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# YEMEN TIMES

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## Possible Release of Kidnapped German Diplomat Soon

Reliable sources revealed last Friday to Yemen Times that intensifying efforts may lead to the release of Rainer Berns, 56, the Trade Attaché of the German Embassy, possibly within the coming few days.

This development comes as the kidnapers were confirmed to belong to two groups, one tribal from Mareb and the other religious. The two groups decided to coordinate and carry out such a sophisticated operation in Sanaa City after planning for it in Germany itself, as the kidnapers seemed to have researched when Mr. Berns would arrive in Yemen and where he would be on the day he was kidnapped, so as to carry out the operation smoothly.

"The operation was done with great caution and confidence. It cannot have happened without careful prior planning," an official told Yemen Times.

The sources added that beside the telephone call, there were also two letters in English, hand written by Berns and sent to the embassy. The first letter however was not received by the embassy while the second was. In his second one-page letter to the embassy Berns requested that the embassy and authorities concerned exert the greatest efforts to have him released by agreeing to the demands of the kidnapers, whatever they were. The demands of the kidnapers repeated the known USD 1 million along with other hidden demands not revealed so far. The letter also

explained that Berns is deteriorating in health and needs to be released soon. In his letter he indicated that he was blindfolded and taken away from the spot at 60-meter street to where he is currently kept in no more than 15 minutes. Hence, it is expected that Berns is still in Sanaa City.

However, tribal sources said that Berns had been taken on Friday August 3 to an area in Mareb governorate called "Wadi Dhana". The number of the vehicle that the kidnapers used is known by security forces and it seems to belong to a tribal group in Mareb.

Continued on P2

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## Gulf-based Fifth Fleet US Commander Arrives in Sanaa

Commander of the American Fifth Fleet stationed in the Gulf region Tommy Frank arrives in Sana'a on Thursday. This is the first visit conducted by an official from the 5th fleet in the Gulf to Yemen since the terrorist attack on the USS Cole destroyer committed in Aden last October. After the visit of the American official to Yemen the USS Cole would return to Aden once maintenance works are finished. Reliable sources told Yemen Times that the aim of the American Commander's visit to the country is to cement and broaden fraternal ties between the Yemeni-American Military Leadership throughout the execution of joint military training

before the end of the current year.

It is worth mentioning that Oman and Britain are preparing for a joint military maneuver very close to Yemeni water territories due in a couple of Months. The sources added that the Yemeni authorities expressed discontent at the maneuvers but never stated the reasons behind the refusal. On the other hand the Yemeni authorities have responded to demands made by the American investigators regarding the interrogation with 120 Yemeni personalities. The new group has begun interrogations in the city of Aden. Other Arab and American persons are simultaneously carrying out indirect surveys and investigations in the capital Sana'a.

## Mahhathir Mohammed Due in Sana'a Next Wednesday

Mr. Mohammed Taha Mustafa Ambassador of Yemen to Malaysia stated that Yemeni-Malaysian relations have witnessed great developments at many different levels. In a statement to Saba News Agency Mr. M. Taha added that Yemeni-Malaysian relations have gained momentum following the visit paid by the President of the Republic

to Malaysia on February 1998. Mr. M. Taha further added that the visit of Dr. Mahhathir Mohammed to Yemen in the middle of the current month will further enhance existing relations between the two countries.



## 20 Killed in Deadly Crash

A traffic accident occurred in Hodeidah Friday morning 10 August, 2001 when two vehicles crashed near al-Qanawis area at Hodeidah-Harath highway. Director-General of Hodeidah Traffic Department stated that the two vehicles were driving at two opposing directions before they crashed. The first vehicle was a medium-sized bus heading toward Hodeidah with 20 passengers and the other was a Nissan lorry whose front tire exploded and came out of control leading to its collision with the passenger bus. The crash resulted in the deaths of all the passengers and the bus' s driver.



Following the collision just two persons could be identified, while the rest still remain unidentified. The Director-General of Hodeidah Traffic Department attributed the incident to the non-observance of traffic rules and the over-speeding.

## A High-Ranking Japanese Official Arrives in Yemen

Ms. Maruya Kaori, Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan arrived in Sana'a yesterday on an official visit to exchange views with Yemeni Leaders on bilateral relations and current international issues. Yemen is the first country Ms. Maruya is visiting, followed by Saudi Arabia, Oman, UAE, Bahrain and Iran. During her stay in Sana'a, Ms. Maruya will attend the signing ceremony of Exchange of Notes and a Japanese Grant Aid, (the Food Increase Production Grant Aid Valuing J. Yen 500,000,000 and the Debt Relief Grant Aid Valuing J. Yen 147,004,000. Enhancing this occasion Prime Minister Mr. Bajammal will



attend the above mentioned signing ceremony. Ms. Maruya will make a courtesy call with Prime Minister Mr. Bajammal, and also with Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr. Al-Qirbi, and other ministers to further promote bilateral relations and discuss Japanese economic cooperation with Yemen. Ms. Maruya is also expected to make a courtesy call to President Saleh. The last visit by a Japanese high ranking official to Yemen was made by Mr. Tatsuo Ozawa, the Special Envoy who attended the 10th National Day Anniversary of the Republic of Yemen in May 2000.

Continued on page 2

## Government to Resume Talks with Opposition Today

Reliable sources disclosed that the opposition parties have disagreed on the decision to resume talks with the PGC regarding the amendments of elections law. The opposition agreed last Tuesday to come back to talks with PGC However YSP and other small parties showed reluctance to resume talks. They said the decide to resume talks with PGC and not the government. However, Islah and the Nasserite

party said they agreed from the beginning that the resumption of dialogue would be with the government. They even expressed worry about the fluctuation of the stands of their allies towards the topics to be debated. Political observers told Yemen Times that this disagreement might hit the nail on the head and jeopardize the Opposition Coordination Council. Continued on P2.



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**Words of Wisdom**

*"There is another problem with the educated class of Yemen - they are divided. The rivalry of the members of this group has made them work against each other, sometimes out of sheer jealousy of each other. As a result, their ability to influence, let alone guide, society has become minimal."*



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

**Our Opinion**

**Four Months Since New Government Took Office: AN ASSESSMENT**

This week signals the completion of the fourth month since Bajammal's government took office. Today, we can sit and calmly try to assess the situation in an unbiased manner. Due to the limitation of area and time, one cannot give an adequate assessment of all the different ministries one by one. But I could perhaps attempt to give an overall assessment of the main sectors that are of great interest for the Yemeni public. Those sectors are mainly security, economy, and public services including education, health, etc.

Let us take the different sectors one by one. Starting with security, people still do not see any positive changes. Weapons are still being carried everywhere in the cities, and there is no decline in the level of security incidents, even though there has been a number of plans to take shape in the near future. Kidnappings continue to cause damage to the tourism industry, and not enough measures have been taken. Dr. Rashad Al-Alimi, the newly appointed Minister of Interior is not to blame because any constructive reforms within the Ministry of Interior requires a lot of hard work and dedication. Perhaps we should also try to encourage him in his tough task. As one eye witness told me once, "I came into the office of Dr. Rashad, and could see him trying to handle tens of incidents and issues all at once. He seemed truly stressed and frustrated." However, there should always be some slight change to the better so as to give the public a little bit of hope. We are still awaiting strong measures in this regard.

If we pass on to the economy, we would realize that the latest developments concerning the diesel price increase have caused tremendous damage to the normal citizen in the short-term. The worsening economic conditions may be attributed to a stable -if not increasing- level of corruption, mismanagement, limited resources, rapid population growth, plus other issues. Those need to be tackled while implementing the economic reform in order to have any significant improvement.

Public services such as education, health, and civil services are still not delivered efficiently to the public. The 15% raise in the salaries of governmental employees has been called "a maneuver to silent public outrage" because it would not be enough at all to combat the expected hike in prices of goods, etc. Plans to improve public education and health services are there. It is only a matter of time officials say for those enhancements to be reflected in the daily lives of Yemenis. However, no one can deny that electricity outages and lack of sufficient water for neighborhoods in major cities are causing a feeling of disappointment among the public.

However, the picture is not that dark after all. Among all of those miseries, there are a number of ministers that proved worth the trust given to them. The Minister of Information, Mr. Hussein Al-Awadhi is a clear example. His reforms in the TV establishment has drawn the attention of all. He has established the Journalists Club that is open to all journalists resembling the phrase "we are all on the same boat." He openly accepts journalists to come to his office without appointments, and uses all his power for the goodness of the press freedom in the country. Another example is the Minister of Communications Mr. Abulmalik Al-Muallimi who has proven that he is well fit for the job as he reduced the bureaucracy and corruption that used to take place in the establishments belonging to the ministry to extremely low levels. Even the Minister of Interior needs to be praised for the great improvements in the traffic regulations that have started to shape up recently.

There are positive as well as negative developments. However, we need not to let the government down. They still have the time to prove that they are worth the trust given to them by the country's leadership. All they need to do is work harder and more efficiently and they would reach their point. May God be with them all.

**President Takes Initiative to Tackle Kuwaiti Prisoners Issue**

President Ali Abdullah Saleh confirmed that Yemen is still doing efforts to help release the Kuwaiti prisoners in Iraq since the Second Gulf War. Saleh said while meeting the Kuwaiti Cultural Week (KCW) participants that Yemen is doing these efforts out of humanitarian reasons rather than political. He added that he would discuss this issue again with Taha Yaseen Ramadhan, the Iraqi Vice President, expected to arrive in Sana'a this week. Saleh confirmed that Yemeni officials have discussed this question of Kuwaiti pris-

oners with their Iraqi counterparts several times either in Sana'a or Baghdad. But, he said that Iraq denies having Kuwaiti people in its custody. Saleh stressed on the betterment of Yemen's relationship with Gulf State. He said that external factors have clouded the Yemeni-Kuwaiti relations during the last decade because of the misunderstanding of Yemen's stand during the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. However, he said that relations with Kuwait are improving progressively.

**In a Press Release by Turkish Embassy in Sanaa: Turkey Condemns the Israeli Aggressions**

A press release by the Turkish Foreign Ministry condemned the Israel helicopter attack on a building in Nablus City, which caused the death of eight people including two children. It further added that such attacks are behind the growing anger of Palestinians and the continuity of the violence cycle in the Middle East.

On the other hand, the Turkish authorities last week took strict security measures to ensure a smooth visit to Turkey by Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon. Earlier in the week, a total of 15 people, including 10 women, were taken into custody by police in Beyoglu district in Istanbul, as they attempted to stage a protest demonstration against Israel prior to Sharon's visit, reported the Anatolia News Agency. Similarly Turkish organizations and intellectuals protested against Sharon's visit to Turkey. The continued clashes in the Palestinian occupied territories were triggered by a provocative visit by Ariel Sharon to an Islamic holy shrine in East Jerusalem last September. Although Turkey is bound by military cooperation agreements with Israel, Ankara is critical of Israeli aggressions against the Palestinian intifadah (uprising).

**Spacetel Yemen Launches New Services**

Spacetel Yemen the GSM Company held a press conference, Thursday 2 August, 2001 at the Taj Sheba Hotel which was attended by people of media, major approved distributors of the Company's services and a number of prominent figures for celebrating the introduction of new services. Spacetel Yemen has made a great progress since its launch within the last couple of months as the number of subscribers have reached over than 22000 subscribers in more than 20 cities nationwide. An important new service provided by Spacetel Yemen is its new feature *Spaceman* which is a new innovative and simple service. Moreover, the pre-paid service (easy), a contract-free service is now provided at competitive prices and excellent services. The cost of subscribing at the pre-paid service has been also reduced from 12 thousands per 300 units lasting for 15 days to a new price with excellent content. The new subscription fees will be 9000 per 1500 units lasting for 12 weeks including sending and receiving short messages SMS, voiced e-mail and international calls free of charge. Furthermore, the international roaming service has been launched in Emirates, Jordan, Lebanon and Kuwait and the number of subscribers at Spacetel international roaming service in Emirates have totaled 400 subscribers which is on the rise day after day. At the end of 2001 the international roaming service will be accessible in most of the countries where GSM network is available.

**A one-day payment to Support Intifadah**

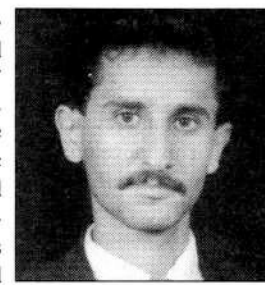
The Yemeni Cabinet decided to take off a one-day salary of all Yemeni employees working for public, mixed and private sectors in order to support the uprising of the Palestinian people and their martyr operations against the ruthless Israeli forces. The Cabinet precised in its meeting last Tuesday that the money generated would be

transferred to a bank account that would be used to support the Intifadah in the Palestinian occupied territories. The Cabinet also approved the mechanism of mobilizing public support chip in alleviation of the Palestinian people sufferings.

Mohammed Hatem Al-Qadhi  
Yemen Times

**Dallaq Goes on Hunger Strike**

Last Wednesday, journalist, Khaled Mohsen Dallaq goes on his twelfth-day hunger strike at the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate (YJS) after the Public Property Court sentenced him four months imprisonment, because of his recourse to the (YJS) and



Dallaq said that he didn't get a fair justice, he was arbitrarily dispossessed and his freedom was completely restrained for more than three months in a military division without any judicial ruling. Mr. Dallaq has worked for

the human rights organizations. Dallaq demanded the (YJS) be held as quickly as possible to discuss this issue, together with his litigant, Editor-in-chief of al-Sahwa weekly newspaper. The two parties have exchanged accusations with each other. Meanwhile, in a solidarity statement, nearly 200 journalists appealed to the (YJS) for an immediate intervention. They appealed to the President of the Republic, the Justice Minister and other concerned bodies to provide fair justice for their colleague in which he has to be rehabilitated.

26th September weekly newspaper for almost ten years, then he was dismissed and deprived of his entitlements. He himself was beaten up by the Editor-in-chief of the 26th September with his seven bodyguards. At the same time, the Labor Unions in al-Baidha demanded all the Journalists Syndicates to back up Dallaq's case. In a message sent by the Educational and Professions Syndicate (EPS), masses organizations to the (YJS) is a clear testimony of the outrageous violations of the Human Rights in Yemen.

**Antiquities of The Hill of 'Great Aden' Deformed**

Yemeni Association for Protecting Antiquities, Shores, and Health Resorts issued a press release about the current projects taking place in the Hill of great deforming the antiquities of the area. Antiquities of Aden has been deformed and abolished by those projects that replace and disfigure all historical features of Aden antiquities" the release clarified "the silence and negligence of the General Authority of Antiquities and Museums seem to encourage deforming of antiquities". "What is happening can

be described as a big crime against our historical heritage." the release stated that those activities aim to abolish the features and identity of the art of building dams in the area.

The release added that the plans of those projects were prepared by the Ministry of agriculture and the management of the governorate.

"The constructor was leaded by his greed to perform such a task which affects the ancient antiquities and historical heritage of the humanity" the release stated.

**USD 100,000 to the Republic Hospital In Aden**

Dr. Mohammed al-Sa'adi Director-General of the Republican Hospital noted that different ceremonial activities will ,for the first time, be performed for marking the 47 years of its establishment. The Republican Hospital was inaugurated by Queen Elizabeth in 1954 upon her visit to Aden.

Furthermore, Dr. al-Sa'adi noted that the preparations are underway to hold the scientific symposium on tuberculosis eradication in cooperation with the

Faculty of Medicine in Aden and with the support of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) which offered medical equipment at the cost of USD 100000 to the Hospital.

