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Monday, 9th of July, 2001 - VOL. XI • Issue No. 28 • Price 30 Yemeni Riyals • Founded in 1991 by Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

As US Assistant Secretary of State-Designate William J. Burns Arrives in Yemen Amid Reported Disputes between the US Embassy in Sanaa and the FBI Over USS Cole Investigations:

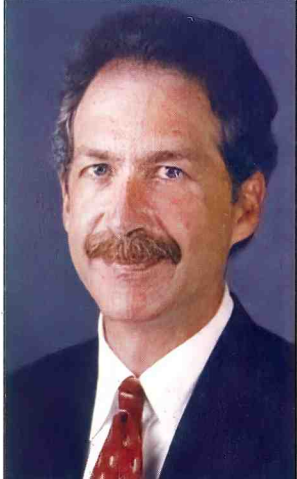
USA EMBASSY REOPENS

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Officials at the US Embassy in Sanaa confirmed that the embassy is now open for public service. The embassy reopened its doors on Saturday, but with limited operations and with a reduced number of applications to be processed on a daily basis. On the other hand, the US Assistant Secretary of State for Near East Affairs William Joseph Burns is scheduled to arrive at Sanaa today to discuss issues of mutual concern including the progress in the USS Cole investigation and the timetable for the trial of the accused in the bombing case. Also on the agenda of Burns' talks is the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories and the efforts for restarting the Middle East peace process.

The Interior Minister Rashid al-Alimi said that investigation into the cause of the blast of the U.S. Navy destroyer last October in a Yemeni port has been concluded and the case is now ready to be tried. However, the trial was delayed upon the USA's request for more time to collect information. The request has been accepted as the U.S. side might provide more information about the case, Alimi added. The U.S. Department of State has reopened the visa section of the U.S. embassy in Yemen in the wake of the Assistant Secretary of State visit to Yemen. Burns is expected to meet with President Ali Abdullah Saleh and

other senior Yemeni officials. More than 35 suspects, including Abu Jaafar Taiar, a relative of al-Harazi, one of the suspects still at large, have been arrested. Most of these come from Abyan, Haraz and Aden. On the other hand, there were several reports some of which were published in Jordanian daily 'Addustoor' about disputes between the FBI and the US Department of Foreign Affairs. The reason for the dispute, Addustoor says, is the inability of the FBI to diplomatically carry on their operations in Yemen. The articles explain that FBI agents fail to understand that carrying their investigations in other countries is not the same as carrying them in the USA.



William Joseph Burns

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Opposition Parties' Unanimous Stand Against the Proposed Elections Amendments

The government of Mr. Abdulkader Bajamal held the second meeting with opposition parties and civil society organizations yesterday. The meeting discussed the amended draft law for the conduct of elections. The participants highlighted shortcomings in the electoral system in Yemen and the political parties' views relating to the legislative as well as political dimensions of the law. The government says the dialogue, started last Wednesday, is meant to expand the scope of public participation in the process of democratization. It also says that the amended law is congruent with the constitutional amendments put on referendum last February and aims at strengthening democracy through improving the electoral system. The amendments seek to abolish the representation of political parties in the Supreme Election Committee (SEC) as well as in other election monitoring committees in charge of conduct of elections. The suggested amendments provide nominations of 15 persons by the President to the membership of the SEC. The parliament would select 7 out of those 15 and the President then would endorse nomination of the parliament and pass decrees to that effect. According to the amendments, the president has the right to fire any of the seven members of the SEC, a right which he does not enjoy now. The term of the SEC members in office is extended to 6 years to coincide with the extension of parliament's term as spelt out by the constitutional amendments.

While the government says the amendments will ensure the neutrality of the SEC, the opposition parties are of the opinion that this is a veiled attempt to nip democracy at the bud, achieve totalitarianism and centralization of power by the ruling party. *Cont'd on P13*

American Writer Perceptions: Yemen is Much Safer and More Secure than USA

White Hutchinson Leisure & Learning Group has recently published an article based on personal experience in which he has refuted all apprehensions of risk in visiting Yemen by US citizens, whether as tourists or for any other purposes. He has also made a comparison between Yemeni and US cities with regard to violent incidents or crimes, concluding that Yemeni cities are much safer than American cities in many respects. In view of its importance the Yemen Times has decided to publish the full text of the article. *Full text on P4*

Progress in the trial of UK Embassy Bombing Final Hearing Today

The trial of the four defendants of the UK embassy bombing attack will be resumed today. The accused Abu baker Jayol, Ahmad Masood, Salam Salem and Anees Taher will present their final defence today. After that Mr. Justice Mohsen Alwan will give his ruling. The judge asked security men and the prosecution on the last Saturday to let the accused present all the defence arguments in writing today. The defendants said they had nothing to add. Jayol said he would deal with the Shariae aspect of the case rather than the legal aspect implying that he does not recognize the law.

In the session, the representative of the UK embassy, a Yemeni national, said the embassy will engage a lawyer to represent it in the case.

In the previous two sessions as mentioned in the prosecution investigation reports Ahmad Masood confessed about the involvement of the Libyan Consul

who masterminded and paid \$2000 to carry it out. Masood also quoted Jayol who reportedly told him that Libya was to finance their operations in targeting US establishments in Yemen. Masood denied all these reports in the court and said he was coerced to give all these confessions. He said the purpose was to embroil Jayol and drag him into the litigation.

The Libyan embassy, on its part, denied all these allegations and described them as baseless and nonsensical.

Masood has been trying during the 9 sessions of the trial to mislead the court and get the ex-Minister of interior, Hussein Arab involved in the case. In the beginning he said that the minister had been informed about the bombing attacks in Aden early this year. Then, he said the Minister knew about the attack on his house beforehand and that one of his escorts was involved in the operation.

Ministry of Fisheries Refutes Allegations

An application was filed on behalf of Panama against Yemen for the release of the seized vessel sent to the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. It is claimed that the Choisiri Reefer 2 Panama-flag vessel was seized on 3 May, 2001 by Yemeni coastguard officials while leaving Mukalla port for Thailand. The vessel was ordered to sail back to Mukalla where the cargo of 765.74 metric tons of frozen fish (cuttlefish and mixed fish) valued at US\$ 950,332 was off-loaded.

A press release in this regard says that on 16 June 2001 the Yemen Court of Public Assets delivered a judgment ordering release of the vessel and the payment of a commercial guarantee, and that on the same day the owners of the vessel produced the commercial guarantee.

Panama has requested the Tribunal to order the immediate release of the vessel, its cargo and the crew. Yemen Times contacted the Ministry of Fisheries. In a statement relating to this question the Director of the Minister's office said there were 16 vessels owned by Coasts Establishment, including the

one in question. The company had been for a long time illegally fishing in Yemeni regional waters under the protection of some influential persons.

After those influential parties reportedly withdrew their protection those vessels were obliged to submit themselves to the Ministry and made a contract for fishing 170 metric tons of fish. But coastguard officials discovered that the seized vessel was loaded with 765.74 metric tons, 595.74 tons more than the permitted quantity as licensed to the establishment of Zaki Al-Hadrami. Fish loaded in other vessels were therefore illegal and are tantamount to plundering of Yemeni marine wealth.

Engineer Ahmed Mohammed Al-Ba'si denied in his statement that the Hadrami establishment had paid the commercial guarantees and the case was in the Court of Public Assets to decide. MR al-Ba'si also said there are other vessels carrying out illegal fishing and the Ministry is taking stern measures to stop this depletion of the country's fish wealth.

SCANDAL AT AL-THAWRAH HOSPITAL IN SANAA

An Italian-Hollander medical team that carried out voluntary open-heart surgeries was shocked and dismayed by the irresponsible actions of the management of Al-Thawrah Hospital. Dr. Abdullah Rawih Noman, the Coordinator of the team told YT that the management charged fees from the patients to the tune of USD 2,000 without any justification as the operations were all free of charge.

"We even inspected the heart center at the hospital and made sure to bring all the missing tools from Italy so as not to cause the hospital any losses. The operations were all on our own expenses and were 100% voluntary.

Continued on P 2



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Words of Wisdom

"The most obstinate obstacle in the way of progress in our country today is probably the powers of the bureaucracy, the bureaucrat, whom we pay to manage the affairs of government, uses his/her post for self-enrichment. Every bureaucrat is a small dictator who twists the arms of any person who has any dealings with him/her."

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



Our Opinion

A 'Thank You' to the Minister of Health

I would like to put on record my sincere thank to Dr. Abdunasser Munaibari for his swift and timely action as a sequel to the interview with Dr. Shukri published last week. The Minister ordered an immediate investigation into the case and made field visits to hospitals and public health service providers to assess the service quality offered to the public. He made a number of changes in the rank and file of the administrative hierarchy who were at least partially responsible for those flaws.

This actually reflects a sense of responsibility on the part of the minister in discharge of his duties to purge the cadres that had been crippled due to negligence and corruption of certain individuals or groups that used their offices to rob the public. Unfortunately we are living in a period in which people are swept by materialistic thoughts and ideas. People seem to be obsessed with how to gain more money and fame overnight. However, those ideas cannot grow and flourish if the government is actually determined to change this phenomenon. The horrible stories that came to light through the interview of last week revealed that medical personnel and paramedical staff have made gross deviations from their noble mission of healing people.

While again thanking the minister, I would also like to draw his kind attention to the cases revealed last week which are only tip of a gloomy iceberg in the health sector in Yemen. I request that he visits the public hospitals one by one and get feedback from the employees before he meets the managers. There is evidence to suggest that managers tend to give a false image of the ground realities. For example, we very often hear about outrageous acts of managers who quash the legitimate rights and privileges of employees. An example of that is the Jumhuri Hospital in Sanaa. Other examples relate to the latest scandal of the Thawrah hospital, in which \$2,000 were taken from each of the patients for open-heart surgeries without any justification because the operations were supposed to be all free of charge and carried by a voluntary European medical team of surgeons.

Any way, I certainly don't want to overburden the minister who had only started his post only recently, but I want to point out that there is yet a lot to do. Corruption needs to be rooted out. Mr. Munaibari, you have a lot to accomplish and I wish you all the best. Please remember that we will be with you all along as long as you are committed to uprooting the prevalent trend of corruption and abuse of power.

Abulhassan, the Likely Successor to Moqbil Al-Wadaee

Moqbil Al-Wadaee, who leads the Salafi movement in Yemen was taken serious ill to Saudi Arabia for treatment. Consequently upon deterioration of his fragile state of health he intended to go to the USA for more specialized treatment. But he was denied visa to USA and proceeded instead to Germany.

In view of his absence and failing health, there are a number of illustrious and competent scholars to take over. One of the leading figures is Abulhassan Al-Masri, an Egyptian who supervises a center of the movement in Al Fagla, Marib governorate. The center earlier managed by Moqbil is currently looked after by Yayha Al-Hajary.

Stopping Clashes Between Al-Geda'an and Jahm Tribes

Al-Geda'an and Jahm tribes, the mediators of tribes are trying to put an end to continuing clashes which erupted last week between Al-Geda'an and Jahm tribes. Two persons were killed and ten were injured in these clashes related to borderline arising of disputes. A tribal source said Yemen Times that the mediators have been making endeavors to defuse the aggravating situations for only one month. But the tribesmen are still collected in the clash sites which could lead to further clashes again. At the same time the Defense Minister, Ali Elaewa arrived at the troubled site where fifteen soldiers were killed, 38 injured and 65

people held captive in the confrontation between Bani Obieda and the military forces. There were also four death casualties from the tribesmen. The conflict has deteriorated particularly between the Obiedah tribesmen who residing next to the oil fields and the local authorities has further intensified in the aftermath of the tragic accident which happened last week. The authorities asked the tribe leaders to hand over the criminals. The Obiedah tribesmen are somewhat inclined to hand over the hostages of Obiedah tribe as a preliminary reconciliation in settling the disputes.

Aden Free Zone Bids Farewell to Subramaniam

Ridhwan Al-Saqqaf
Aden Bureau Chief

The General Authority of Free Zones organized a fare-well party for Mr. MMJ Subramaniam, Executive Manger of Yeminvest. Chairman of the Aden Free Zone, Mr. Dirhem Abdu Numan, praised Subramaniam's role in the establishment and development of the container terminal. He said that Mr. Subramaniam valued work more than of his health and as a result he got a heart attack. He also welcomed Mr. Richard, who stepped into the shoes of Mr. Subramaniam wishing him success in his new post.



Mr. Subramaniam thanked Mr. Numan for organizing the fare-well party as well as for his generosity and good relationship. He bade an emotional farewell to his friends and colleagues.



The event was attended by Brigadier Staff Mohammed Saleh Tureiq, Director of the security office in Aden, Mr. Saeed Al-Aqel, Chairman of Aden prosecution, Mr. Rashad Hayel Saeed Anam, Regional Director of the Hayel Saeed Group of Companies in Aden and a number of politicians, businessmen and media representatives.

Workshop on Working Women's Rights

Yasser M. Ahmad

The Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor, in collaboration with the ICFTU concluded on June 4 a 3-day workshop on working women's rights. "The workshop is a prelude to a project to enhance activities of syndicates in the Arab countries in general, and in Yemen in particular," said Mr. Fadhl Al-Aqel, supervisor of the workshop. The project includes a number of training courses on safety and protector of laborers' health in Sana'a and Aden.

hold more such training courses for them.

A number of working papers were also presented during the workshop dealing with Yemeni women's contribution to he economic and social development, safeguarding women's rights, etc. The workshop came out with a number of recommendations pertaining to enhancing activities of syndicates to defend people's rights, following implementation of international agreements concerning working women, etc.

Mr. Kheiraddin Abu Salah Office Manager of World Union of Free Syndicates, Amman, applauded the commitment of the union to encourage working women in Yemen. He disclosed the future plans of the organization to



Fish Resources at the Red Sea Decreased

Random and uncontrolled investment through the use of high-level productive fishing boats has led to the reduction of the fish reserve in the Red Sea to the ratio of 25 percent according to reliable sources. Moreover, the use of prohibited fishing tools such as the mass fishing nets has led to the decrease of fish and crustacean reserve. Fishing by unlicensed big boats also contributes to this deterioration since they are not subjected to international control. Furthermore, the non-observance of the fishing seasons, especially that of shrimps and the similar crustaceans in addition to the use of small-holed nets has also led to a sharp decrease in the shrimp reserve which does not exceed 1000 to 1500 ton per year based on researches and

reports of the Archaeology Institute in Hudeidah.

On the other hand, the issuance of the fishing permissions without taking into consideration the amount of the reserve, the sea productivity and the annual rise of the local conventional fishing boats have contributed to this deterioration. In addition to that random and explosions carried out in the sea have destroyed a substantial areas of the coral reefs.

It is notable that the fishermen are dismayed at this situation, especially that over taxation and levies imposed on them and the societies headed by some influential sheikhs and personalities constitute a heavy burden on their sources of living.

Sabafon and Siemens Deliver First GSM Roaming Service in Yemen

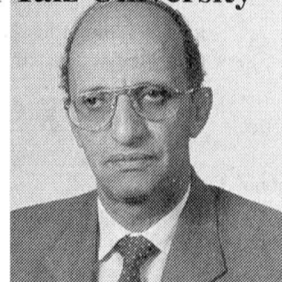
Sabafon customers in Yemen are now able to make and receive calls on their Yemeni phone numbers even when they are outside the country. There are more than 13, 000 GSM subscribers with Sabafon and the number of subscribers is expected to increase with the improved technology that GSM roaming brings. Mr. Hassan Kabbani, CEO of Sabafon said that Sabafon now opens the roaming feature to provide the opportunity to connect Yemen and the rest of the world. The infrastructure of this service has been built by Siemens and it will make possible for people to contact Sabafon's Yemeni

mobile phone numbers regardless of whether or not the receiver is in Yemen. "This service adds genuine value for Sabafon customers", said Dr. Abdullah Tourbah, Vice President for Siemens Mobile Networks for the Middle East. GSM roaming service is made available via a Sabafon-led partnership between Siemens and regional operator ORASCOM in alliance with the leading local business partner, the Al-Ahmar Group in addition to Hellascom International Telecommunications of Greece and CCIC, one of the leading international construction companies worldwide.

Dr. Iryani Assumes Office of Rector of Taiz University

Students and the teaching and administrative staff of Taiz University welcomed Dr. Hussein al-Iryani who was recently appointed as the University's Rector. Students and the sons of the Governorate of Taiz hope that the new Rector will be successful

in improving the sufficiency of the University as a center for serving the society and qualitative scientific research will be promoted. Moreover, the University has to play a more active role in galvanizing the City of Taiz at the cultural and scientific level.



Tribal Conciliation Draft Document

The Tribal Conciliation committee, formed by the Shoura council, has formulated a draft document calling for a general conciliation among tribes. The draft will be circulated among the tribesmen who will have to give an undertaking not to indulge in tribal conflicts. The draft aims at making Sana'a and other governorates and districts of the Republic safe and secure immune from any further tribal disputes. Some sources apprehended that this step would not receive positive response due to the sensitivity of this

Al-Gabery Prepares to Travel Abroad

Al-Gomhoria Editor-in-Chief, Zaid Al-Gabery, suffering from thrombosis in March. Al-Gabery underwent catheterization in Sana'a. His health condition was assessed by doctors in Taiz. Although he is on medicine, there is no relief from the symptoms. Al-Gabery who honestly serves in the media is to travelling abroad.

Five killed in Tribal Revenge Clashes

Five people were killed and injured Saturday in clashes between tribesmen near Sana'a Airport. Eyewitnesses said tribesmen from Al-Faqih and Al Nashtan exchanged fire killing five and injuring several others. Sources said tribal vengeance is the cause of the killing. Two month ago, members of the same tribes clashed in the Saba roundabout in Sana'a. Tribal revenge claims the lives of tens of people every year as tribesmen still cling to their norms of retaliation and do not abide by the laws. Revenge has become a headache for the country. President Saleh said this ragging problem should be the priority of the newly formed Shoura Council which formed a committee to tackle this issue.

**Continued from page 1
Scandal at Al-Thawrah Hospital in Sana'a**

What happened had put me in an embarrassing situation with my European colleagues who were shocked for this action," Dr. Noman said. "The Heart Disease Center of the hospital may need support. But we actually brought all that was needed for the operations and patients. I cannot understand why the center had charged such high amounts from the patients," he added. Dr. Noman also said that there were a number of patients in dire need for those surgeries but were kicked out of the hospital because they couldn't pay the high fees. "There were many other agreements to bring voluntary doctors in a similar fashion every three months, but with such actions by the hospital's management, those groups would surely be discouraged to come," he concluded.

Health Office in Gudairah District Established and Health Workers Honored

Preparations are underway in the Health Office in Hadhramaut to establish the Health and Population Office at the newly-created District. Dr. Sallem Abdullah Kunaid, Director-General of the Office said. "This step aims at facilitating the activities of the Local Council at the districts and contribute to activating the role of the

local council. 70 prominent health workers in the health sector in the Governorate will be honored on the 10th of July by the Ministry of Health & Population. This ceremony has become an annual tradition of the Office which aims at improving the performance and importing the discipline in all the health departments.

Shankar Leaves For Dubai

Mr. B. Shankar, marketing Manager at the Taj Sheba Hotel is moving to Dubai in the 21st of June. He had worked in Dubai for four years before moving to Sana'a. The Yemen Times wishes him the best in his new career.



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Middle East Bureau Chief of TIME magazine to YT:

“I hope to remove the negative impressions that have accumulated over the years of Americans towards Yemen and Yemenis.”

Mr. Scott MacLeod is the Middle East Bureau Chief of the internationally renowned TIME magazine. He has worked for TIME for more than 16 years and is currently based in Cairo, traveling frequently to the Middle East to give interviews and carry out extensive coverage for TIME. He has been working as a journalist for 25 years, has visited every Arab state, and was made Middle East Bureau Chief for TIME in 1995. During his long career as a journalist, Mr. MacLeod pioneered meetings with influential figures worldwide, and in fact was the first US citizen to meet Osama bin Laden as well as the first to interview King Abdullah II of Jordan and King Mohammed VI of Morocco, having also interviewed several other Arab and foreign heads of state. He has always wanted to visit Yemen, and so was given his first chance when he was sent there two weeks ago to update TIME readers about US-Yemen relations and recent developments in the USS Cole investigation. During his latest visit to Yemen, the editor-in-chief of Yemen Times met up with him, giving the following interview at the Sheraton Hotel in Sanaa.

Q: Could you kindly brief us about the objective of your visit to Yemen?
A: This is my first visit to Yemen, its aim being to update our TIME readers about recent relations between Yemen and the USA, and of course to focus on the ongoing investigations of the USS Cole attack. The information I obtain from my visit will be integrated into a story set by TIME and will include various sources from both the USA and Yemen.

Q: How many officials have you met with during your stay, and can you tell us who they were?
A: I can't say much about that because I was unable to meet many of the officials I intended to during my one-week visit, although I have tried to meet as many people as possible, many of whom are members of the government. I cannot tell you specifically whom I met, but nevertheless those meetings I did have were quite useful. Due to a lack of time and delayed prior notification, I was only able to meet a small selection of the intended personalities.

Furthermore, I was unable to visit Aden itself, where the attack took place, but tried to ensure that I obtained all the necessary information from Sanaa.

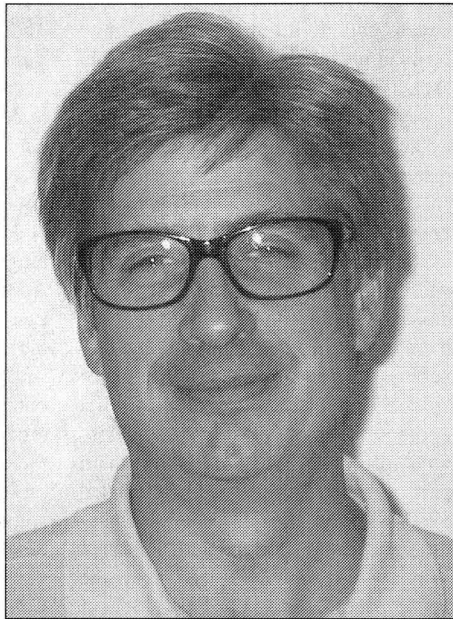
Q: How do you assess the public's demand for more information on the USS Cole incident and its consequences?

A: The American people are quite anxious to know who carried out the attack, why they did it, and who was ultimately behind it. Yemen is not next door to the USA, hence there is little flow of information from Yemen, which is precisely why my editor asked me to come here in person and follow up the results of the investigation so far in order to update our readers worldwide, and especially in the USA. It is quite natural for US citizens to be curious about recent developments and insist on obtaining all the facts.

Q: Where you disappointed or at least surprised that you could not meet those officials whom you had intended to, including the president?

A: I do not want to characterize the response of the officials negatively. I admit that I met some Yemeni officials who were very cooperative. However, you must remember that as a journalist you will probably sense some restraint on the part of officials to volunteer certain pieces of information, especially since that may be of a sensitive or confidential nature at the time when the investigation is still underway. One has to realize that there is a strong sense of mutual understanding between the Yemeni and US governments based on the principle of confidentiality, namely, withholding certain pieces of sensitive information from the general public. Apart from that, I didn't notify the officials here about my visit 2 months in advanced, but only did so a few days before I actually arrived. I wanted to obtain information about the USS Cole trial that was unavailable elsewhere. I could have depended entirely on information obtained from Washington DC, but preferred to visit the country in person so as to investigate further and gather new facts which would complement those already available in the USA.

Q: You must be aware that the US embassy in Sanaa has closed its consular section due to an increase in



terrorist threats made against it. What was the response you received from Yemenis regarding this development?

A: There seems to have been some kind of security threat to US citizens in living and working in Yemen, but I have absolutely no idea what exactly that threat was or whether it was directly related to the USS Cole incident. I cannot offer a specific answer to this question since I have not received any comments about it from either the Yemeni or the American side.

Q: When will the story be published in TIME?

A: The story will probably be published in one of the July editions.

Q: Do you expect to have to return to Yemen in order to carry out a more thorough report about the USS Cole incident, especially once the trial starts?

A: I don't think I will need to return for this particular report. However, if anything happens which interests our readers, then I will be more than ready to come over and carry out more extensive coverage. I do believe, however, that Yemen is a very important country in the region, and is also a very interesting place for journalists because of the diversity of popular opinion you can tap into. Yemen is unlike many other developing countries, where dictators rule with an iron fist, restricting movement and prohibiting freedom of expression. Yemen is unique in the region both because it pioneered a free press and at the same time there are a number of dynamic events which take

place here. I am eager to return again, probably because of my fascination with the country.

Q: As you already mentioned, the multi-party system in Yemen paved the way for diverse political opinions to flourish. Have you met with opposition figures during your visit?

A: My visit was primarily concerned with obtaining new information from the relevant authorities regarding the USS Cole incident. It was not necessary for me to meet any members of the political opposition as they were unlikely to know much about recent developments in the Cole case. The focus of my visit is to report on this particular issue. In future visits, perhaps I could indeed meet with such individuals.

