, 5 pieces cardamom, 1/2 tsp cumin seed, 5 tbsp Tomatoes cut into pieces, 2 large onion cut into pieces, 2 tsp salt, 5 cups water, 4 tbsp butter, 1 tsp black pepper ground, 3 cups long grain basmati rice, 1/4 cup raisins, 1/4 cup

METHOD:

chicken thoroughly. In medium pat add water, chicken, salt, cinnamon stick. cardamom cumin and pepper. Bail it till the chicken is

half cooked. Reserved the stock for later use. Now remove and cut the chicken into 4 pieces.

4. Fry the diced onions in butter, and add tomatoes till soft, add

- chicken is fully cooked. 5. With four cups of chicken stock, cook the washed rice in rice cooker, stir well.
- 6. When the rice is done place it on a platter and top with chicken pieces and gronish with fried onions rings.
- 7. Fry the raisins and the sliced almonds and sprinkle on the top of



Choclate Mousse

INGREDIENTS:

1 cup milk powder, 2 ups water, 1 can condensed milk, 1/2 cup baking chocolate, gelatin, 3 tbsp water extra, 1 cup raisins, 1 cup slivered almonds, 1 can Nestle cream, 1 cup whipping (heavy) cream, 1 Cup sugar

METHOD: Combine milk powder

water, sugar and Nestle and ream

heat until just warm, then remove 2. Stir baking chocolate Dissolve gelatin in the

extra water and stir

into mixture.

pot, heat over a low

3. Pour into a shallow tray and refrigerate until set. After setting, turn the mixture into a large bowl and heat until it increases in volume, then fold in the raising

> 4. Pour mixture into a rectangle pan, cover with foil and freeze for 3 hours then decorate with the whipping cream.



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مطلوب: سكرتيرة تجيد اللغة

الانجليزية والكمبيوتر. ت: ٢٤٧٠٧١-

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خياطات اندنوسيات ماهرات ويرجى

■ يعلن المستشفى الأهلي النموذجي بضنعاء عن حاجته الى ممرضات فعلى من تجد لديها الرغبة في ذلك عليها التراكية على الله عليها الرغبة في ذلك عليها مراجعة ادارة المسشفى الأملي، ت: ٢٦٦٥١٩ فاكس TAIPIT.

🖪 تعلن شركة رائدة في مجال الأمن والسلامة عن حاجتها لمشرفين يجيدون اللغة الانجليزية وحاصلين على الثانوية العامة كحد ادنى ولديهم خبرة عمل لا تقل عن ثلاث سنوات على الأقل. (الشَّنُونَ الإدارية) الأخ/ عباس الجبري. E: P. 7737-740PTY. ■ مطلوب مدير مدرسة أهلية بشهادة

خبرة سابقة. فأكس: ٢٩٧٦٧٩--٤٠. 🗷 مطلوب: مسوقین او مسوقات ذوی خبرة في التسويق لمواد طب الاسنان بنسبة منّ مبيعاتهم للعمل لدي (واي. إم. للتجارة) لمستلزمات طب الاسنان ت: ۲۱۸۷۱۹ - ۲۰۹٤۱۷، دکتور/ یاسین

■ مطلوب: سكرتيرة تجيد استخدام الكمبيوتر للعمل لدى برمودا نت ويفضل من لديها خبرة في مجال الانترنت وتجيد اللغة الانجليزية ت: ٢٨٢٩٢١

■ صالون رجل الاعمال يحتاج الى حلاق لديه خبرة جيدة في هذا المجال، فمن لديه الرغبة بالعمل الحضور الى المحل. صنعاء-شارع امناء الشرطة ■ يعلن المعهد الألماني عن حاجته الى سكرتيرات او سكرتير يجيد اللغة الانجليزية والكمبيوتر. ت: ٢١٢٤٦٧-

🗷 تعلن محلات عبد الكريم جبران ويزيد محمد عن جاجتها لموظف أو عامل لدى محل ألعاب سوني، للاستفسار، ت: ■ مطلوب: سكرتيرة تجيد اللغة الانجليزية كتابة ونطقاً ، وتجيد الطباعة . Y79. TV