Mr. Sa'ad added that during the symposium the Chest Department and the computer network will be inaugurated on the 23th of August. Similarly the bones & dent department and the intensive care unit will be provided with new equipment.

**Continued from Page 1:**

**Possible Release of Kidnapped German..**

Meanwhile, the German team headed by former German Ambassador to Sanaa, Dr. Helga von Strachwitz and consisting of that which arrived last Thursday to follow up the case and work in cooperation with the Yemeni security forces and government to put an end to the captivity of the German diplomat. The team had started its mission by collecting all available documents and evidence regarding the location of the hostage and started coordinating with Foreign Minister, Dr. Abu Bakr Al-Qirbi to hopefully have Berns released soon. It is worth noting that the sources confirmed the report published last week in Yemen Times regarding the USD 1 million ransom demand by the kidnapers. The news about this ransom was circulated worldwide through several wire services including Xinhua, and many news channels such as Al-Jazeera.

**A High-Ranking Japanese..**

Ms. Maruya will seize this opportunity also to discuss with Yemeni officials how to widen the basis for dialogues with Islamic civilizations through enhancing mutual understanding and the exchange of scholars and intellectuals.

It is worth mentioning that since the visit of president Ali Abdullah Saleh to Japan in 1999, relations between Yemen and Japan have been rapidly strengthened. It is expected that exchange of visits of high ranking officials such as Ms. Maruya's visit will further enhances bilateral relations.

Ms. Maruya's position is number three in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, and she is visiting Yemen for the first time. She has been eagerly looking forward to visiting Yemen which has a rich history and a valuable cultural heritage, and to see with her own eyes the process of the democratic system and the economic reform schedule being implemented under the leadership of president Saleh.

**Government to Resume Talks with Opposition..**

In another development, the PM Abdulqader Bajamal announced last Thursday that it was expected that dialogue between government and opposition would be resumed today. He added that he had prepared a draft for how dialogue would proceed after sorting out the misunderstanding that made opposition cease the talks. He said the two sides would discuss how to form a National Elections Authority, defining the role and means of work of the Supreme Elections Committee as well as the relationship between the two bodies. Bajamal said the two sides would discuss how to form the SEC, making use of the experience of other emerging democracies. He said dialogue would be based on the constitution, elections law

and draft amendments as well as the opinions of both government and opposition.

The opposition parties including Islah decided to resume dialogue with PGC on draft amendments on Election Law and not with the government of Mr. Abdulkader Bajammal as a protest against the government's decision to raise the price of diesel by 70%. Sources told YT that the resumption came as a result of the flexibility of the ruling party, PGC towards the standpoint the opposition. The sources added that PGC agreed to create a good media atmosphere so as to make the dialogue a success, coming out with fruitful results. The sources said PGC showed good will when it agreed to the opposition request to cancel the government meeting with minor parties excluding main political parties like Islah and Socialist. The meeting was due on last Saturday but it was canceled. The opposition sources said PGC is no more clinging to view points and inflexibility the government showed out in its talks with the opposition during the last few weeks. PGC expressed its willingness to listen to the opposition views relating to the reform of the electoral system as means of conducting the discussions on this topic.

While the opposition said it will continue resisting the rise of prices of diesel and other materials, PGC said it is not rational to match between the price hikes and dialogue on amendments of Election Law. Opposition now says freezing the dialogue was not only because of price rises but also because of the government's indifference towards the opposition opinion. However, informed sources said that President Ali Abdullah Saleh interfered through leaders in the PGC to rescue the dialogue that came into a halt may be because of misunderstanding between PM and the opposition. It seems that the government is flexing the muscles of the opposition by this dialogue.

**Mahhatir Mohammed Due in Sana'a..**

Furthermore, Mr. M. Taha noted that President Saleh will receive Dr. Mahhatir and that the two sides will hold talks tackling bilateral relations and cooperation issues between the two brotherly countries. Prime Minister Abdulqadir Bajammal will chair the Yemeni side during the talks between the two countries.

It is worth mentioning that Dr. Mahhatir Mohammed Prime Minister of the Federation of Malaysia will be accompanied by a high ranking delegation including many businessmen and investors.

**CORRIGENDUM**

We would like to correct an error in the article "The Buhra Sect in Yemen" Mr. Salman Rashid is actually the representative of the Sultan of Buhra in Yemen.

**Farewell Reception for Djoeke**

Deputy Head of the Netherlands diplomatic mission to Yemen and Mrs Joke de la Bey on Tuesday evening gave a farewell reception party to Ms Djoeke Koekoek, First Secretary of the Netherlands Embassy and to welcome her successor Ms Janet Alberda.

The party was attended by a large number of Yemeni and foreign personalities and journalists.

Yemen Times Editor-in-Chief Mr Walid al Saqqaf and some of its editors attended the party in expression of the good friendly ties with the Netherlands embassy and members of its staff.



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by Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf

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Abdulrahman Al-Hamdi to YT:

“Yemeni society is still passing through an experimental stage on the road to democracy”

**A**bdulrahman Mohammad Al-Hamdi, 39 years old. He is Married and has three sons. He Graduated in 1988 from George Washington University, Faculty of Engineering. He is the brother of former President of previously Northern Yemen, Ibrahim Al-Hamdi. He is a prominent civil society activist who has been involved in several activities nationwide. He is the chairman of the Yemen Democratic Forum which is among the most active forums in Yemen. Mohammed bin Sallam of Yemen Times met with Mr. Al-Hamdi and filed the following interview.

**Q:** Could you possibly brief us about the Democratic Yemeni Forum? When was it first established? What has the Forum accomplished and what programs does it plan to undertake?

**A:** well, the Yemen Democratic Forum was established through the initiative of the leadership of the Yemen Institute for Democratic Development after a chain of discussions and consultations with political parties, effective civilian institutions, in addition to well known figures from the social and cultural fields, which took place in June. According to the projects initiated by the Institute, there will be two principal objectives to achieve their aim. These are:

**Firstly:**  
Actions to secure the highest possible degree of freedom, impartiality, credibility, and trust for the electoral process in our country, establishing awareness in the fundament truth that elections are the most distinct features of genuine democracy.

**Secondly:**  
The effective contribution through various means in the process of developing, activating and deepening democratic performance and exercise at various legislative and all other relevant areas, whether in official governmental institutions or other civil institutions and society in general.

To achieve these two objectives, the forum leadership, with the co-operation of the secretariat of the Yemen Institute for Democratic Development, has laid down several comprehensive draft programs and work plans. Accordingly, the work will commence shortly, with the participation of the political parties, the civil institutions and some famous personalities. As examples of the most important functions and activities contained in these programs, we mention the following:

1-the active, effective and influential contribution on the meanings of legislatures and draft laws which governmental authorities plan to clarify, especially those relating to civil liberties, and political and democratic rights. Previously, these issue were raised, such as the legal Authority law, the law of procedure and the new draft law for elections, when in this regard discussions are conducted between the political parties. Civilian organizations and the Government where in the forum, while the Institute was the first to call for discussion, contributing significantly in the management of nearly five initial meetings before the discussion moved to the Government at its request. In this way, and with regard to all draft laws that are expected to be issued, our objective is to secure to the maximum degree possible the free boundaries of democracy, civil liberties and human rights in all their contents.

2-the intended programs will undertake practical initiatives on the various civil institutions of political parties, such as trade unions and professional associations, as well as non-governmental organizations dealing with women's issues, democracy, civil liberties and human rights. These will help them develop their active role and impact within society through creating group networks and

more extensive social groups to overcome the reality of social fragmentation, disruption and the waste of the individual's efforts so as to help society achieve its full potential.

3- To crystallize the principles of genuine democratic culture and simplify and facilitate their understanding by all members of society, according to the various levels of education and experience, and to disseminate this widely; the culture which focuses on awareness and reforming the mentality of the citizen with both complete civil rights as well as obligations, developing the spirit of freedom, research and freedom of thought and expression, eliminating the habit of submission, fear, coercion and subordination from citizens and civil institutions. Such habits have accumulated over the years under despotic, tyrannical, and oppressive regimes, and therefore need to be replaced by establishing the citizen's faith in his ability to think and act for himself.

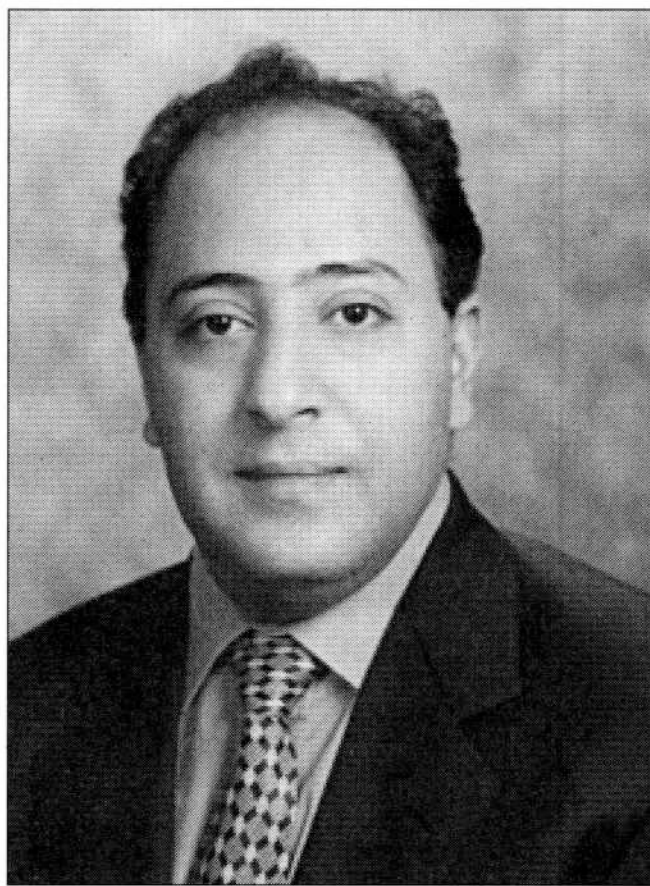
In addition, this project involves reviewing the education curriculum, especially the fundamental principles and values achieved through the practice of democracy and exercise of civil liberties; thus these curricula will become ideal instruments to create and build the mentality of a faithful democratic citizen, and aim to translate them in his behavior, relationships, and daily life in a spontaneous from as though they were integral to his character.

4-Aim at eliminating all forms, ideas and practices of violence, terror and extremism aimed at imposing beliefs, ideas, convictions. We will challenge and encounter them through every convincing way, since they conflict with fundamental human as well as religious values and teachings, as well as the customs of urban societies.

The forum is determined to counter violence, terror and extremism by executing, analyzing, discussing and refuting them through conviction and belief, establishing the essence of true religion, values, proper human customs, and logical demands and natural human instincts molded and disposed to freedom. These are mere examples and main specimens of some functions and activities of plans and work programs of the forum. There are numerous others I do not wish to mention for the sake of concision and not to burden this text with too much further information. Concerning the declaration of the forum, I can say to you that it was made at an appropriate time. Its announcement was absolutely necessary in view of the evident restrictions on limited democratic freedoms.

**Q:** The government has recently decided to amend the Election Law, the question is what are your comments on the amendments? Are you going to take part in discussing these amendments and how do you evaluate the election system in Yemen

**A:** well, I can tell you that the draft project amendments to the Elections law which the Government has recently submitted, is considered disappointing to the utmost degree, since it represents a long and fearful retreat when compared with the first law issued in 1992 and the second issued in 1996. These recent proposed red amendments represent the destruction of what remains of limited democracy, especially given that they make all levels of the Elected Management authority completely



However, the president returned it to the council with a letter which included some remarks on how this draft law had previously passed through a chain of stages for dissuasion, study and review by the government and council of Representatives. But if that had been done we would have considerably cut short the time and effort needed to discuss a draft project on amendments prepared by the government itself or one of its own ministries!!

Allow me also to explain that there is regrettably a lot of confusion among some government officials and others about “the concept of the Electoral system” and the principles of the electoral administration. They talk about the two concepts as though they were the same thing. The term ‘electoral system’ implies the means or the pattern which we choose and the basis on which the elections are held. There are several electoral systems, such as the individual administration system that we have followed in Yemen since 1993 and the open relative register system, the system of the two electoral terms. Here the constitution stipulates the determination of matters permanently through the choice of the individual constituencies system, dividing the country into 301 equal constituencies which each elect a single representative to the council of representatives.

We do not see non-conformity with this system in our country, but its

subject to the executive authority without opposition. Thus the president of the republic has the right to appoint the committee and its chairman, as well as to substitute any of its members whenever and with whomsoever he feels like. In this way, the high committee ultimately becomes accountable directly to the president himself. This is all that is stipulated in the draft project amendments submitted by the Government ; this being the case, how is it possible for the electoral administration to be free, impartial and independent? Additionally, some of the amendments that the government has dedicated to the electoral administration, help tighten its grip on the latter completely, surrendering it to the government's wishes and interests, flouting guarantees of a multi-party system. Actually, we must here confess the gross mistake we made, that is the forum, the political opposition and civil institutions, which helped prevent subsequent dialogue.

That mistake is represented by our acceptance in good faith of a draft or arranged amendment project proposed for the Elections law submitted by the Government on the basis of those discussions. The most important and advantageous result of our discussions on the new draft law for Elections was that the council of Representatives (previously saturated with discussion) approved it constitutionally, submitting it to the president for issuance.

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importance for the future of the unity and coherence of the people and nation. We see the need to change it by adopting the relative register system, which requires the division of the country to large electoral areas, 4, 5 or 6 in number, with each incorporating several governorates. The elections should take place in these on the basis of the party registers and independent candidates. However this is impossible unless the constitutional stipulation referred to is amended.

**Q:** As you know Yemen is a country in which tribal power and influence prevails over society? How do you assess the role of Yemeni political parties? In your opinion, should we even call them parties?

**A:** Allow me to make a quick comparison between the limited democracy and civil liberties before and after the unification of the two Yemens on 22 May 1990.

Continued on P 18

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ألمنزلات



## Yemen &amp; Russia:

## Deep-rooted Relationship



Mohammad Ali Al-Dailami  
Saba News Agency

A reliable source in the Islah Party indicates that Yemeni-Russian relations have a historical continuity which dates back to the first half of the twentieth century, when Yemen was still ruled by the monarchy of the Imams. The source adds that the principal factor of interest is the ideological one, since this took an extraordinary turn in the 1970s and 1980s, after the creation of the Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen. Because of the new ideological ties between Aden and Moscow before Yemen's unification, the relationship between Sana'a and Moscow did not deteriorate. Rather, it fluctuated between coolness and prosperity according to the political regimes which ruled Sana'a during the last three decades. Relations between the two countries increasingly improved, particularly as Moscow controlled about 80% of the arms trade with Sana'a. This stability in relations between the Soviet Union and the Arab Republic of north Yemen can be attributed to the latter's marginalization by the Western alliance. Similarly, Saudi Arabia's relations with AR Yemen have been largely determined by its Western proteges, and also by the Saudi preoccupation with annexing more of Yemen's territory and the aim of isolating Yemen from the rest of the world. With the exception of arms imports to Yemen, at an estimated cost of 3000000 Saudi Rials (after Sana'a had lost control over the leftist forces of the former British Protectorate of Aden) most of AR Yemen's military arsenals came from the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries like Poland. But the official relationship between Yemen and Russia had been greatly affected by two kinds of forces, the rightists and the leftists forces. The rightist forces was supported by the President of Yemen, Ali Abdullah Saleh. This approach was deeply influenced by the prevailing conflict in Aden, and represented a great, ideo-

logical threat to the Capitalist system, and manifested in Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. This inevitably agitated Saudi Arabia in its policy towards Yemen, since it was greatly disturbed by the communist presence in Aden.