Q: Being your first visit, how did you find Yemen?

A: Even though this is my first visit to Yemen, my wife was here a few years ago, and so she conveyed or portrayed an image of Yemen which made me interested in visiting the country. What impresses me most about the country is its natural beauty and ancient history. I have also been struck by the contrast between the tough exterior and tense stares of men in the street on the one hand, and their internal kindness and hospitality on the other. I never thought that both kindness and a tough exterior would be so obvious among largely heavily armed population. The visit taught me that superficial appearances do not necessarily reflect the internal warmth of Yemenis.

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Q: Are there any final comments you would like to add?

A: On my next trip, I would like to make a comprehensive story about Yemen, which most US citizens unfortunately know very little about. I hope to dispel the negative impressions that have accumulated over the years of Americans towards Yemen and Yemenis. US citizens certainly do not know anything about the peace and kindness of Yemeni people. What is portrayed in the US media is usually a

gross exaggeration. The recent USS Cole incident and the kidnapping of tourists have created a negative impression of Yemen and Yemenis, not only in the US but throughout world. I would seize any opportunity to clarify all these issues in a comprehensive story about Yemen which portrays your wonderful country in a truthful and unbiased way. I am very happy to have visited Yemen, and I am pleased to tell you that I have never experienced any problems here simply as a result of being an American citizen.

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Farewell Vijayan

Yemen Times Editor-in-Chief in particular and all Yemen Times Staff would like to bid farewell to Mr. K.K. Vijayan, Attaché de' Mission of the Indian Embassy in Sanaa. Mr. Vijayan has always been a friendly, hard working and dedicated person. We wish him all the best in his career, and thank him for the close friendship that he helped to forge with the Indian Embassy. A special thank you to him for everything and wish him and his family all the best.

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TAJ SHEBA HOTEL SANA'A, YEMEN

Continued from page 1

Live Evidence on Yemen's Safety for Travel & Tourism

Travel in Sana'a, Yemen

In January 2001 I traveled to Sana'a, Yemen to conduct market research for a family entertainment and celebration center addition to the Sana'a Trade Center. I was more than pleasantly surprised by the city, surrounding country, and most of all the warmth and hospitality of Yemeni people. Unlike the reports and travel warnings from the US State Department, I felt completely safe and saw no reason why any visitors should hesitate to visit this undiscovered land in Arabia.

I am always amazed how one or two incidents, such as some previous kidnappings in the far northern, tribal areas of Yemen or the bombing of the USS Cole in Aden will suddenly make a country like Yemen off-limits to visitors, especially Americans. If the US State Department looked at crime statistics in the US by the same standards as they make ratings of other countries, they would advise US Citizens to immediately leave the US and not come back. I took a look at 1999 crime statistics in Sana'a, a city of over 1.0 million and compared them to the Kansas City, Missouri, my home town, with a population of 440,000, less than 1/2 the size of Sana'a.

In 1999, the number of incidents of

crime per resident in Kansas City, Missouri was 97 times higher than in Sana'a.

Yes, the bombing of the US Cole was a deliberate terrorists act, however, evidence now indicates the terrorists come from outside Yemen. There are terrorist incidents in the US. There was the bombing of the World Trade Center. There was a bombing of the Federal Building in Oklahoma City that killed 168. All committed by an American. Just take a look at some of the other high profile crime incidents in the US: Students being killed in classrooms. Employees being killed by mentally deranged or upset co-workers. Robberies with incident people killed. Why is it when some high profile, headline grabbing incident occurs outside the US, that country is suddenly labeled a dangerous place to travel, yet with all the crime occurring everyday in the US, the US is considered safe? I often tell people that I feel safer in most countries than the US and only worry when I step off my return flight.

Back to Yemen. I does not deserve the reputation it has received. Everyone I encountered, whether on the streets, in the suqs, in the countryside, were warm and friendly. The Yemeni are not a violent people. Their Arab heritage and

Islamic principals make them just the opposite. With only one exception, when tourists have been kidnapped in the far north, they were exceptionally well treated. Those kidnappings were politically motivated, not directed at the nationalities of the tourists. Part of Yemeni tribal values is to not kill, unless in war, as it will bring shame to your family—the greatest disgrace that can befall a Yemeni.

The Yemen government seems to also be taking measures to decrease the carrying of guns, especially AK-47 machine guns, which can be intimidating to foreigners. Many Yemenis consider a gun a basic part of their dress, no different that traditional — dagger that many wear in their belts. They are worn as a symbol of pride and tradition, not to be used. While in Sana'a, I only say one citizen carrying an AK-47 in a traditional Yemeni restaurant.

There are still some military checkpoints at night in the City, and ones on the highway when you travel to the north. Apparently I was supposed to have some sort of travel permit when my client took me for a drive to see some of the northern villages. However, when we encountered the 1st checkpoint, he was able to talk us through without one. In a sense, the checkpoints make the country even safer, no different than the high presence of police in US cities.

Yemen is truly one of the still undiscovered treasures of the world. It's civilization is considered one of the world's oldest. Antiquity knew it as 'Arabia Felix.' Among the many dynasties that made the lands of Yemen home was the Kingdom of Saba, in existence from some time in the 2nd millennium B.C., reportedly ruled at one time by the Queen of Sheba who visited King Solomon in Jerusalem.

Sana'a is said to be founded by Shem, the son of Noah, following the flood. Sana'a and the surrounding area are still mostly untouched by Western architec-

ture. The distinctive and unique architecture of Yemen is one of a number of features that sets the country apart from the rest of the Arab Peninsula and Arabian Gulf societies. Architectural styles and building methods have evolved in isolation over a period of at least 2,000 years. Housing developed in a way suited to conditions of the geology and climate, using locally available materials including stone, random or cut; fired clay bricks; and unbaked earth known as "zabur." In the uplands area of Sana'a, high buildings with thick walls and roofs allow the heat of the day to be 'stored' and restituted at night, thereby providing a stable indoor temperature without any need for heating or air conditioning. large glazed windows. Perhaps one of the most distinctive features of architecture in the northern parts of Yemen are the well articulated windows with friezes, decorative features and designs formed with alabaster. Windows are double glazed, with the inside panes of stained glass and clear or translucent outside panes.

Residences can be as high as seven stories which were added by different generations. In the mountains and villages, Yemenis prefer to build their homes on top of large rocks and on mountain tops. Perhaps one of the best examples of this is Dar al-Hajar, the Rock Palace at Wadi Dhahr, which has become a tourist trademark for Yemen. Parts of the restored 5-story palace, which is perched on top of a large, high rock, have been dated to 700 BC.

Photo of Dar al-Hajar

The heart of Sana'a—the old city and medina, have been declared a World Heritage City by the United Nations. Efforts are underway to preserve some of the oldest buildings, some of which are over 400 years old. The medina, or old walled center of the city, is one of the largest completely preserved medinas in the Arab world. You can walk for half a kilometer in many directions

without every seeing any modern buildings. With the exception of motor scooters and some cars traveling the narrow streets and alleys, you truly have a sense of stepping back in time. That is what is so unusual about Yemen. Time in many respects remains frozen in the past. The only Western fast food to be found is one Pizza Hut out by the parade grounds and several Baskin-Robbins ice cream shops. Yes, there is not a single McDonalds in Yemen, although I read that someone is planning to open one in both Sana'a and Aden.

Just inside Bad al-Yaman, the gate to the old city, is Suq al Milh, the 'salt suq.' Salt is no longer sold in the suq, but just about everything else is. Like other ancient suqs throughout Arabia, there are areas or blocks that specialize on one item, such as silver, or shoes or spices. One of the most pleasant features of walking through the suq is that you don't experience any of the aggressive selling that is so often found in suqs in other countries. No merchants stand at their shops trying to entice you in. If you enter a shop, there is no hard selling. And unlike the rest of the Arab world, with the exception of the silver shops, there is minimal or no bargaining.

The food of Yemen is unique to the country as well. Lamp, fish, and chicken

are the predominate meats, usually grilled or barbecued and eaten, if you prefer, with you fingers using thin Yemeni bread which is baked in a kiln-type oven. Some of the best Yemeni food can be found in traditional Yemeni restaurants such as — in Sana'a. The Taj Sheba Hotel, one of the two five stars hotels in Sana'a, has a Friday brunch that feat excellent Yemeni food.

Brunch at the Taj Sheba Hotel in Sana'a

On the day we traveled north from Sana'a into the highlands country, I was amazed by the scenery—panoramic views from hills and mountains of fertile valleys. Since it was January, winter, there was little green vegetation or growing crops. However, I could see how much of the land would be green when the spring rains came. It must really be breath taking scenery then.

We visited the village of Kowkaban, which sits high on a mountain top. You have to travel a recently paved steep, winding road to reach the village and you enter thru a gate which is still closed every night.

At the foot of the mountain below Kowkaban is the village of Alahgur.

I am looking forward to a return trip to Yemen this year to see and learn more about its people, culture and architectural.

1999 Crime Statistics

Type of Crime	Sana'a City	Kansas City
Homicide, manslaughter	53	116
Rape	3	330
Robbery, theft & crimes against property	1,172	39,603
Assaults	60	14,587
Auto theft/attempted theft	30	6,750
Arson	3	497
Drug	7	1,974*
Other	161	
Total	1,489	63,857
1999 Population	1,000,000	440,000

* 1997 data interpolated from Missouri state drug statistics

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Dr. Al- Mutawakil to YT:

“Unity has been accomplished at the hands of an elite group which is not an actively affiliated to any unionist movement”

Dealing with the issue of Yemen's unity, I emphasized in my earlier articles that the goal of achieving Yemeni unity has always been the dominant trend of the people's will, nevertheless it has been accomplished at the hands of an elite group which is not an actively affiliated to any unionist movement. That elite did not concentrate on the idea and method of how Yemen should be united, but rather on how to share power.

In an exclusive interview to Yemen Times Mr Al- Mutawakil says the Socialist party, a major partner in the process of unification, entered the project while primarily concerned with demarcating partition. Members of the other faction concentrated on strategically positioning the armed forces. Both partners were at loggerheads with each other on the issue of who was to gain the most. That is how the conflict started. Personally, I consider it to be a power struggle, one that neither favors the unity of Yemen nor the aim of secessionism.

When the crisis erupted the Committee of Dialogue intervened in a conciliatory attempt to revitalize the foundations on which unity was established and to re-align it on the right track. For that purpose a "Pledge & Reconciliation" policy had been worked out to build the unity edifice, institutions of the integrated state, not that of the ruling elite, whether of the north or of the south.

Regrettably the eruption of the 1994 war undermined the balance that could have been maintained inside which new forces could be developed along a patriotic line. That war had destroyed Yemen's potential and marred its reputation.

Yemen had by then acquired a good international standing as a country that

had managed to reunite through peaceful democratic dialogue. Alas, we have destroyed that enviable reputation as well as the country's potential and capabilities that we were in such need of expanding and developing. The armies of both north and south were decimated in a month. For thirty years huge resources were spent to improve the army. Consequently, Yemen became vulnerable to external aggression. Internal conflict led to the loss of control over its decision-making structures. The fact is that both parties were in need of a third party on which to depend against its other Yemeni adversary, and that, consequently, led to concessions in its decisions to its support. The positive thing at that stage was that unity was associated with democracy, which was rather a casualty because the elite that approved of unity was of a totalitarian orientation rather than a democratic one. Its practices were non-democratic and not congruent with reality. But that was something which had become a fact, and so it could not retract from either its behavior or mode of thinking. This is why we find the ruling elite beginning efforts to phase out democracy.

Prior to the war of 1994, the constitution maintained a balance of political forces, which collapsed following that war. The trend was marked for constitutional amendment. So the presidency council was abolished and then recreated as a post to be occupied by a single person, with the right to have a sway over the executive power. More than that, they vested chairmanship of the supreme council of the judiciary with the President. He would have power to draw up judiciary policy, as well as appoint and transfer judges. In other words the judiciary has become an institution which is subject to the presidency. The parliament was kept out of the process of control owing to the

nominal balance between the PGC and the Islah parties during a certain stage. This balance eventually collapsed in 1997.

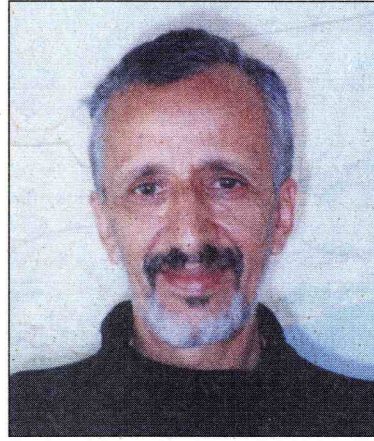
Whenever a certain balance fails, it affects the constitution. So it is no wonder that there was a move to amend the constitution so as to limit the powers of the national parliament, which itself is vested with the authority to nominate the head of state as well as to impeach him. It gives sustenance to the government and has the power to withdraw it. The parliament forms legislation and endorses agreements and treaties. The president of the Republic can not curtail the parliament's powers in order to dissolve it, since first of all the holding of a referendum is necessary. So the ruling elite deemed it to be a constitutionally strong establishment, although in practice that was not so. Thus a Shoura council was created and certain legislative powers and parliamentary authorities were delegated to it. At present it shares with the parliament certain powers in matters of:

- the nomination of the president,
- discussion of the general plan, Issues under the purview of the parliament. As a result the President currently possesses 111 votes inside the parliament. So the PGC needs only 200 votes to obtain a sweeping majority.

Local Government & Law Amendments

The law of local government has given authority to the President of the Republic to appoint the governor, who is at the same time chairman of the local council. He also has the authority to dissolve these councils. This means that all institutions of the state are subject to the control of the presidency, thus nullifying the concept of the modern institutional state.

The conflict between broadening individual powers and authorities of insti-



tutions has, in fact, been going on since the thirties until the present.

The 1948 movement represented an attempt to limit the authorities of the individual, widening the powers of establishments, to found a Shoura council and install a government. The revolution led to the drafting of the 1962 constitution which granted wide-ranging authorities to the President. Mr Al-Zubairi and other personalities held the Amran conference in an attempt to limit the powers granted to the President at the beginning of the revolution and then introduced a new constitution in 1963. That constitution somewhat limited those powers in favor of the appropriate institutions, but it was not enough. Then there were the 1964 and 1965 constitutions in Khair. The latter had actually managed to take powers away from the President and gave them back to the institutions. The 1970 constitution to some extent endorsed the situation, but the June 13 movement suspended the constitution, and attempted to introduce some reforms by recommending:

- cooperatives
- reform committees
- a people's congress (which was under preparation and was said to be on the point of initiating the process of

democracy, although there was not enough time to test whether the interior was serious or not.) That was followed by elections of the PGC and the National Charter and thus the introduction of political pluralism. Nowadays we are experiencing the domination of the individual powers at the expense of institutions', a matter which has rendered democracy to be merely nominal. Institutionally the situation is similar to that which prevailed during the forties.

With regard to development, it is reasonable to assume that in the present situation actual development cannot be achieved unless there is an efficient and active administration, which, in fact, is what the Agreement and Pledge Treaty sought. That treaty clearly showed that our administration was bad because, in the first place, its structural composition was not constitutional. The constitution stipulates that all executive apparatuses should be in the control of the premiership, but they are now wielded by the presidency, which is a flagrant violation of the constitution. The second point is that the administration was not built on the basis of specific and clear goals and, therefore, it is imperative to re-build it on developmental foundations. The more painful thing is the absence of employment criteria. Are they based on expertise, efficiency, good conduct or rather family, region or party affiliation? We find that at present archaic standards govern the process. The criteria are not based on experience or qualifications. The third point is that the standards governing the institutions are rather temperamental, not those of codified laws and regulations. A clear example of this assumption can be detected at Sana'a University, the highest educational institution in Yemen. Administration is a powerful instrument in driving progress, so without an

efficient and capable administration there can be little development. The ineffectiveness of administration is the product of the ruling elite's lack of a progressive vision towards administration. The ruling elite does not perceive the administration as a means of distributing benefits, production or accomplishments. Unless this harmful attitude is reformed there can never be a viable administration and consequently very little progress, security, stability, an independent judiciary or even a state in the true sense of the term. Consequently, foreign investors will never be attracted by a country where the ruling regime is in such a state.

We are now approaching a real crisis, so it is imperative for the ruling elite to radically reform its existing policies and attitudes. The ruling elite has become extremely feverish as a result of discovering that new political forces are capable of success in local elections. This has also illustrated the emergence of new political forces in Yemeni society, many of which thrive on the margins of democracy.

It is usual for totalitarian and regressive regimes of developing countries to superficially adopt democracy as a shield to help improve their image. However, in the course of time they realize that democracy has gained rapid momentum, and has made a great impact, increased political awareness and steady economic growth.

Following local elections, the ruling regime discovered that numerous political forces had evolved which showed a willingness and ability to actively seek reform, especially the Yemeni Congregation for Reform and the Socialist party. For this reason the authorities are now faced with three options:

Continued on page 13

Spacetel Yemen Family Shopping Festival Inaugurated

At a big carnival-like atmosphere in which prominent personalities, businessmen, directors of companies and a large crowd participated, the Spacetel Yemen Company inaugurated the GSM services festival last Sunday, July 1, 2001. Known as the Spacetel Yemen Family Shopping Festival is open until July 20 at the Sana'a Trade Center. The festival carries surprises and prizes for its visitors.

Within the framework of the SPACETEL YEMEN continued trend to improve its network after covering more than 15 cities, its continuing to increase new stations in areas which already have this facility. For instance, in Sana'a City, four stations have been added to become 26. The SPACETEL YEMEN COMPANY is expanding to see its network including new areas. In Mukalla City the expansion now covers Fawah Rokab, Bouwaish and Al-Ryyan. The COMPANY is going through final phase to include Al-Bidha, Rada'a, Seiun and Dhalae in the list of its network next week.

The COMPANY'S new services is the ROAMING. A SPACETEL YEMEN subscribers could exceed this service in the visiting countries. It would be easy to communicate to and from his country, Yemen, at the same number.

Owing to technical reasons, this service has been postponed for few days. The service would be available gradually starting with the Emirates, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Lebanon and would expand to include the Arab homeland, Europe, Africa and Asia. The COMPANY would like to draw the attention of subscribers that SMS is now available free of charge within the prepaid system for the promotion of this service. On the other hand, the VMS which informs you that the device is closed, or the battery is unserviceable or there is no coverage: now services all incoming calls. Your call is not lost. It is recorded and could be rewinded. Both the SMS and VMS services are also available in the billing service.

Why the COMPANY has not initiated the international ROAMING service. The COMPANY is persistent in entering this service since the beginning. But, because this operation is linked with several other external factors for its preparation, important of which is the signing company, these factors need some time for the completion of all these measures. The COMPANY has so far signed more than 20 countries and we are under test period with all company individually. We shall announce all details when every is ready.

The purpose behind Spacetel Yemen Family Shopping Festival

Spacetel Yemen has always tried to ensure the delivery of every new to the community, the festival is no more than another step together as close as possible with people in a happy environment, there is a full of excitement and update customers on the latest.

Number of Subscribers

The number of subscribers is rapidly increasing. This is because people have clearly realized the quality and the service of the Specter Yemen. The COMPANY will try its best to maintain the people confidence by improving its services and coverage. The reason behind the increasing number of subscribers lies in the fact that within a period of less than three months, the COMPANY has added 12 stations in order to meet the current increasing demand and those which are expected in the perceivable future. The geographical coverage of the services has increased to 15 cities.

The Company payment flexibility and facility.

While offering facilities, the Company is keen to offer distinguished and high quality services without causing any burden to the subscriber. The Company wants to facilitate communication and not to complicate it particularly at the beginning stage. The Company is under big pressure; thus we prefer to avoid much facilities at this time.

The Bills

In order to avoid any mistakes, the Company has divided



Inauguration of the Festival By Lebanese Consul, Ghassan Al-Khateeb

the subscribers' bills into three payments. Payment is made at t company's new center in Taiz street, Sana'a. The subscriber may pay his bill at any branches of certain banks; but still have to formalize this to process with these banks.

Service to Subscribers:

The company is working on improving subscribers-service in order to absorb the increased pressure through preserving our subscribers and to bear more so that we remain in Always Connected.



Spacetel Yemen Family



Spacetel Showroom at the festival



From right to the left us the Lebanese Consul, Ghassan Al-Khateeb, the Administrative manager, Ahmed Al-Thahbi, The Commercial Manager, Hosam Sa'ad and the Marketing manager, Waleed Akawi



A section of participant at the festival

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Yemeni Islamic Banks Win People's Trust

Three Islamic banks are working in Yemen: the Islamic Bank, Tadhamon Islamic Bank and Saba Islamic Bank. They are working towards funding, investment and banking in accordance with the Islamic Shariah. They also work in accordance with instructions and regulations issued by the Central Bank of Yemen. Despite the fact that these banks do not have long experience in the banking and investment activities, financial studies show that these banks could in a short span of five years, have been able to win the trust of financial speculators analysis and savers. They could also make handsome profits through the investment projects they fund.

Profit & Loss Sharing:

Bank sources told Yemen Times that the success of the three Islamic banks is attributed to guiding principles two adopted by these banks to pursue their activities. The first one concerns the right planning and the second are to sharing profits and losses with our clients. Adopting these two strategies, the Islamic banks have been able to reduce the losses of shareholders who are contracted with the banks in terms of time selling interest contracts.

Accounting departments of these Islamic banks deal with the Yemeni Riyal and record transactions of the foreign currency during the fiscal year depending on the current exchange rate at the time of recording the deal. At the end of the fiscal year, assets accounts are to be transferred to other currencies on the exchange rate. Results are included in the revenue list.

Private Sector Participation:

Banking sources indicate that the private sector participates with 80% of the

capital of these banks.

Factors responsible for the Success of Islamic Banks

The Islamic banks could win the trust of speculators and clients who seek to invest in accordance with the Islamic laws away from the usury. Banking revenue profits are estimated at more than 58% other than that made by commercial banks. This is attributed to the balanced distribution of the banking resources and making use of them in successful productive and economically viable projects.

For instance, the capital of the Tadhamon Islamic Bank run to \$ 6,775,000. Assets of the bank reached more than \$ 13,638,000 while deposits of the bank reached \$ 4,592,000. Bank resources assert that the fiduciary paper money deposits have reduced in commercial banks by 20% for the advantage of Islamic banks.

Activities of the Islamic Banks:

Islamic banks follow financial policies different from those of the commercial and specialized banks. These policies concentrates on calculating the speculation processes which are made during the fiscal period in the income list at the time of liquidating the speculation contracts. Debts related to funding interest-contracts whether short or long term are calculated on the cost of the contract adding the interests agreed upon with a reduction of specific rate to deal with general risks.

In a traditional society where people are vulnerable to fall in the trap of usury due to their deposits or taking loans from specialized and commercial banks, they prefer to deal with the Islamic banks. This has made them a conspicuous success.

Stumbling blocks in repayment of debts in commercial banks has made Islamic banks very cautious in granting loans of

this kind. Furthermore, they took measures related to funding projects with interest. These are conducted in accordance with conditions of the Central Bank of Yemen. Long and short term debts appear in the budget with their net cost after cutting off irregular debts and general risks, on regular debts and deferred revenues accounts on the date of the budget.

Islamic banks in Yemen work in accordance with law promulgated in 1996. They enjoy many privileges and tax exemptions for the first seven years of their establishment. Islamic banks prepare studies on their clients and other banks before having any dealing with them.

Problems Facing the Islamic Banks:

Banking studies indicate that the main problems facing Islamic banks in

Yemen is the difficulty to predict the loss rate of shareholders due to the great number of shareholders and the inefficient administrative cadre. Besides, instructions from the Central Bank of Yemen define that each foreign currency surplus in the Islamic banks should not exceed 15% of the bank's capital and its reserves. They also specify that the surplus of all currencies should not exceed 20% of its capital and reserves. These factors impede the prospects of Islamic banking. Statistics and financial lists issued by Islamic banks indicate that the banking has witnessed a remarkable development which qualify them to take part in the establishment of the stock market, activate the investment process and rendering distinguished banking services different from and ahead of other banks.

Marine Life: A Promising National Wealth

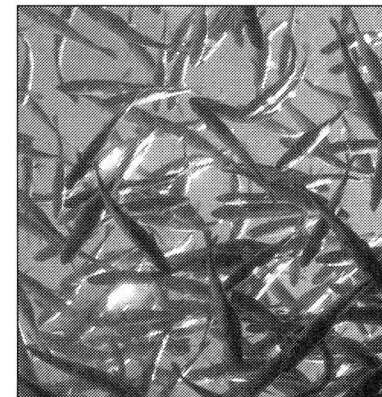
Abdullah Abdu Ahmad

Along the 2000 km Yemeni coasts that extend eastward to Oman and Northward to Saudi Arabia, diverse marine lives exist, some of which are rarely found elsewhere.

Fishing has been practiced for a long time. Its methods and equipment have developed to make a sharp increase in fish production to meet the growing local as well as international demands. For this reason fishermen hold an important position among producers. Today, our fish exports rank second following oil exports. Traditional fishermen live along the Yemeni coast and in islands.