🖪 مطلوب: مهندس كمبيوتر خبرة خبرة لا تقل عن سنتين في هذا المجال عمل شبكات، ت: ٢١٢٥٥٩، بيجر: 1735710

🗷 مطلوب: طبيبة أسنان للعمل في مجمع الأسنان، تعزُّ. ت: ٢٢٨٤٠٠، فاكسُ:

337777. ■ مطلوب خمسة عمال في الخراطة الفنية. ت: ٦١٠٦١٢ - ٦١٠٦١٢. 🖪 تعلن مجموعة الهاشمي الدولية عن حاجتها الى وكلاء سفريات وسياحة وشحن في جميع انحاء الجمهورية،

وكذلك سكرتيرة تجيد اللغة الانجليزية،

وكالة الحرمين للسياحة والطيران

AL-HARAMIN TOURS & TRAVEL AG.

بعم الله الرحم الرحيم (والرفاة في الناس بالعم يا قرك رجالاً وعلى كل ضامر با تين من كلَ فرُّ عين.)

العنوان: الجمهورية اليمنية - صنعاء - شارع كلية الشرطة، - Rep. of Yemen, Sana'a - Al-Shorta St. Tel.: 261723, Fax: 264576

اخصائيون في تقويم الأستان بالأجهزة الثابتة والمتمركة.

الخزفية، وطقوم الاستان وتجميل

الأستان الملونة ،

قسم خاص بألنساء (طبيبة اسنان) كما نقدم خدمات أخرى مثل: التراكيب

استمتروا منئا برحلة الحج ١٧٤٧ه

خبرة تدريس E سنتين، خبرة ترجمة، دبلوم کمبیوتر، ت: ۲٤٨٧١٦. ■ سمير مطهر محمد الشامي:

مبيعات في الأدوية. يرغب في العمل في لفترة المسائية، ت: ٢٠٢٢٠١.

اهضل وأشهر النظارات

في العالم

شحص ألنظر بالكمبيوتر

شارع حدة - جوار جامع حجر سيب، ١٢٥٢-٢١١

الترانزيت، ت: ٢٦٣٤٩٦ ، ٧٩٠٤٢٧ أ.

🖬 تعلن روضة أطفال ٧ يوليو عن

حاجتها الى مدرسة تجيد اللغة

الانجليزية والموسيقي ولديها الخبرة في

التعامل مع الأطفال، وذلك للعمل لدبها

وعلى من تتوفر فيها الشروط والرغبة

الحضور الى الروضة في ش. الجزائر .

امام صالة الجزيرة قرب محطة البنزين

📰 تعلن يمن اكسيلورر للترجمة عن

حاجتها لسكرتيرة تجيد الطباعة (عربي)

بشكل ممتاز، الدائري - امام السفارة

📰 مطلوب: موظف تخصص كمبيوتر

طباعة - تصميم - فرز الوان. للعمل لدى

وكالة المرجان للدعاية والإعلان احمد

باحثون عن وظيفة

التجارة/سنة أولى. لدّى هايلكس وأرغب

🗷 أنور مُحمّد علوان المسنى: ثانوية

عامة، عمل لدى شركة أدوية في مجال

المبيعات. تعز، شارع المصلى ت:

🗷 هديل عبد الملك عبد المجيد:

صيدلاني، ماجستير في العلوم الصيدلانية، تخصص صيدلة كيموجيوية

، بكالوريوس في العلوم تخصص تحليل

🖪 منتهى لقمان محمد : بك زراعة

(بساتين)+دورات انجليزي، ت:

■ نادية على قائد مهدي: بك جيولوجيا/كيمياء، تعمل معيدة في

🗷 نجلاء محمد احمد الجرادي: سنة

خامسة (جامعة الإيمان) ت: ٢٤٤٧٦٠.

📮 جميل عبد الباري حاتم: شريعة/سنة

🖪 أيسر سالم ناصر قنان: ثانوية عامة.