However, the situation has become radically different nowadays, after the disintegration of the communist state system and ideology, together with the unrivaled supremacy of the USA. Consequently, the ideological dimension in Yemeni-Russian relations have gradually disappeared while other indications have emerged. These relations are based on the Yemeni indebtedness to Russian economic development aid and its ambition to restore its role as a superpower. Russia's enthusiasm for establishing new relations with Yemen have been relatively unproductive and lacking even any sense of credibility or flexibility, despite the signing of a reconciliation agreement in 1999 between the two states. In this respect, Sana'a has recently shown great interest in building up its armed forces but has displayed greater enthusiasm for strengthening its relations with Washington, although the latter has imposed strict conditions on Yemen before going ahead with this program.

In April of this year Yemeni-Russian relations received the attention of the media. Some sources had indicated that President Saleh was due to pay a visit to Moscow, while observers expected that the visit would be made after a preparatory one by the Foreign Minister, Dr. Abu Bakr Al-Kerbi to Moscow on the 21st of the same month, in which economic cooperation was to be given priority but has not yet been accomplished. Encouraging and protecting investment, commerce, scientific, tourist and cultural cooperation was the main objectives of this prospective agreement. In addition to this, there has been established a Joint Committee for Economical and Technical Cooperation between the Republic of Yemen and the Russian Federation.

New indications have emerged that stronger Yemeni-Russian relations are being cultivated by the Islamic movement in Yemen, which feels threatened by the negative affects of the US-

Yemeni relations that have persisted for almost three decades. An appeal was made by Islamic scholars to reconsider and revise the basis of relations between Yemen and the US. In a detailed study by the Editor-in-chief of al-Sahwa weekly newspaper, the mouth-piece of the Islah Party, Naser Yahya said "It is wrong to change relations with the US into a democratic chaos. The US claims that it disseminates democracy, human rights and other freedoms in Yemen." Although, the article doesn't openly state the obligation to strengthen relations with Russia there is a strong indication that absolute support for the Western alliance is on the decline. This has resulted in a national unanimity which can pave the way for an alteration in relations with Russia. The US aims to aggravate the discrepancies between the ruling party (PGC) and the Islah Party, while various (mainly Islamic) institutes foster anti-American aggression. The Islah Party has strongly condemned some of the ruling party for being loyal to the US and aiming to shrink the role of opposition parties.

It is noticeable that Islamists in Yemen emphasize the general skepticism of Yemeni-US relations, claiming that Washington doesn't really care about the future of Yemen but merely aims at gaining political and strategic influence at the expense of the national interests of Yemen. Ultimately, the Islamists fear US interference in the authority they exercise, insinuated by Washington under the pretext of cooperation with the government to get rid of terrorism. Thus, Yemen has witnessed a mutual affinity between two parties, that of the YSP and the Islah Party, in an attempt to form a political front against any measures which may be adopted by the ruling party to put an end to the Islamic activists in Yemen. We emphasize that Islamists have at length reached a political convention to realize their mistakes and carefully review international relations which benefit Yemen. Consequently, the strengthening of Yemeni-Russian relations has recently received support from the national and Islamic opposition in particular, as well as the time-honored position of Moscow.

## BOOK REVIEW

Jewish Emigration from the Yemen 1951-98:  
Carpet Without Magic.

Reviewed by  
Nikola M. Sardelis (Oriental  
Institute, University of  
Oxford)

This, the fourth study on Yemeni Jewry by Reuben Ahroni (Professor of Hebrew and Biblical Studies at the Ohio State University), concentrates on the last phase of their history in the Yemen, covering the turbulent years after Operation Magic Carpet (1949-51) until 1998, when Jewish emigration from that country declined significantly for a variety of reasons - not least the very different political situation prevailing in North Yemen with the overthrow of the Imamic regime by republican forces in 1962.

Historians of Yemeni Jewry mention several great waves of emigration (and sometimes even almost complete decimation) of the Jewish population of south-west Arabia at various stages in the region's history. When the Byzantine Greek empire instigated its Christian Ethiopian ally to invade Yemen in 525CE, both to avenge the Jewish King Dhu Nuwas' oppression of the kingdom's Christian minority and to forestall Persian expansion in one of the ancient world's most important trading outposts, they effectively brought to a close (through a policy of systematic 'ethnic cleansing') hundreds of years of increasing Jewish influence on the Himyarites and other south Arabian empires, which popular legend traced back to as early as the Sabaeen period. (Paradoxically, however, contemporary Judaism had itself actually been heavily influenced by pre-Christian Hellenistic civilization, typified by the likes of the great Jewish historian Philo of Alexandria, Egypt, which was then ruled by the Greek Ptolemaic successor state to the Macedonian Empire founded with the conquests of Alexander the Great).

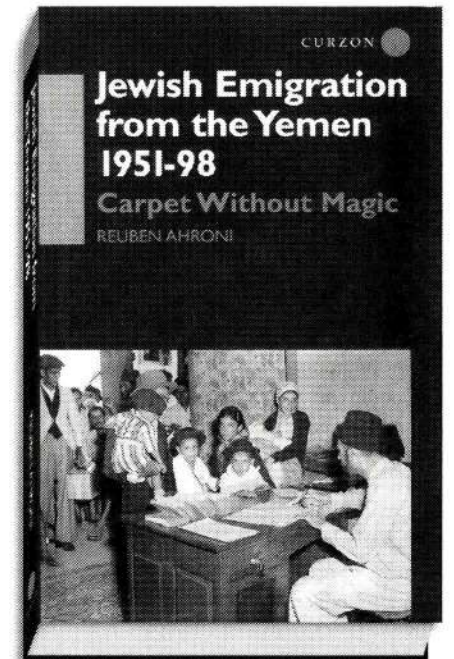
Again, after having recovered in terms of size as well as cultural and economic significance in the medieval

Islamic period Yemeni Jewish civilization (like its counterpart in the Moorish Spain of Moses Maimonides) experienced something of a renaissance, exemplified by scholarly masterpieces like Sadiyah Goan's translation and commentary of the Torah into Arabic and the once pervasive influence of Islamic philosophy and mysticism (Sufism) on Jewish 'schools' of thought such as the Kabbalah and its cosmological system based on the inherent powers of numbers (a speculative, mathematical 'science' attributed to the ancient Greek philosopher Pythagoras).

During the first Ottoman occupation (1538 to 1635), the Jews of Yemen were to suffer under a range of laws imposed by the Imam al-Mahdi in the 1670s, which had their basis in the 28 Conditions of the great Umayyad caliph Umar, provoking a Jewish led revolt in San'aa and their subsequent expulsion from the city to the Tihama coastal strip (the so-called Exile of Mauza).

A similar situation prevailed after the second Ottoman occupation (1882 to 1918), when the Imam Yahia promulgated a range of laws to reinforce the inferiority of Yemeni Jews vis-a-vis their Muslim neighbors (such as prohibiting them from bearing arms or riding horses - essential symbols of Islamic military society).

Interestingly, the Jews of Yemen fared well during both periods of Ottoman rule, since that empire had generally pursued a policy of tolerance towards them throughout its domains (from its military and political power base in the Balkan peninsula to its outlying Arab possessions), precisely because it realized their value in strengthening the economy. (Consequently, Jewish emigration to Palestine in the late Ottoman period seems mainly to have been inspired by 'Zionist' ideals rather than



repelling factors such as discrimination). In fact, history even records a number of occasions when Ottoman Jews in both Yemen and the Balkans superficially adopted the more 'flexible' Ottoman brand of (Hanafi) Islam while retaining many other distinct aspects of their cultural identity, illustrated by the Yemeni followers of the 'false messiah' Shabbatai Zevi of Smyrna (the Turkish Izmir) in the late 1600s and the Donme ('turnouts') of the late 1800s.

This is just one area in which the situation of Yemeni Jewry somewhat mirrored the once sizeable Jewish community of Salonika (Thessaloniki), the principal seaport of Ottoman Macedonia (which since the second Balkan War of 1912-13 has been divided between northern Greece and the Former Yugoslav Republic of the same name, with a small strip in south-western Bulgaria), although the Nazi Holocaust in the southern Balkans rather than voluntary emigration to Palestine was the main reason for the latter's almost complete disappearance. *Continued on page 10*

من هو رفيق الطريق  
أينما كنت في العالم؟

خدمة التجوال



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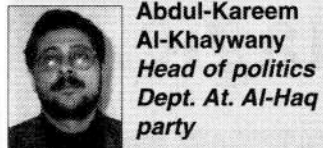
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# Corruption and Poverty



**Abdul-Kareem Al-Khaywani**  
Head of politics Dept. At. Al-Haq party

While poverty is dramatically expanding in Yemen and is making more people suffer, public services are witnessing a continuous decline due to insufficient infrastructure. This is mainly due to the government new policies that double burdens on citizens. Unwilling to hear the groaning of a starving population and to see numerous people sleeping on streets and under balconies and bridges, the government decided to increase by 70% the price of the diesel. As a result of such irrational decision, prices of essential goods went up by 100%. This evidently will raise the number of people living under the poverty level and is the last step towards demolishing middle class of the society. In short, Yemen is divided into two classes: one composed of a few rich people, and the remainder who is starving and lives under the poverty of level. The funny thing is that the government made unreasonable excuses to the new policies of starvation and claimed that they were policies of financial reforms. How foolish to repeat empty terms

made by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund without fully comprehending their consequences. We must learn from those countries which left the door open for both organizations and suffered at the end all kinds of destruction, poverty and disturbance. Analyzing the excuses brought forward by the government shed light on how our government is fooling the Yemeni society and making it accept plans of economic decline instead of reform.

1- Among the excuses that the government used to implement its policies of starvation is that the price change is believed to raise materials and public services costs. So, instead of supporting the new diesel cost price, helpless citizens should renounce to do so and acknowledge that this is no more than price reforms.

2- Raising the price of diesel would limit its utilization and therefore reduce its impact on the environment. Is not that a joke?! It is abnormal that because of that the population alone would support the new rise when users of diesel-powered engines are going to raise costs of their products. Environment has never been on the government agenda of concerns, otherwise it would not permit insecticides, dangerous chemicals and sewerage on streets and markets in every major city. 3- Smuggling diesel out of the country is the government's- rather than the cit-

izens' responsibility. The suspension of government's support of diesel is not an appropriate solution. Moreover, the authorities should confess either that smugglers are outsmarting them or that they benefit from diesel smuggling.

4- The country does not offer an effective tool to control market prices and to prevent the greedy merchants from monopolizing vital materials urgently needed by the population. The government officials should also not be the merchants and the men holding the reins of power at the same time. What will happen if a merchant is given the authority to produce then set standards and prices while having the last word on decisions to force markets to yield to his demand.

All these excuses produced by the government are really weak and ridiculous and have led to this economic crisis. In fact, the corruption factor was the dominant force in this new policy. Based on a corruption protected and rapidly spreading, how can we expect to generate positive results by any reform or economic programs implemented by the government? Bills worthy billions of Yemeni Rials have been accumulating at the ministries of electricity and water and telecommunications and have been postponed year after year because some senior officials or so-called social figures have been refusing to

reimburse them. Their refusal, not based on financial harshness, is a sign of mental and moral deficiencies. The helpless government is not dealing with such violators of the law but is rather adopting measures strongly hitting the population. Had corruption at the competent authorities such as customs unit at the and taxes bureaus be so rampant, national income would dramatically rise and would render the drastic government's policies useless and therefore reduce the population suffering.

According to the official annual reports, financial expenses have been exploding in the past years. This should be solved before it is too late. The figures make also clear that the government collects revenues from the population and spends them at his convenience. This belief should deepen the roots of corruption, shake stability and hinder any desired development policy. Aspirations of Yemeni citizens are very simple and never go beyond a minimal level of available opportunities. His dream is basically an appropriate investment in his country's natural resources, along with other possibilities to be included in the development process instead of being confiscated by a few officials.

The country's economic corruption is really a complex issue. It is hard to suggest solutions in few lines as the essential problematic elements are: a protected corruption, the misuse of national resources, and the total absence of an official planning strategy.

# Russia Writes off USD 5.306 billion of Yemeni debt



**Mahyoub Al-Kamali**

The Republic of Yemen and the Russian Federation are moving towards an improvement in their bilateral relations in the field of economy, commerce and investment. This reflects renewed confidence between the two political leaders and deep roots of friendship. Common interests of both nations enhanced these ties and pushed them forward despite the latest changes in international relations since the breakup of the Soviet Union. The Russian Federation exempted Yemen from 80% of its foreign debt in order to support its unity and economic reform programs. This decision was made without conditions that may alter Yemen's national interest.

Despite an evolving international community proceeding toward 'Globalization', Yemeni-Russian bilateral relations moved closer as the two countries realized the potential danger of dominant Western companies on the emerging markets. These multinational companies are indeed strong competitors to Russian manufacturers of weapons and other products.

The Republic of Yemen found in the Russian Federation an honest friend and a very generous country that decided without any hesitation to sign an agreement writing off most of Yemen's foreign debt to Russia. This decision is a crucial event in the history of Yemen as Yemeni debts to Russia represent more than 70% of the country's total foreign debt.

According to this agreement, the Russian Federation exempted Yemen from USD 5.306 billion out of a total debt totalling USD 6.643 billion. The Russian Federation then accepted to reduce the remaining debt at the ratio of 67% based on the Napoli conditions. The rest is to be rescheduled in 33 years and use soft interests.

Russia's decision greatly helped the Republic of Yemen reducing its total foreign debt at a level of 60%, instead of 200%, of total national production. The debts service on exports only reached 5% which is a good ratio for a less developed country. The Russian commitment to reduce Yemen's debt also contributed in pushing ahead bilateral relations of both countries. It is worth mentioning that most of Yemeni debt to Russia came from the purchase of weapons and other military equipment by the Communist

government in the South part of Yemen prior to the unification.

## Russia returns into the region after crises

The Russian Federation's concern to improve its bilateral relations with Yemen and other states in the region is coming after Moscow overcame its internal crises that followed the break-out of the Soviet Union. During this period, Russia went through a difficult transition period as they went from communism to liberalism.

The Western countries never missed an opportunity to dominate over the less developed nations. The Yemeni leadership remained cautious in its relations with the West and tried to keep good relations with Russia, China, and other non Western countries. This balanced policy in international relations enabled Yemen to protect its national interests and unity.

Yemeni-Russian bilateral ties were cemented and witnessed a noticeable development in commerce and investment. Officials of both countries paid a visit to the other and held discussions to improve their bilateral relations and cooperation, specifically in the fields of minerals, power, and oil where Russian corporations are given the opportunity to invest in Yemen.

Historically, the Yemeni-Russian bilateral relations are the oldest Arab-Russian relations, dating back to the 1920s. In the 1980s, Russian corporations conducted a number of geological surveys. Some ended up with the exploration of oil in the Southern part of Yemen and others proved the existence of gold in the Hadramout region.

## Yemen is a market for the Russian armament industry

Russia considers Yemen its main market in the region, as the national armed forces depend heavily on Russian light and heavy weapons. Russia has no intention to leave this market to Western competitors while its armament industry is looking for potential markets where it could sell its products. As a matter of fact, Yemen intends to buy not only Russian weapons but also other products such as house equipment, electrical goods, and refrigerators.