There are about 41 thousand fishermen who depend on fishing for their and family members estimated at 201 thousand people. They own more than 10,000 boats and contribute to 79% out of the total volume of fish production of 127 thousand tons.

As far as the commercial fishing is concerned, there are more than 122 fishing ships and boats which belong to foreign companies working to promote fish and marine exports to several destinations, chief among which are Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Oman, Emirates, Jordan, Italy, Spain, France, Portugal, Switzerland, China, Thailand, Hong Kong, etc. If investment in this field is organized properly, fish exports may occupy the first place among Yemen's exports. Studies indicate the existence of more than 612 kinds of fish and marine life in the Yemeni waters. The present fish resource ca yield 320 thousand tons of fish every year. However,



a number of problems and difficulties make proper exploitation of this wealth a difficult task. Some of these problems are:

- * lack of a strong infrastructure to facilitate fishing and storage of fish.
 - * Random fishing by companies, with or without licensed, which affect fish locations forcing them to immigrate.
- Therefore, our regional waters should be protected. There should also be an encouraging atmosphere for investment in this field, development of the infrastructure, encouragement of researches and studies on protection of our marine lives and their growth.

Some Species of our Available Marine life.

- Mollusca 625 kinds in the Red Sea / 322 kinds in the Arab Sea and Aden Gulf
- Crustacean 53 kinds in the Red Sea / 24 kinds in the Arab Sea and Aden Gulf / 45 kinds in Socotra Island.
- Fish 416 kinds in the Red Sea / 196 kinds in Socotra
- Turtles 5 kinds
- Sea mammals 20 kinds
- Sponge 3 kinds, etc.

Economy News

Aden Mills Production Boosts

More than 1500 tons of wheat is produced daily by the Aden mills. This figure is expected to rise to 2250 tons daily by the end of the current year. The Mills were established in 1997 with a capital of US\$ 50 million by the Hayel Saeed Group of companies and a number of local shareholders.

490 Investment Projects in AFZ Investment projects licensed by the Free Zone Authority reached 490 totaling US\$ 419 million by June 2001.

90% of Foreign Manpower in Yemen Dispensable Recent statistics record more than 80,000 foreign employees in Yemen,

out of whom 25% are working in governmental organizations and receiving 15% of the state's budget. The rest work for the private sector. Economists believe that 90% of the foreign manpower in Yemen is dispensable.

Time Program to Establish a Stock Exchange Market

The technical committee in charge of establishment of the stock exchange market is currently working, in collaboration with the World Bank expert, on a time program to establish a stock exchange market. More experts are arriving this month to prepare laws pertaining to the market. Economists expect finalizing the market in two years from now.

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Invitation for Prequalification

The Republic of Yemen
Ministry of Public Works and Urban Development-Rural Access Project,
Central Management Office (RAPCMO).

This invitation for prequalification follows the general procurement notice for this project that appeared in Development Business No 552-556/01 of Feb. 16 and April 16, 2001. The Government of the Republic of Yemen intends to apply for a credit from the *International Development Association (IDA)* toward the cost of the Rural Access Project (RAP), and it intends to apply part of the proceeds of this credit to payments under the contract for the following pilot rural road projects as given below:

- A. Improvement of (5) Pilot Rural roads totaling approximately 114 Kilometer, namely:
- | | |
|--|----------|
| Road No. (1): Thulla - Amran | 25.6 Km. |
| Road No. (2): Kuhlun Affar - Al-Maghrabah | 15.8 Km. |
| Road No. (3): At Taffah - Awain | 42.3 Km. |
| Road No. (4): At Turbah - Tor Al-Baha | 8.8 Km. |
| Road No. (5): Al-Mahweet - Khamis Bani Sa'ad | 21.3 Km. |
- B. Improvement of village access roads totaling approximately 50 Km.

The Ministry of Public Works and Urban Development, represented by The Rural Access Project - Central Management Office, (RAPCMO) intends to prequalify interested contractors and/or firms for improvement of (5) five Pilot Rural Road totaling approximately 114 kilometers, and improvement of village access roads totaling approximately 50 Km.

Prequalification will be conducted through prequalification procedures specified in the World Bank's Guidelines: *Procurement under IBRD Loans and IDA Credits*, January 1995 (revised January and August 1996 and September 1997), and is open to all bidders from eligible source countries, as defined in the guidelines. Application for prequalification may be made for one or all of the above contracts.

The Minimum Per-qualification Criteria are:

- As prime contractor, average annual turnover over the last five years equivalent of US\$ 10 million.
- Successful experience as prime contractor in the execution of at least three projects similar in nature and complexity to the works within the last five years.
- Should have qualified technical and managerial personnel of different fields with minimum experience of 10-15 years for the execution of similar projects.
- Should have key equipment, i.e., Bulldozers, Asphalt Plant, Stone Crusher plant, Pavers, Dump Trucks, Motor Graders, Front wheel loaders, Vehicles and vibratory Compaction Rollers, ... etc.
- Should have liquid assets to meet the construction cash flow of US\$ 2.00 million for each contract during the project period.

Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information from and inspect the prequalification documents at the Ministry of Public Works and Urban Development, RAPCMO, (address below) during regular business hours from 009-1400 hours.

A complete set of prequalification document in English language may be purchased by interested bidders upon submission of a written application to the address below and upon payment of a nonrefundable fee of US\$120.00. The method of payment will be cashier's check or direct deposit to RAPCMO. The document will be sent by airmail for overseas delivery and surface mail for local delivery.

Applications for prequalification should be submitted in sealed envelopes, delivered to the address below by 12:00 hour, **September 15th 2001**, and be clearly marked:

"Application to Prequalify for the Rural Access Project" Improvement of (5) Pilot Rural Roads and Village Access Roads

The Ministry of Public Works and Urban Development (MOPW&UD)
C/o The vice-Minister's Office.

Haddah Street, Haddah Office Complex, Building No. 1 - 3rd Floor

The Rural Access Project-Central management office (RAPCMO)
Attention: RAPCMO - Project Director

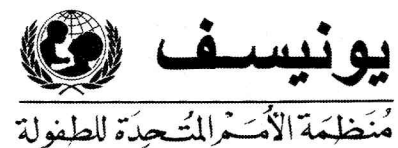
Sana'a, Yemen
P. O. Box 16472

Telephone: (967-1) 264066
Mobile: (967) 7110-4568
Facsimile: (967-1) 262609

The Ministry of Public Works and Urban Development, represented by the RAPCMO reserves the right to accept or reject late applications.

Applicants will be advised, in due course, of the result of their applications. Only firms and joint ventures prequalified under this procedure will be invited to bid.

Assistant Project Officer



The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) invites all applicants to apply for the position of Assistant Project Officer based in Al-Ghaida, Al-Mahara Governorate to undertake the following tasks:

1. Advocate, develop and enlarge the key elements of the education, water and sanitation, health sector programmes with counterparts at the governorate and district levels.
2. Facilitate implementation, course corrections, periodic reviews and promote innovative activities under the girls education, women's development and child survival.
3. Co-ordinate, under the supervision of the L-3 project officer, with Sana'a office teams to initiate advocacy and implementation of the area-based Child survival & Development programme.
4. Cooperate with counterparts and work closely with colleagues in the implementation of activities to accomplish the agreed mid decades goals.
5. Initiate and facilitate situation analysis, including baseline surveys, needs assessment, project design, monitoring and impact oriented evaluations of UNICEF assisted Education, Water and Sanitation and Health project in the area-specified programme.
6. Prepare inputs for Donor reports, annual reports and periodic reviews of the area based programme in Yemen.
7. Carry out any other tasks agreed with the supervisor and/or Project officer/Programme coordinator.

Qualifications

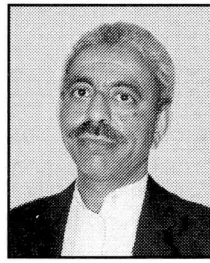
- Minimum BA degree in Art, Social Science or related discipline from recognized University.
- Five Years experience working in Yemen with local Government and Non-Governmental organization in related fields.
- Fluency in Arabic, and English - speaking, reading and writing is essential.
- Analytical and advocacy skills essential.
- Computer literacy and knowledge of word processing and data management desirable.

Qualified individuals should send their application including a curriculum vitae with a brief covering letter expressing their interest in this post to the following address before the close of business on 25th of July 2001.

The Operations Officer
UNICEF
P. O. Box 725
Sana'a, Republic of Yemen

COMMON SENSE

By: Hassan Al-Haifi



Belgium Tells it Like it Is: Murder is Murder Anyway you Cloak It

Undoubtedly, the decision to put Ariel Sharon on trial was not an easy one for the Belgian judicial authorities. However, surely, when a law says that any world leader is not free from prosecution for causing harm to humanity and for disgracing the strides in civilization man has achieved, then that law must be applied, no matter who that world leader is. It is no secret that Ariel Sharon has no love for peace or for the sanctity of innocent lives, for even the Israelis themselves could not stomach the atrocity of the crime that was engineered by Ariel Sharon in the Sabra and Shatila Camps West of Beirut. Soon after perpetrating the crime, 400,000 Israelis protested the heinous crime of their Minister of Defense and marched openly expressing their disgust at the gory bloodthirstiness of one of the most militant Israeli leaders. It is not clear as to what the proceedings will entail, and can the Belgian authorities in fact manage to avenge the death of hundreds of Palestinians killed while half of them were still asleep, while the other half were probably under the assumption that they were going through a nightmare. Close to 600 persons lost their lives under the hands of Lebanese contract killers who were coaxed and guided by Ariel Sharon and the top brass of the Israeli "Defense Forces", who had never made it clear to this day what they were doing in Lebanon in the first place. For sure, the Belgian Government has been put to a hard test by this heroic

judicial decision, after having made the heroic stance of deciding that any citizen of the world can have recourse to Belgian judicial due process of law, if a world leader steps out of line and thinks he can enjoy sovereign immunity while at the same time enjoying his penchant taste for blood. Undoubtedly, Ariel Sharon may have faced his most embarrassing moments of his life as he toured around Europe last week, trying to show that he was a "world leader" hopping all over Europe, shaking hands with other world leaders, but not daring to step into little Belgium, because his cowardly streak came to surface, especially as he knows that Belgium is not the United States, where he once sued Time Magazine for having shown a clear connection between the murdering Sharon and the massacre in Sabra and Shatila, and thanks to the powerful Zionist lobby in the United States, he won the suit, forcing Time Magazine to issue an apology, although for sure Time could not refute the obvious truth of its story and had it had any doubts about the contents of the report, it would not have published it. But justice in America is based on money and power, and quite often those who have the power and money that the American Zionist lobby have on their side will never have to worry about the right side of the coin of justice. So, now Ariel Sharon has now demonstrated his humanitarian feelings by reminding the world that only Jews have been the victims of persecution, as he jumped from one holocaust memorial to another, trying to make it

tough for the Belgian judicial authorities and reminding them that they can drag along any world leader in these hints of media publicity. One must still however commend the Belgian officials, who were later interviewed by Reporters to express their views on the action taken by their judicial authorities. There was not one official who saw any reason why Sharon should not stand trial under the Law their legislators have passed, knowing the awesome responsibility that they have laid to rest on the shoulders of the Belgian judiciary, when considering how much oppression and lawlessness is perpetrated by world leaders on their people as well as people of other nationalities. The Israeli Minister of Justice went on the air in CNN to tell the world that Belgium had no right to carry out such proceedings against the Israeli leader, but when Jonathan Mann of CNN reminded the Minister that the Israelis had carried out similar actions against alleged Nazis whom they chased all over the world and tried them in Israel, the Minister could not answer to defend his position, but beat around the bush. For sure, the Belgians will not find it difficult to find clear linkages between Sharon and Sabra and Shatila as there are still survivors and all the evidence indicates that at the least the Israelis Army had the power and ability to prevent such an ugly massacre, if they claim not to have any connection with it, which is what all the evidence indicates otherwise. One should be reminded that the Sabra

and Shatila massacres were not the first to be perpetrated by the Israelis, for it was by carrying out several Sabras and Shatilas in Palestine and Sinai and Syria, they were able to terrorize the indigenous population of Palestine to leave their homes fearing for their lives after what the Israelis had done in Deir Yassin and other villages against the helpless unarmed civilian inhabitants, and it there is sufficient evidence to bring a lot of Israelis to war crimes tribunals, which is now the first time the Israelis will begin to feel that their wrong will finally become exposed and may belie all the myths which Zionist propaganda has been disseminating in the democratic West about their civility and sense of humanitarian feelings. Even if Sharon does not come to Belgium to complete the proceedings that he must go through just like any other criminal, it is still a good sign that the Belgians have finally put up for the world to see; there is no such thing as immunity from justice because without justice then there is no civility in any society and it is time for all mankind to work together to weed out all the criminals who have clouded their crimes with political legitimacy and organized establishments that think that money and influence can cover up their evil schemes and intentions. Perhaps Time Magazine should have appealed the ruling against the Magazine, which it knows fully well was no more than a gross misrepresentation of justice, which the Zionist regime and its international regime thrives on and propagates.

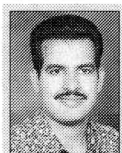
How Can We Help the Yemeni Community?

Ahmad Saad Nasim
Tucson, Arizona, U.S.A.
saadausaad@yahoo.com

Throughout the world people are reading negative articles about Muslims and about Islam in general. The western media is quick to point out Muslim extremists in Afghanistan or in other parts of the world, but they never mention about Muslim scientists, businessmen, and other Muslim professionals who are an asset both to their local communities as well as the world community. The Yemeni people are the greatest asset to their nation. Some readers have in the past written letters asking, "When will Yemen get better?" "Why are their acts of violence committed against foreigners in Yemen?" "What is the source of this problem?" "Why are the other Arabian Peninsula neighbors better off than us?"... and so on. We have, asked, many such questions by using whys, whens, and whats, but the main question should be "How to help the Yemeni community in general?" It may look like the other Arabian Peninsula nations are doing well. It is pertinent to ask what would they have done if none of the Gulf countries possessed massive oil fields and natural gas reserve and what will they do after the fossil fuels are gone. Fossil fuels are a finite source of income which will one day disappear, but the Yemeni people will live on. Yemeni parents should encourage their children to focus not only in Maths and Science but also in arts and literature. Having a good education helps students think critically and come up with creative ideas whether it be in the form of a new book or a medical discovery. Yemen needs to focus on cultural education as well so that the Yemeni culture is shared abroad by foreigners as well. Which is where a new question develops. "Why is there so much hatred for the west?" Neither the westerners nor the easterners have any real mode of communication except embassies and the exchange of tourists. Islam is the fastest growing religion in America, and will soon surpass Judaism as the largest religious minority in America after only Christianity. Muslim Americans are a diverse community who have succeeded in all paths starting from medicine to the high tech industry. Muslim Student Association is a nationally run organization with chapters in every college in the USA

and Canada. There are similar patterns in Europe. Yet there is a great deal of animosity between the western world and the Muslim world. More and more non-Muslim Americans whether they be African American, White American or Hispanic American have welcomed mosques in their communities as well as Muslims to live in their neighborhoods. Regardless of this success, education is the key priority of Muslim students in the USA. I am originally from India and have many Arabian friends. My friends from Saudi Arabia or UAE are always relaxed and take it easy in American college or try to experiencing American lifestyles. Yet, students from Yemen, like those from the Indian subcontinent, are always focused and study hard in numerous fields ranging from engineering and business administration to political science and even law. President Bush's Energy Secretary Spencer Abraham is an Arab American with roots off Levantine Arabs from Syria. We see Yemeni students are succeeding, but Yemen is not doing well. Those who are the best computer scientists or graduates from medical schools to stay in the US or choose to go to Europe or other Gulf Nations. Yemen may be a great land, and have promising goals in agriculture or the high tech industry, but it is no good until its human resources are utilized. The Yemeni government needs to encourage tourism, promote Yemeni culture abroad, and invite foreign professors from India, China, USA and Europe to come and teach in Yemen. A high level of scholarly research is a welcome mat for foreign investors from hi tech and biomedical companies. More and more foreign tourists may consider visiting Yemen. To my knowledge, there have been many new converts to Islam by attending an Islamic class in a college or visiting a Muslim country. You never know that the one human being you may hate, may become part of your great and peaceful faith, Islam. Education and communication open the only way. Remember in the Quran, Angel Gabriel said to Prophet Mohammad (PBUH), "Iqra" or "READ." As a Muslim, I pray that Yemen reaches the zenith of its glory that it had in the ancient days as a major trading and cultural area. We should look at our history as a reminder of where we once were, but rely on our Yemeni children to help create a new Yemen full of peace and prosperity.

Debilitating Impact of Rumors



Hisham Al-Qubati

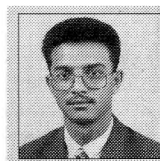
I was wondering, while walking all the way to my friend's company, of what could have made him insist on my coming at that late hour. I guessed it must be an urgent fax that he wanted to be translated or written to one of the foreign trade companies he deals with. When I arrived he was holding one of a colorful lady's pair of sandals which he had received a short while ago. Fixing his gaze on its black outsole, he asked me to send a fax to the manufacturers to delete the figures printed in it. The outsole contained two figures, one looked like a tree and the other looked like three small feet-fingers. "The prints on the sand might be read as God's name (Allah) and this would subject the newly imported article to a great loss," he nervously said. I laughed and tried to convince him that what was printed was not more than a small tree. But he did not heed to my interpretations. He

insisted that he knew more than me and that it was his own business. As I stepped out of the office after writing the desired fax, I recalled similar stories of traders who suffered heavy losses because of a semi-ban of their goods said to be imported from Israel, simply because they bore similar figures and no mention of the country of origin. It is enough if an Imam of a mosque says that some sandals or shoes bear the name of God to put all sub-dealers in the commodity in a real crisis as their goods are torn or thrown to the street. Just a few months ago, yet another trader I know was fined by the Ministry of Trade and Supply for his registered trademark which was officially approved more than 15 years ago. Moreover, he had to give an undertaking not to print his company's logo on inner-boxes! The episode had its genesis in a mosque in Sana'a. The Imam remarked that the trademark was targeted to offend descendants of the Prophet's family. A few days later complaints started to flow from the sub-dealers regarding threats of intimidation because of the trademark printed on the

sandal and shoes' inner-boxes. As a swift solution he distributed cartons of marker pens to delete the trademark. But this was not the end of the problem, for some days later he was summoned by the Ministry of Supply and Trade where he was fined and warned not to print his trademark on inner-boxes any more. Some years ago I was stopped in the street by a man who accosted me with the question: "Do you know what is this," pointing to the Nike name on my T-shirt. "This is a God of the Greeks," he said. Many may recall this controversy. I searched through the pageant names of the Greek and Romans' Gods and Goddesses starting from Zeus and Hera and their progeny and found none bearing this name. Now, even if there was a god bearing the name of Nike in the Greek or Roman mythology, does this mean that people who wear clothes bearing such names are calling upon people to abandon their religion or believe in another God? I just wonder why such myths are being created from time to time. Who is really behind them? What is their purpose? Do they serve some traders' interest

who want to defame the reputation of others owing to jealousy, hatred, etc.? Or are they just the figment of imagination of some preachers? Many products are often said to come from Israel, mainly because the country of origin is not usually mentioned on these products. Let me clarify that many Yemeni traders nowadays tend to import low-quality products at low prices. They instruct the import companies and manufacturers not to print the country of their origin so that clients are led to believe that they are made in some reputed industrial countries. Another reason is that they do not want to disclose the identity of companies they deal with to other traders. Conversely, products which do not carry information about the country of origin does not mean that they have been imported from Israel. The scandals some mosque preachers labor to circulate adversely affect the reputation and credibility of politicians, literary figures and traders. Unfortunately, rumors mongering has been a marked phenomenon in Yemen during the last few years. It is commonly observed that some preachers indulge in several strategies to add a certain kind of spice to their repeated speeches.

Local Products and Necessity for a Healthy Competition



Waleed Abdullah Al-saqqaf

The world has witnessed huge developments in every aspect of the life socially, economically and technologically. All these developments represent inevitable changes which are closely related to the political facet. At the same time it facilitates a congenial atmosphere to gain betterment and development by means of co-operation in the form of economic alignment. It is also easy to everyone to realize the reasons and try to make efforts to encounter this challenge. Yemen has been playing a pioneering role to unite the Arabic nations. This can be clearly seen by its efforts to find rational solutions to the problems among its sisterly countries. The Republic of Yemen and its neighbor, The Saudi Arabia have held a rational dialogue to be more conscious and achieve economical transformations with the aim of improving complementarity and integration of different productive and economic sectors as well as pave to the way for product exchange between Yemen and Saudi Arabia by the establishment of the Yemeni-Saudi Common Market. What we want to suggest here, is how the Yemeni industrial and productive

sector is going to reach the competitive level with Saudi Arabia. Of course this will lead to the unmarketability of the Yemeni markets as before when the Yemeni markets opened the way for the foreign products. But we are in an urgent need to confirm our credibility in dealing with these challenges, not only to complain against the foreign products and articles, but also by making actual studies concentrating on the preference of the Yemeni consumer for these products, and how to change the productive notions and methods. Now we are facing a dangerous challenge in which we have to make modern productive and industrial policies a reality in our everyday life, particularly in the context of the concentrated orientation of the government to pave the way for the external investments. Of course, this will lead to the slumping of the products sooner or later. We have to find suitable and proper policies to satisfy the public services. Once I heard that some of the Yemeni fish were sold very cheaply to one of the Arab countries. My dear reader, can you guess what the country has done? Fish were packed properly and re-exported by that country and sold at a high rate. It is strange that the local products high quality are not available in the local markets. Who is responsible and who is going to protect the-

Letters to the Editor

Stop Corruption in Malaria Projects
Thank you for the topics you are publishing in the new paper. I have come across the interview you made with WHO representative about the malaria program. I would like to inform of my personal experience about the malaria program and how the money is spent in the Ministry of Health. For the last two years, tens of tenders have been put for bidding. Everybody knows what kind of equipment and how the money is spent. I can assure you, it was all just for a show and the money which was actually spent for the program does not exceed 25%, of the allotment and the rest went to the pockets of peoples handling the program. I am sorry to say that the WHO Yemen office knows well who the money was spent. Ask the WHO office in Yemen about the gift received just to support the corrupt process to go on. Ask them, how much the government spent and how much should have been spent. Ask them about the Mafia who gathered and agreed to share the money

donated by friendly countries. The epidemic that is killing us is the corrupted people who were supposed to fight the malaria epidemic. I would suggest to your esteemed newspaper, to find out the truth from different angles, and do not to rely on the "Titles" and "Shinning names". Unfortunately, few of them are clean. **Mohamed A. Mohamed mohamed623@yahoo.com**

Sir,
Although I sent an article on 6-6-2001, it has not been published so far. Will you kindly let me know the reason why it hasn't been published? Is it illegible? Or is it incomprehensible? Or is it grammatically incorrect? Or rather is it against Jews? Once again, do inform me, Why? Frankly speaking, my article should have been published immediately after the rejoinder written by Scott Gross, i.e., it should have been published on issue No.25 dated 8-6-2001. At least, although you have to treat me and Mr.Scott Gross equally, you have published his rejoinder immediately after my article (The Jewish influence

over the ...) you have not published my article (The educational battle between Muslims and Jews) immediately after his rejoinder. I hope and wish that you have understood me and I would be grateful if you let me know as soon as possible. **Fahmy Almamary 27-6-2001.**

Dear Mr. Fahmy Almamary
In response to your letter dated 27-6-2001, I would like to assure you that your article (Educational Battle between Muslims and Jews) has not reached us. You are kindly requested to send it again. **—Editor**

Sir,
As a matter of fact our best English news paper has been doing a lot in the field of Politics, Economy, Arts, and Opinions of people. On top of all it gives a chance to the learners of English language to improve their proficiency in the language. As we all know Yemen Times organized Inter-college competitions in poem short story and essay last year 1999-2000. Frankly speaking these competitions encouraged the learners to participate and demonstrate their best potential in that contest.

The message behind these competitions is that Yemen Times is trying to promote young literary talents. Nice words are not enough to thank the great efforts of our Newspaper under the leadership of Mr.Walid Al-Saqqaf. I am one of the regular readers of Yemen Times and my dream is to master English Language like Mr.Walid Al-Saqqaf one day. He is always a model in front of me and I am very proud that Yemen produced such a great person like him. Undoubtedly, Yemen Times is a unique Newspaper. I will tell you my interpretation of how it fulfill its promises in holding competitions for one I participated in the poem competition and won the first prize in the event. Since that time I am reading a lot in the area of literature. If one day I become somebody, I will be very proud to say that the first step was laid for me by the Yemen Times. Finally, I would like to thank all the workers of Yemen Times. I will fail in my duties if I do not thank the panel of judges who gave us their precious time to evaluate our creations. **Rizq Ali Ahmed Al-Sanani Fourth level English Department College of Education Al-Mahweet**

Yemeni Tribes: Origin & Factors in Their Survival

Imad Al-Saqqaf,
Farouq Al-Kamali,
Yemen Times

What is a Tribe?