■ اروى على شمسان: انجليزي. كلية الأداب. ت: ٢٤٤٩٨٦.

■ شيام احمد محمد سعيد: ثانوية

■ عبد الله حمود القدمى: عامل نظافة.

■ غناء عبد الغني الحمادي: دبلوم قسم اجتماعيات، ت: 7٤٤٩٨٦.

■ منهل احمد الضرافي. شهادة ابتدائية. طباعة بدرجة امتياز. ت:

وفاء یاسین محمد سعید: دبلوم

تجارى بعد الثانوية +دورات كمبيوتر. ت:

النيل عبد الله الكميم: كلية اللغات،

صيدلاني. ت:٢٦٠٥٢-٢٠.

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اولى، ت: ٢٤٢٠٠٥

عامة، ت: ۲۲۸۹٦٠

-: TT9.17:

ت: ۹.۲۰۲۹.

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بالعمل في اي مجال. ت: ٢٢٧٢.

السعودية. ت: ٢٩٥٠٢٥.

عبد الرب. ت: ٢٥٦٥٤٨.

وموظفة لقطع التذاكر ومتابعة بكالوريوس تجارة دبلوم كمبيوتر،

الصافية، بيجر: ١٨٨٢٣٦٥.

بكالوريوس محاسبة بتقدير جيد جدأ+

معرفة بالكمبيوتر + إنجليزي متوسط،

خبرة في المحاسبة لمدة ثلاث سنوات

مستعد للعمل في اي شركة فترتين. ت:

🗷 زياد محسن عبد الله حجر: خبرة في

مجال محاسبة البنوك + كمبيوتر + خبرة

🗷 وائل عبد الله محمد السراجي: ثانوية

عامة (علمي) دبلوم سكرتاري. دورة في اللغة الانجليزية. ت: ٢٨٢٧٦١.

🗷 سعد ناصر مقبل. ثانوية عامة، سنة

ثانية جامعة كلية التجارة. لديه علاقات

خارجية كبيرة فقد كان مغترباً في

🗷 عبد الله ناصر مقبل. اجيد القراءة

والكتابة. اعمل في مجال مناسب. ت:

■ ابراهیم محمد حمود نجاد. یجید

القراءة والكتابة (حاصل على شهادة

القراءة والكتابة + لدي دبلوم سكرتارية كمبيوتر. ت: ٢٤٦٩٦٧.

🗷 زياد البيضاني: يبحث عن اي عمل،

📓 هاني عبد الواسع سعيد الاصبحي،

بكالوريوس أداب تخصص (مكتبات

■ بشرى عمر: تجيد الطباعة ولديها

دورات في السكرتارية. ت: ۲٤٢/۲٤٦٩٦٧.

🗷 بسام عبد القوي الأثوري: ثانوية

عامة، حراسة أمنية، دورات كمبيوتر. ت:

🖬 توفيق احمد محمد المنقذي. حاصل

على بكالوريوس هندسة كيمياً ثية +دورة

في علوم الكمبيوتر+مستوى متوسط في

بيع عقسارات

■ للبيع: عمارة في الحديدة في الحي التجاري جوار مخبز السلام سابقاً.

مكونة من ثلاث طابق وست شقق. كل

شقة مكونة من ثلاث غرف ومطبخ وحمام

وصالة كبيرة من بينها شفتين تتكونان

من ٤ غرف وحمامين ومطبخ وصالتين.

بمبلغ ٢٠ مليون ريال قابلة للتفاوض.

بیت الزبادی. ت: ۲۸۰۹۰۱ - صنعاء.

ارضیة مساحتها اربع لبن بمبلغ

مليون ونصف المليون ريال. في منطقة

شميلة. على شكل مربع. وفي شارع

رئيسي. جميل احمد الزبيدي. ت:

شراء عقارات

🛮 ارضية حرفي القطيع-عدن. بمساحة

بيت وحوض على شارع واسع. بمبلغ

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صرق (لله (لعظيم

الأنطيرية. ت: ٢٢٦٢.٥/١.