In conclusion, the Yemeni Russian bilateral relations are progressing and could go beyond expectations, as Moscow has adopted a more fair attitude than the Western governments concerning issues like Israeli aggressions and crimes committed against humanity in Palestine.

# IDA Commits USD 142.3 Million in Fiscal Year 2001

The International Development Agency (IDA) approved a budget allocation of USD 142.3 million in order to support 4 development projects in Yemen during fiscal year 2001 (July 2000 to June 2001). This is a decline compared to lending commitments of USD 160.5 million in 2000 and USD 181.5 million in 1999.

IDA, a World Bank affiliate, provides funds to the world's poorest countries. IDA's credits to Yemen have a 40-year maturity, including a 10-year grace

period and a service charge of 0.75 percent per annum.

## PROJECT SUMMARIES

### Yemen Rural Access Project

**Approval Date:** June 7, 2001

**Credit Amount:** IDA-USD 45 million equivalent

**Project Description:** This project will support the Yemeni government's recent decentralization process, as well as complement and enhance several community-based programs in the country, such as the Social Funds Project and the Public Works Project.

By financing improvements to a sub-network or rural roads, the project will reduce the isolation of Yemen's rural population by ensuring that it can have reliable access through the local, regional, and national road networks.

### Yemen Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project

**Approval Date:** December 21, 2000

**Credit Amount:** IDA-USD 20 million equivalent

**Project Description:** This project will expand sustainable rural water supply and sanitation service coverage to

## Fiscal Year 2001 IDA Commitments in Yemen (USD Million)

	Amount
Rural Access	45.0
Rural Water Supply & Sanitation	20.0
Basic Education Expansion	56.0
Irrigation Improvement	21.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>142.3</b>

about 400,000 poor rural dwellers in 10 governorates. This would be achieved by: (i) introducing in Yemen a world-wide proven demand-responsive, decentralized, community-managed, rural water supply and sanitation development approach; (ii) assisting the government in building and strengthening local rural water supply and sanitation capacity; and (iii) helping the government to formulate a demand-responsive approach in a coherent rural water supply and sanitation strategy, and to prepare a long-term (10-15 years) national rural water supply and sanitation investment program that could be supported by the Bank and other donors.

## Yemen Basic Education Expansion Project

**Approval Date:** October 17, 2000

**Credit Amount:** IDA-USD 56 million equivalent


**Project Description:** This project aims at improving the quality of education in Yemen. It will help expanding access to education and providing training for teachers, inspectors, and headmasters. The project will also help strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Education to implement education reforms and prepare educational statistics and monitoring. Technical assistance will be provided to develop action plans for community participation activities.

## Yemen Irrigation Improvement Project

**Approval Date:** September 8, 2000

**Credit Amount:** IDA-USD 21.3 million equivalent

**Project Description:** The project is the first phase of a comprehensive program to improve surface irrigation systems in Yemen. It will ensure sustainable and efficient water transportation, distribution and utilization in the two irrigation schemes of Tuban and Zabid through rehabilitation and participatory irrigation management. This project also aims to increase agricultural productivity and rural incomes through the implementation of an intensive demonstration program. The Phase 1 program is expected to benefit the farmers, farm workers and their families exploiting a 26000 hectares area out of a total area of 90,000 hectares (covering the main spate irrigation systems in Yemen).



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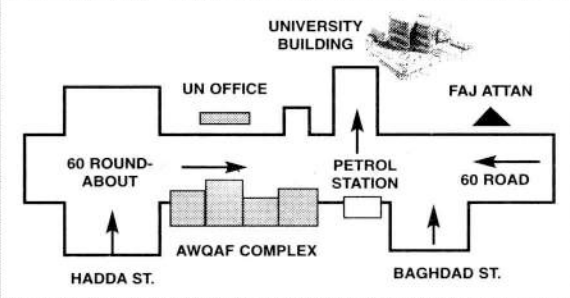
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# COMMON SENSE

By: Hassan Al-Haifi

## The Power Sector:

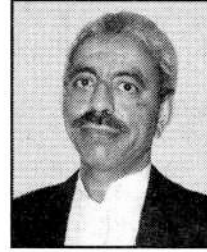
### MEW Tries to Make Ends Meet at PEC

One of the most important development sectors is undoubtedly the power sector and the indicators of the sector are a good indication of the development of any society, when considering all the other relative factors. Undoubtedly the Yemeni power sector saw its glory days in the Late Seventies and Eighties of the last Century, thanks mainly to the capable management and astute foresightedness of the former Minister of Electricity and Water, Mohammed Hassan Sabra, who was responsible for setting up most of the existing infrastructure assets of the sector to date. Like all the other sectors of the Yemeni economy, the power sector saw many setbacks as the Nineties came in, with all the confusion that accompanied the decade stemming from the overall political and economic instability that characterized the transition period after unification of Yemen and the Gulf War with all the consequences that came with them. The Public Electricity Corporation is in serious trouble these days, not so much because of the blackouts and power shedding the Yemeni people have come to think of as a way of life, but more importantly because of the financial difficulties that are astounding when the figures are analyzed. The fact of the matter is that PEC is close to bankruptcy and perhaps no one knows the seriousness of the financial crisis faced by the Republic of Yemen's only national power utility institution than the present young and workaholic Minister, Mr. Yahya Ali

Al-Abiadh. The good thing for PEC, and there are a very few good things left to be found with the ailing utility, is that Yahya Al-Abiadh is not new to PEC, and surely has a high feel for the problems confronting the nation's only major power source. Mr. Yahya Al-Abiadh is one of a number of young technocrats in Mr. Bajammal's cabinet, who fully understand the challenges of working in a socio-economic environment that present a formidable nightmare to anyone who seeks to accomplish great feats even though the obstacles seem impassable and a headache to any caliber of management. However, to Mr. Al-Abiadh, knowing the intricacies of the problems that PEC faces, and understanding where the hidden magic of the human resources of the ailing public sector corporation lie – and believe me when I say hidden magic – is determined to make the most out of his difficult assignment of bringing PEC back above the surface. This determination is reflected in the well-organized efforts of Mr. Al-Abiadh to wage a war against those consumers who fail to understand that electricity just cannot be provided free of charge and surely it is not fair for PEC to struggle to find the money to pay the meager salaries of its staff, when well over YR 5.5 Billion are outstanding with the consumers who fail to understand that PEC has no other source of income other than the value of the electricity sold to them. Pitifully, there is a significant sum of this money that is indebted to PEC by the Government institutions and by those big shots of Sheikhs, ministers

and social dignitaries, who fail to have the appropriate consideration and the patriotic zeal of good citizenship and just think that if PEC is a government corporation, then they should have a slice of it as well! Mr. Al-Abiadh has organized a full range of specialized teams to literally overhaul PEC, in all aspects of management. The good thing about this innovative management attempt is that instead of bringing high cost international consulting teams or experts (which has been tried by several ministers before, but without achieving any significant results), Mr. Al-Abiadh went to the inside of PEC and sought all the capable personnel that could help in restructuring the ailing institution and help bring an end to the chronic deficiencies the utility suffers from financially, technically and administratively. The wisdom of this is that perhaps no one can fully be able to identify all the intricacies of the problems faced by PEC then its very own staff, who are living with these problems every day. Moreover, Mr. Al-Abiadh knows well that no matter what caliber of personnel there are in PEC, or in any organization for that matter, unless you introduce the right motivating factors of incentives and confidence and trust, no effort can ever be productive. Thus, Mr. Al-Abiadh told his teams that "the only reason you are being asked to carry out this overhaul is because we know you can do it, and because there is really no better course for PEC to take except to ask its caliber of experienced and patriotic staff (most of whom were rendered idle by the transformations PEC went through over the last decade

in its various manifestations) to literally save PEC from drowning". On the other hand, Mr. Al-Abiadh pointed out to his overhaul teams that they must remember that their work is going to be subject to diligent monitoring and evaluation by himself personally and that results are expected very quickly. Judging from the feedback so far from the field, even though the effort is still in its embryonic stage, it seems that there is a lot of vitality pumped back into the ailing corporation. Moreover, many of the members of these teams have shown a firm desire to prove to themselves and to the Government that they can and they will rejuvenate the Public Electricity Corporation, for the simple reason that there is now a Minister at the helms who remembered them and has confidence and trust in them and their idle capacities. Notwithstanding all the above, it is imperative that Mr. Bajammal and Mr. Alawi Saleh Al-Salami exercise all their muscle and technocratic skills to assist Mr. Al-Abiadh in overcoming any hurdles in this overhaul campaign, mainly by working out some way to liquidate the awesome debt for fuel that PEC owes to the Government, bearing in mind that one of the main reasons for this high indebtedness is that the Government refused to allow PEC to raise its tariffs to cope with raising prices for a long time, and that even with the present price structure, it will still be difficult for PEC to make ends meet. Thus, the Government is bound to understand that PEC needs all the support it can muster, if Mr. Al-Abiadh's overhaul campaign is to go anywhere of taking PEC from its abyss to financial viability.



**SILVER LINING**

Mohammed Hatem Al-Qadhi  
mhalqadhi@hotmail.com

## Do we Have Government?

Do we have a government? Do people still feel the sovereignty of the state? Several other questions are haunting the minds of some people right now. The Yemeni police has failed to find the whereabouts of the German diplomat, Rainer Berns, who was snatched from Sana'a on July 23. This is very embarrassing. This incident could have moved hell and heaven, bringing the dismissal of the cabinet, if it has taken place in another country. What is more ridiculous is that our officials still fool the public opinion and confirm that they want to release the hostage peacefully. Where is hostage? then who abducted him? In the beginning, the police said the diplomat was kidnapped by tribesmen from al-A'mas in Dhamar. But that was falsified by the tribesmen of Al-A'mas. What is more sarcastic is that the Vice Interior Minister went to Dhamar to negotiate with kidnapers to set the hostage free. It is this leniency the government has showed towards the outlaws that has encouraged these tribesmen to go ahead with their unlawful acts. Over 200 foreigners were abducted since 1993 including diplomats like the Polish ambassador. During this time, the government has not been able to sort out this headache. I believe these tribesmen can be civilized and made conscious of law and order. But the problem is that the regime has been enhancing tribalism in the whole country. It has singled out the financial supplies to key sheikhs of tribes on a monthly basis. This behavior has promoted the culture of tribalism and of sheikhdom in Yemen at length. There are several areas in which tribal norms were decaying and withering away. But now they are being restored. For instance, the culture of caring weapons has become common in these places. This can be spelt out in the amount of weapons of different sorts that are being at hands of the people now. Reports say that over 50 million pieces of weapons are at hands of the people. This is very dangerous and the government is to be held accountable for this mess. As a result, random killings and kidnappings are taken place. Tribesmen come to the capital and settle their accounts that are of tribal revenge background. Almost ten people are

killed with weapons per day. What is the business of the government then? Our officials are repeatedly calling for foreign investment to come to the country. Can businessmen invest in such an unstable atmosphere? Laws are not enough for investors. They need enactment of the laws. We need fair judiciary. Even local investors don't feel secure about their business particularly since tribal sheikhs have gone to business. They use their power and influence to get prosperous in a flash. So many projects have failed or scrambled as they are handled by tribal businessmen and nobody can hold them accountable as they are free riders. Appointing people at high ranking positions is always based on competence and efficiency. But in Yemen it is based on nepotism, favoritism and other sorts of such stuff. Sons of influential tribal sheikhs, military men and officials at the power center can easily take over high ranking positions. It is true that some of them are university graduates. But there are other people who are highly qualified and have studied in distinguished universities. However, they don't reach such important positions. Some of them are still jobless or have gone to look for their fortune outside the country. Their plight is that their fathers are of ordinary background, having no tribal influence to back him/her up. You might think I have gone astray and discussed several topics. But I believe these factors altogether are interrelated and construct the real ordeals that will keep us left behind. It is these factors that will stall any effort to go ahead. The German hostage is also a victim of this chaos and lawlessness. We need a very strong regime that is willing to build a civilized modern society. We need its slogans to come true and put into practice. We need a regime that admits that tribalism is an outdated fragment of the society in this era of the globalization. We need accountability. In short, we need to lead the sovereignty of political regime that can do justice to everybody by enhancing the power of law and order. People need to feel equal before the law. Otherwise, every one will take the law into their hand and laws of the jungle will prevail. This has begun to take place now.

## Letters to the Editor Letters to the Editor Letters to the Editor

**Dear Yemen Times**  
In a recent edition of YT, there was a letter in the 'Letters to The Editor' section by the reader Ghassan Amin Ahmed Alsaïdi titled 'Muslim Girls Should be Sent to Yemen' here he claimed that many Arab girls forget their morals as they leave their home countries. He claimed that muslim girls go 'to America and mix with the bad crowd which convince them to go against Islam and commit many sins'. To be very frank I was very appalled at his sexist attitude. Why did he say send 'Girls'? Why not send Boys? Why didn't he mention them? Yes he is right in mentioning this problem that affects young Arab teenagers depositing their morals in their homelands. However this is a problem which affects Arab teenagers regardless of their gender. Both teenage boys and girls suffer from this problem. He made parents more aware of a current problem, and more importantly I hope he has enlightened teenagers regarding this problem. I hope teenagers can become more responsible and aware of their decisions, and more importantly, their decisions' influences.  
**Mona Maghafi**

**A Suggestion for YT Website**  
I am a Yemeni student who is currently studying in Malaysia. I think that if Yemen Times uses the Microflash in its homepage design it would be better. Microflash reflects the Hi-tech in the Internet industry. I also hope if Yemen Times will be able to send me some of the latest news regarding my country.  
**Aiman Ghani**  
Aimanghani@hotmail.com

**Dear Aiman,**  
Thank you for the suggestion. You could always read updated news on our website every Monday. You can also subscribe to our breaking news service at: <http://yementimes.com/#newsletter>.  
**Editor**

**Asking About the Yemeni Horse**  
I would like to use the letters to the editor section to ask Yemen Times readers about the Bedouin Horse of Yemen. Is the Bedouin horse of Yemen the ancestor of the Northern Bedouin tribes: the

Aneze or the Shammar? Or is it the contrary, the horses came from Mesopotamia down to the Yemen? What is the history of the Yemeni horses and what Strains do you have (Kobeilan, Saklawi, Hamdani, Obeyan...)? Do Yemeni tribes still breed horses, like the Northern tribes: the Shammar, the Jbur, the Aqaidat, the Tai and many others in the Jezirah?  
Could someone provide information on the history of your horses? Please email me to the below given email address.  
**Assoc. for Reservation of Bedouin Horse**  
**Yussef el Achcar - Beirut**  
joeachcar@yahoo.fr

**Dear Editor**  
I'd like to express my thanks and appreciation to you and to columnist of **Common Sense** Mr. Hassan Al-Haifi in particular and all the staff in general for the strenuous and perilous efforts you continuously exert to bravely and impartially tackle the problems facing Yemeni people. Those problems are considered as a tumbling stone hindering our progress such including the phenomenon of the prevalence of weapons among the Yemeni people, which are used for destruction. I still remember your words and stances towards this dangerous phenomenon. You have always reiterated that those weapons "were and will always stay as ugly instruments used for destruction." They are the source of our instability and insecurity because they claim the lives of hundreds of thousands of innocent people. Dear editor-in-chief, Walid Al-Saqqaf we are in dire need for your writings because as a journalist you are the voice of the voiceless who try to alleviate our sufferings in this country which became full with many crooks and corrupts.  
**Ridha Salim Batiyur**  
English language teacher  
Ridhas@ayna.com