Dr. Qaid Al-Sharjabi defines the tribe as a socially and economically independent community. Its threat to the country lies, therefore, in the fact that it can divide it into semi-independent communities, each having its own land, meadows, water resources, etc.

History of Yemeni Tribes

It is difficult to trace the earliest phases of tribalism in Yemen. Dr. Al-Sharjabi believes that it dates back to the pre-Islamic period.

Three extensive tribal families were known before the emergence of Islam. These were: Himyar, Hamdan and Madh-haj, all of which ultimately stemmed from the same ancestor, Qahtan b. Aber. These families subsequently split up into several smaller tribes. "The political existence of the Yemeni tribe goes back to 500 BC, during the reign of the Sabaean kings," says Dr. Fadhl Abu Ghanem in his book "The Tribal Structure in Yemen".

The scarcity of information on tribalism in Yemen makes it extremely difficult for researchers to definitively trace the emergence of tribalism in the country. Dr. Fadhl Abu Ghanem, the Minister of Education who is originally from the Arhab tribe, has a number of books on tribes to his credit. However, since very little information exists on tribes and tribalism in Yemen, he was forced to travel to Germany, France and

Austria to gather relevant material from Yemeni historical sources.

Tribal Survival: Factors

Despite all the political and social changes which Yemen has been through, tribes have still managed to maintain their strength and vitality. Tribesmen, until now, adhere to a set of tribal norms independent of, and distinct from the state's laws and regulations. A number of political, social, and cultural factors have helped tribes maintain their prevalence and power. "The lack of political stability and the weak role of the state in the affairs of the tribes has helped augment and strengthen tribal norms, biases and solidarity, all of which have played a pivotal role in ensuring the survival of the tribal structure in its present condition," says Al-Sharjabi. It appears as though the relations between the tribes and the state have been governed by one overriding principle: tribes get weaker when the state becomes stronger and vice versa. Other factors relate to the preference for independence, loyalty to the tribe and tribal leaders, as well as the prevalence of ignorance, illiteracy, and limited contact with the outside world and recent developments there etc.

The Social Hierarchy in the Tribe

The Sheikh is the highest and most important figure of rank in any tribe. He is the leader of the tribe, the symbol of its strength, its spokesman, decision maker, judge and idol. He also represents the tribal state and its laws. He

possesses bodyguards, prisons, followers, etc. Houses like that of Sheikh Abdullah b. Hussein Al-Ahmar act as a meeting place for numerous high ranking officials, political leaders and other Sheikhs. Conferences are frequently held there, helping to solve many difficult governmental and tribal problems. In second place, come the judges and the Sadah (a group of people who claim descent from the Prophet (PBUH) and so do not permit outsiders to marry their women). Then come the farmers and members of the tribe whom the Sheikh has assigned the task of following up people's affairs. After that comes people classified as craftsmen, such as barbers, blacksmiths, butchers, etc, who are looked down upon by other members of the tribes. At the very bottom of the hierarchical social ladder comes the Jews and Akhdam (descendants of former black-African slaves).

Tribes and the Revolution of September 26.

The Yemeni revolution of September 26 was a significant turning point in the history of the country. The war that followed the revolution (lasting from 1962 to 1972) revealed contradictory standpoints on the part of the tribes. Dr. Abu Ghanem refers to the dual role of some of the northern and eastern tribes in the civil war between the republicans on the one hand, supported by Egypt, and the monarchists on the other, supported in the main by Saudi Arabia and the British colonial forces. "The revolution has found in tribalism

a real danger to its existence, a hurdle along the path of establishing a modern, centralized state, and a factor which gnaws at the country's political unity, opening up doors to external interference in Yemen's internal affairs," says Abu Ghanem.

Following the eruption of the revolution, the Imam Al-Badr and his family fell back on the tribes for protection. This policy triggered a civil war that continued for over 8 years. However, some Sheikhs played an important role in consolidating the republican system and supporting the fledgling revolutionary government. Among these Sheikhs were Abdullah b. Hussein Al-Ahmar, Mohammed Ali Othman, Sinan Abu Luhum, Amin Abu Ras, Mutee Damaj, and Ahmad Numan, etc.

Sheikh Abdullah b. Hussein Al-Ahmar

Leader of Hashed and one of the country's most eminent personalities, he won the respect of numerous people who always sought his advice. He was appointed Minister of Interior in the government of Ahmad Mohammed Numan in 1965, and it was he who convened and chaired the Khamer Conference, which aimed to chase down the monarchist forces. He also played a significant role in achieving political stability in the second half of the 20th century. He currently holds the chair of parliamentary speaker.

Sheikh Mohammed Ali Othman

He is the undisputed political leader of Taiz; an honest, well-educated and humble man. He is a patriot who fought for his country and sacrificed his own blood in its defense. Unfortunately, he was cruelly assassinated in June 1972 after Al-Fajr (dawn) prayers in a mosque.

Sheikh Amin Abu Ras

He is one of the most outstanding personalities in Yemen, and had been a captain in the army, in charge of the Gheilan area. His experience in fighting the monarchist forces led presidents Al-Sallal and Al-Iryani to rely on him to put down other government rebels.

Among other Sheikhs who defended the revolution, whom Abdul Malek Al-Taib mentions in his book

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Who Fuels Tribal Conflict?



Hassan Al-Zaidi
Yemen Times

While the furious clashes between the military forces and tribesmen in the governorate of Marib which claimed the lives of several people and resulted in many injuries and destruction of people's property were approaching an end, other clashes have brokeout between Jahm tribe of Khawlan and al-Jadaan tribe of Nahm, two of the most powerful tribes in the governorate.

If these clashes continue between the two tribes they may worsen the situation and perhaps lead to the outbreak of a war between Khawlan which is located on a vast region stretching from Sana'a to Mareb and Nahm which is controlling the northern west of the capital Sana'a. But the question here is how such tribal conflicts originate?

Tribal conflicts are easy to erupt as a result of the binding disputes among tribes over tribal boundaries. These disputes are time-bombs among the different tribes. The tribal norms and traditions, similar to those in the pre-Islamic period, are the underlying reasons for agitating conflicts forcing each member of the tribe to take part in conflicts when hearing the so-called 'Nakaf' (war cries). Nakaf is a call for all the tribes members to be prepared for war when a trespassing or an aggression is perpetrated by another tribe against the land or the pasture areas of the tribe.

"The Revolution and the Dark Tunnel" were Mutee Damaj, Sinan Abu Luhum, Ahmad Mohammed Numan, Al-Habari, Al-Bukheiti, Al-Qawsi, Naji Al-Shayef, Al-Rwaisan, Dweid, Mohammed Ahmad Mansour, and Amin Abdul Wase Numan, to name a few.

Is the period of tribalism over?

Have the revolution and the unification of Yemen changed tribal society and integrated it into the mainstream social and political life of the country? Is the education of the tribes' children a definite sign of progress, given the fact that

they still attend classes in traditional tribal dress? Can we regard the integration of the sons of sheikhs in trade, industry and banking etc a sign of progress despite the fact that they practice these according to tribal norms? Can we consider tribes to be civilized communities while they still practice revenge, kidnapping, etc.? Has the era of tribes and sheikhs disappeared in the winds of globalization, information technology and local pluralism? We sincerely hope that tribal virtues will never fade. What we hope to lose, however, is the negative phenomena of tribalism.

fault of the state.

Conflicts are always a prelude of a disaster and mass killing. One of the biggest outcome of such conflicts is tribal revenge. Even when the conflict is settled, tribes are not yet ready to forget their men killed. Hence, they restore to settling the binding scores through assassinating the best men of the rival tribe. Furthermore, they make of the capital city as the appropriate place for settling their scores, the last of which were the clashes between the Bani Dhabian tribes which took place in Bab Al-Yaman last Wednesday claiming the lives of two people.

Tribal conflicts have adversely affected the youths and sons of tribes. Students learning in Sana'a or in the other cities are living a state of unrest and fear of being victims of revenge. Two years ago, a student was killed in front of the College of Medicine owing to a blood feud. Another student was killed in front of the Police Academy for the same reason. This issue is of great concern and makes the young people of tribes isolated in their own areas for the fear of such problems.

The duty of the state when a tribal blood feud takes place in a city is to deal with it as a crime. It must not allow such clashes to occur saying that tribal revenge is not of its business.

Another issue of major concern is why facilities are granted to some parties so as to do away with the educated young people and the political and social activists through tribal feud, for no reason but affiliating or bearing the name of that tribe.

Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS Adopted by the General Assembly at the United Nations from 25 to 27 June 2001

By 2003, ensure the development and implementation of multisectoral national strategies and financing plans for combating HIV/AIDS that: address the epidemic in forthright terms; confront stigma, silence and denial; address gender and age-based dimensions of the epidemic; eliminate discrimination and marginalization; involve partnerships with civil society and the business sector and the full participation of people living with HIV/AIDS, those in vulnerable groups and people mostly at risk, particularly women and young people; are resourced to the extent possible from national budgets without excluding other sources, inter alia international cooperation; fully promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health; integrate a gender perspective; and address risk, vulnerability, prevention, care, treatment and support and reduction of the impact of the epidemic; and strengthen health, education and legal system capacity.

By 2003, integrate HIV/AIDS prevention, care, treatment and support and impact mitigation priorities into the mainstream of development planning, including in poverty eradication strategies, national budget allocations and sectoral development plans.

Support greater action and coordination by all relevant United Nations system organizations, including their full participation in the development and implementation of a regularly updated United Nations strategic plan for

HIV/AIDS, guided by the principles contained in this Declaration.

Prevention

Prevention must be the mainstay of our response

By 2003, establish time-bound national targets to achieve the internationally agreed global prevention goal to reduce by 2005 HIV prevalence among young men and women aged 15 to 24 in the most affected countries by 25 per cent and by 25 per cent globally by 2010, and to intensify efforts to achieve these targets as well as to challenge gender stereotypes and attitudes, and gender inequalities in relation to HIV/AIDS, encouraging the active involvement of men and boys.

By 2003, ensure that national strategies are developed in order to provide psycho-social care for individuals, families, and communities affected by HIV/AIDS.

HIV/AIDS and human rights

Realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all is essential to reduce vulnerability to HIV/AIDS

Respect for the rights of people living with HIV/AIDS drives an effective response.

By 2003, enact, strengthen or enforce as appropriate legislation, regulations and other measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination against, and to ensure the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by people living with HIV/AIDS and members of vulnerable groups; in particular to ensure their access to, inter alia education, inheritance, employment, health care, social and health

services, prevention, support, treatment, information and legal protection, while respecting their privacy and confidentiality; and develop strategies to combat stigma and social exclusion connected with the epidemic.

By 2003, in order to complement prevention programmes that address activities which place individuals at risk of HIV infection, such as risky and unsafe sexual behaviour and injecting drug use, have in place in all countries strategies, policies and programmes that identify and begin to address those factors that make individuals particularly vulnerable to HIV infection, including underdevelopment, economic insecurity, poverty, lack of empowerment of women, lack of education, social exclusion, illiteracy, discrimination, lack of information and/or commodities for self-protection, all types of sexual exploitation of women, girls and boys, including for commercial reasons; such strategies, policies and programmes should address the gender dimension of the epidemic, specify the action that will be taken to address vulnerability and set targets for achievement.

We look forward to strong leadership by Governments, and concerted efforts with full and active participation of the United Nations, the entire multilateral system, civil society, the business community and private sector.

Finally, we call on all countries to take the necessary steps to implement this Declaration, in strengthened partnership and cooperation with other multilateral and bilateral partners and with civil society.

Water and Environment in Yemen



Ismael Al-Ghabery
Yemen Times

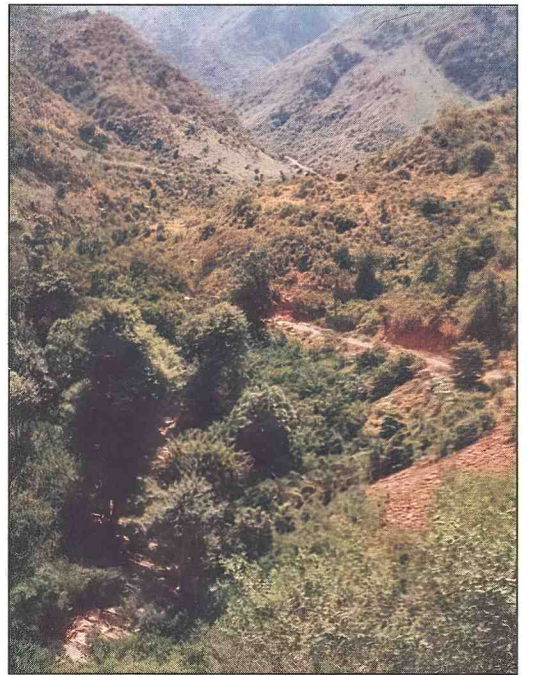
Water and environment will remain a major problematic issue until we launch tangible efforts to get rid of it. Due to the heat occlusion and ozone hole diseases have spread throughout the world, especially skin cancer and eyes cancer.

We can make better use of the natural landscapes and unique weather to grow plants and re-green the land as it was before. We could also start by addressing our misdeeds of cutting trees and destroying green areas during the past two decades as well as our use of insecticide and mechanical fertilizers in planting qat and food crops which have spoiled the soil and reduced production. Furthermore, they have spoiled fruits benefits and affected the bird life. This chaotic state is further accentuated by releasing the wastes of ships in seas and shores. We are also destroying our marine wealth by our arbitrary fishing and then choosing

some kinds of fishing and throwing other ones in shores and coasts, consequently polluting the marine environment and ruining the fish wealth.

We have actually proven destructive and a foil to nature. Instead of the green lands that we used to have, now we have deserts. This has made us suffer from the scarcity of water and the clear mark-down of underground water. Springs and small water cataracts used to spread throughout the year in the past.

Qat has actually dealt a very severe blow to agriculture. Underground water level has also decreased remarkably which has made experts warn against using up water. The non-existence of laws and of awareness programs has actually intensified the problem. Arbitrary digging by some people and farmers is also very dangerous. They behave as if the whole land is their own. With the non-existence of laws



regulating these things, and a reckless race to plant qat and ever-increasing construction of buildings at the expense of agricultural lands, the situation becomes worse. Solutions to this seems dim as there are no sincere and tangible efforts to effectively deal with the problem.

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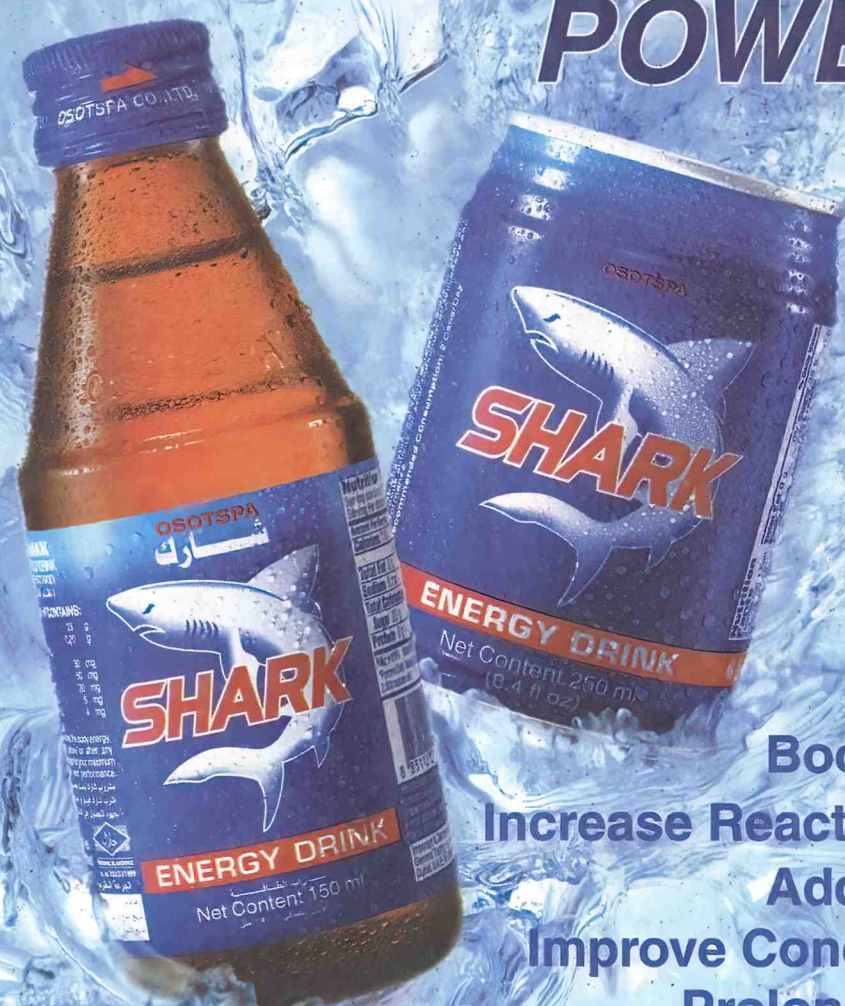
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Improve Your English (89)



Dr. Ramakanta Sahu
Associate Professor
College of Education, Mahweet
Email: ramakanta_sahu@123india.com

I. What to say

Developing Study Habits

Mother: I mark, Abdullah, you are hardly keeping any regular study hour. It's very sad.

Abdullah: Mama, what to do. I feel so helpless and desperate.

Mother: Why, my dear?

Abdullah: Lots of homeworks are given everyday. I manage to do some, yet some others remain incomplete. Eventually they pile up. When I sit at the study table, they seem to stare at me. I feel nervous and run away either to a friend or to watch the TV.

Mother: Do you know why this is happening to you? Because you have not developed regular study habits. How many times haven't I cautioned you against negligence in studies?

Abdullah: I admit, mama, I have taken my studies a bit casually.

Mother: Good that you realize your mistake. Better late than never. Still there is time to correct yourself. It's never too late to mend.

Abdullah: I'll heed your advice this time, mama. Tell me how to make a start.

Mother: It's so simple and easy. Don't postpone things. You know 'tomorrow' never comes.

Abdullah: That's right. I won't be tomorrow minded.

Mother: Plan your time considering the amount and urgency of the tasks to be completed. Make a time table and start doing things one by one systematically.

Abdullah: Sometimes I have more things at hand than I have time for.

Mother: Very true. But you're getting plenty of free time, don't you, on Thursdays and Fridays to sort out the unfinished tips.

Abdullah: Those are the days I usually visit my friends, play football and watch the TV.

Mother: If you know how to manage your time properly, you'll still have enough time to devote to studies even on the holidays.

Abdullah: I shall try my best

Mother: It's a habit. Make it into a pattern in your daily routine. You'll see worries like you have today have left you.

Abdullah: Really, mama? Can I be free from all this killing tension?

Mother: Absolutely, my son. One thing more. You should devote more time to subjects that you are not so good at.

Abdullah: I will, by all means.

Mother: Do what you plan to do tomorrow today, and what you want to do today now. Think the time has arrived and the moment is now. Remember. Success is a journey, not a destination. There is no alternative to hard work.

II. How to say it correctly

Correct errors, if any, in the following sentences

- Neither his father nor his mother are alive.

- The teacher along with his students were present.
- The principal and the warden is coming.
- The price of all these articles have risen.
- He recited the poem in an honor of the President.

Solutions to last week's questions

- A great variety of studies distracts the mind.
- The USA is the richest country in the world.
- This is news to me.
- Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world.
- He is a European, but his wife is an Indian.

III. How to express it in one word

- Person kept as a prisoner.
- Pilgrims or merchants making a journey together usually across deserts.
- Dead body of an animal.
- Imitation of a person's voice or behavior to cause amusement or ridicule.
- Killing of many people.

Solutions to last week's questions

- Able to hold much: **capacious**
- City where the government of a country is carried on: **capital**
- Tendency to change suddenly without apparent cause: **caprice**
- Overtown of a boat in the water: **capsize**
- Short title or heading of an article: **caption**

IV. Turn the following sentences into passive voice.

- The milkman brings milk everyday.
- My father was teaching my brother.
- I have bought a book.
- I will buy some sugar from the market.
- My friend gave me a present.
- Ali is painting the room now.

Solutions to last week's questions

- It was eight o'clock when I got up as usual. I hurriedly finished my morning chores, had my breakfast and rushed to the bus stop to catch the bus for school. When the bus came, my surprise knew no bounds to see the bus empty. I stood for a moment deeply immersed in thought. Suddenly it occurred to me that it was a holiday and the school was closed. Had a hearty laugh at my forgetfulness as I retraced my steps back home.
1. The exhibition was opened by the Prime Minister.
2. I ask / I am asking whether you called this morning (or) I asked whether you had called this morning
3. Mr. Ali sits/sat with his wife watching the television and is thinking / thought about the year that comes / has come / will (or) would come to an end.

V. Words of Wisdom

"The heart of the wise, like a mirror, should reflect all objects without being sullied by any."

—Confucius

Learn How Things Work

CD-ROM Operating System



Rafid A. al-Abdally
Teacher of Laser
Sana'a University

The Compact Disc - Reading Only Memory (henceforth, CD-ROM) is used to store data in it by using semiconductor laser. Among the characteristics of the laser beam that are important to CD-ROM operation are: (i) the very tight focus because of the parallel ray, which enables tiny reflections in the disc's surface to be detected; and (ii) its high speed as light (nothing faster in this universe).

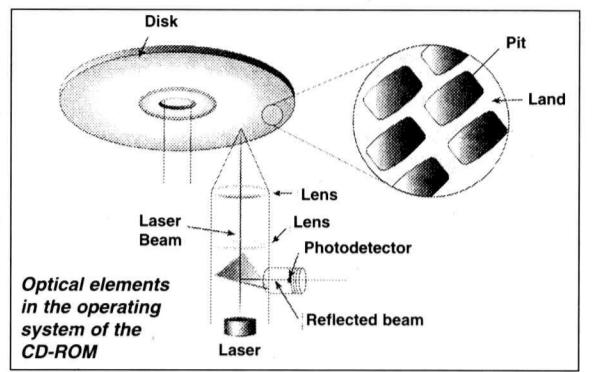
The operating system of the CD-ROM has many optical elements as illustrated in the figure.

The language of the computer is remarkably simple because it has just two symbols in its alphabet: one and

zero. This is like on-and-off, yin-and-yang, white-and-black. The one and zero are used to represent a binary number system in which any letter, number or symbol stands for 8 binaries called the Bite. This encoding technique can be used to represent complex images and sound.

When we want to record the data on the CD-ROM, we should operate the system, so that the laser beam will be focused in the disc's surface by the lens. This will make holes (pits) among the lands, where any 8 holes and land represent one Bite.

When we want to read the data on the CD-ROM, we should focus the laser beam on the rotating disc. If the light reflects off the flat surface of the disc,



Optical elements in the operating system of the CD-ROM

the returning reflection follows essentially the same path back. The beam splitter diverts a portion of this reflected light to the photodetector where it registers a binary (zero). If the light reflects off a pit in the disc's surface, the reflection angles off in a different direction indicating a binary (one). The resultant binaries are transformed by the electronic devices into pictures shown on the monitor, and sound heard over the speaker.

RESEARCH ABSTRACT #3

Common Syntactic Errors Made by English Teacher Trainees in The Colleges of Education in Yemen



Dr. Ahmed M. G. Al-Kadasi
Head, Department of English
Arhab College of Education

A lot of empirical research has been conducted to study the learner's performance in the field of second/foreign language learning. The researchers have analyzed the systematic errors made by the learners in order to identify strategies which learners use in language learning. They also try to identify the causes of the learners' errors and obtain information on common difficulties in language learning as an aid to teaching or to the preparation of teaching materials.

As far as the teaching and learning of English in Yemen are concerned, there is no doubt that English syntax constitutes a major problem for the Yemeni learners of English. This is due to the fact that the system of Arabic syntax is, to some extent, different from that of English. Moreover, the English syntax, as far as the Yemeni learners of English are concerned, seems to have received only little attention in error analysis. The broad aim of this study was to

obtain a general view of the difficult areas in English syntax for Yemeni learners of English at the college level.

The specific objectives, however, were to identify, calculate, analyze and explain the incidence of different types of errors in the written English of these learners and to evolve suitable and effective teaching-learning strategies and remedial measures necessary in these apparently opaque areas of English syntax. To this end, two tests and a questionnaire were constructed and administered to three hundred and fifty students in their own colleges. These students were randomly selected from the Yemeni government universities during the academic year 1998 - 1999. Through analyzing written English of these students, an attempt was made to detect, classify and describe the errors. These errors were then traced to their respective sources such as inter-language, intra-language, faulty teaching or learning materials and sometimes a subtle combination of two or more sources.