وتوثيق معلومات) ت: ٢٦٨١٨٩.

TILALY.

الغرب. ت:٣٧١٣٤٧.

ثاني اعدادي) ت: ۲۸۲۲۸۸.

■ ليبيا محس مصلح المعماري.

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🗷 بیت دورین علی شارع شیراتون،

مسلح، بسعر ۱٤ مليون ريال، ت:

🗷 عمارة سبعة ادوار مساحتها خمسون

لبنة، معمور منها عشرون لبنة، بها تسعة

عشر شقة ، وستة عشر جناحاً ، تستخدم

كفندق، ١٠ دكاكين على الخطو ٣٠ لبنة

حوش، بسعر ۱۵۰ ملیون ریال قابلة

استئجار عقارات

OATTTTV-V9.1.V. --

شارع تعز. ت: ١٦٨٦٦١.

محمد عبده ۲۰۷۲.٤.

١٢,٠٠٠-١٠,٠٠٠ مع خط تلفون في

■ بيجر مستعمل بحدود ۸۰۰۰ ريال.

🖪 مطلوب: شقة مكونة من ثلاث غرف

وتلفون وكافية لخمسة طلاب محمد

مطلوب: ثلاث غرف + مطبخ + حمام

بسعر ٧٠٠٠- ريال، نادر جميل

الشريف، جولة حدة/الزبيري. محل نادر

مطلوب: شقة للايجار ثلاث غرف او

غرفتين وحمام ومطبخ في الدائري او هايل او الحارات القريبة من شارع بغداد

بإیجار لا یتعدی ۸۰۰۰ ریال. احمد

🛮 مطلوب: استئجار شقة مكونة من ٣

غرف وحمام ومطبخ في حي الجامعة بسعر ٧٠٠٠٠ ريال ت: ٢٦٠٨٢٤

عقار للايجار

فیلا طابقین بحوش مستقل وغرفة

مستقلة في الخارج للحارس مع خطين ماتف شارع حدة-مدينة الأصبحي

القديمة . عبد الله حسن مالك القباطي،

تلاث شقق مفروشة في عمارة من دورين، تأثيث كامل Delux ، في كل

شقة غرفتين نوم + صالة طعام + دسالون

+ حمامين + مطبخ ، مع حوش

للسيارات، شارع القيادة، وليد ابراهيم

سيارات للبيع

🗷 سيارة نيسان اجرة موديل ٨٠، بحالة

جيدة. بسعر ۲۰۰ ،۰۰۰ ريال. قابل

للتفاوض، د. حسين ناجي. بيجر:

🗷 سيارة دايهاتسو-فيروزا موديل ٩٢،

لون اسود + فضى مجمركة . الحالة جيدة

جداً. سعرها مليون ومائة الف ريال قابل

التفاوض. ابوبكر على نعمان بيجر:

🖬 سيارة مرسيدس بنز ٩٠، بحالة

ممتازة. منصور عبد الودود القباطي. ت:

جعفر، ت: ۲۰۵۶۹۶.

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C: TAOY.PV.

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Hadda Str. P.O. Box:4620-12526

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Frames in the World. Eye test by the Autorefractomts

مؤسسة شوقي التحارية .Shawqi Trading Est

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■ مطلوب سيارة موديل ٥٥ لون فضى تحمل لوحة اجرة. بسعر مناسب رشاد. ت:

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■ للبيع: سيارة كرسيدا موديل ٨٥. في حالة حددة. محمد أحمد سالم:: ٢٢٠٤١٠.

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◘ فقدت اوراق كاملة لسيارة كراون برقم

■ فقدت اوراق مهمة باسم/ فؤاد محمد

البخاري. فعلى من يجدها أيصالها الى فندق برج التحرير السياحي. أو الاتصال على تلفون:

٢٢٥٧٩. وله مكافأة ١٠٠٠٠٠ ريال وجزيل

■ فقدت بطاقتان شخصيتان الأولى باسم/

صالح محمد عبد الله، وهي قديمة صادرة في صنعاء، والثانية باسم/ أمنة صالح محمد عبد

الله، صادرة في تُعز، على من يجدهما الاتصال بتلفون: ٢١٧٥٥٦.