**Dear Editor,**  
I remember emailing you a letter to the editor some time ago. The letter was published and many Yemeni readers consequently emailed me asking about applying to American Colleges. I would

like to thank you very much for allowing me to express my views in your newspaper. As a child I lived in Riyadh and many childhood friends of mine were Yemenis, it is my dream to visit Yemen. Inshallah when I finish my college studies I would like to visit Yemen.  
**Saad A. S.**  
saadausaad@yahoo.com

**To The US Embassy in Sana'a: Where is Our Right to Know?**  
I am a Somali national, living as a refugee resident in Sanaa, Yemen. After winning a DV 2001 lottery, I went to the consular section of USA Embassy in Sanaa Yemen on Monday 23/7/2001 as my appointment was at 8:00 in the that morning. Then I presented all my documents as per lottery instructions. I handed all my lottery documents to the concerned officer and she requested me to pay an amount of \$670 as consular fees both for me and my wife, which I did pay. Then they told me to come the next day. When I came the next day, suddenly without any interview or introductions, the lady officer told me with anger that my secondary certificate was fraudulent. I told her that it was not and at the same time I asked her "How could you prove that it were fraudulent?" Automatically she replied that they were told so by concerned authorities. Furthermore, she seized my secondary certificate without any legal and considerable reason. However, my secondary certificate was issued by the Somali Ministry of Education and was approved by the Somali Consular in Aden. It was then approved by the Yemeni Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is for sure that the US consular has no right to seize authentic documents of other countries' citizens. I know it has got many other rights upon the lottery (visa issuing and cancellation of the DV case) according to the consular, but I am very disappointed in the consular's misjudgment, which was based on false and unreliable information. Finally I would like to request the consular section of USA embassy in Sana'a to first release my certificate and then bring proof of any claims that they have regarding their fraudulent in reply. It is essential for all embassies to respect the rights of other

people's documents.  
**Durbe Ali Mukuli**  
durbealim@yahoo.com

**Dear Editor,**  
On August the 9th South Africa will be celebrating 'National Women's Day'. Do you also have such a holiday over there in Yemen? I was wondering because I wanted to know how Nadia Muhsen would be celebrating such a day? I believe that you were going to do an interview with Nadia, did you get to do it? How did it go? Did you put your interview in the Newspaper? If so which date did it fall under, then perhaps I could read it, as I'd be very interested to see what you thought about her plight! Pity no one seems to be able to help Nadia, she seems sort of stuck in limbo & ill to boot! Such a sad, sad, sad story & with a world wide following plus on the internet too! They even have a candle site which has reached over 9 thousand people lighting candles for her from all around the world! Amazing how people have read her story & how it's brought 'Yemen' into their homes. I just hope that it doesn't put people off from visiting your country! I hear quite a bit about people getting kidnapped in the Yemen too! So sad! What is going on in this part of the world? I like reading your article on Aden, as I went to school there & have often wondered what it looks like now. Can't you put some pictures of Aden on your website?  
**Mrs. R. Campbell**

**Dear Editor,**  
Thank you for your interest in reading Yemen Times. We will also focus more on Aden in the future. Please note that the interview we made with Nadia Muhsen was in issue 5 of 2000. You can read the interview online at: [yementimes.com/00/iss05/front.htm#3](http://yementimes.com/00/iss05/front.htm#3).  
**- Editor**

**War Criminal Sharon**  
We hear everyday about the holocaust which "Sharon" wants the world to remember. However, the world seems to have failed to remember his own holocaust in 1982. That is the "Sabra, Shatila" massacre when Sharon was the Minister of Defense. Because Sharon's

holocaust will continue in his memory and because there is an attempt to prosecute hi for his crimes, he feels frightened. The USA seems to protect this culprit because they hate Moslems and Arab people. Otherwise, why do they support Sharon's government in its aggression against Palestine and at the same time waged a war against Iraq after invading Kuwait. They all must know that the Palestinian resistance to occupation will continue until the return of all Arab land. Also, we need to establish a united Arab and Islamic nation in order to stop beasts such as Sharon from continuing his aggression. We know very well that there was a time when one Islamic state used to rule most of the world. We do need many honorable leaders to lead the Arab nation such as Jamal Abdul Al-Nassir.  
**Captain: Jabr Ali Al-Mawery**  
Ministry of Defense

**Dear Editor,**  
All that Monday means to me is "Yemen Times." Every Monday, I hurry to the nearest newsstand to purchase my favorite newspaper. On this occasion, I want to share ideas with you. Are you ready? I was listening to Sana'a Radio on Monday morning and was fully attracted to the "Youth Magazine" program. I couldn't imagine that such useful and splendid program is on the Radio. Such programs need more encouragement and on my turn I advise all YT readers to even for once, listen to this program. I wish that this program can be expanded for more than one hour. On the other hand, being one of YT readers I have some questions: There were articles published in old issues on social topics such as: early marriage, girls smoking, university's female students and marriage, teachers and stu-

dents, Sana'a gangs in Shub such as Quraish gang, free time utilizing." Where are they now? Where are those interviews regarding such hot topics?  
**Abdul Rahman**  
abdulrahman2002us@yahoo.com

**Dear Abdul Rahman,**  
Thank you for reminding us of some of the most important social topics that need coverage. Hopefully, we will be publishing many of those important topics that deal with the daily lives of Yemenis quite soon. Just keep on following YT.  
**- Editor**

**Dear Editor,**  
I'm glad to write in order to express my admiration, but I do not have the fair words for that. I am proud that Yemen produces a newspaper like you. You have now gain relatively strong grounds in Yemen and in the world. I want to join the rest or YT friends in writing to you. I did participate in your contest conducted on Monday, 9th of April, 2001 in an effort to join in. However, I would like to know what to do in order to become one of your writers. Finally, I'm most honored to send you this letter, and I wish you the best of success.  
**Rahma Yousef**

**Dear Rahma,**  
I welcome you as a friend of the newspaper, and please know that we will honor your valuable friendship. You can become a writer for YT by contributing articles to us and we will be more than glad to have them published for you. However, if you want to become a permanent writer, you should call us at (01) 268661 and make an appointment for an evaluation of your writings. Wishing you the very best.  
**- Editor**



## Vocational Study and Training



**Ahmed S. Shammakh**  
Chairman of Hodeida Local Council for Vocational Study and Technical Training

With a young aged nation and tremendous shortage of qualified labor to support the Yemen developing strategies, the Vocational and Technical Study and Training becomes a must and of prompt necessity which must be given full attention and support by both the government and private sectors. With about 60-70% of the population under the age of 25, we are not exaggerating if we say that Vocational developing plans for the government and private sectors, be it industry, agriculture, tourism or micro projects. In Yemen, the technical training have a long history and received attention from the governments maybe for the past 20 years, but to be honest the outcome of the various training institutions and centers were not by all means satisfactory and were not justifying the money spent on them. But

supported by active and continuous assistance –financial and technical– from the foreign countries, mainly EEC through Germany and Holland supervision.

A decree was passed by the Parliament to form a Training fund financed by private sector factories and companies through fees of one percent of wages and salaries. The idea was to encourage the private sector to be more active in their training programs and the up grading of their employee's qualification. It was a very brilliant scheme but unfortunately and like many other laws and regulation, it turned up to be another form of "tax". The main reason for this tragic off-track of this scheme were the zero media cover, poor introduction to the society and the heavy "central" control co. by simple revision to its law we discover that the usual "police" thinking had pulled it. We find so many "penalty" clauses, which totally emptied the idea from its noble attitude.

The donating countries and international institutions insisted that "local" Vocational and Technical training councils to be formed at every and each governorate.

Those councils were supposed to promote among the private sector and society the importance of the training schemes, to help the concerned sectors to voluntarily cooperate and to give the scheme the confidence which it was lacking in the past.

In 1996 the local council was appointed at Hodeida governorate and I would like to reflect my experience with the council. Several meetings and workshops were held with the contribution or supervision of delegations and representatives coming from the head offices in Sana'a of the concerned official bodies. In several occasions even representatives of the foreign donors were participating. The private sector in the governorate showed keen interest through their active presence in those meetings and demands and concerns showed. Specially, by the private sector was the vital importance to give the local councils financial and technical independence, away from the traditional "central" control, which was believe will kill any local efforts due to many reasons. Unfortunately all the efforts and requests to give the local councils some sort of power and financial support which were important for activating them, all efforts failed and

could not overcome the strong lobby in Sana'a.

How can a council do its duties if even the simplest elements for it like, budget, plans, and perfect office necessities were not granted. Why to form councils, if the government do believe only the people in the center or the capital are the only honest and capable to carry on the work. If those ways of thinking continue to master the brains of the leaders of training scheme, we see no need for councils and honestly the whole idea is just waste of money, efforts and time.

It seems the new government of Mr. Bajammal does give good consideration to the training to the point that a ministry is nominated for it. This by itself gives life to the old hopes that the local councils will truly be given the right chance to carry on their tasks and a true support will truly be given to them. But, if even with all these optimistic signs, the old ideas proved to be still in control. Then we simply and clearly tell Mr. Bajammal, as an honest and well know leader, save the money for other activities and to the donating countries also please direct your donations to other fields, which the Yemenis badly need.

## Democracy- an Islamic point of view



**Abdul-Aziz M. Saeed Al-Sabri**  
Aziz181@hotmail.com

It is just about one hundred years since we heard about democracy which widely spread all over the world. It has been popularized through the media. Every single hour we heard about it on Television, Radio or read about it in Newspapers, Magazines and Books. Democracy, in its political meaning is presented as a vital and vivid discipline. Abraham Lincoln made the first statement about it when he called it "Government by the people for the people of the people" it means freedom, freedom of speech, life property, speech and so on. But it does not mean unlimited freedom. As claimed, in democracy people have their fundamental rights protected. Together with rights people to express their feelings and opinions publicly. Also it is described as the best way of ruling. Democracy, therefore, has been deeply fixed in the minds and

hearts of people through the world. In fact it has been so deeply fixed in their minds that some people think that it is another name for unlimited freedom.

There is a tremendous number of Muslims everywhere in the world who have been influenced by this phenomenon and who proclaim and believe in it. Nevertheless, democracy is highlighted by the media, it is by no means connected by Islam for the reasons that I am going to mention herein later. Even here in Yemen (the country of wisdom and faith) the Experts in the EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTRE, who are supposed to be more aware and conscious than others, do not forget to write about it in schoolbooks and talk about the achievements of democracy in their lectures and their speech. To add insult to injury, they decorate it in false garments, equate it with consultation and think that democracy is a synonym of consultation.

Before we go further, let us raise a question. So we know the deep, exact and real meaning of democracy? If we do, every thing will become clear. In order not to leave this question without

an answer, let me say that it is neither an Arabic nor an Islamic word it is a combination of two Greek words the first word is "DOMES" which means people or community and the second one is "TRATIO" which means rule. The meaning of the whole word, in ancient Greek, is the rules of people or people's rules. Islam, on the other hand, does not permit human being to rule themselves due to the weakness of mankind, their nature of committing mistakes, incline to one class to detriment of others, deviate from what they should believe in. they may have prejudices in favor of their own interests...etc.

In Islam are not allowed to rule themselves but be submissive. So there is no Democracy in Islam, to substantiate this point. let us have a look at the Quranic Verses where ALLAH the ALMIGHTY says: "Do they seek other than the religion of Allah (the true Islamic Monotheism worshipping none but Allah Alone), while to Him submitted all creatures in the heavens and the earth, willingly or unwillingly. And to Him shall they all be returned". (Al-Imran)

It is the mission of our credit to take us forms the false mental attitude towards the true attitude of judgment and unity. Our whole being should be permeated with Islam, it is not a mere veneer or outwards show. In the following verses, there is a warning to the Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) and to Muslims body, that they should not repeat the history of the Jews and become so self-satisfied or arrogant as to depart from the spirit of Allah teachings. "And so judge among them by what Allah has revealed and follow not their vain desires, but beware of far away form some of that which Allah has sent down to you. And if they turn away, then know that Allah's will is to punish them for some sins of theirs. And truly, most of men are Fasiqun (rebellious and disobedient to Allah)" (Al-Maaidah 49)

Islam, therefore is a complete way and code, which provides for all areas of life, either spiritual, intellectual-political, social or from a constitution for ourselves.

I am not being chauvinistic, I am just presented the teachings of Islam as they are.

## USA Must Review Its Relations with Israel

**Thom Tansey**  
United States of America

Israeli helicopters have again murdered innocent civilians. The gunships fired missiles into a Hamas office in the West Bank. Eight Palestinians were killed, including two young boys walking on the street outside. The so-called justification for this — and numerous other — outrageous attacks by Israeli gunships, and tanks, is that the

Palestinians targeted by these helicopter attacks had committed terrorist attacks and were going to carry out other terrorist attacks. If this reasoning were based upon fact — which I question — then why didn't the Israel police and army simply arrest those suspected of terrorist activity and put them on trial? After all, most if not all of these alleged Palestinian terrorists were citizens of Israel. As such, they had a right to a trial to determine their guilt or innocence. And a right to be

represented by an attorney. And to examine the evidence against them and offer their own evidence, including witness testimony. And if adjudicated guilty, they had a right to an appeal. All of these basic human rights were denied the alleged Palestinian terrorists. They were simple executed without legal due process. Were any nation other than Israel to commit wanton slaughter like this against its own citizens and residents, there would be a cry of outrage by civilized nations around the world. Any other such nation would — rightly — be branded a terrorist nation. Economic and political sanctions would be imposed against that nation. As was done against South Africa in apartheid times.

I submit that Israel is itself a terrorist nation for these acts of brutality which its armed forces continue, day in and day out, year after year, to commit against its own Palestinian citizens and residents.

And I submit that apartheid has not left the civilized world once and for all. No, it simply moved — to Israel. The Israeli government continues to flood the Occupied Territories with Jewish settlers, an act which itself incites hostility and violence. Palestinians in these territories are treated as less than second class citizens by the Israeli government. There are harsh restrictions imposed upon the Palestinians on their freedom of movement, on their opportunities for employment and education. The Palestinians are treated like POWs, like slaves, like lepers, by the Israeli government. Shame on the Israelis. After all, who should know

more about human suffering, human degradation, human bondage, than the Jews?

America should take the lead and condemn Israel for what it is, a terrorist nation practicing apartheid and Nazism. The \$3 billion in aid that the US sends to Israel every year should be discontinued. That money, being used in part by the Israeli government to settle more Jews in the Occupied Territories, should instead be used for schools, hospitals, jobs and businesses for the Palestinians in the Occupied Territories.

Economic and diplomatic pressure should be brought upon Israel to immediately: stop these murderous gunship and tank attacks against Palestinians who have not even been arrested let alone convicted, stop moving Jews into the Occupied Territories, allow the Palestinians the full rights accorded other Israeli citizens. Then, Israel should release the

Palestinians as a people from their status as a satellite "country." The Baltic states have finally shed their Soviet satellite burden. So, too, should the Palestinians finally be allowed to drop their Israeli yoke and determine their own destiny as a people. Apartheid, satellitism and Nazism have no place in the modern world.

And make no mistake about it, Israel is no friend to the US. Israel thumbs its nose at the US when we ask for concessions. The US would be far better off, especially in the Near East and the Middle East, to sever ties with Israel and establish ties with as many Arab nations as possible.

## Refugees Right in Yemen

**Dr. Abdulkadir Mao Omar**  
Chairman of Benadir Human Rights Organization (BHRO)

First of all, I want to thank you for publishing my article concerned the problem of Somali Benadir refugees in Yemen published on June 11th, 2001, that made me feel thankful for your care to our genuine case.