The results of this study are of great significance to all those who are involved directly or indirectly in the process of teaching and learning of English as a foreign language in general and in Yemen in particular. Firstly, the feedback from the study is expected to provide an important help to the teachers of English as far as Arab learners are concerned. They can identify the areas of difficulty, focus on them and determine teaching techniques which may facilitate and ease such difficulties. Furthermore, the feedback can potentially help the teachers to emphasize those errors which need to be reconsidered when designing and developing any further

remedial programs for their learners. Secondly, it is hoped that this study will arouse the interest of those who are in charge of training English teachers. The findings of the study may as well be taken into consideration when planning for the development of new learning materials and pedagogical procedures for in-service training programs. Thirdly, the study is expected to be of immense benefit to those who are in charge of designing English language syllabuses, producing ELT materials and constructing English language tests, as well as to curriculum developers and evaluators of teachers' performance.

The study is presented in five chapters. The first chapter consists of four parts. The first part offers a general background to the Republic of Yemen. The second part focuses on the place of English in the educational system in Yemen. The third part discusses some previous studies on error analysis which are related to the present study. The fourth part gives a general statement of the study. Chapter two reviews the literature related to the study of errors analysis. It consists of two parts. The first part gives a brief account of contrastive analysis and the second part discusses errors analysis in detail. Chapter three presents the methodology that was used in the collection and analysis of the data. Chapter four discusses the results of the study based on the analysis of the collected data. Chapter five starts by summarizing the findings of the study. The study concludes by suggesting the pedagogical implications and samples of learning materials. **Ph. D. Dissertation Submitted to University of Pune, Pune 411 007, India**

Vocational Training in Yemen: Present and Future

Yaser M. Ahmad
Yemen Times

An important aim of education in general and the vocational education in particular is how the productive and the civil institutions can equip skilled graduates with vocational skills to perform specific tasks. This aim can be achieved through appropriate plans and policies according to the type and level of education. Efficient efforts determine the quality and level of high education according to the requirements of social and economic development. It also necessitates higher education to be aware of the changes technological progress can achieve in relation to development and its requirements. Therefore, it is important to integrate higher education and development. Vocational Education is one of the most important bases for preparing skilled human resources which the programs of development is in need for.

The relation between the University Education and the vocational training programs in Yemen

The policy in the Yemeni Universities does not demonstrate clear criteria for meeting the needs of the labor market. This policy only leads to accumulation of large numbers of graduates in theoretical fields. As such it escalates the problem in the labor market of what is called "mask unemployment or educated unemployment". Absence of vocational training institutes and Society Colleges, after the secondary stage,

increases the social need for training human and material resources. All this leads to imbalance between the theoretical and the scientific fields.

To fulfill some of the increasing needs for professional training, there should be modifications in the functions of schools at all stages. Schools should prepare the learners with practical abilities to enable them to join the labor market after vocational and technical education in professional Colleges and vocational centers. However, the academic programs in the Universities continue to be the same without any modifications, which is why they are not able to catch up with the requirements of modern life.

The role of the Government in developing Vocational Training

Vocational Training is prioritized in the policies of all modern and developed countries in view of its vital role in vitalizing the human resources through the preparation of skilled labor forces that can carry out the development programs and improve the level of production. Both the international and regional institutions realize its importance. A good illustration of that is the amended recommendation in the conference of UNESCO in 1989 which states:

"Vocational and Technical Training is an essential and indispensable condition in supporting the structure of modern civilization as well as social and economic development. Therefore, it should be highlighted and given the top priority in development programs ensuring the sufficient financial resources for this type of training".

In addition, many other conferences, symposiums and meetings have recommended that this type of training should be given the priority in the strategies of education in all countries. In Yemen before the blessed Unification, the government focused on expanding the base of comprehensive education. However, Vocational Training was in the shade at that time especially in the 60s due to numbers of reasons the most important of which is the lack of a wide educational base, dominance of illiteracy as well as the contemporary unstable security situation.

After the Unification in 1990, realizing the government's concern, the Ministry for Labor and Professional Training was established as a special sector in the General Authority for Professional Training within the Ministry. But this did not last so long due to the political situation during period. However, in 1992 the training sector was abolished. In 1993 the Ministry for Labor and Professional Training merged with the Ministry for Insurance and Social Affairs, but in 1995 the Authority was reconstituted.

In 1995/96 the Republican Decree with law No 16 was issued regarding the creation of a Fund for Professional Training and Developing Skills. In the same year the Cabinet issued a decree for establishing the National Council for professional Training. Moreover, in 1997 after the Parliament elections and with the new government the Ministry for Labor and Professional Training was refreshed and reorganized, reformulating the Professional Training Sector. Finally,

after the Local Councils Elections in 2001 and with the new government, what is called the Ministry for Technical and Professional Training was originated.

Vocational Training in the Government Program

The new government has initiated many steps in this direction which reflect its concern and efforts toward establishing, developing, and expanding the base of Vocational Training in order to fulfill its role in development. These steps are as follows:

- 1- Reconsidering the current policies of the vocational training and highlighting it in the government programs according to a strategic view for the purpose of achieving a balance between the vocational and the academic training.
- 2- Supporting and developing the training programs, means, administration as well as expanding its capacity.
- 3- The budget of 1999 included the required funds for re-equipping all vocational centers which lack sufficient equipment, tools for training. Communicating with the donor countries for getting the necessary support for this sector is one of the main priorities.

To conclude, the availability of skilled labor force will eradicate the problem of unemployment through the short and long -run plans tailor made to utilize human resources. In fact, we are in a sour need for this because the labor market suffers many troubles such as a lack of specialized professions as well as the excess of semi and unskilled as a result of illiteracy among workers.

YOUTH FORUM



Oh, Moon
Oh, Moon,
For a long time I had to wait
Looking for you here and there
With her, no doubt, you were
If not! Why are you so late?

Oh, Moon. How lucky you are
For you could travel very far
Since everywhere you can be
My beloved you could certainly see.

Oh, Moon, over mountains, valleys
and hill
I beseech you to fly
To the one my heart has been taken
by
The most lovely, and precious pearl.

Tell her how much for her I really
crave
And despite the torment am still alive
Her love is my only treasure trove
And her love is what I cherish all
above.

Abdul Majeed Sharaf Alwadhi
Level 4, Department of English
College of Education, Mahweet

The Date With Fate
No one can deny
That one day we will die
No one can ask 'why'
That one day we will pass away
If you gaze at the wide open sky
You will perceive by your own eye.

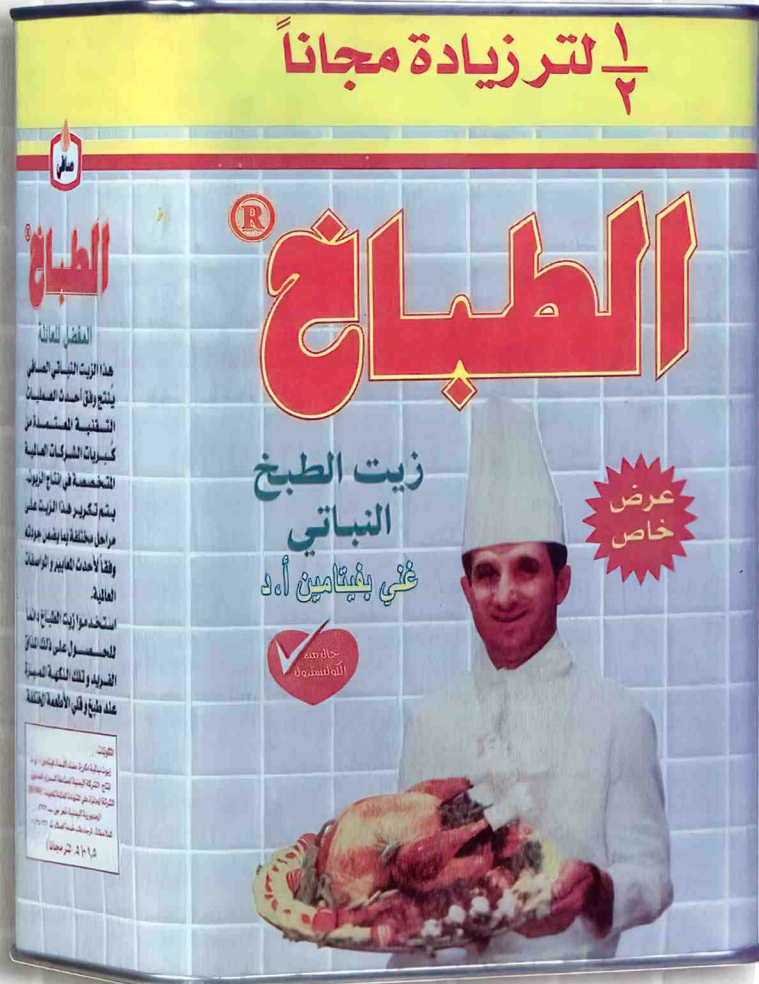
On that day what will you say?
If you play day by day
For your negligence now, you'll have
to pay
Because one day you will lay
In the grave and there is no way

On the judgement day you can not
run
Where there will be none, even your
son
You will be asked what you have
done
Or how everything in your life has
gone

Huda Moh'd Sharaf
Faculty of Education
Taiz University
Level 2

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CL

Continued from page 5

Dr. Al- Mutawakil to YT

1- to abolish democracy for good,
2- to enhance the powers of security and military establishments and try to weaken the institutions of civilian society, as well as try to marginalize other growing political forces through various means,
3- to embark on building a really competitive party system which could be similar (for example) to the Indian Congress, helping establish and augment political competition.

Regrettably, the ruling elite in Yemen has chosen the second option, dealing a blow to and weakening the diversity of political forces and enhancing the powers of security institutions.

The many parades of the Special Forces we have witnessed is but one of the indications that ideas of national building are not founded on achieving justice and security but, rather, are oriented towards suppression by the use of force. Force definitely does not create security, and military force may ultimately lead to rebellions against those who employ it.

We are approaching a real crisis, that is, a conflict between the ruling elite and other political forces. The conflict will be a bitter one aimed at taming democracy and getting ready for the coming elections namely:

- parliamentary elections
- local councils elections
- presidential elections.

All these are very significant channels which the authorities are not venturing to open up before adequate preparation either by dealing a blow to the political forces that are capable of action or setting up certain controls on it to move and act.

Regarding the unity of the north and the south, the issue is not only a matter of geographical unity or removal of borderlines. Regrettably, the war of 1994 has shifted border markings from the borders to the society, that is it has created barriers among the people. To date the authority could not understand that it should exert all efforts for formulating general framework of the local government which grants people the right to administer their affairs. People are usually concerned with their own daily matters.

Unfortunately, all forces on the Yemeni arena are part of the general state of people's backwardness. Their function is not what it should be. They do not work to re-organize themselves to achieve the example of the state they endeavor to have; to be democratic, to be institutional allowing internal freedom and to have direct contact and

communication with the masses. Reform in Yemen could be realized through one of two options:
- either there is a ruling elite possessing a plan for building a modern state, or
- by a people's will constituting an element of pressure on the political will. But unfortunately we lack both factors. The important thing for political parties and the civil society institutions should be to reflect the people's will, a task they have not fulfilled yet.

Mohammed Binsallam from Yemen Times conducted an interview with Dr Al-Mutawakil, on this vital issue.



Excerpts:

Q: How do you foresee the future in the light of the general deterioration in economy, finance, health and political situation?

A: The future is still full of grave crises. We are a poor community and things have worsened to an extent that we are suffering from a drastic shortage in water. Added to that, misuse of everything has reached an unbelievable extent. The authority should work for stopping the state of steady deterioration. However, in the long-run I am rather optimistic because change is one of the rules and norms of the universe. The thing we fear most is dampening the economic situation which the Yemenis might not tolerate any longer than they have done so far. Even the military forces sent by the state to fight gangs and highwaymen are themselves hungry and ultimately the authority might collapse and I would not rule out a situation in future similar to that of Somalia.

I believe in development if we have a good economy. We need time to develop politically, which is the gate way for a comprehensive development. What annoys me in the first place is that man would not give us time and then there would be the disaster.

Q: In 60-year's time population in Yemen may be more than 113 millions. How do you perceive the situation in Yemen then? What could be the shape of Yemen's relations with its neighbors?

A: I have already written some articles explaining that any agreement with Saudi Arabia would only remain just geographical unless there is normal relations among all countries of the Peninsula and the Gulf region ensuring security and stability.

If Saudi Arabia is now suffering from the problem of 300 thousand Yemenis entering and leaving from certain

areas, then in 60 years when the Yemeni population goes up to 113 million, Saudi Arabia would have to face the problem of 10 million Yemenis doing the same thing. Therefore unless our relations are normal and replace the geographic borders by boundaries of interests, as in the case in Europe, there may not be a state of stability. I am still of the opinion that the relations between Yemen and Saudi Arabia and the rest of the Gulf states must take into account the common interests and security and economic issues instead of just agreements on geographical borders.

Q: Do you see a possibility of establishing relations with Israel?

A: Relationship with Israel is very difficult both for the rulers and the Shoura. The crisis involving us and Israel is the cause of Palestine. If the crisis of Palestine is not settled the crisis in our relations would continue to be there. Even our relations with the United States of America would remain bad because the Americans unjustly side with Israel. Israel is a Zionist entity which is of the view that the conflict between the Arab Islamic nations is one of existence.

The US tries to make Yemen and Jordan a bridge of understanding with Israel and a vehicle for carrying Israel to Syria or the Peninsula. But we wonder why these two countries in particular? The fact is that the people in the region would not reach an understanding with Israel unless Israel solves the issue with the Palestinians.

Q: Any final comment?

A: The Yemen Times substantially contributes in conveying many pertinent issues facing Yemen to the world public opinion. Yemen Times has to maintain its mission and probe deeper into those issues in a way that it can convey a clear image to others.

Continued from page 1

Opposition Parties Unanimous Stand Against the Proposed Elections Amendments

They ask for electoral legislation that ensure transparency, expand public participation and define certain measures to ensure fair election. The opposition also demands the stop of abusing power, public treasury or military to influence elections for the favor of the ruling party as well as reforming the voters payrolls. The parties also ask for the neutrality of the SEC which all parties agree to have been behind the mis-

takes that coincided with the recent local elections.

The Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) presented its suggestions on the reform of the electoral system in writing last Wednesday. It believes the amendments will crack down the neutrality of the SEC which can be achieved only through the inter monitoring that all parties take part in through their equal membership in the SEC. The YSP

refutes the government allegations in this regard. It says that the link between these amendments on election law and the constitutional amendments is missing as the constitutional amendments did not hit the electoral system at all.

Yemen Times learned that the opposition and Islah will have a unified stand against the amendments of the election law.

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للفترة من ٧-١٨ يوليو ٢٠٠١

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Press Scanner

Prepared by Mohammed Khidhr

Review of the main news headlines front-paged in this week's local press.

- Journalists Brought Prosecution in Aden,
- Thirteen Islamists Arrested in Aden & Abyan,
- Yemen Concludes Investigations into USS Cole Blast, Case Ready to Go to Court,
- British Embassy Blast, Libyan Embassy in Sana'a Denies any Relationship with the Second Defendant,
- Bajammal: Elections Law Amendments Establish for many Democratic Rules,
- US Consulate in Sana'a Reopened on Sunday,
- Erecting Yemeni-Saudi Border Markings in Few Days,
- US Assistant Secretary of State for Near East Arrives in Sanaa Monday,
- Arab Parliamentarians to Discuss in Sanaa Supporting the Palestinian Intifada,
- Message from President Saleh to Iranian President
- Yemeni Syrian Joint Committee to Convene on July 14,
- America Uses Children Dead Bodies in its Nuclear Experiments,
- Dialogue on Elections Law Amendments, Suspended.

Excerpts from articles published in some of local newspapers this week.



RAY weekly, organ of the Sons of Yemen League Party, 3 July 2001

RAY editorial concentrates this week on the security situation in the country saying there are tens of men falling dead and blood is shed frequently. It is not very important who is the killed or who is the one killed for both of them are sons of this country. We do not have enough time to waste in argument about complications of each incident because during that time more victims may fall. The bloody disasters and their consequences such as the loss of security and stability in addition to freezing the movement of development have been confined geographically to certain places. The vision of the situation has become very clear and that situation is no longer easy to solve by merely military and security settlement. Also it is no longer right to treat each condition in a way separated from the general context of disasters. The areas of Khawlan, Dhalie, Abyan and Mareb have become characterized by tension and loss of confidence among various sides. It is unavoidable to have a national, sci-

entific and sincere stand to study the situation accurately and in a manner dealing with sons of these areas by using a language away from incrimination and accusation. A language that listens to what these people submit and rectifies what the unstudied treatments have produced. The treatment should establish the sovereignty of law as the only master and then the state has the right to hit with an iron fist anyone breaking the law.



Al-Jamaheer weekly, organ of the Arab Baath Socialist Party, Syrian organization, 1 July 2001.

An article by Anwar Al-Maleeki says uprooting and encircling the phenomenon of corruption is the major challenge the government in our country is facing. It has to give it a special attention before embarking on beginning any measure under the banner of reform because this phenomenon undermines all other efforts in financial and administrative development and reform. The government should work to contain the phenomenon of corruption and enable the society to enhance its potentials to fight this phenomenon. The most difficult elements of the equation in the process of reform lie in the extent of sincerity of all in developing a civil society capable of playing a major role in formulating its system and environment.

In its program approved by the parliament last month, the government has courageously admitted the spread of corruption, but the program did not define the clear approach in combating corruption and did not clarify a certain understanding of the causes that led to the spread of this phenomenon. The serious and correct start for combating and uprooting all kinds of corruption is in obtaining an obvious commitment by the political leaders and influential personalities for fighting the bigger corruption first through implementation of the law of quittance so that the government would be able to terminate corruption in society.



Al-Balagh weekly, 3 July 2001.

In his article on the front page of the weekly Najmudin Al-Rifaie says despite the elapse of many months since the first elections of local councils after the reunification of Yemen, they could not reveal their entity in the same rhetoric the media has created around them. It is supposed that the councils are a true beginning for the people to exercise their right to rule

themselves but all that has disappeared the moment these councils have been put to the touchstone of actual work as they became facing endless kinds of difficulties and obstacles that paralyzed their activeness.

Local councils members are now complaining of hindrances chaining action of the councils, threatening to nip the experiment in the bud. The experiment of local councils are in need of truthfulness of granting them the authorities entrusted to them in the law of local councils and they are at the same time in need of respecting and protecting them against interference of the influential.

The media tumult that accompanied this experiment should have made it inevitable for the ruling authority to bring to success the local councils and establish a new stage of action based on acts not just words.



26 September weekly, organ of Yemen Armed Forces, 5 July 2001.

The weekly editorial this week is devoted to discussing the so called "smart sanctions" on Iraq. The editorial applauds the UN Security council for not approving the imposition of the American-British draft resolution dubbed as the "smart sanctions" which is actually aimed at more tightening the grip around the Iraqi people neck and continuation of the blockade and starvation policy pursued for more than ten years. The editorial praised the attitude taken by Russia and other countries towards the draft resolution, describing it as that of dumb sanctions because it lacked perceiving of all variables singled out by continuation of imposing the unjustifiable blockade. The newspaper says that the blockade has reached an unreasonable and unacceptable extent, ethically, humanly and legally, in addition to its being a violation of human rights of children, the elderly and women. The editorial confirms that continuity of the sanctions is an attempt by America and Britain to enfeeble Iraq, destroy it and isolate it from its regional surroundings. It has been long clear that the blockade's goal is not make Iraq abide by UN resolutions but keeping it in a state of weakness and exhaustion and incapability of effective action to serve issues of its nation.

Collapse of the American-British sanctions project in such a way has many indications, the more important of which is that the world vehemently rejects the injustice imposed on Iraq and does not see justification for continuing the blockade. It is a logic in harmony with facts of the reality that are

not perceivable by who have not considered the suffering of an entire people fatigued as a result of the blockade.



Al-Wahdawi weekly, organ of the Nasserite People's Unionist Organization, 3 July 2001.

The newspaper's editorial is devoted to discussing the proposed project of amending the elections law. The editorial says it is eye-catching for the clarifying memorandum on amending the elections law to contain a justification meant for showing keenness on ridding the electoral mechanism from shortcomings. The amended formulae come opposite to constitutional guarantee. The required neutrality of the higher committee has been torpedoed as its formation has been entrusted to a list to be nominated by the president of the republic, half of its members to be chosen by the parliament. The president is at the same time leader of the ruling party and thus his nominations would necessarily be in line with the policy of the ruling party, which means one party has the authority of determining the fate of future elections. Consequently the impartiality targeted in the constitution is no more there. Thus we have found out what instigates cautions in this draft on amendments scheduled to be passed in the near future.



ATTARIQ weekly, 3 July 2001.

Mr Abdulrahman Khabarah has written an article on privatization confirming that there is no other way for creating a healthy situation for the Yemeni economy but by the overall deliberate treatment. Partial remedies would only increase the bad situations. The unified state of Yemen has inherited both public and mixed sectors possessing around 154 industrial establishments and installations. Some have completely stopped, some halted partially, some of them suffer from small debts whereas others suffer from budget deficit. If privatization will be the alternative, the aim of it is to create more efficient productive institutions depending on modernity and advanced technology. Private sector establishments have proved to be more capable and far from failures and corruption. They are characterized by highly transparent financial administration compared to their public sector counterparts. On the other hand it is due to the comprehensive shortcoming of economy in Yemen, more than 40 private sector institutions and installations suffer from idleness because of incapability of competing smuggled and imported consumer goods. The question is how can we deal with privatization while part of the private sector is bankrupt and some are chained with debts to local banks?

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عبد السلام القادري

مسابقة العدد (٢٨) ٩ يوليو ٢٠٠١ - Issue (28) 9 July 2001

سؤال ١: من هو المبعوث الأمريكي الذي من المتوقع وصوله اليوم إلى اليمن؟

Q2: Who is the US official expected to arrive to Sanaa today for an official visit?

الإجابة:

Answer: ..

سؤال ٢: ما اسم المجمع الذي افتتحته مؤسسة البكري في عدن؟

Q2: What is the name of the complex inaugurated by Al-Bakri Establishment in Aden?

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Answer: ..

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The national Programme Manager will be expected to undertake the following duties and is to report to the Team Leader of the Yemen IP directly:

1. Assist the national project Team and international experts in organizing contact with the relevant instructions in the country. Work closely with the UNIDO Team members, be involved in all the other SPPD components, the Steering Committee and private + public sector agencies.
2. Assist the national team and the international expert in the preparation of all relevant documentation n policies, legislation, training institutions with their terms of reference and programmes; industrial policies related to the priority sub-sectors; and relevant statistical data on employment, university enrollment, budget allocations for IHRD, external assistance etc.
3. Organize contacts, communication arrangements, and invitations to relevant meetings when required workplans, workshop and relevant seminars in consultant with the national and international experts.
4. Organize consultation meetings with national authorities, public + private sector agencies covering overall IHRd training needs for the 2 sub-sectors prioritized, QSM, WTO, and investment related components. In particular, assist the National Team to prepare at the end of the project the national workshop to review the National Programme of Action and project documents developed under the various components.
5. Jointly with other national experts, take follow-up action with the national authorities in the implementation of the recommendations set out by the project Programme of Action for industrial skill development, and to assist with donor contacts in promoting projects developed by the SPPD programme.

Qualifications

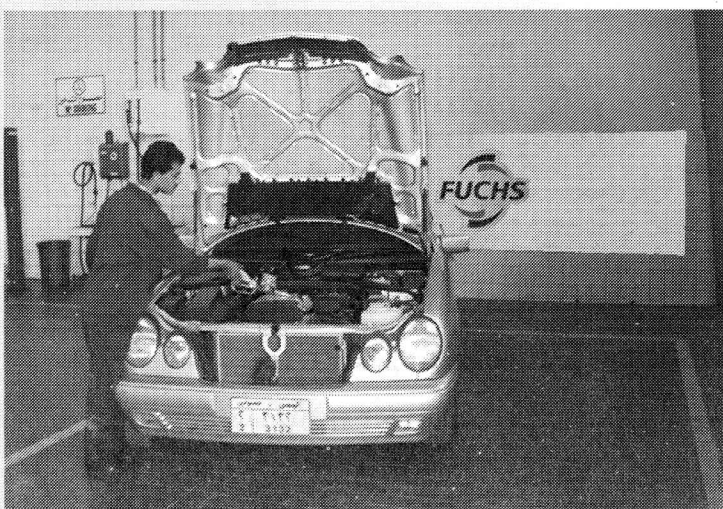
- Advance university degree or equivalent in HRD, economics, engineering or business administration, with professional experience at a senior level in IHRd and training.
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- Professional knowledge of the industrial sector, private and public will be important.
- Excellent communications skills, computer skills essential, including Excel and Access.