■ للبيع: منحة دراسية اسنة ٢٠٠١م في احدى

الجامعات الاهلية بمحافظة حضرموت في مجال برمجة الحاسوب. المنحة لمدة اربع

سنوات مع السكن والتغذية: يشترط في المشتري الآتي: ثانوية قسم علمي معدل لا يقل عن ٨٠/ وديع السادة. ت ٢١،٧٩٤-٤٠.

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٧٠,٠٠٠ ألف ريال. اكرم عبده سيف. ت:

مطلوب: بيجر مع الخطائوع موترولا بسعر معاسب وليد احمد الشرعبي. ت ٢١٠٠٣٤.

البيع: موتور ياماها لون احمر. عارف ناصر ديوان مفرق ماوية ت ٢١٠٣٤.

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عطلوب: تلفين سيار مع الخطاسعر مناسب سمير محمد نعمان ت ٢٨٤٣٠.

مطاوب: شقة مكونة من غرفتين وحمام

ومطيخ وصالة وجراش للسيارة. محمد طه

■ ارضية ٦ لبن محوشة، شارع الستين قيمة

■ للبيع: ارض ١٦,٥ قصبة في مفرق ماوية

بسعر ٢٠,٠٠٠ ريال حميد عبد الغني

🖪 للبيع: ارض ٥٠ قصبة في مفرق ماوية بسعر

■ للبيع: ارض على الشارع الرئيسي في مفرق

ماوية سعرها مناسب. حسن صالح الشركة

مناسب ناجی سیف ت: ۲۱۸٤٥٦.

اللينة حسب الأسعار هناك. ت: ٢٢٨٧٧٤.

عقارات

المسني. ت: ٢٤١٢٧٢.

الصبري، ت: ٢١٨٠٦٠.

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أعمال تجارية

مفقودات

(۱۸٤۲۳) موديل ۷۸م، ت. ۱۸٤۲۳



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والماتسو روكي . . روح المغامرة المتواصلة

نظمة أنفوسوفت المالية والإدارية تخصصون في تصميم جميع البرامج والأنظمة منذ (١١) سنة تقديم استشارات وحنول متكاملة في مجال الكمبيوتر تصميم وبناء شبكات الكمبيوتر 2 0 0 0

وظلائف شاغرة

🖪 مطلوب: مدرسة لغة انجليزية شرط ان تكون

خريجة أداب قسم انجليزي. محمد عبده يحبى،

ت مطلوب: مدير مدرسة أهلية لديه خبرة سنتين

على الأقل في الإدارة المدرسية الحكومية أو

الاهلية براتب وامتيازات خاصة. على الراغبين

ارسال شهادات الخبرة او ما يدل على ذلك.

■ يسر معهد كندا اليمن للغات-تعز، أن يعلن

عن وظائف شاغرة المواد التالية: لغة انجليزية-

ادب انجليزي-رياضيات-فيزياء. فمن يجد في نفسه الرغبة والكفاءة عليه تقديم ملفه وشهادات

لخبرة ألى مقر المعهد الكائن في عقبة شارع

بمال، على أن يتم أختبار المتقدمين كلاً في جمال، علماً بأن المعهد سيبدأ باستقبال

الملفات ابتداءاً من ٢٠٠٠/١١/١٥ مِن الساعة

الثامنة صباحأ وحتى السابعة مسأءأ ولمزيد

من المعلّرمات يرجى الاتصال على ت: ٢١٠٥٦٢، صب: ٦٠٤٧،

■ الخضر العاطفي: خبرة في الرسم + تصميم في الكمبيوتر. ت: ٢٢٦٢٩٥.

الى العميورو عبد السلام الشامي مدرس رياضيات، مع

خبرة في هذا المجال يرغب في التدريس في

■ رشيد عباس الجندي: ثانوية عامة. يرغب في

العمل في اي شركة، ت: ١٥٧٤ عامة، يرعب في العمل في اي شركة، ت: ١٥٧٤ .