Here, I want to explain my views of those rights ignored by the local UNHCR and to make careless the Human Rights. In Yemen live for about 70,000 refugees coming from different nations on neighboring countries in Africa, as Somalia, Ethiopia, Eritrea and Sudan, but the majority of those refugees are coming from Somalia, specially they belong the community of Somali Benadir. This community has suffered precarious conditions of the Civil War happened in their homeland from 1991. Before the civil war this community was politically oppressed the entire period of 40 years when the Somali nation was an independent state.

The civil war has experienced the Benadir community ethnic discrimination, persecution, violation before they left for Yemen to save their life and many of them became the worst affected and homeless people victimized by the powerful and heavily armed clans. Now they don't know exactly to what will happen for them if they try to return to Somalia, their country of citizenship. Therefore one can imagine that will be very dangerous for all the community members of Benadir family because of their membership of a minority ethnic clan.

They lived and inhabited long the coastal area of the Indian Ocean from Warshek (a village in Somalia) to Kishayo zone and there was the place where had been carried on many criminal actions by the heavily armed men which ultimately forced its inhabitants to move. The community still remembers the great menace on them, many of their relatives who had been killed, lost their properties, kidnapped their women and subjected to violation of their girls. For that reason they are afraid to happen them the same menace and torture or to live in an unhappy circumstance, whenever they try to return to their country. In addition there is no guaranty that their rights will be protected and respected as a minority group.

At the moment, it is very difficult to

have an authority to rule of all the Somali territory, because there are still prevailing chaos and insecurity due to tribe mechanism, on the other hand the Benadir community don't believe that their will be ready to protect their rights, even in the event of a national reconciliation because it is difficult to charge the attitudes of the big tribe toward the small tribe, which is to violate the rights of the weak, but the conditions suffering of Benadir refugees may lead in the long run to a forced return which is forbidden by an international Law.

At least 50,000 Somali Benadir refugees mainly from Somalia are currently staying in Yemen without any prospect to return, without protection, any security for their life where they belong. The target to be annihilated. We know many countries in the world was signed the Geneva Conventions in 1951 and similar protocol was signed in 1967. However there had not been serious obligation to give practical effect for refugees.

The Benadir refugees in Yemen are very bad conditions lacking basic nutrition, health, education. Although they have badly fallen below a pleasing prescribe.

Everybody has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well being of himself and of his family including food, clothes, house, medical care and necessary social service, the right to security in the event of crises as well as the civil war happened in his country, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control. All these have to special care and assistance. It will be enjoy for social protection. Also, it is essential to have recourse at last resort to rebellion against the form of oppression, discrimination, hardship and any other forms of persecution and the right should be protected by the rule of the international law. In the dignity and worth of the human person in the equal rights of men and women, children and elders have determined to promote social progress.

Now in Yemen has funded a community board of "Benadir Human rights Organization" to recognition of the inherent dignity of equal and inalienable rights of all Benadir family members.

In conclusion, it is very important that the UNHCR take very serious commitment to implementing the conventions in relation of refugees. I express my gratitude to your editorial.

## Kidnapping

**Sadiq Nashir**

The recent abduction of the German diplomat from Sana'a by an unidentified armed group the last Friday is not the first incident but of course will not be the last. However, it is the first to be wrapped up by all this mystery from the start of the incident which shocked all the people inside and outside Yemen.

Some people may say that what happened could take place anywhere in the world, and this could be true, but the kidnapping phenomena in Yemen is always an amusing thing, especially for the captives themselves. But unlike all the previous kidnapping incidents the abduction of the Commercial Attaché at the German Embassy in Sana'a seems to be a prelude for a new art of kidnapping. It is apparent that the poor Rainer Berns has been the victim of professional murderers and not tribesmen seeking certain demands to be met by the government.

The German diplomat has been the victim of ignorance even in kidnapping. Hence, the abductors are an armed group who are willing to give a new portrait for kidnapping in Yemen as they have tried to wrap up the incident with all mystery. Consequently, they did not leave any trace that could lead to their whereabouts although it could be so easy to disclose that the German national has been taken captive by them so that our German friends can feel assured on the safety of their diplomat.

Our German friends have the right to be so angry on the way their citizen was abducted and this really harms the

good Yemeni-German relations. Likewise they have the right to express their concern over the destiny of their national which has made the German Foreign Minister, Jochka Fischer rush to phone his Yemeni counterpart to get reassured of his national's health. On the other hand, the German Minister of International Cooperation & Development arrived in Yemen to conduct cooperation talks with Yemeni officials which as well have been dominated by discussing the destiny of the German diplomat.

In fact, the fault is not on the part of the kidnapers but on the part of the government bodies which are now paying the cost of their leniency with the kidnapers. The government has mistakenly thought that the chivalry and generosity of the tribesmen in treating the hostages will be always the same. As with exception to Abyan fiasco which claimed the lives of four hostages and the injury of many others in addition to the murder of a Norwegian diplomat in a separate incident during an exchange of fire between the abductors and the security forces, all the other kidnapping incidents ended peacefully.

The last two cases has forced the government to think twice of abduction and to work hard toward combating this harmful phenomena which has greatly distorted the image of Yemen overseas. And for sure the reason encouraging the abductors to go ahead in their outlaw acts is the leniency of the government itself.

Now briefly the ball is on the government's court and it should tackle this phenomena seriously or otherwise many cases similar to the Abyan incident will happen again.

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# How Human Rights Are Violated in Yemen

The latest governmental resolution establishing a separate Ministry for Human Rights Protection in Yemen has given false hopes to the people once again misled by propaganda.

Had human rights been protected in Yemen the tragedy of Al-Ahdal would not have been a real performance played in Sana'a, the capital of the Republic of Yemen, where all the government authorities are concentrated.

Mohammed Abdullah Al-Ahdal, a Yemeni citizen, went back home after the Gulf War to live with his family under the protection of his government. Unfortunately, his life went from a happy dream to a nightmare that lasted ten years.

Dear Mister Minister of Human Rights, Doctor Wahiba Faree, The tragedy of Yemeni citizen Al-Ahdal is informing us of human rights violations in Yemen which are a crime against humanity. Because of the absence of justice and security in the country, a gang of officers, belonging to the Air Defense Military Forces, were suspected to have murdered a poor man without reason. The victims were a helpless Yemeni citizen and his family which have never been a threat to the government.

from numerous kidnapping and imprisonment.

Nothing could stop the gang of officers to persist in their awful crimes against harmless citizens. They broke into Al-Ahdal's house at least 14 times to take him out of his bed by force and beat whom ever they could find at home. When the Yemeni civil war erupted in 1994, Commander Mohammed Al-Dhabri and his section destroyed Al-Ahdal's house and made his family become refugees and live under tents for 6 years. The ignominious group was never satisfied with its criminal actions and went on in horror. They tied the elderly father to a jeep belonging to the Yemeni army and dragged him all around the Daress area a few kilometers north of Sana'a. The poor victim died two weeks later due to fatal wounds. The crime scene is neither in Africa nor America, but in Sana'a where the Human Rights Ministry is located. The suspects are not on the run or hiding, but they are rather living an ordinary life and driving proudly their jeeps in the streets.

It is a paradox as the supposed guardians of Yemeni citizens are their burglars and murderers. When law is not enforced, the courts' verdicts are not final and can be reverted. The weak cannot find anyone, not even the government, to protect him. Only his muscles and guns are his defense.

Helpless Al-Ahdal sobs, "I returned home from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia after the Gulf War. I opened commercial stores in Bab al-Yemen



Al-Ahdal hands the case file to the President



Al-Ahdal dwelling turned to pieces



Armored vehicle bombarded the dwelling

and built my own house at Daress in the Al-Rawdhah region (close to Sana'a International Airport) dreaming to have a honorably life as a Yemeni national. Day after day, my dream turned to a permanent nightmare when the evil gang of officers from the Air Defense Military Forces headed by commander Mohammed Al-Dhabri began blackmailing me. At the beginning, they broke into my house to rope some furniture, then they asked me to give them money. When I refused, they warned to kill me and continued breaking into my house. Even worse, they burned down my stores and demolished my house at Daress a few kilometers to Sana'a where the Ministry of Justice, the security forces, the courts, the human rights organizations, and more than three quarters of the government bureaus are located. In the darkness of injustice, I have been attacked, imprisoned, kidnapped, and mutilated. These evil visitors also never stopped harassing my wife who lost four children before term and is now suffering from a permanent illness. They even slaughtered my father and forced us to live under shelters for

6 years as refugees after our house, ready to be occupied, was destroyed." This is the tragedy lived by Al-Ahdal who has been hovering around carrying files stuffed with courts verdicts and instructions issued by different authorities such as the presidential office and the ministries of justice and interior. The file contains numerous verdicts issued by specialized courts and accounts from eyewitnesses confirm-

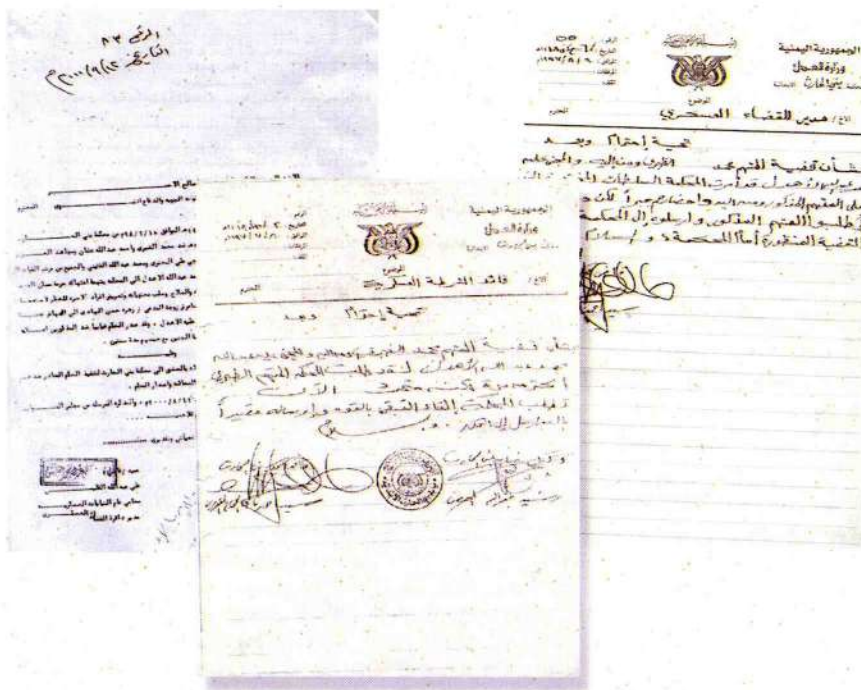
ing that Al-Ahdal has continually been attacked in public. Despite endless appeals made to the General Commander of the Air Defense Military Forces brigadier general Mohammed Saleh Al-Ahmer, the criminals always refused to go to court and ignored various mandatory court injunctions. Here are the names of the infamous: the officer Al-Dhabri and his assistants Ahmed Abdullah Othman,

Mujahed Al-Azi, Jammel Al-Barawi, Hadi Al-Shahrani, Houseen Ali Zakria, Haji Ali Al-Ma'abari, Mohammed Abdullah Al-Futeeni and other privates from the air defense camp. Every verdict issued against the gang officers, even those made by the presidential office and the ministries of interior and justice, did not come to their arrest. More documents proving their guilt are available and ready to be presented to the Human Rights minister, Dr. Wahiba Faree. She is the only hope to stop aggressions made by the gang officers who sworn to keep going until they throw out Al-Ahdal from Daress as if they were owning the area.

This is an illustration of shattered human rights in Yemen that should be made known to all the Arab and international organizations which call for the respect of human rights. Such crimes against humanity are refused by all religions and those who have a sense of humanity.

The final verdict issued against officers' gang stipulated that it must compensate Al-Ahdal with an appropriate amount to replace his demolished residence, return his stolen furniture, pay him blood money for the murder of his fetuses, and compensate him for an unfair jailing.

But who has the power to apply the verdict? Why the weak in our country is always the victim? A lot of questions remain unanswered in Yemen, a country of paradoxes.



Verdicts pages included in al-Ahdal's file



The family of the victim



The slaughtered elderly

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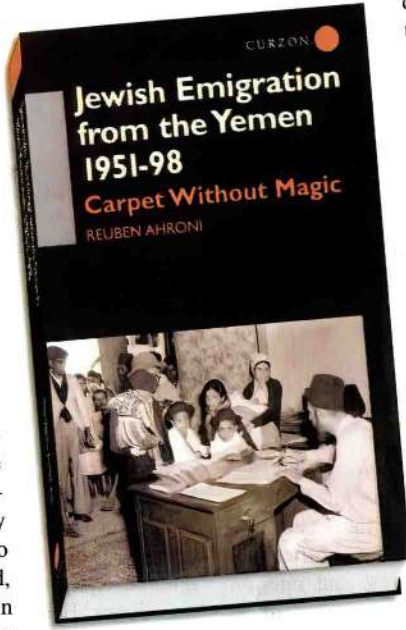


Continued from page 5

# Carpet Without Magic

As interesting as the history and culture of Yemeni Jewry may be to a very select number of specialists (not least because it represents what people often regard as an 'archaic' (one could even say idealised) and isolated development of the community in a relatively marginal, highly conservative and tribalistic corner of the Arab world), why should the non-specialist layman or anyone from a non-Jewish background like myself even consider reading Professor Ahroni's book in the first place? Well, to begin with it is directly related to what is now an extremely topical and politically charged issue, that of Jewish immigration from the far flung diaspora to the state of Israel, with all the problems concerning 'new Jewish settlements' on Palestinian Arab lands it raises. Secondly, it graphically illustrates how the interest, rivalries and influence of 'great world powers' like the USA and Britain, as well as the international media and Jewish organizations in the west, can dramatically affect the experiences of what after 1951 was an otherwise insignificant and relatively obscure religious minority. Professor Ahroni's work, while lacking an overtly analytical perspective on such issues, nevertheless touches on all of them by weaving together a graphic historical narrative which alternates between the local situation of the Yemeni Jews along with those trying to engineer their emigration, the political history of north (YAR) and south (PDYR) Yemen (such as the evacuation of British forces from the Aden protectorate following the pressures exerted by the increasingly militant Arab nationalism in the area), and the political history of mainstream developments in Egypt and the Middle East proper (like the Suez crisis and Arab-Israeli wars). He also discusses how the unification of the two Yemens and the Gulf War affected the situation of the few remaining Jews in the country.