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Iraq Hails Russia's Stance on U.S.-British "Smart Sanctions"

BAGHDAD—Iraq on Wednesday hailed Russia's firm stance on the U.S.-British "smart sanctions" regime, and vowed to promote cooperation with it. In a meeting with his top aides, President Saddam Hussein said that cooperation between Iraq and Russia as well as other friendly countries which took positive stance on Iraq's just cause will be boosted, the official INA news agency reported. The Iraqi leadership emphasized that Iraq will also further develop ties with its neighbors. During the meeting, the top officials discussed the latest develop-

ments in face of the U.S.-British "smart sanctions" plan and deliberations by the U.N. Security Council on the issue, INA said. They also spoke highly of positions held by Arab and friendly countries which demanded a lifting of the U.N. embargo imposed after Iraq's 1990 invasion of neighboring Kuwait. "The appreciation was not only offered by the Iraqi people, but also by all the Arabs and people of the third world who oppose American hegemony and hope for a balance in the international arena," Saddam said. On Monday, the U.N. Security Council

decided to indefinitely put off a vote on the new sanctions regime, given that Russia threatened to veto the plan, and to extend the U.N. oil-for-food program for 150 days starting from midnight. Iraq considers the decision "a victory of the will of the Arab people". Iraq has strongly opposed the new version of the sanctions on Iraq, which would ease Iraqi import of civilian goods and tighten curbs on military-related materials.

—Xinhua

G-7 Ministers Differ on European Economic Outlook

ROME—Finance ministers of the Group of Seven (G-7) nations gathered in Rome Saturday for a one-day meeting, when they expressed different opinions on the European economic outlook. German Finance Minister Hans Eichel gave an upbeat view of Europe's economic growth prospects and dismissed all talks of a recession as "nonsense." "There has been a growth slowdown in the euro zone but there is no reason to be pessimistic... Growth may be less strong but nonetheless, there is growth," Eichel told journalists. He insisted that the euro zone was the

"most robust" of the three great economic blocs — the other two are the U.S. and Japan. His views echoed those of French Finance Minister Laurent Fabius, who said Friday that figures show Europe is growing faster than the U.S. Fabius bluntly put the blame on America for the globe's current economic troubles, saying that the U.S. slowdown along with the rise in oil prices were the prime cause of any problems. The comments by Eichel and Fabius appeared to be in reaction to U.S. Treasury Secretary Paul O'Neil's sug-

gestion on Thursday that Europe needed to "play a locomotive role" in the world economy. However, the ministers' views were also in sharp contrast with the gloomy outlook aired Saturday by British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Gordon Brown. Brown said in an interview with the BBC that the global slowdown would probably be worse than expected and that it was beginning to be felt in Europe, particularly in Germany, and Japan.

The chancellor implied that the European Central Bank should follow the U.S. Federal Reserve's suit in cutting interest rates to spur the flagging economy.

Italy's Minister for the Economy, Giulio Tremonti, was of the opinion that the economic slowdown for the world's most industrialized countries had bottomed out but that it was still too early to predict a timetable for a recovery. During Saturday's meeting, finance ministers of the G-7 nations, which groups U.S., Japan, Canada, Germany, Britain, France and Italy, drew up the agenda for an upcoming G-8 summit in Genoa to discuss issues ranging from world economic growth prospects to fiscal harmonization.

—Xinhua

10 DiscoGoers Injured in Bomb Blast in Southern Philippines

MANILA—At least 10 persons, mostly teenagers, were injured when a bomb exploded at a rooftop discotheque in the southern Philippine city of General Santos Sunday afternoon.

The explosion occurred at around 1:10 p.m., and another bomb went off minutes later on the second floor of the same building, but no one was reported hurt in the second blast, the Philippine News Agency reported.

No individual or organization has claimed responsibility for the bomb-

ings. City mayor Pedro Acharon said he was not expecting that such an incident could have happened since the city is supposed to be under a very tight security situation following reports that groups are out to sow terror in the city. Police and military personnel in the city have been put on double alert since last month in anticipation of last year's May 3 and June 24 bombings that killed at least eight people and injured more than 100 others.

—Xinhua

Palestinian Official Urges U.S. to Help Implement Mitchell Report

CAIRO—A senior Palestinian official called Saturday on the U.S. to help set a timetable for the implementation of the recommendations of the Mitchell report, aimed at ending the Palestinian-Israeli violence and resuming peace negotiations.

"The ball is right now in the American court," said Saeb Erekat, Palestinian chief negotiator, in a phone interview with the Cairo-based Voice of Arabs radio from the Palestinian city of Gaza. "The Palestinian-Israeli security talks failed due to Israel's intransigence and refusal to implement either the Mitchell report or the U.S.-brokered ceasefire plan," said Erekat, also Palestinian minister of local government. "The present situation has indicated that Israel is ready to escalate its aggressions against the Palestinian people," he added. Israeli and Palestinian security officials reportedly have agreed to shorten the cooling-off period for starting confidence building measures from the original six weeks to four weeks, during a meeting held in Tel Aviv late Friday under the auspice of U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) officials. The two sides, however, still have different understandings regarding the seven days of total

calm, which Israel claimed should be absolutely quiet without any violence. During Friday's meeting, the Palestinians said that the seven days leading to the cooling-off period ended on Wednesday. But Israel insisted that the U.S. has accepted its stance that such a period has not begun counting because of the non-stop violence on the ground in the past few days. The Palestinian-Israeli truce, brokered by U.S. CIA chief George Tenet, went into effect on June 13, but sporadic shootings and confrontation between the two sides have never stopped. Each side has been accusing the other of failing to stick to the agreed terms. During his last month's Mideast tour, U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell announced that the Palestinians and Israelis agreed to a seven-day "completely quiet period" before a six-week "cooling-off" period as stipulated by the Mitchell report. The report, released by an international panel led by former U.S. Senator George Mitchell in May, urges both sides to break the cycle of violence, carry out confidence-building measures after a cooling-off period, and finally resume their peace talks.

—Xinhua

Russia Offers Condolence to Chinese Victims Killed in Plane Crash

MOSCOW—Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov on Wednesday offered deep condolence to 12 Chinese citizens, who died in Tuesday's crash of a Russian Tu-154 plane near the Siberian city of Irkutsk.

Ivanov said he offered the condolence on behalf of Russian President Vladimir Putin and Prime Minister Mikhail Kasyanov when meeting with Chinese Ambassador to Russia Wu Tao.

Russia will make greatest efforts dealing with problems arising from the incident, the minister added.

Wu also expressed condolences to the Russian leadership on the death of the Tu-154 passengers. He said the Chinese government and the Chinese embassy to Moscow are paying close attention to the tragedy, as there were 12 Chinese citizens among 145 victims.

The Chinese side is willing to cooperate with Russia in handling related issues, he added.

A Russian Tuplov-154 plane, belonging to the Vladivostokavia airline, plunged on Tuesday night onto the field while circling for a scheduled

landing in Irkutsk, half way through a flight from the Ural city Yekaterinburg to Vladivostok on Russia's Pacific coast.

It dropped from an altitude of 900 meters and killed all 145 people on board, including 12 Chinese citizens and six children. It is Russia's worst civil air disaster for years.

A diplomat of the Chinese embassy told Xinhua that the embassy and the Chinese Consulate General in Khabarovsk in Russian Far East would soon send officials to the scene of incident to help identify and transport the remains of the Chinese victims.

Ivanov and Wu also discussed the prospect of bilateral relations during their talks. Ivanov said the Russian-Chinese relation is at the highest level as the two countries are developing their friendly cooperation in all fields.

The minister believed the upcoming Moscow visit by Chinese President Jiang Zemin, during which the two countries are expected to sign a bilateral treaty on friendly neighborhood and cooperation, would push forward the development of the Russian-Chinese relations.

—Xinhua

Saudi Arabia Bans Import of Spanish Olive Oil

KUWAIT CITY—Saudi Arabia on Saturday banned the import of Spanish olive oil over fears that it might contain cancerous chemicals.

An official of the Saudi Ministry of Trade said that orders were given to bar any Spanish olive oil cargoes from entering the kingdom, the official Saudi Press Agency, monitored here, reported.

The ministry also ordered Spanish olive oil be withdrawn from the shops, the official said.

The Spanish government has reportedly banned the sale of a brand of olive oil on food security grounds after finding high levels of aromatic hydrocarbon in the oil.

—Xinhua

Palestinian Boy Shot Dead by Israeli Soldiers

GAZA—An 11-year-old Palestinian boy was shot dead Saturday evening by Israeli soldiers near the Rafah crossing between the Gaza Strip and Egypt, Israel Radio reported.

The boy was shot in the head during an exchange of fire in the area, a flash-point between Palestinians and Israeli troops in the deadly violence which erupted last September, the radio quoted Palestinian sources as saying.

Israel sources said that the Palestinians threw 26 hand grenades and four gasoline bombs at the Israeli troops, who returned fire and killed the boy.

A ceasefire took effect on June 13, but there have been sporadic clashes between the two sides, during which more than 20 people, most of them Palestinians, have been killed since then.

Over 600 people, mostly Palestinians, have been killed since last September.

—Xinhua

PNA Denounces Israeli "Policy of Murder"

GAZA—Palestinian National Authority (PNA) denounced on Wednesday the recent decision adopted by the Israeli cabinet to continue "the liquidation policy" against Palestinian activists.

The Israeli inner cabinet ratified Wednesday morning the policy of launching military operations against Palestinian militants as part of "the active defense" initiative despite U.S. opposition. The PNA terms this as "policy of murder".

Palestinian presidential secretary Tayeb Abdel Rahim told reporters here that the Israeli decision "shows that they (the Israelis) do not want to comply with the ceasefire."

He expressed concern that all Palestinians might be the target of Israeli murder operations.

The decision is aimed at justifying the murder of the Palestinians under the pretext of suspicion or incitement, the PNA official said.

It also shows that Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon is not a peace partner, who declared his opposition to the peace process since its very beginning, Abdurrehim added.

—Xinhua

11 Killed in Jammu, Kashmir

NEW DELHI—Ten militants and a counter-insurgent associated with Ikhwan outfit were killed in separate incidents in Kashmir valley since Friday night, an official spokesman said Saturday.

In Srinagar, militants targeted the houses of two National Conference activists Friday night and security forces repulsed three militants attacks on their posts.

The spokesman said that four militants of Jaish-e-Mohammad outfit, including two Pakistanis, were killed in two major encounters with security forces at Abura and Karhama in Kunzar area on Srinagar-Gulmarg road in North Kashmir Saturday.

Four more militants, two of them identified as members of Islamic Front outfit, were killed in two other encounters with security forces at Awoora in frontier district of Kupwara late Friday night, according to the Press Trust of India.

—Xinhua

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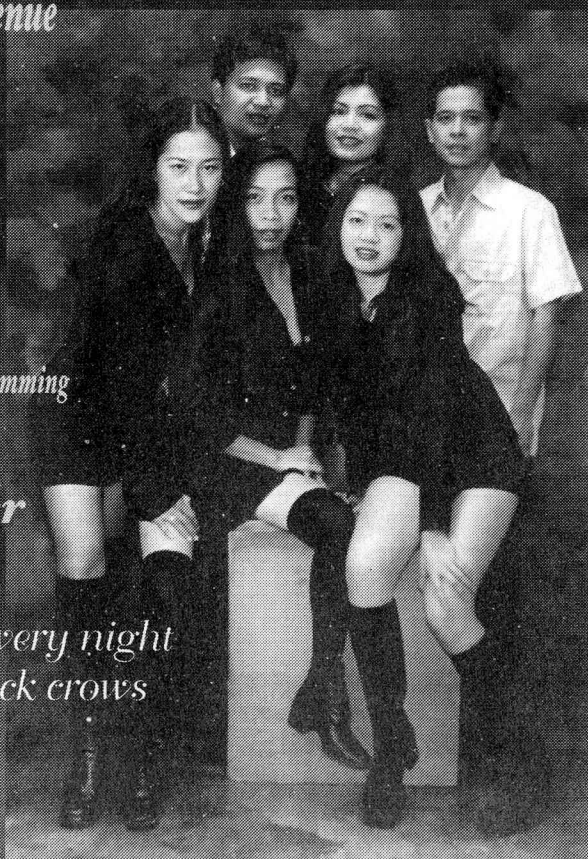
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Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov (R) offers deep condolence, on behalf of Russian President Vladimir Putin and the Prime Minister Mikhail Kasyanov, to 12 Chinese citizens died in Tuesday's crash of a Russian Tu-154 plane near the Siberian city of Irkutsk, when meeting with Wu Tao (L), Chinese Ambassador to Russia. Xinhua Photo by Wang Changshan

Former Israeli Minister Calls for Deployment of International Observers

GAZA—Former Israeli Justice Minister Yossi Beilin Wednesday called for deploying international observers to monitor the security situation in the Palestinian territories.

He made the statement following his meeting with Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat in the West Bank city of Ramallah Wednesday afternoon.

During the meeting, Beilin and Arafat discussed the latest developments in the region and the ways to implement the recommendations of the Mitchell report and lift the military and economic closure on the Palestinian territories, said reports reaching here from the West Bank.

Beilin was also quoted as saying that U.S. Secretary of State Collin Powell made a mistake when he failed to stress the necessity to deploy international observers in the region during

his last week's Mideast tour.

Powell agreed with Arafat during their talks in Ramallah last Thursday that it was necessary to deploy international observers to monitor the implementation of the Mitchell report recommendations, the reports said, adding that Washington later backtracked Powell's statements.

The Mitchell report, released in May by an international fact-finding panel led by former U.S. senator George Mitchell, urges both Israel and the Palestinians to break the cycle of violence, carry out confidence-building measures after a cooling-off period, and finally resume their peace talks.

The Palestinians and Israel have engaged in bloody clashes since last September, in which more than 600 people, mostly Palestinians, have been killed.

—Xinhua

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تعلن شركة رائدة عن حاجتها إلى سكرتيرة على ان تتوفر فيها الشروط الآتية: إجادة اللغة الانجليزية والتعامل مع الكمبيوتر، ت: ٢٤٤٤٠٠

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تأجير عقارات

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شراء عقارات

أرضية عشرين لينة في حدة السكنية أو خلف الفندق، ت: ٤١٤٩١٠

باحثون عن وظيفة

ياسمين صالح: لغة انجليزية/فرنسية، ديبلوم كمبيوتر، طباعة عربي/انجليزية، ت: ٢٦٩٥٨٢

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شراء سيارات

البيع: باص سوزوكي موديل ٩٧ في حال ممتازة جداً، لون ابيض، عدد اركاب: ٩٥٠،٠٠٠، بسعر ٩٥٠،٠٠٠ ريال، الاتصال بالأخ محمد أحمد الجانفي، ت: ٢٨٥١٦٤

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Light

A Weekly Entertainment, Technology, Cultural, Sports & Commercial Supplement
Issue (28) Vol 10 July 9, 2001

Page 2: News - Page 3: Survey - Page 4: Technology - Page 5: Sports - Page 6: Travel & Leisure

Will Sharon Be Prosecuted?

P2



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Arab Youth to Call for Prosecution of Ariel Sharon as War Criminal

According to the latest statistics from public polls, the current Prime Minister of Israel Ariel Sharon has been indicted by public opinion everywhere in the world of being a war criminal. The BBC's documentary titled "The Accused" focused on the possibility of considering Ariel Sharon a war criminal for his indirect responsibility in the massacre of Sabra and Shatila.



massacres, the investigations that followed exonerated him from direct responsibility.

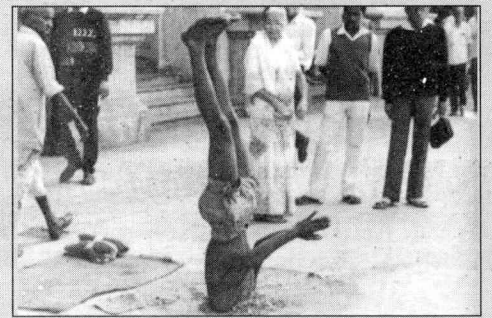
All in all, Arabs in particular believe that Sharon should be indicted and prosecuted at the tribunal Court in the Hague. There are currently great efforts exerted by some groups, especially by the Arab youth resembled by the Lebanese TV station Zen TV.

The story started in the summer of 1982, when Israel invaded Lebanon. Following the siege of Beirut, in September of 1982, after the election of Bashir Jemayel as President of Lebanon, the PLO evacuated the country, leaving the elderly, women and children behind in the Palestinian refugee camps. The Israeli army (IDF) had agreed to guarantee the safety of those Palestinian refugees remaining in Beirut. Between September 16-18, while the Israelis were surrounding and guarding all entrances to the camps, the Phalangists were allowed into the Sabra and Shatila camps, where they proceeded to massacre a total of 2,750 Palestinian and Lebanese civilians in cold blood. Although, at the time, the Israeli army led by Ariel Sharon, were thought to be directly responsible for the

construct a case against Ariel Sharon and the State of Israel to be presented at the International Court of Justice in the Hague, indicting Sharon and Israel of the Sabra and Shatila massacres in 1982, and trying them for committing genocide against the Palestinian people. A group of international lawyers have come together to present such a case condemning the practices of the Zionist state against the Palestinians, the Arabs, and Humanity. In support of this rightful cause, ZEN TV is eager to recruit and hire a team of young Arab researchers to assist in building and compiling the needed evidence for the case.

It is expected however that the USA will appose any move to bring Sharon to the Hague for prosecution on the basis of the war crimes that he had committed in the past.

Photo of the Week



I thought there was a swimming pool around here somewhere!

NOW THAT IS BIZARRE!

(A weekly column for bizarre stories and news)

Robbers Caught While Taking Coffee Break

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia - A gang of four men responsible for 20 cases of motorcycle theft, rape, and armed robbery were caught taking a coffee break this week immediately after robbing a mobile phone shop. The foursome held two employees at gunpoint and took an unsubstantiated number of phones and cash before escaping. But they didn't get too far. The owner was about to fill out a police report when he noticed the thieves' car at a nearby drink stall.

Justice Has A Long Memory

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico - A convicted killer who escaped from a New Mexico prison more than 20 years ago has finally been caught. Clarence McCoy pleaded guilty in 1978 to strangling his wife. He was serving a 10-year sentence when he escaped from a state prison south of Albuquerque. He was 27 at the time. Retribution finally caught up with the killer when he compounded his crime by driving alone in a car pool lane in Washington state. During the traffic stop, McCoy's name was put through a computer background check, which produced his criminal background. He is fighting extradition to New Mexico.

Scientists Breathe New Life into Smelly Subject

AUSTRALIA - Scientists in Australia are hard at work proving once and for all the harmful effects farting has on the environment. Bacteria were said to have been found growing all over a laboratory dish after the research team had a boy break wind on it. The team is now looking for sponsorship from a baked bean manufacturer or curry maker to help fund their research.

21 is Bad Medicine

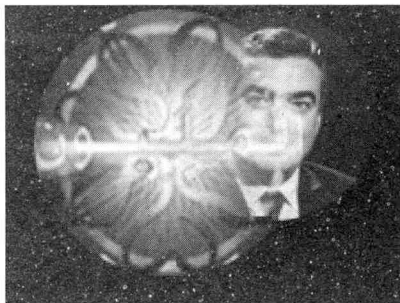
KANSAS CITY, Kansas - A Native-American tribe is in hot water with a special council of Indian Tribes because they want to build a casino on the site of an ancient burial ground. The tribe planned to build the casino despite grave warnings for desecrating this holy site.

Bizarre Label Instructions

- On Sears hairdryer: Do not use while sleeping.
- On a bag of Fritos: You could be a winner! No purchase necessary. Details inside.
- On a bar of Dial soap: Directions: Use like regular soap.
- On some Swann frozen dinners: Serving suggestion: Defrost.
- On a hotel provided shower cap in a box: Fits one head.
- On Tesco's Tiramisu dessert: (printed on bottom of the box) Do not turn upside down.
- On Marks & Spencer Bread Pudding: Product will be hot after heating.
- On packaging for a Rowenta iron: Do not iron clothes on body.
- On Boot's Children's cough medicine: Do not drive car or operate machinery.
- On Nytol sleep aid: Warning: may cause drowsiness.

Islamic Mufti Prohibits "Who Wants to Be a Millionaire"

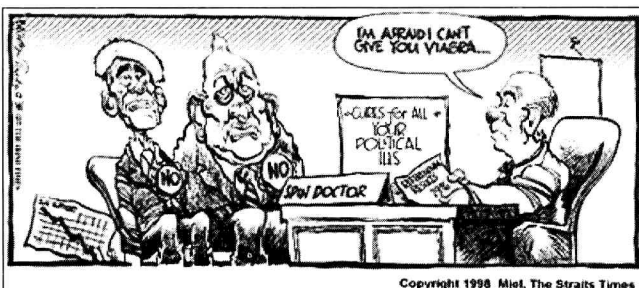
The office of the Islamic Mufti of Egypt issued a statement prohibiting by Islamic law the participation in the famous MBC program broadcasted twice a week, "Who Wants to Be a Millionaire." The Mufti based his Fatwa on the assumption that



participation in the program is in fact like gambling. The reason, based on the Mufti, for that is because callers give money in the form of telephone calls, and are selecting to participate in the competitions. Hence, it is considered a game based on chance and luck, which is exactly what gambling is all about.

Viagra Pills Confiscated at Sanaa Airport

Wahdawi reported that 2,100 pills of the viagra pills were confiscated at the airport after the attempted smuggling was made by mail as the pills were packed and sent as cargo from China via one of the flights from Dubai as foodstuff.



The total amount of the pills exceeds YR 1.5 million and would have probably been sold illegally to citizens through certain drug-stores.

CIA Proves its Total Failure

In a letter sent to Yemen Times, Dr. Gershon Baskin, a prominent political analyst revealed that the failure of the cease-fire between Israel and Palestine that was designed by CIA Director George Tenet proved that the CIA has proved its total failure in forming intelligent solutions on the global scale.

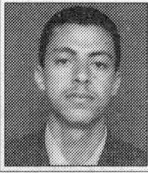
Dr. Baskin said in his letter, "Last week a US Intelligence official that I met at a conference in the UK reminded the conference participants that the US Intelligence hasn't gotten it right since the beginning of the Cold War.

He said that the US intelligence community has been producing wrong analysis of global/international conflicts for as long as he could remember, so if they got it wrong once again in Israel/Palestine they are just sticking to their 100% average."

Interestingly, certain statistics show that the US population is not confident of the efficiency of the CIA.

Hence, it was mentioned that interestingly, the CIA has been consuming a lot of USA's budget with little benefit for the country.

Satellite TV Channels: A Blessing or a Curse?



Nabeel Al-Kumaim
YT Correspondent
Sanaa University

The first satellite dishes entered Yemen in 1991 and started transmitted a whole new world of video entertainment to our homes. Now, most of us in Yemen are addicted to those satellite channels and cannot imagine live without them. Many say that those channels are of great benefit in terms of education, knowledge, culture, entertainment, while others claim that they should be banned as they constitute a threat to our society. In this survey, I report the views of the young generation on satellite channels, their benefits, effects, and prospects.

Ahmed Al-Fadhli,
KPMG company

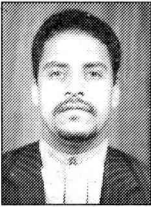


In my opinion, every new technology, including satellite channels, has its advantages and disadvantages. In some ways, satellite channels could be quite useful as they provide news coverage, language training, entertainment series, etc. However, those very channels also have disadvantages as they broadcast programs that could indeed negatively affect our cultural and religious values.

Widad Al-Ameer

I cannot agree with those individuals who watch those indecent and deteriorating satellite channels. There is no true media organs in Arab world. Look at the high quality and professionalism of European satellite channels. Only then could you realize the big different between theirs and ours.

Abdullah Mosehief



I have a digital receiver that could receive up to 250 digital channels from all over the world. You can not believe how confused and frustrated I become when I try to follow up with a certain channel. There are so many channels there that you could barely cope up with. Every channel has its own style and its outstanding program. All in all, I must confess that watching some channels is no more than a waste of time.

Iman Salman

I am addicted to satellite TV channels. I cannot imagine myself living without those channels. I spend up to 10 hours daily watching video clips, series, and many various programs. My dream is to one day be a TV announcer, Deejay, or actress in the future so as to gain fame and money.

Moh'd Modaies,
University Student



There is nothing exclusive in Arab channels. Everything seems to be similar. They broadcast the same same programs, news, and have the same boring style.

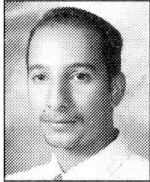
I mainly watch the news on those Arab channels then turn the TV off.

Nassar Abdu,
University Student

I always try to watch educational programs on computers on Arab satellite TV channels. Even though there are rarely any programs on computers and Internet, yet I still try to

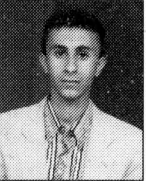
find such special programs. Our national TV cannot stand out among other space channel because we have not potentials whatsoever.

Yassir Al-Burihei,
University Student



I used to watch satellite TV channels to know about what is happening in the world. In other words, I watch the news and some other educational programs. But sometimes you do face the problem that you cannot find any useful program on TV in all TV channels at once. Many of those programs broadcasted are useless.