الا يحيى الجرب: مهندس معماري، مؤهل دبلوم مهني برغب في العمل لدى اي شرك مقاولات ولدية خبرة ٣ سنوات، ت: ٢٢٥٣٧ .

ولدي عمود ■ أحمد الشهاري: ثانوية عامة، يرغب في العمل لدى اي شركة أو محل تجاري. ت:

■ مثال محمد: دورات متكاملة في الكمبيوتر،

شهادة خبرة في مجال السكرتارية إجادة اللغة الإنجليزية انترنت طباعة (عربي/انجليزي) ت

■ خالد عبده محمد: يرغب في العمل لدى اي

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■ للبيع سيارة مازدا موديل ٨٢، لون غاطق، ع

■ مطلوب: سيارة حبة وربع نظيفة بسعر ٧٠٠ الفريال. ت: ٢٢٠٨٢٦.

■ البيع سيارة دايهانسو ٩٢، التحرير-حدة، بسعر ١٠٠ الف ريال ت: ٢٠٤٤٦٦.

, ۲۸۰ ريال يمني صقر الحارثي

شركة حراسة. ت: ٢١٨٤٥٧.

باحثون عن وظيفة

مدرسة خاصة ت: ۲۲۲۹۵۰.

ىلى فاكس: ٢١٧٦٧٩ - ٤٠.

مركز المعلومات والكمبيوتر

شراء سيارات

■ مطلوب: سيارة مرسيدس موديل ٨٠-٨٢ بسعر ٢٥٠ الف ريال جلال بيجر

على المشولي. ت: ١٥٨ ٢٤٠.

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■ مطلوب: سیارة کرسیدا مودیل ۸۰

شراء/بيع آثاث منزلي

■ مطلوب: شراء احجار وعملات ذهبية وفضية ومعدنية وورقية من اي عصر وبأسعار مناسبة، ياسين وعلي صلاح الخزاعي، ت: ٢٢٢٢٧٦. ■ للبيع أكثر من ٥٠ الف طابع بريد

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كمبيوتر

مطلوب: سيارة مرسيدس بحالة جيدة بمبلغ مانتي ألف ريال. يحي الثلايا. ت: ٤/٣٥٣٢ (٩ صباحاً -

۲۵۰,۰۰۰ ريال. قحطان محمد حسن.

بحالة جيدة. هاني سلطان علي الذبحاني ت: ٢٧٤٩٥٣

وتجهيزات مكتبية ...

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🗷 وليد عبد الكريم راوح: خريج علم اجتماع + دبلوم تجارة. يرغب في العمل بأي مكان. ت:

🖪 مطلوب: رسيفر بحدود ١٠٠٠٠٠ 🗷 مطلوب: بيجر اي نوعية. بخط او بدون

🖪 للبيع: ثلاث ألات كاتبة ، بيع ألة تخريم عيده ، ت: ٢٠١٦٥.

عملات وطوابع

اعسلانسات تعس

■ مطلوب: سیارة کرسیدا مودیل ۸۳− ۸۶ سعر ۲۵۰-۲۰۰ الف ریال. صالح

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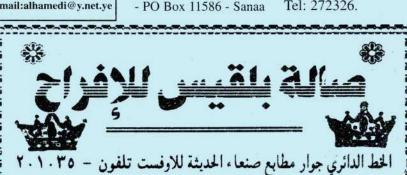
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حمود عبدالله الشعبي. ت : ٥٠٠٤٦١، ش حدة،

ص. ب: ۱۲۰۷۵، صنعاء

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احمد الشهاري، ت: ٢٠٢٨١٧. ■ مطلوب: منزل للايجار لعزوبيين، محمد غانم، ت: ۲۰۲۹۰۱ ■ للبيع: شقة في التواهي (عدن)، ثلاث الدور الثالث والأخير، غرف+صالةصغيرة+مطبخ+حمام+

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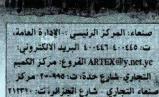












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