One of the work's underlying aims seems to be the drawing of a distinction between the enthusiasm of Yemeni Jews to emigrate from Yemen until the last year of the Operation Magic Carpet airlifts to Israel-Palestine and the marked reservations of many Jews who remained behind, principally in north Yemen (whom Ahroni calls "the Jewish remnants"). Despite his Yemeni-Jewish roots, Professor Ahroni tacitly avoids dogmatically attributing this reluctance to emigrate on the part of Yemeni Jews exclusively to the anti-emigration policies of the new republican regime (which, paradoxically, were indirectly inspired by its nationalist Arab ideology and the misguided fears that the 'agents' of western and Israeli based organizations seeking to contact, persuade, and then help Yemeni Jews emigrate were actually trying to create a 'fifth-column' with the express purpose of introducing Israeli forces into Yemen) or the more localised restrictions placed on their movement by the likes of tribal sheikhs in isolated regions such as Sa'ada or the Haraz mountains. He explicitly recognizes the interplay of other factors such as the fear Yemeni Jews had of losing their privileged financial status or the adverse effects the secularist policies of the state of Israel would have on the traditional observance of their religious and social



customs, not to mention the circulation of tales by Jewish but anti-Zionist Satmar missionaries to the effect that Yemeni Jews were being thrown out of the planes ostensibly bound for Israel-Palstine, as part of a ploy by the republican regime to rid itself of this burdensome minority. Professor Ahroni similarly takes great pains to balance stories of Muslim intolerance against Yemeni-Jews with those which emphasise the latter's love of their native country and their peaceful co-existence alongside their non-Jewish neighbours, suggesting the beginnings of a more balanced, almost 'revisionist' perspective on the later history of Yemeni Jewry often propogated by official Israeli histories. Well written and divided into coherent chapters, Professor Ahroni's work also extensively utilizes many original documents and letters (some of which are included in appendices at the back of the book), bringing past events to life while definitely avoiding a pedantic scholarly approach. Unfortunately, however, those ignorant of the history of Yemeni Jewry may feel disconcerted by the absence of an introductory chapter on the community's history and culture, placing more recent events into a broader historical context, although this work should probably be taken as an integral extension to his series of other books on this much neglected but extremely fascinating subject.

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# Hiroshima..... A mother's Prayer for Peace



**Report & Photos:**  
**Hisham Al-Qubati**  
Yemen Times  
Hiroshima

**M**ore than 50 thousand people representing a group of leaders from more than 100 countries around the world gathered on the morning of August 6, 2001 at the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Ceremony to mark the 56th anniversary of the tragic atomic bombing of Hiroshima and vow to make the twenty-first century one of peace and humanity, free from nuclear weapons. Mr. Tadatoshi Akiba, Mayor of the City of Hiroshima urged the world to reject violence and reach peaceful agreements through the power of human

reason and conscience. "Hiroshima calls on the national government of Japan to play an active role as a mediator in Asia in creating nuclear free zones and implementing confidence-building measures," he said. In a message read out on his behalf by UN Under Secretary General Kenzo Oshima, UN Secretary General Kofi Annan called on the world to get rid of weapons of mass-destruction, especially nuclear weapons. "Let us renew our solemn vow never to repeat the tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki," said Annan. The ceremony began at 8:00 O'clock with the Mayor of the City of Hiroshima and representatives of the bereaved families, placing two books at the cenotaph. The books contained names of some of the recognized victims of the atomic bomb. Participants

were given a time to present flowers to the souls of the victims. Hundreds of flowers were placed in front of the cenotaph in prayers for eternal peace. At 8.15, the exact time when the atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, people stood in silence praying for peace, which coincided with steady rings from the Peace Bell. The 45-hour event was concluded by hundreds of students wearing white uniforms and singing the Hiroshima Peace Song, greatly arousing the participants' emotions. The event was attended by Japan's Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi, Health, Labor and Welfare Minister Chikara Sakaguchi, House of Councilors President Yutaka Inoue and the Mayor of Nagasaki Itcho Ito. At 8:15 a.m. August 6, 1954, the first atomic bomb used against people exploded approximately 580 meters above the center of Hiroshima, reducing the entire city to scorched rubble, claiming countless lives and devastating the city's social, political, economic, and medical functions. The atomic-bomb showered the earth below with high levels of radiation, which penetrated deep into its victims' bodies, destroying both cells and tissue. The potential effects of this radiation threatens the health of survivors to this day, and the mere threat has inflicted tremendous psychological damage. The suffering caused by radiation is immeasurable. The physical damage inflicted by the atomic bomb included burns from the intense thermal rays, injuries from the blast, and cellular destruction by radiation. To this day there is no exact estimate of the total number of persons killed by the atomic bomb, which destroyed all population records.

Because the number of casualties continued to climb for years, even decades, the total number of deaths attributed to the bomb depended on the date of the survey. According to the city's estimate, the total number of dead in Hiroshima by the end of December 1945, when deaths from acute conditions had subsided, was approximately 140,000 (plus or minus 10000). Wounded mothers carried dead babies. The river flooded with thousands of dead bodies. No one can forget those horrifying scenes. But spring came again to Hiroshima, where it was said grass would never grow again. Since then Hiroshima has become a major pilgrimage destination for the promotion of peace. Movements of peace against nuclear weapons have also spread since then, appealing for no more Hiroshimas and Nagasakis. The horror of the atomic bomb experience made the people of Hiroshima believe that human beings cannot co-exist with nuclear weapons.



The Atomic Bomb Dome, registered in 1996 as a world heritage site. Millions come from around the world to visit and renew their commitment to lasting world peace

The indelible conviction that these weapons are unacceptable gave rise to the Spirit of Hiroshima, the constant and unwavering desire for the abolition of nuclear weapons and a world permanently at peace. It was this spirit that set Hiroshima on its present quest.

\* The title of this report is taken from a movie screened at the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum



Hundreds of young students singing the Hiroshima peace song during Hiroshima Peace Memorial Ceremony, August 6, 2001



The Cenotaph for the A-Bomb Victims in the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park



Hiroshima today



Hiroshima August 6, 1945. (Photo by US Army)

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## New APTECH Centre Inaugurated in Mukalla

**S**ecretary General of the Local Council in Hadhramout Governorate Salemeen About Al-Ma'ari along with Chairman of Al-Jabal InfoTech, Franchisee of APTECH in the Republic of Yemen inaugurated in Mukalla on Wednesday a new center of APTECH for teaching computer education. Inauguration of Al-Mukalla Aptech Center is coming in the framework of the Company's intentions to share out its educational services all over the country. Al-Mukalla center is the fourth in country. After cutting the ribbons as announcement for kicking off the center activities, Mr. Al-Ma'ari and his accompanying delegation toured around the center and had a look at the state-of-the-art facilities and infrastructure costing around YR. 15 million. They were introduced to the highly qualified faculty staff of the center who will be providing the educational services for the trainees to enable them to use the computer programs and software as easily as the new revolution requires to move smoothly through the internet technology. The Chairman of Al-Jabal InfoTech explained to the visitors in details the technological services provided by



Khalil Al-Jabal

APTECH centers worldwide. He confirmed that APTECH is one of the biggest computer education company in the world having more than 2000 centers in 42 countries including USA, Britain, The Middle East, South East Asia and India. He also said that APTECH has a unique curriculum for teaching computer education according to the most modernized international standards which are useful for students desiring a career in information technology and for professionals all over the world. "With the advent of the third millennium Information Technology is dominating everything and a large amount of business in all corporations is through internet (e-commerce). In order to sustain your standing and fame in the market you have to be the first user of the most developed techniques for this purpose Al-Jabal InfoTech provides the distinguished e-ACCP program which introduces you to the most modernized and advanced techniques in the world of Internet and specialization in e-commerce/MCSD/Web-Based Business Applications. After consulting more than 664 prominent corporations all over the world the ACCP program has been designed. It is the best



course based on internet-focused technology and e-commerce. Mere Success is not our last destination for we are dreaming to reach more success to make the best better and coincide with the new changes of the world. On the occasion of inaugurating the new APTECH center in Mukalla Al-Jabal InfoTech held a banquet and a seminar which threw light on the job opportunities available in the field of Information Technology. In the seminar delivered the audience were highlighted on the reasons which made the new technology revolution throughout the computer screen and the opportunities of specialization in the field of Information Technology and the importance of selecting a particular field of specialization. Also it was mentioned about the initial steps taken to establish APTECH Computer Education. APTECH is the first computer educational organi-

zation in Asia to obtain the ISO 9001 for educational support services. It was also said that in coordination with the Sikkim Manipal University from India APTECH students in Yemen can get a B.Sc in IT after studying 6 semesters in three years. Students can also obtain an advanced diploma in software engineering.



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# Private Schools Between Goals and Reality

Abdulaziz Ahmed Attobai

## Introduction

It cannot be denied that no civilization can flourish without development, and no development can exist without proper education. We need to confine ourselves to school education. It started as pure public education till 1990 when four private schools were set up and accredited by the Ministry of Education. The idea in establishing those schools was to target foreign students and to provide ideal education. The Ministry used to provide them with money and teachers (hired and nationals) in order to present an example of improved education.

In 1990, year of the Yemeni unification, private schools were established and hailed by official authorities as a legal investment in the field of education in order to meet the increasing number of students and to boost educational quality by introducing competition among educational institutions. Since 1997, the number of private schools has increased so sharply that it now outnumbers public schools in the capital Sana'a which counts more than 127 private school. This fact makes us question ourselves about the role of such schools, their qualifications, licenses, buildings and teaching staff? To gain knowledge on this issue, we decided to meet officials at the Education Office, schools headmasters, and some university professors whose views greatly helped us.

First, we met with Mr. Hameed Hameed Shater, the Director of the Administration of Private Education, who gave us an overview of the conditions of establishing a private school: Law No. 11 of 1999, article No. 12 provides that the investor who wants to establish a private school must present a thorough project to the ministry highlighting the following:

- goals of the project
- plans of the project (economic, social and educational)
- Sources of project funding
- Fees tariffs
- Terms of students admission (those worked out by the ministry)
- Capacity of the building and classes

to be specified/ fixed by Project Sector (any additional building to be evaluated like the previous ones);

- Teaching language and educational methods.

In his reply to the question whether all private schools are in accordance with the conditions of this law, Shater says: "Certainly. There are some schools though which do not agree with the conditions to be respected, but they have been licensed before the law was implemented and even before the existence of the Administration of Private Education. Our task is to present our suggestions in order to improve the situation of these schools. There are only three private schools in the Republic which are yet without licenses, and they are under our supervision."

## No Field Visits

One of the important factors of successful education is the principle of sending occasionally field inspectors to schools in order to evaluate schools and teachers' performance. In this regard, Shater says: "Sending inspectors to private schools is currently materially impossible. Only when it is possible for us, we visit some schools as we did on our own initiative before final exams. We do not ask the Inspection Sector to include private school to their inspection, as they say that they do not even have enough funding to inspect public schools. As a result, visits to private schools are much too rare."

About curriculums taught in these schools, he stresses out that they are coming from the Ministry of Education. Any additional curriculums are to be referred to the Curriculum Sector and to be examined by a Committee before any approval.

Then, we interviewed Ms. Amat Al-Kareem Abdulqader, the headmistress of Yemen Modern School, who said that a complete study had been carried out when starting the school. It described the main goals, highlighted the way of selecting curriculums, and was then presented to the Ministry of Education. Based on this and on the information given on teachers' qualifications, the school was licensed.

## Assaulting Teachers

Cases of assaulting teachers by students recently appeared in private schools. On this issue, she states, "I think that both teachers and school administration must be blamed for any assault occurring at school. A student might indeed be undisciplined but he is always under the influence of his teachers and the administration. I do think that a student reaches such a situation if he does not receive his educational right properly or if the administration and the teachers are too lenient with him. In class, the teacher has to impose his personality and the students must respect his teacher and abide by school rules as he is coming for study."

About the procedures to be taken in such cases, Amat Al-Kareem says, "The student must without any delay be suspended from classes till this matter is investigated and clarified. In any case, the student is wrong as he showed disrespect to his teacher. If his misbehavior is confirmed, he must be expelled from school."

## Undeserved Passing

One of the common phenomena in Yemeni private schools is making pass a student who failed in order to avoid his/her transfer to another private school. Students do not care anymore about examinations as they are influenced by the idea 'you pay, you pass'. Success rate in these schools is usually above 90% while much lower in public schools. In this regard, she underscores, "It is a regrettable fact that such things happen at schools in the Republic of Yemen. A school is supposed to take part in improving the level of national education and not making it worse. Such schools should not exist at all ... our goals is to upgrade education quality not to make profits. I know that there are such instances in some school. But a student has to be evaluated only by his teachers without any interference from the school administration. 'There are some cases,' she adds, 'in which the administration should find itself involved with students issues

such as dealing with a psychological crisis, rather than giving high marks. Primary school differ from secondary school as student in that stage does not conceive what is his/her duties and rights."

We also met with Mr. Ahmed Al-Makrami, vice-headmaster of Al-Andalus School, and asked him about teachers selection. He told us, "We invite some inspectors from the Education Office and present them our teachers individually. Their oral and writing capacities are then checked carefully."

About the coordination between the Ministry and schools, he underlines, "Private school is like any public school, what is good in private school is that curriculums are fully taught. There is a coordination between schools and the educational authorities, but it is limited to one or two visits a year."

## Molesting and Slow Learning

Afterwards, we met with Mr. Abdullah Al-Maktari, French teacher in a private school, and asked for his opinion about the way students are dealing with their teachers in private and public school. According to him, "There is difference. In private schools, a student is always under close supervision contrary to public education. But, in both systems, the teacher is respected as he is a preceptor for his students. Therefore, if a student shows his teacher disrespect, this is his fault."

About the increase in assaulting of teachers, he points out, "They increased because of a lack of strict and severe punishment by the Ministry. I think that any student who molests his teacher must be turned down by the school which should make sure that he will not be accepted by any other Yemeni school. One more important reason to this issue is the age difference between students. Some find themselves older than their classmates and they want to become a prominent member of the class by defying teacher's orders or assaulting them. These students are older as they are less gifted than the others and learn slowly. In other countries, such older

students are taken to technical or vocational sections where they may succeed.

## No Student Fails

We met also with one student of a private school, M. Al-Shara'abi, who says that some of his classmates pass every year even though they are bad students. "If a student fails," he adds, "he or she is to be re-examined once or more till they finally pass."

## Social Discrimination/ Selection

Dr. Fuad Abduljaleel Al-Salahi, assistant professor of socio-political science at Sana'a University, has his own appreciation of private education:

"Education is one of the important factors of modernism in society. Its importance comes out in its role of qualifying individuals and building up their abilities in terms of knowledge, culture, profession and other skills related to human development.

The private sector has to take its part in improving and enlarging educational institutions in order to meet the increasing number of student as official education is weakening or suffering from inefficiency. Private education, therefore, must be subjected to the law of public education as for its curriculums, buildings and methods of teaching. It must also not be limited to the higher class as it is now. If we call upon private sector to take part in supporting education and building schools and universities, that must be according to rules and regulations fair to the state and society.

But what is currently happening in private schools and universities is a process that is widening the circle of corruption in all its forms and also deepening the discrimination among social classes. It enables the rich and deprives the middle and poor classes. It is worth-mentioning that private education in Yemen is not subjected to the law of public education, which led to corruption practices. All students of this education pass as long as they pay.

## Absence of Censorship

Dr. Mohammed Nasser Humeid, Linguistics Assistant Professor at

Sana'a University made this statement:

"I think that our misunderstanding of the concept of investment in the field of education is the source of aggravating the problem of what is called 'private education'. In my opinion, this concept had to be restrained by means of rules and regulations that could keep the balance between the goals of education and investors' right to get reasonable gain.

As the current laws and rules are too feeble to be able to solve the equation of the goals of both sides, we don't have to wonder at the discrepancy between these goals which is created by the influence of self-interests and personal moods.

There are only a few who could convince the public that they own qualifications able to produce distinctive educational outputs on one hand and could achieve gains not less than that of other schools on the other hand.

But there are, on the opposite side, so many who have nothing to do with education but buildings they call 'private schools' which are mere shops and stores valid for nothing but storing undecayable goods.

The real misery which makes this fact with its pains pardonable is the interest of some parents to bring their children to such places caring about nothing but p[er]formance which is already guaranteed by their money.

That is my summary of the problem and to summarize the reason:

In the absence of the role of censorship of Ministry of Education and the absence of correct relation between the Ministry and private schools, the trouble has appeared and apartments of private teaching have started to exist.