Nabil Al-Sumairi

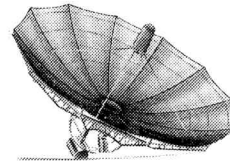
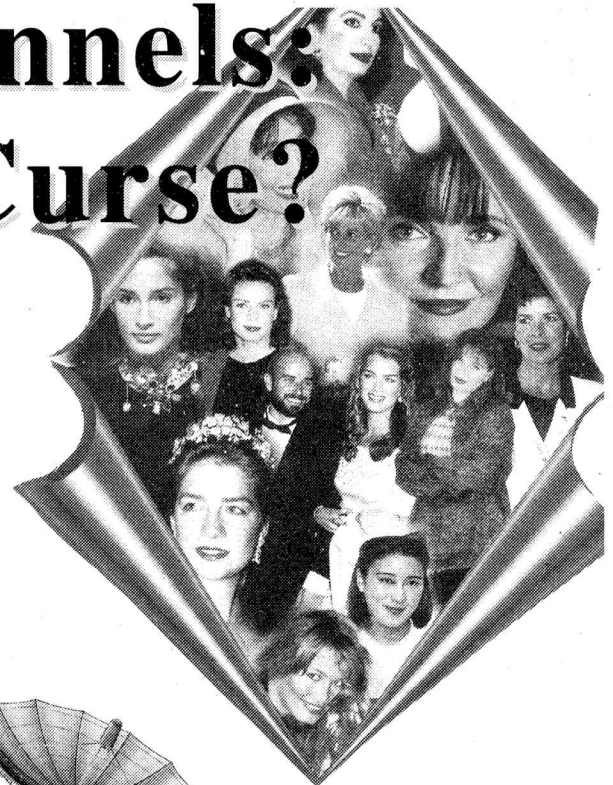


Nowadays, satellite channels are received by every home that is capable of buying a receiver and installing a satellite dish. However, what I hate most in those channels is the Mexican series that destroy our cultural values and ethics/ Some spend about three hours daily watching Mexican episodes on Arabsat TV channels. But when any episode finishes, one cannot recall what he benefited from all of those lost hours.

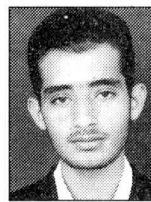
Shawki Hajwan



I always watch Al-Jazeera satellite channel because it delivers the facts as they are and brings the feeling that there is democracy in Arab world. Al-Jazeera also attracts all of the members of my family because it has a different style and approach that is appealing and sincere. I simply cannot stand watching our own national TV station for ten minutes!



Waheeb A.



We are in the ages of open horizons. Satellite channels assist us in adapting to this new age. They are important in the revolution of our nation towards a more open and prosperous future.

Moh'd Murshed



Let's be realistic and frank. Most of people who have dishes watch films, and ethically indecent scenes that contradict with our social and cultural values. But on the other hand, we simply cannot use that as an excuse to deprive ourselves from watching what other civilizations and nations have to offer.

Do You Think Satellite TV Channels Should be Banned?

4%
YES

96%

NO

The World of Video Conferencing

Jim Geier,
expert in wireless networking

Video conferencing has been around for many years; that is, the room-based type that relies on having a dedicated room, hardware and software. These systems are typical in most large organizations, offering employees face-to-face communications with associates at other facilities. Vendors have been working hard over the last few years developing desktop conferencing products that provide video conferencing, plus other features, directly from your office PC or MAC. These products are now alive and well, offering employees efficient distributed meetings that enhance workgroup collaboration.

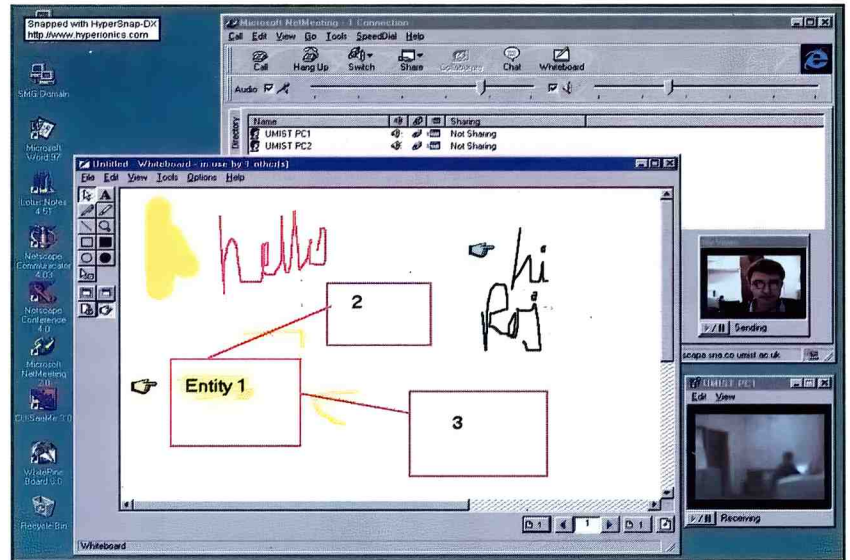
BENEFITS AND APPLICATIONS

The primary advantage of desktop video products is they allow each person to have a personal video conferencing system in their office or home, allowing impromptu casual usage. Most of the desktop systems utilize your existing PC's or MAC's CPU and monitor, and rely on a network or phone connection to the other systems to offer visual conversations. Some of these systems also offer shared whiteboard and application sharing as well. Shared whiteboard gives each person the ability to simultaneously view and annotate a particular document, much the same way you would in a conference room having a fixed whiteboard. Application sharing allows multiple people to share documents and spreadsheets, interactively, using popular office applications. This eliminates the need to pass files back and forth for

review and editing among workgroup members.

Desktop conferencing increases productivity and lowers expenses. Productivity goes up because the highly distributed desktop systems reduce overhead necessary to schedule and travel to and from a conference room. As you're waiting for other participants to join the video conference, you can be busy working on other items within your office. You save money because you don't have to maintain as much conference room space, and it significantly lowers travel expenses. Traditional in-person conferences are expensive. For example, imagine there're five people who need to meet for six hours at a company's location in Washington D.C. to discuss the status of a particular project. Let's say one of the meeting participants is based in the Washington area and the other four are traveling from California, Ohio, Texas, and Mississippi. The person from Ohio should be able to travel during the evening before and after the meeting. The others will need to spend most of the day before and after the meeting spending fairly unproductive time flying. Assuming labor rates of \$80 per hour, these people would burn approximately \$5,120 labor dollars traveling. The four of them would also spend approximately \$1,000 each on airfare, hotel, cab, and food expenses, bringing the total travel costs up to \$9,120 for a six hour meeting. This figure would be quite a bit more for a greater number of people, about \$22,800 for ten and \$34,200 for twenty travelers. The incorporation of desktop video systems can significantly lower these types of expenses.

Many vertical markets can benefit from desktop conferencing. Telecommuters,



those people who work from home, can use desktop conferencing to help replenish that missing element—personal contact with their associates. Desktop conferencing permits interactivity in distant learning situations, allowing course participants to ask questions and remain interested in the course. It also provides a mechanism to present live and recorded training directly to the person's office. Telemedicine receives a great boost with desktop conferencing by providing immediate access to appropriate medical specialists from remote locations. Real estate agents can connect loan officers directly with home buyers for loan qualification and processing, increasing the probability of the realtor closing the deal at the point-of-sale.

IMPLEMENTATION

Many desktop video products are capable of supporting requirements for interactive voice and video communications. Before purchasing these products, though, be sure you have solid needs for this technology. Medium to high end products are fairly expensive; therefore, you should perform some form of feasibility analysis before jumping into purchases based only on desire. Do your homework and add up the tangible cost savings benefits and subtract the costs. If the investment in the technology will save you money or increase your capabilities, then go for it.

Take some time to scan the market. You can start reviewing product specifications sheets, generally available via the Web, and eliminate products that don't match your requirements. You should base your selection on the picture quality and functionality you require in addition to basic video conferencing, such as applications and file sharing. In addition, be sure the product will run on the type of platform and communications you're able to support. Make certain the product meets your needs for multi-user conferences. Some products only support two-

way conferences, others can handle larger multipoint conferences. You should also base your selection on the product's compliance with standards, such as H.320, and support policies. Look for at least a one-year parts and labor warranty and unlimited free technical support. Of course cost is always a factor to consider—be sure to take into consideration differences of features.

After you narrow the list down to one or a few candidates, you should test the product(s) within your environment. Many of the vendors offer 30-day trial periods. During the test period you should assess the installation, making sure it's smooth and easy to configure. While operating the product, do some usability tests. Make sure it's easy to navigate through the initiation and reception of video calls. This is also a good time to verify the video reception performs well enough for your purposes. Also, check over the support documentation to ensure it clearly explains how to set up and use the product.

In addition to purchasing the desktop video systems, you may have additional expenses installing and leasing ISDN lines or modifying your existing network to support the tremendous load that video signals impose. In most cases, traditional 10 Mbps ethernet will not support the incorporation of desktop video in addition to your existing information transmission. The addition of switched ethernet, though, can offer higher throughputs that allow tolerable performance.

CONCLUSION

Are you ready for desktop video? If you have definite needs and can cost-justify these products today, then you're set to go. If the products are too expensive for your pocket book, then wait. Several research companies are predicting the prices of fully featured desktop video conferencing systems to drop significantly over the next year.

30% Japanese Households to Have High-speed Internet Access in 2005

TOKYO, June 28 (Xinhua) -- Some 30 percent of Japanese households will have high-speed Internet access in 2005 with cable modems replacing the integrated services digital network (ISDN) to play the principal role in such access, said Gartner Japan Ltd., a Tokyo-based U.S. research and business consulting group on Thursday.

The cable Internet penetration will increase to 14 percent in 2005 from 1.4 percent as of the end of 2000 but the number of ISDN users will fall moderately after peaking in 2003 to stay at the 7 percent level over the next five years, Gartner said. Meanwhile, the number of digital subscriber line (DSL) users is likely to continue expanding but the growth rate will be moderate, Gartner noted, adding that DSL users will stay at around 5 percent in 2005 due to expect-



ed competition with the fiber to the home (FTTH) technology, Gartner said. "It will not be different from television if Internet-access service firms conduct only contents distribution services. They have to fully explain to their subscribers the merits of using high-speed Internet access services and what kinds of added value they can enjoy," a Gartner official said.

Hamed Al Wahaibi - Rallying for Arabia

Hamed Al Wahaibi, 33, who descends from a deep-rooted family in the Sultanate of Iman is a proud Arab youth competing in the World Rally arena, not only in his country's name, but for all Arabs. He is the "All Arab Driver". Al Wahaibi initiated his rally career in 1996 soon after Business Administration graduation from USA. He tested his driving abilities in Kuwait rally on Peugeot 205. However, his real start was in the Middle East Championship in 1997 where, in his only first year of competing in rallying, he won the Middle East Rally title for drivers of Group N cars, underlining a talent few can claim naturally. In the same year, Al Wahaibi contested in Britain's round of the FIA World Rally Championship and, in only his sixth event, finished eighth in Group N and a fine 26th overall in a rally no

fewer than 163 crews started. The achievements of Hamed continued by winning three rallies and securing high ranks in four others in 1999. In 2000, Hamed had a spectacular season of winnings as he was the first in three main rallies in New Zealand, France, and UK. For the year 2001, his first full season with the World Rally Car, Hamed is again contesting the FIA Teams' Cup within the World Rally Championship. Mechanical failures have however hindered his challenge and from four events to date, he finished second in the Portugal rally. Al Wahaibi has become the first Arab driver to mount a French podium.

With support from his homeland, Oman, and from His Majesty Sultan Qabus, there is little doubt that Hamed will continue

to play a leading role in the FIA World Rally Championship giving great pride and honor to all Arabs.



German Football Trainer Works with Yemen's Football Association

The government of the Federal Republic of Germany has seconded a German expert to Yemen for a period of two years and will support him financially in the framework of the German cultural co-operation with Yemen.

Mr. Torsten Spittler shall cooperate with the National Sports Committee of the Republic of Yemen in Sana'a in the following tasks

- * supporting the football development at regional and

association level, with particular regard to youth work,

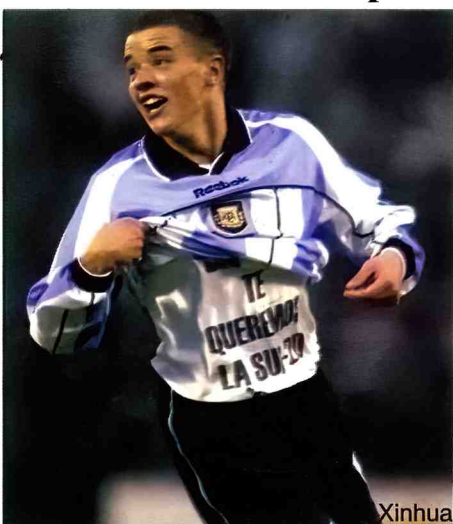
- * providing basic and further training for coaches, practice leaders and referees,
- * developing and preparing teaching materials,
- * developing a framework for selecting and promoting young footballers,
- * advising on organizational and structural measures, and

- * helping in the planning and implementation of championships at all levels.

Mr. Spittler arrived in Sana'a on May 8 2001. Since then he has been

working as a long-term expert in the Yemeni-German project. He has a vast experience that he gained through previous work with other national Soccer Associations.

Argentina Qualifies for Youth World Cup



Buenos Aires, July 05 (Xinhua) -- Argentine Andres D'alessandro celebrates after scoring a goal against Paraguay in the semifinal of the FIFA World Youth Championship in Buenos Aires' Velez Sarsfield stadium, July 04, 2001. Argentina won 5-0.

Club Championship Participants FIFA to Pay

BUENOS AIRES, (Xinhua) - FIFA has decided to compensate each of the 12 teams that had been scheduled to play in the canceled 2001 Club World Championship.

FIFA agreed to give a total of US \$750,000 to each team entered in the tournament. \$500,000 has already been paid to the clubs.

In addition, the Spanish Football Federation, which was to host the event, will receive one million dollars. Further compensation for the teams will be considered, FIFA said. The July 28-Aug. 12 tournament was canceled due to scheduling problems, financial crises in the countries involved, and the bankruptcy of ISL/ISMM, FIFA's marketing company.

مسابقة غمضان الكبرى

امسح واريج

اكثر من ربح مليون هدية فورية

عند شرائك باكت غمضان تحصل بداخله على كرت مسابقة غمضان الكبرى (امسح واريج) قم بكشط المنطقة المغطاة لتعرف ماهي جوائزك الفورية.

شارك في السحوبات الكبيرة على الجوائز القيمة.

قم بتعمية بياناتك في بطاقة السحب على الجوائز الكبرى ثم ضمها في الصندوق المخصص لذلك عند اقرب مركز استبدال وانتظرن نتائج السحب عبر الصحف الرسمية.

احصل على جوائزك الفورية من بواكت غمضان

استبدل جوائزك الفورية من شركة الشرق الاوسط (متكو) وجميع فروعها في المحافظات او من اقرب مركز استبدال يحمل علامة المسابقة

TOKYO



TOKYO. From time immemorial, the shores of Japan have been the first part of Asia to be awakened by the rising sun. Each day the 4 main islands of Japan: Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu - would emerge again from darkness into light, revealing a land of steep mountains, verdant forests, simmering hot springs and wave-swept coasts. From



ancient times, the land and the people of Japan have met in the morning sun to create a rich and varied culture with a vibrant and fascinating history. Japan today is a society composed of traditions and customs that is both hundreds of years and as new as the micro chips in a personal computer. Timeless and unchanging, Japan today is at the forefront of the future. Stretching for some 3,000 km from Hokkaido in the north to Okinawa in the south, its terrain encompasses vacation pleasures that range from

world-class hiking and skiing of an alpine peaks to the sunny pleasures of tropical beaches. Formed aeons ago by volcanic activity, some 2/3 of its area is composed of mountains, and its features

many short, swift rivers, forested slopes and narrow coastal plains. With a population of about 123 million people, most of its citizens live on the 4 main islands, and particularly in an urban belt that runs from Osaka to Tokyo. Japan's climate ranges from northern temperate climes to southern subtropical lushness. Year round, the Japanese landscape is subtly altered by the progression of 4 distinct seasons. The unique flavour of Japan's traditional culture, from the language of Haiku poetry to the patterns that make up a kimono's fabric, has been shaped and matured by its season. For visitors, modern Japan offers a highly developed transportation system. Its 'Shinkansen'



Bullet Trains can zip you to many parts of the country at average speeds of 190kph (with a maximum speed of 300kph). A great variety of accommodations, from 1st class hotels to rustic camps, are available. With a traditional culture nurtured in some 2,000 years of unbroken civilization, Japan's temples, shrines and castle towns are among its most seductive draws. For cultural enrichment, its native arts of Kabuki and Noh theatre, Sumi-e painting and Ukiyo-e woodblock printing, Shakuhachi flute and Koto playing offer bountiful rewards. And for lively nightlife and relaxing entertainment, Japan's cities hosts to opera and ballet, pop and jazz performers both domestic and from all around the world. And as befits a homogeneous nation of hard working, hard playing individuals, all these activi-

ties and wonders are available in a society that is one of the safest in the world. Japan, inheritor of a human tradition rich in nuance and form, developer of technology of tomorrow's new age, land of sleepy villages and bustling urban power centres, extends a hearty **IRASSHAI MASE!** - welcome - to you, its honoured guest.



TOKYO Metropolitan area is home to _ of all Japanese, 12 million in Tokyo proper alone. As the nation's capital and powerhouse of creative energy, global influence and wealth, Tokyo offers visitors aspects of both old and new. **Imperial Palace**, formerly Edo Castle, it is still surrounded by the innermost moat. Handsome gates and old guard towers are set at intervals around the site. The main entrance is approached by the elegant Nijubashi or Double Bridge and is occasionally open to the public. For exact dates consult with Tourist Information Centre (TIC). The East Garden (*Higashi Gyoen*) is where the donjon once stood. The nearby **Yurakucho**



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home to the sedate **Shinjuku Gyoen National Garden**. **Shibuya** district, near the tranquil **Meiji Shrine** and the modish **Harajuku** and **Aoyama**

is the busy commercial district. A 10 minutes walk takes you to the **Ginza** district, famous around the world for elegant shopping and its bright neon light. The **Kabukiza Theatre** is also located near here. West of the Imperial Palace is the **Kasumigaseki** district, where offices of the national government and the **National Diet Building** are located. From the neon bustle of the **Ginza** and **Yurakucho** districts, turn to the spacious **Ueno** district where you will find **Ueno Park**, the largest in

districts, is a popular shoppers paradise, particular among young people. **Akasaka** and **Roppongi** round of a brief tour of the city's nightspots. **Rainbow Town**, built on a reclaimed land in the Port of Tokyo, is one of the capital's hottest visitor's spots, featuring a large shopping mall and the exciting game park, **Joypolis**.

Japanese Cuisine: Once known in the west either in the form of **Sukiyaki** or the more exotic **Sushi**, Japanese cuisine has in recent years become

much more familiar and appreciated around the world. Many visitors to Japan will have already sampled the pleasures of raw fish or batter-fried shrimp. But few 1st time



the city. The park is home to a zoo, numerous museums, and the **Tokyo Metropolitan Festival Hall**. For a glimpse into Tokyo's past, the **Asakusa** district is the place to go. The many narrow back streets, lined with old buildings and shops, sell traditional items from kimono to hand made combs. The **Asakusa-Kannon Temple**, with its colourful shopping lane, is an excellent place to buy souvenirs. **Shinjuku**, on the city's trendy west side, is a popular and raucous nightspot area, as well as

visitors to Japan are prepared for the variety and the sumptuousness of food as it's traditionally prepared here. Eating in Japan is an experience to be enjoyed and remembered fondly for the rest of your life. Among the types of cooking found in Japan are: **Sukiyaki** is prepared at the table by cooking thinly sliced beef together with various vegetables, tofu and vermicelli. **Tempura** is food deep-fried in vegetable oil, after being coated with a mixture of egg, water and wheat flour. Among the ingredients used

are prawns, fish in season and vegetables. **Sushi** is a small piece of raw seafood placed on a ball of vinegared rice. The most common



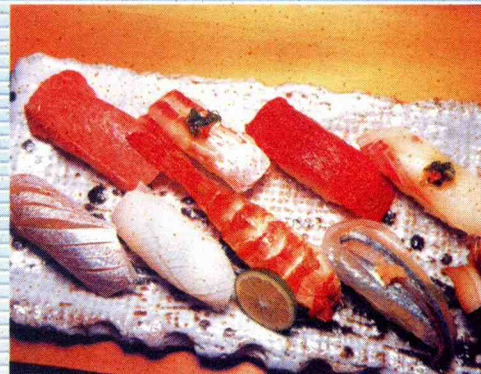
Trasshai Mase

ingredients are tuna, squid, and prawn. Cucumber, pickled radish and sweet egg omelette are served. **Sashimi** is raw fish eaten with soy sauce. **Kaiseki Ryori** is regarded as the most exquisite culinary refinement in Japan. The dishes are mainly composed of vegetables and fish with seaweed and mushrooms as seasoning base and are characterized by their refined savor. **Yakitori** is a small piece of chicken meat, liver and vegetables skewered on a bamboo stick and grilled over fire. **Shabu-shabu** is tender, thin slices of beef held by chopsticks and swished in a pot of boiling water, then dipped in a sauce and eaten. **Soba** (made from buckwheat flour) and **Udon** (made from wheat flour) are 2 kinds of Japanese noodles. They are served either in a broth or dipped in a sauce, and are available in hundreds of delicious variations.

Shopping: In a country that manufactures a large percentage of the entire world's

consumer goods, and that structures its entire national existence around the marketplace, it is no surprise that shopping takes up a goodly proportion of most visitor's time. The Japanese themselves

love shopping, and look upon a visit to the big department stores in the major cities as recreation. The stores encourage this by offering child-care service, giving away free food samples in their grocery markets, holding art shows and demonstrations of native and foreign crafts. Among the valued items sought as souvenirs are cameras, VCRs, portable cassette players, watches, silk, pearls, ceramics, bamboo ware, dolls, damascene, cloisonné, lacquer ware, woodblock prints and curios, all of which are available in specialty shops and the departments stores of Tokyo. Recommended shopping areas in Tokyo include **Ginza**, **Shinjuku** and **Shibuya**, while the electronics district of **Akihabara** is world famous for



its array of electronic and electrical devices of all kinds.

Copyright: Japan National Tourist Organization.

Useful Links:

<http://www.asiatravel.com/>

Note from Correspondent:

YEMEN TIMES would like to thank His Excellency Matsamitsu Oki, the Ambassador of Japan, and all staff at the Japanese Embassy for their assistance and material contribution towards this feature.

ABDEL HAKIM ASHIBLIE
Correspondent - 'Travel & Leisure'

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NEWS BRIEFS

GULF AIR (GF) new advertising campaign, 'THE FALCON FLIES' has been launched recently. It can be viewed over LBC, Future TV, MBC, Al-Jazeera & CNN regularly. The new advertisement has received rave reviews from business travellers worldwide. Due to its excellent brand of superb quality inflight service, GF has indeed, redefined business travel and it is now poised to join the rank of the world's leading airlines.

ROYAL JORDANIAN (RJ) passengers travelling to the US will go through US Immigration & Customs formalities in Shannon, Ireland thereby avoiding the long queues in JFK, ORD and DTW. Upon arrival to their respective US destinations, they will disembark just like any other domestic passenger having cleared all the required formalities in Shannon.

'EXOTIC ESCAPADE CONTEST'



NAME: الاسم
 ADDRESS: العنوان
 IDENTITY CARD/PASSPORT NO: رقم البطاقة أو الجواز
 TEL NO: رقم الهاتف
 EMAIL (if available): بريد اليكتروني (إن وجد)
 Q1: Name the Italian city which was recently added to YEMENIA's network?
 السؤال 1: ما هي المدينة الإيطالية التي ضمتها اليمنية مؤخراً إلى قائمة رحلاتها؟
 A1: الإجابة
 Q2: Which country has the largest Muslim population in the world?
 السؤال 2: في أي دولة في العالم يوجد أكبر عدد من السكان المسلمين؟
 A2: الإجابة

Contest's Rules & Regulations on page 14 of the main newspaper
 تفاصيل المشاركة في ص 14 من الصحيفة

This coupon **MUST** be accompanied by the coupon on P14 to be accepted!

يقبل هذا الكوبون إلا مع الكوبون في صفحة 14



كوم أو كو Com or Co

كاختصار لكلمة company أي شركة. والذين يراهنون على انتشار كو يعتمدون على الذين سيخطون في كتابة عناوينهم ويكتبون CO بدلاً عن com. مما يعني زيادة زوار الموقع CO.

وقد طرأت مشكلة الرموز نتيجة انتشار الإنترنت. وهذا ينبي بمزيد من المشاكل. وسوف نلاحظ دخول رموز جديدة للمنافسة، مثل Net , Gov, org.

من المعروف أن المقطع كوم مأخوذ من كلمة Commercial الدال على القطاع التجاري. وهو من أوائل الرموز المستخدمة في مواقع الإنترنت، وهو الأوسع انتشاراً حيث تطلبه معظم الشركات والأعمال. لهذا أصبح مستنفذاً ويصعب الحصول عليه. لهذا بدأت الشركات تبحث عن تصنيفات أخرى لتمثل نفسها وموقعها على الشبكة. فظهر رمز كو CO ويعتبر منافساً لـ com باعتبارها يستخدم في اللغة الإنجليزية أصلاً

اليمن

والثقافة الاتحاد العربي لتكنولوجيا المعلومات

لماذا لا تهتم بلادنا بالمستقبل؟ الى متى تظل في مكافحة مشاكل القرون الوسطى؟

وعدم مشاركة اليمن في الاتحاد العربي للتكنولوجيا تضع فرص الدعم التقني والفني التي يوفره الاتحاد للمشاركين وسيفتح الاتحاد قنوات اتصال للتعاون بين العقول العربية المهاجرة والخبراء من العرب المهاجرين مع العاملين في أوطانهم حتى يستفاد من خبرة (الطيور المهاجرة) ويهيئ لهم الظروف المناسبة لكسب الخبرات لدفع عجلة التقدم في عالم التكنولوجيا، ويسيسهم في تحقيق التعاون في مجال البرمجيات والمعلومات، والوصول الى سوق معلوماتي مشترك للدول العربية.

يعد هنا التأكيد على أهمية التكنولوجيا في عالم اليوم من نافذة القول، ومما يؤكد ذلك اهتمام الكثير من المؤسسات الدولية بموضوع التكنولوجيا بكل أبعادها.

واستشعاراً من الجامعة العربية لأهمية موضوع التكنولوجيا فقد تم مؤخراً في القاهرة انعقاد مؤتمر الأعمال الإلكترونية والتنمية، وعلى هامش المؤتمر تم التوقيع على اتفاقية الاتحاد العربي لتكنولوجيا المعلومات وقد ضم في عضويته العديد من الدول العربية المشاركة منها على سبيل المثال مصر وسوريا والمغرب، والملفت للنظر عدم مشاركة اليمن في هذا الاتحاد والى متى نرى اليمن فقط في اتحادات مكافحة الكوليرا والسل والسعال الديكي.

كمبيوتر يشعر بمستخدميه

القتل، والثاني معلم بإحدى المدارس. ويذكر انه في مثل تلك الاختبارات، تكون نسبة الإجابات الصحيحة للشخص العادي ٥٠٪. وبعد تقديم كل المشابقي الثلاثة، وعشرين إجابة أظهرت نتيجة الاختبار أن ستين بالمائة من إجابات الشرطي كانت صحيحة، وأن خمسين في المائة من إجابات المدرس كانت صحيحة، ولكن الكمبيوتر فشل في الاختبار، فقد خدعته تعبيرات إحدى عشر صورة من الصور العشرين، أي أن نسبة إجابته الصحيحة لم تعد خمسة وأربعين بالمائة. وأرجع مضمون البرنامج السبب في فشل الكمبيوتر لخلل في عملية قراءة التعبيرات، فأدخلوا بعض التعديلات التي مكنت الكمبيوتر من رفع نسبة إجابته الصحيحة الى ٧٥٪. ويعكف المصممون حالياً على تطوير قدرة الجهاز على قراءة التعبيرات من زوايا مختلفة، ويأمل المصممون في أن يتمكنوا من تصميم جهاز كمبيوتر قادر على التعرف على الحالة النفسية لمستخدمه والتجاوب معه. وسيصبح بإمكان مثل هذا الكمبيوتر معرفة ما يغضب مستخدمه فلا يفعله وما يسعده فيكثر منه.

صمم خبراء كمبيوتر بجامعة سان دييغو في ولاية كاليفورنيا برنامجاً لقراءة تعبيرات الوجه ويستطيع التمييز بين تعبيرات الوجه الصادقة والمفتعلة. ويعتمد البرنامج على ملاحظة حركات الوجه والعضلات المصاحبة للتعبيرات الصادقة ليميز بينهما وبين حركات الوجه ذات التعبيرات المصطنعة، فعلى سبيل المثال، عندما يطلب من شخص أن يبتسم فإن الابتسامة التي تظهر على الوجه تكون زائفة لأن أمر التحريك للعضلات يكون صادر عن مركز في المخ يختلف عن المركز الذي يصدر أوامر تحريك العضلات في حالة الابتسامة التلقائية. وكل من هذين المركزين يحرك مجموعة مختلفة من العضلات فيؤدي هذا الى ظهور تعبيرين مختلفين. ولاختبار البرنامج عرضت على جهاز الكمبيوتر عشرين صورة لطلبة في معهد التمثيل بجامعة لوس انجلوس. وكانت تعبيرات بعضها تلقائية والأخرى مصطنعة، وطلب من الجهاز التمييز بين التعبيرات الصادقة والمصطنعة وفي نفس الوقت عرضت الصور على اثنين من خبراء قراءة التعبيرات، أحدهما ضابط شرطة متخصص في التحقيق في جرائم

ندوة - مخاطر تخلف الدول النامية معلوماتياً

تعمل بإدماج الجمهور بتقنية العصر منها: ١- قلة كلفة الاشتراك بالإنترنت. ٢- تقديم التدريب على استخدام الإنترنت والكمبيوتر لكل الفئات المتواجدة في سوق العمل. ٣- التدرج بربط المعاملات الحكومية بشبكة الإنترنت، حتى يتمكن الجمهور من التعامل مع الإنترنت. وأشار أحد المشاركين الى دراسة اعدها في مصر تتناول المردود الاقتصادي الناتج من التعامل الإلكتروني، وأشار الى انخفاض تكاليف التعامل الإلكتروني بنسبة تصل الى ١٠٠٪ مقارنة بالتعاملات التقليدية، بسبب توفير الوقت والموارد، وتحليل المعلومات المتعلقة بالعملاء وهي أهم ما في التجارة الإلكترونية.

عقدت ندوة في مصر حول التجارة الإلكترونية وأهمية اللحاق بركب التطور. وتوصل المشاركون بالندوة الى أهمية تحرك الدول بخطط استراتيجية علمية لتنفيذ أهم مقومات الدولة الرقمية، ولخصت بالتالي: ١- إنشاء بنية تحتية وتكون أهمها شبكة اتصالات حديثة قادرة على استيعاب وتوصيل الإنترنت بكفاءة عالية. ٢- الاهتمام بالمؤسسات التعليمية وإنشاء المعاهد التقنية حتى تكون مخرجات التعليم متناسبة وحاجات العصر. ٣- وإهم المقومات إيجاد القابلية من الجمهور للتعامل مع التقنيات الحديثة، ونشر ثقافة المعلوماتية حتى تتولد قناعة كبيرة بأهمية مواكبة العصر حتى لا تبقى الدول المتخلفة خارج السرب. ولن تنجح الفكرة إلا باندمج الجمهور بهذه التقنيات بعد أن تحمل قيم الحفاظ على الوقت والجهد والمال. وأضاف المشاركون، بعض العوامل التي

أسرار ويندوز ٢

يتم تشغيل برنامج مستكشف ويندوز بصورة اتوماتيكية وبالتالي تحدد الدليل الذي سيتم تركيب برنامجك عليه. ٧- إغلاق زر ابدأ نهائياً. اضغط على الزر ابدأ الآن ثم اضغط Alt +[-]، ستظهر لك مربع حوار صغير، اختر إغلاق وبذلك ستغلق هذا الزر، ولن تستطيع إرجاعه إلا بعد تشغيل الويندوز من جديد.

٨- تغيير شكل أيقونة الهاردسك. لتغيير شكل أيقونة الهاردسك الموجودة بجهاز الكمبيوتر اتبع ما يلي: - قم بتكوين ملف جديد ثم اكتب به السطر التالي [autorun] ICON=c: / WINDOWS / SYSTEM/ SHELL32. DLL,5 ثم احفظه باسم ثم ضعه في دليل روت مثل دليل AUTORUN.PIF الدوس وبذلك مع إعادة التشغيل ستتغير شكل الأيقونة. ٩- تغيير شاشة التوقف. اتبع ما يلي: تستطيع تغيير الشاشة التي تظهر لك بعد إيقاف التشغيل، التي تقول (تستطيع إيقاف التشغيل بأمان)، وذلك بتشغيل أي برنامج للرسم، ثم قم بفتح الملفين LOGOS.SYS and LOGO W .SYS حيث هذين الملفين ما هما إلا عبارة عن ملفات صور، ثم قم بعملية التعديل عليها كما تحب ثم احفظهما، وبالتالي ستتغير الشاشة مثل ما قامت بالتغيير عليها.

إعداد / عثمان علي أحمد
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ملق الإِتصالات الرقمية

سابافون

SABAFON GSM

برعاية

توجد حالياً، عدة برامج تحويل، يمكنها تحويل برامج بأكملها الى لغة WML، ويستغرق ذلك الى بضعة أيام ليتم التحويل، ويمكن بعد إتمام التحويل إضافة أي صفحات أو تغييرات جديدة.

ولكن لم تدخل هذه التجربة بعد في امتحان حقيقي، ويعتقد الكثير من المهتمين بصعوبة نجاح ذلك. لذا يرون إنشاء مضمون واب مباشرة للهاتف [إي.إل.سي](#).

لذا من المؤسف إعادة طباعة ملايين الصفحات الموجودة على الوب على هيئة WAP حتى تظهر على الهاتف السيار بلغة WML.



صفحات موقع الـ WAP هيئة؟

بصفحة واحدة ذات هيئة WML. هل تتوفر برامج تسمح بتحويل

تقنية WAP

في السابق تحدثنا عن هذه التقنية التي تسمح بربط الأجهزة اللاسلكية مثل الهواتف النقالة بالإنترنت. عرفنا أن لهذه التقنية مواقع خاصة بها. وتكون مصممة بلغة WML.

ما هي WML؟

هي لغة برمجية جديدة (ظهرت أول مرة في عام 1999م)، وهي بسيطة نسبياً، ولا تتمتع بالكثير من الفاعلية.

وتسمح للمطورين بتحديد هيئة وطريقة عرض النصوص، وترتيب الصفحات وربطها. ويطلق

على الترتيب اسم رزمة decks، وتدعى الصفحات الفردية individual pages. وتنتج هذه اللغة صفحات ستاتيكية تعرض النصوص فقط، وتسمح للمستخدم بالانتقال من صفحة لأخرى عبر الروابط، ولكنها ليست مثيرة. وهذه الصفحات الإستاتيكية ليست الوحيدة في عبر السيار، إذ تتمتع لغة WML بإصدار خاص من Script Java تدعى WML Script. تسمح للمبرمجين بتصميم وظائف إضافية لصفحات إنترنت على هيئة WML. ويمكن تخزين ملفات مستقلة عن ملفات WML مما يسمح بتخزين عدة ملفات،

تطبيقات الـ GSM

● خدمة التجوال الدولي:
إن هذه الخدمة تفيق على اتصال مع أكثر من 140 شبكة للاتصالات النقالة GSM حول العالم. لذا أثناء سفرك، سيكون بإمكانك البقاء قريباً من جميع الذين ترغب بالتحدث معهم، في أي وقت ومن أي مكان وعلى الرقم ذاته. إذا كنت تخطط للسفر، قم بالاتصال بأحد مستشاري خدمات العملاء عبر الرقم 211 للاستفسار عن كيفية الاستفادة من خدمة التجوال الدولي (الرجاء العودة الى دليلنا) وطلب تشغيل هذه الخدمة، إن تعرفت هذه الخدمة هي شهرية.

● خدمة الفاكس ودليل المعلومات:

مع سبأ سيكون باستطاعتك ان ترسل او تستقبل فاكسات، كما يمكنك ان تتبادل المعلومات مع أي كان ومن أي مكان في العالم. إذا (كان لديك التجهيزات الملائمة) الرجاء الملاحظة ان خدمة الفاكس وخدمة المعلوماتية هما عرضان منفصلاً لذلك يمكن الإشتراك بأي واحد منهما دون الآخر.

وتاريخ ومدة الرسالة. يمكن أن يصل نص الرسالة إلى عدد أحرف من 160 حرفاً. يمكن تخزين أي رسالة لمدة غير محدودة وهذا يتوقف على مواصفات هاتفك، مع العلم، بأننا ننصحك ان تمحو كل الرسائل لأنه لا يمكن أن تتلقى المزيد منها عند امتلاء الذاكرة كلياً.

– لإرسال الرسائل القصيرة:

- 1- أدخل الى "رسائل" في لائحة جهازك.
- 2- اكتب او حضر نص الرسالة
- 3- أدخل رقم هاتف الشخص الذي تنوي إرسال الرسالة اليه.
- 4- اضغط على مفتاح "إرسال رسالة" (الرجاء مراجعة دليل استعمال جهازك من الشركة المصنعة).

ملاحظة:

يرجى اعتماد الرقم (08000007-917) لمركز خدمة الرسائل القصيرة أثناء البرمجة.

● خدمة المجيب الصوتي:

خدمة المجيب الصوتي في جهاز تسجيل الرسائل الصوتية. الإشتراك في هذه الخدمة هو مجاني وهي متصلة مباشرة بجهازك النقال يقوم هذا المجيب الصوتي بالرد ألياً على مكالماتك عندما يكون هاتفك مغللاً أو مشغولاً أو عند عدم تمكنك من الرد على المكالمات.

تحفظ رسائلك في صندوق بريدك كي تستمع إليها عندما تشاء.

عند تلقيك رسالة ما، يظهر على شاشة هاتفك ظرف بريدي، للإستماع إلى الرسالة إتصل فقط بالرقم 777 من ثم اتبع التعليمات.

● خدمة الرسائل القصيرة SMS:

هذه الخدمة تخولك إرسال وإستقبال الرسائل المكتوبة عبر شاشة هاتفك النقال. وكذلك البريد الصوتي، فعند إستقبال رسالة ما، تسمع صوت منبه أو يظهر ملف على شاشتك، يمكنك من معرفة المرسل

عرفنا في العدد السابق التطبيقات التي تقدمها سبافون وهناك تطبيقات أخرى سوف تقدمنا منها

● خدمة إنتظار المكالمات وخدمة وضع المكالمات في حالة الإنتظار:

عند تشغيل هاتين الخدمتين، فإنه يصبح بمقدورك وضع مكالماتك في حالة إنتظار، بينما تقوم بالرد على مكالمات واردة أخرى، إضافة إلى إمكانية التنقل بين المكالمات الأخرى.

ولتشغيل هذه الخدمة يمكنك ببساطة الضغط على *43# ثم Yes من خلال هاتفك النقال وإتباع التعليمات الصوتية. وإذا اردت إلغاء الخدمة اضغط على *43# ثم Yes.

● خدمة تلقي عدة مكالمات مع إقامة حوار بين الأطراف:

يمكنك مع هذه الخدمة تلقي أكثر من مكالمات والاتصال بأكثر من شخص في آن واحد. كما يمكنك وضع جميع الأطراف في حالة اجتماع (والحوار مع بعضهم البعض بمجرد الضغط على الرقم 3 ثم Yes)



٤٩٠ مشروعاً استثمارياً صادقت عليه المنطقة الحرة

أوضح الأستاذ/ درهم عبده نعمان لـ المجالات الصناعية والتجارية «يمن تايمز» أن النصف الأول من هذا العام تم تفرغ ١٥٦,٧٤٧ حاوية من مختلف الأحجام في ميناء عدن الصناعية التابعة للمنطقة الحرة قطاع الواصلة للفترة نفسها ٣٧٨ ناقلة (جي) والذي استكمل العمل في وصلت جميعها من الموانئ المجاورة. تجهيز مخططاته في مجال البنية مشيراً إلى ان ميناء ميناء الحاويات التحتية وبمساحة اربعة مليون بعدن وبدخول خطوط ملاحية جديدة وسبعمئة وتسعة وتسعين ألف ومائة أصبح يستقبل يومياً بحدود اربع ناقلات بما فيها الناقلات العملاقة. اجمالية لتلك المشاريع الممنوحة لعدد موضعاً بأن إجمالي عدد المشاريع من الإخوة المستثمرين الوطنيين الاستثمارية والتي صادق عليها والتي والأشقاء والأجانب بلغت اربعمائة صادقت عليها المنطقة الحرة بعدن وتسعة عشر مليون وثمانمئة وسبعين حتى نهاية شهر يونيو من العام الحالي ألف ومائة وخمسة وخمسين دولار. اربعمائة وتسعين مشروعاً موزعة على

عروض خاصة ومغرية في شركة (ناتكو)

أعلنت الشركة الوطنية للتجارة المحدودة (ناتكو) عن عروض خاصة خلال الفترة من ٧/١ حتى ٢٠٠١/٧/٣١، على الشاحنات العنيدة، حيث يوجد لديهم نظام التقسيط المريح، على مدى ثلاث سنوات وبأسعار خاصة. كما يمكن استبدال السيارات القديمة ١٠,٠٠٠ كيلو متر، صيانة مجاناً شاملة قيمة قطع الغيار.. هدايا فورية لكل مشتري. سحب على جوائز كبرى عند نهاية المدة.. ثلاث سنوات ضمان.. ٥٠,٠٠٠ كيلو متر هيونداى.. إسعد بامتلاكها..

Watani Bank Supports Education

The governor of Abyan inaugurated Sunday morning a computer and languages institute with the capacity of 150 students financed by the Watani Bank, Aden Branch. In a statement to the Yemen Times, Mr. Arshad Zaidi, director of the Watani Bank - Aden branch- said the institute was a beginning to other future projects in the city. He further disclosed the bank's intention to organize an international exhibition to which a good number of world businessmen would be invited. The inauguration was attended by a number of politicians, representatives of banks, businessmen, etc.

افتتاح مهرجان سبيستل يمن العائلي للتسوق

الهدف من المهرجان ان سبيستل يمن تعمل على تقديم كل جديد للشعب اليمني الكريم، أولاً بأول، وهو ليس إلا خطوة من خطوات الشركة لتصل إلى الناس بصورة جديدة مع حلاوة الاتصال المباشر مع المشترك وإعطاء الإيضاحات اللازمة، ومشاركة الناس في جو احتفالي مليء بالحماس والجوائز الكبرى في إطار الحفاظ على الثوابت الأساسية التي اتخذتها الشركة على عاتقها من اجل نيل ثقة المشتركين كما تعمل الشركة على تحسين خدمة المشتركين لاستيعاب الضغط المتزايد وذلك للمحافظة



في جو كرنفالي ضم شخصيات بارزة من رجال الاعمال ومدراء الشركة وحشد كبير من الحضور، افتتحت شركة



وليد عكاوي
مدير ادارة
التسويق

سبيستل يمن خدمة الهاتف النقال الـ GSM يوم الاحد الموافق ٢٠٠١/٧/١ مهرجانها.

مهرجان سبيستل يمن العائلي للتسوق، حيث يقام في مركز صنعا التجاري، من الفترة ١ حتى ٢٠ يوليو الجاري، ويضم المهرجان العديد من المفاجآت والجوائز وفي اطار توجه الشركة المستمر في تحسين اداء شبكتها بعد ان غطت

على مشتركينا الكرام واستيعاب المزيد لنبقى دائماً على اتصال.

حتى الآن مدن رئيسية تزيد عن ١٥ مدينة فإنها أيضاً مستمرة في إضافة محطات تقوية جديدة للمناطق المغطاة سابقاً.



CONGRATULATIONS ON THE NEW ARRIVAL

May the heaven's choicest
blessing be on the new born,

**Mohammed
Adnan Al-Kaf.**

**Radhwan Al-Saqqaf, Yemen
Times Aden Bureau Chief,
Yemen Times staff,
Yeminvest staff, relatives
and friends**



هل ثمة مستقبل للتعليم في اليمن!؟

من الغش، أمام سمع وبصر المدرسين والإدارة!! وأخر يقتل
رئيس لجنة الاختبارات لذات السبب، وطالب يطلق النار على
مدير مدرسته في قلب العاصمة، ومديرا لجنّتان اختباريتان
سريا الاختبار للطلاب بعد ان أفرغا ضميريهما وملا
جيبهما.. لكنهما الوحيدان الذين فضحا وقدموا للتحقيق
وأذيع خبرهما في التلفزيون ونشر في الصحف..

والأغرب من هذا كله والذي يبعث على الحسرة واليأس
ويخفي أي بادرة أمل.. ما سمعته من غير واحد من الطلاب
والمدرسين من أن مدراء بعض المدارس يأمرّون المدرسين
بأن يضعوا نموذجاً للإجابة الصحيحة ويوزعوه على
الطلاب!! ومن سيرفض ذلك فسيلاقي ما لا تحمد عقباه!! ولا
أقول أن هذا يحدث في القرى البعيدة أو المناطق النائية وإنما
في أمانة العاصمة وفي أشهر مدارسها.

ومسألة نقل مراكز الاختبارات إلى مناطق بعيدة عن
سكن الطلاب وما يحدث من مشاكل جراء ذلك كان آخرها
المظاهرات التي حصلت في الأسبوع الماضي في
«مكيراس».

وغير ذلك من المأسى التي تفقدنا أي أمل بالخلاص
وتسد أمامنا أي طريق لنهضة أو تنمية مستقبلية..



Bassam Jamil AL-Saqqaf
Yemen Times

سؤال مؤرق ومحزن، لا تكفي للإجابة عليه مقالة في
صحيفة أو برنامج أو ندوة تلفزيونية، أو جلسة نقاش.. وإنما
يحتاج إلى أبحاث جادة تحيط بالمشكلة من جميع جوانبها
وتضع حلولاً موضوعية قائمة على البحث العلمي الدقيق،
وليس على العشوائية والارتجالية في اتخاذ القرارات.. وهذا
ما يجب على وزارة التربية والتعليم ومراكز الأبحاث القيام به.
كلنا يعرف مساوئ التعليم واختلالاته، وفي هذه الأيام
تجيء اختبارات الثانوية العامة بعد عام كامل من الإهمال
والتراخي وانعدام مدرسي بعض المواد، وقلة التربية عند
بعض التربويين، وبين كل تلك نزرٌ قليل من التعليم القائم على
تلقين معلومات وحسب.

وما نسمعه من المدرسين والطلاب ونقرأه في الصحف
من القصص والغرائب التي تحصل خلال العام الدراسي
وبالذات التي ترافق الاختبارات.. كلها مأسٌ تصرخ في
الخواء بأن لا تعليم في هذه البلاد..

فطالبٌ يضرب أستاذه الذي (تعدى حدوده!) وحاول منعه

يمن تايمز

ملحق إعلاني، ثقافي، تكنولوجي، رياضي، ترفيهي، عام لعدد ٢٠٠١/٢٨. بتاريخ: ٢٠٠١/٧/٩

Contest of the Season from

مسابقة الموسم من

YEMEN TIMES

&
Yemenia
Yemen Airways



اليمينية
الخطوط الجوية اليمنية

First Prize

**A Free Ticket to any
Destination with Yemenia**

Second Prize

YR 50,000 in cash

Third, Fourth, and Fifth Prizes

YR 10,000 in cash each

To participate:

- Fill in the coupon on the Tourism & Leisure page (7) of the Yemen Times Light supplement by filling in your information and answers to the questions.
- Fill in the coupon on page 14 of the main issue also by filling in your information and answers to its questions.
- Attach the two coupons together and send them by mail to Yemen Times at P.O. Box 2579 - Sanaa or you could deliver them to any of YT offices in Sanaa, Aden, or Taiz.

Notes:

- There will definitely be at least one winner from the governorates of the republic other than Sanaa.
- Both coupons must be filled and forwarded together. Participants who send one of the two coupons will be disqualified.
- The results will be announced four weeks after the competition starts.

لأول مرة في اليمن، مسابقة شهرية بجوائز مغرية..

الجائزة الأولى

تذكرة سفر إلى أي مدينة تطير إليها اليمنية

في العالم

الجائزة الثانية

خمسون ألف ريال نقداً

الجوائز الثالثة والرابعة والخامسة

كل منها عشرة آلاف ريال نقداً

تبدأ المسابقة من هذا العدد وسيتم الإعلان عن الفائزين بعد أربعة أعداد.

للمشاركة في المسابقة ما عليك إلا أن:

- تجيب عن الأسئلة في كوبون اليمنية في الصفحة السياحية في صفحة 7 من ملحق «يمن تايمز لايت»، وكذا الكوبون الخاص بالصحيفة الموجود في صفحة 14 من الصحيفة، ثم ترسل كوبون المسابقة إلى صندوق بريد الصحيفة 2579 - صنعاء، أو توصلها بنفسك إلى مقر الصحيفة الرئيسي الكائن في شارع الستين، خلف السفارة الفلسطينية، أو إلى فرعها في عدن أو تعز.

ملاحظات:

- سيتم منح جائزة واحدة على الأقل إلى المشاركين من محافظات الجمهورية المختلفة.
- لن يتم قبول المشاركات دون الكوبونين معاً.
- لمزيد من المعلومات يرجى الاتصال بالصحيفة على هاتف رقم 268661

Good luck!

حظاً موفقاً..