And that's why we hear of painfully staggering facts. We have heard of a story which relates that some invigilators at one of the examination centers have been pleased to know that some students of a private school would be taking their exams at their center. You might be staggered to know that the source of their pleasure was that the swap of cheating for money would be easier!

August 17<sup>th</sup>, 2001

## Message of H.E. Indonesian Ambassador Yulwis Yatim on the Occasion of the National Day of Republic of Indonesia



H. E. Yulwis Yatim,  
Ambassador of Indonesia  
to Yemen

Dear brothers,

Let first of all us thank Almighty Lord Allah for his blessings upon us. I am pleased to give this statement of mine on the occasion of the 56th anniversary of the Indonesian Independence on 17 August 2001.

Dear brothers,

As we all knew, recently the power has been exchanged peacefully and constitutionally on July 23, 2001 from President Abdulrahman Wahid to President Megawati Soekarnoputri. The Indonesian people have welcomed this development, which had gained regional and international support. Eighty five percent of the Indonesian population considered the election of Mrs. Megawati by the Indonesian Consultative Council the proper decision, wishing the new president the ability to overcome the current multi-dimensional crises in the country. No doubt that the missions of the new president are indeed extremely difficult. However, many believe that Mrs. Megawati is capable of enhancing the conditions of the country in a gradual process, especially after receiving the wide support of the political parties, the military forces, and the people. Positive signs have already started to emerge, including the return of the security

and stability to the country resulting in the decision of foreign investors to reinvest part of their capitals in Indonesia. The local currency, the Indonesian rupiah from 11,000 per 1 USD when Wahid was president to 9,000 per 1 USD after Mrs. Megawati became president. Economic analysts expect that 1 USD would be 8,000 Indonesian rupiah quite soon.

Regarding the possible division of the country, which was a concern among many Indonesians, there is a wide accepted belief that this will never happen because all sides in the country are eager and insistent on maintaining national unity. Besides that, the new government will continue implementing the law related to local administration to open the way for every region to administrate its affairs.

Dear brothers,

I would like to confirm on this occasion that the change in government that was witnessed by Indonesia recently does not mean any change in its commitments and foreign relationship, especially concerning its relationship with the Republic of Yemen. The Indonesian people will never forget their Yemeni brothers as Yemen was among the first countries to recognize the independence of Indonesia declared on August 17, 1945. Yemen had recognized the independence of Indonesia on May 2, 1948.

The strong relationship between the two brotherly nations had emerged centuries ago when Yemenis landed in Indonesia islands in the 9th century for trade and spreading of Islam. The relationships extended from thereafter significantly, especially after the formal visit paid by H.E. President of the Republic of Yemen Ali Abdullah Saleh to Indonesia in February 1998 and the visit paid by H.E. Abdulrahman Wahid, President of Indonesia to Yemen in return of President Saleh's visit. During the visit of President Ali Abdullah Saleh to Indonesia, four agreements were signed in the fields of Trade, the



Megawati Soekarnoputri, the newly  
elected President of Indonesia

forming of the joint committee, the encouragement of protecting investments in the two countries, cooperation agreement in Trade and Industry. Former President Abdulrahman Wahid's visit to Yemen also yielded the agreement of implemented the signed agreements through the joint committee.

The trade relations between the two countries underwent significant progress since then. One of the major indications of this growth is the increase in commercial exchange a year after another. In 1999 for example, the commercial exchange reached USD 70 million and increased to USD 79 million in 2000. The number of Yemeni businessmen who visited Indonesia recently to strike direct deals with their Indonesian counterpart has increased as well. Several Yemeni businessmen have also started investing in Indonesia such as the Hayel Saeed Anam Group. The same applies for

Indonesian businessmen in Yemen such as Indonesia Gallo Company in the field of oil and Harimat in cooperation with Shumaila Group in the field of trade in partitions and Indonesian company Pangan Sari in the field of goods supply. Apart from all that I mentioned, the mutual cooperation between the two countries has developed in the field of culture and society. There are currently more than 800 Indonesian students currently involved in a number of Islamic educational institutes in Yemen, especially in the fields of Quran, Tafsir and Hadith Sharif. The Indonesian Embassy organized in 2001 a cultural and food festival in Sana'a in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture and Sheraton Hotel, which gained the satisfaction of the Yemeni public.

Dear brothers,

We have been following with great concern the recent developments in the Middle East. In this regard, I would like to stress that the political exchange of power that occurred in Indonesia recently does not mean any change in its stand, especially regarding its support for the Palestinian cause. The Indonesian stand is not different than that of the Republic of Yemen in its support for the peace process in the region for a lasting and just peace that guarantees the return of the Arab rights from Israel based on UN resolutions and based on land for peace.

Dear brothers,

In the name of H.E. President Megawati and Vice President Hamzah Haz, I present my sincere gratitude to H.E. President or the Republic of Yemen Ali Abdullah Saleh and Vice President Abdo Rabbo Mansour Hadi for their congratulatory message sent to President Megawati and Vice President Hamzah Haz on the occasion of being elected as President and Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia. I would also like to convey my heartfelt congratulations on the

occasion of the return of President Ali Abdullah Saleh to his homeland safe and sound after carrying out routines medical checkups in Germany, praying to Almighty Allah for continuous health and success in leading the Yemeni people towards a bright future and towards development and progress.

I would also like to thank the government and people of the Republic of Yemen for their support of the national Indonesian unity.

Finally, I invite everyone to pray to Almighty Allah so as to enhance the brotherly relationship between Yemen and Indonesia for the sake of the two nations, wishing them continuous progress and prosperity.

Thank you for your great attention and long live the Republic of Indonesia..

Ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia to Yemen

H.E. Yulwis Yatim



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# Environment Pollution Endangers

## People with Infertility (PART 2)



Ismael Al-Ghabery  
Yemen Times

The analysis and results of more than 61 scientific studies conducted all over the world during the second half of the 20th century indicated that men's semen is shrinking and becoming too weak to fertilize woman's ova and this should cause men's infertility. A team of Danish physicians also confirmed that men's semen was diminishing during the period of 1938- 1990. The studies proved that semen in men's fluid shrank from 113 million per milliliter to 66 million per milliliter. Another scientific study proved a similar shrinking in men's semen the activeness of which declined and became weaker to fertilize ova. The study was conducted on different samples given by volunteers to Paris Bank during the period of 1973- 1992. During the period of 1940- 1969 a scientific study was conducted in Scotland on some volunteers. The result was not of much difference than the Paris Bank studies. The testicles cancer disease, hypospadias and cryptorchidism were also discovered in so many parts of the world.

### The role of environment pollution

A new scientific hypothesis referred to the latest increase of deformity in men's reproductive system, attributing it to effects of chemical compounds of estrogen activities that are polluting the air, soil, water and everything in our

environment. Some scientists believe that the increasing phenomena of living beings infertility is due to the wide-spread of the chemical compounds that are polluting wilderness, woods and all the lands we are living on.

### The Polluting Chemical Compounds

Scientists believe that the shrinking of animals growth is due to the rise of environment polluting factors specially whatever produces estrogen such as insecticides DDT, Dieldrin, PCBs, Dioxins, Furans, APEs and Phthalates. Scientists are using the Vitellogen that is naturally produced in livers of female fish under effect of estrogen as a vital proof on dangerous side effects of chemical compounds of estrogen effect in our environment. Fishes also get estrogen when exposed to dissolution of chemical compounds released from industrial detergents and sewage waste. Unfortunately chemical compounds of estrogen effects are to be found in abundance in our environment because they are indispensable elements for the agriculture fertilizers. What is worse is that scientists did not discover the side effects of most of these compounds on our health. Most farmers use insecticides without realizing their negative effects on our health. They just seem to be careless about pollution of the food we eat, the water we drink and air we breath.

### The hormones in animals meat

Using of hormones in feeding livestock has become ordinary all over the world because of their fattening characteristics and this is badly affecting consumers, especially pregnant women

because the hormone is strong enough to affect the fetus and causes its deformity, the hormone is also strong enough to cause shrinkage of adults semen.

**Botanical Estrogens:** Botanical estrogens find the way widely open to penetrate into our bodies through our daily food, fortunately the estrogen found in fruits and vegetables is in little quantities i.e. not dangerous enough to cause infertility or decline in the activities of human bodies. The dry food either fruits, vegetables or crops should be preserved in good conditions to prevent the creation of the fungi which have the estrogen effects.

### Suggestions

Human bodies could be protected from side effects of the estrogen by observing the following advices:

- Reducing agents which cause environmental pollution especially the products of petroleum refinery of estrogen effects.
- Prohibiting the construction of chemical factories and other industrial workshops close to residential complexes.
- Conducting laboratory check-ups on livestock's meat to be assured they are free from hormones and other chemical compounds before being sold in local markets.
- Fighting plant diseases biologically instead of using chemical insecticides.
- storing the crops under good conditions to avoid their being affected with fungi which produce chemical compounds of estrogen effects.
- Getting rid of plastic wastes which affect the soil and damage the cultivated lands.

# Insight on Body Defense Mechanisms and Vaccination

Marwan Ahmed al-Ghafory  
Faculty of Medicine  
Ain Shams University, Egypt

There are many different defense mechanisms that protect the body against the foreign micro-organisms and potentially harmful material. Some of these including physical barriers like the skin, phagocytic cells, and certain chemical substances and enzymes (like those in saliva and internal and external body secretions). This kind of immunity is termed "innate" or 'natural' immunity, and these mechanisms are not enhanced by previous exposure to the pathogen, nor they do discriminate between different foreign substances. Other defense mechanisms, collectively termed as "the adaptive immunity", have components that are capable of distinguishing foreign and the self structures, and are enhanced

by previous exposure to the pathogen (hence the concept of vaccination). When the body is exposed to the micro-organism for the first time, a class of immuno-competent cells "the lymphocytes" become activated and differentiated into another generations of active cells, memory cells and plasma cells. The former become primed by all the details of the organism hence when the body is invaded for the 2nd time these cells immediately involve in immune response by differentiating again into antibody-producing plasma cells. Those produced specific antibodies bind to a certain site on the surface of the antigen 'the invader' and the consequent destruction and killing out of the organism follow. Sometimes the organism may be too small to be acted upon by the antibody, and this initiates another line of adapted mechanisms termed "cell-mediated immune response". The mechanism here is so fascinating, as there is a kind of cells called T-HELPER CELLS that

mediate this conflict. These cells produce stimulating factors to enhance all immuno-competent cells to act at different levels of assistance and promotion until they get rid of the invader. Depending on the above we can understand the disaster of "AIDS" (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) as it destroys the T-HELPER CELLS, and hence no resistance ensues. The concept of adapted immunity and acquired resistance to the infection led the scientists to "vaccination" procedures. The first population who used vaccination in protection were the Chinese about 590 AD against the small pox and plague 'black death'. That is simply through inoculating the body with the pathogenic organism in an attenuated form so as to enhance the adaptive immune response. When the same organism invades the body, it defends the body against those offending organisms sufficiently and clears the body from the foreign conqueror.

# Beware of Environment Pollution

Nabeel Mustafa Mahdi  
Aden

Water accounts for a larger portion to that of land. The marine life is a distinguished one since it has a diversified and lots of creatures. In the following paragraph we will discuss some of the destructive consequences of pollution on the sea life which has been published by the US-based the Scientific Magazine. The magazine pointed out that the main reason for the pollution of the major part of lakes and rivers in the United States is the disposal of thousands of tons of chemical waste materials.

The disposal of these waste materials has caused many problems as scientists have discovered that the fishes living at that rivers and lakes are suffering from different types of cancers. This means that the risk of pollution can not be detected immediately as it may take tens of year without giving any signs of the existence of such problems. There were many reports on the scandal took place in 1988 relating to the disposal of waste materials from hospitals in the city of New York and other coastal cities. The result of that disposal was so destructive to sea life, necessitating the removal of those materials which took lots of resources



# An Appeal

## Stop Destroying of The Hammer Forum

The German Hammer Forum Charitable Association represented by Dr. Ali Abdullah Ahmed Al-Zakami is appealing to president of the Republic Ali Abdullah Saleh to stop violators of the Scorches Centre Project in Taiz

governorate. The German Association shouldered the responsibility to furnish and operate the centre and really the required equipment arrived at Al-Thawrah Hospital in Taiz but the Public Health Ministry and other Concerned Authorities never laid the corner stone of the project.

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Dr. Ali Abdullah Zakami  
Agent of Hammer  
Forum in Yemen

# Measles: Nationwide Vaccination Campaign

Dr. Gamal A. Habib A. Sattar  
Deputy Manager of EPD

The nationwide vaccination campaign is the major goal for curbing and combating measles in the country and for limiting deaths among children. Ninety-eight percent of deaths in the developing countries are attributable to measles, malnutrition and vitamin A deficiency. Although immunization programs prevent over 80 million cases of measles and 5.5 million deaths annually, it is estimated that over 30 million cases and 875000 deaths still occur every year. Globally, therefore, measles remains the leading cause of vaccine-preventable child mortality.

Republic of Yemen is on of these countries, and measles consider one of health problems, and first causes of infant mortality, but recently especially from 1998 after the rehabilitation of the management team of the national program on immunization, where started to change the administrative concepts-planning, implementing and evaluation-and to make it more decentralization, strengthen the cold chine by rehabilitation it in all governorates, which translated to high numbers of vaccines coverage especially for measles.

For example, both require supplementary immunization of large age groups regardless of immunization status; active AFP surveillance, this from one side, and from other, the big progress on the routine activities, which appear by raise the curve of measles coverage since 1998 until privies year 2000, which consequences increased (66%-74% and 73%), also the changes on the epidemiological picture of measles, which more accurse among children's over 5 of age, the intervals between outbreaks are lengthened and the reduction in measles incidence and mortality.

### What are the aims of measles campaign?

Immunization is essential for children to achieve their right to the highest attainable standard of health. Specific goals for reduction in measles morbidity and mortality (ill cases and deaths), were set in 1889, 1990 and subsequently, target dates of 2000, 2007 and 2010 for Eastern Mediterranean Region.

### Specific aim

To conduct National campaign for measles vaccine among children's from 9-59 month of age were estimated about 2.555.580

### General aims

Success coverage not less than 90%.  
To reduce by 95% in measles deaths.  
To reduce by 90% of measles cases

### What are the strategic steps implemented in measles campaign?

There was a specific reasons should be taken in the consideration for measles vaccine, likes its character, technical methods for vaccine delivery, the procedures for using syringes, to prevent the post delivery complication and full awareness by health workers, who had fulfilled this campaign.



### The strategies are:

- The Republic was deviated to six parts or regions
- Each part had denoted the date for implementation.
- Active supervision was conducted in each part in the time of implementation.
- Active social mobilization in direct contact by using microphones for providing health messages.
- The challenge in Measles campaign was very hardly, regarding to character of measles vaccine, widely in range delayed from 24/March until 15/June 2001, big consumed efforts are expending to promote supervision and evaluation: 120 governorates team, 578 governorates. Supervisors, 4105 health workers in statistic centers, 7230 health workers in mobile team, 300 governmental drivers, 639 rental cars, and 15 central supervisors, all participated very actively to reach the goals.
- Challenge started when EPI decided on the basic of success to promote this progress and on the benefits of privies campaigns, to changes same of his aims, strategies and to follow regional strategies and to accept in full confidence with taking in his consideration all huge problems, which will faces the EPI administrative, when implementing measles campaign.
- At the end, we can congratulate our EPI administrative, with full confidence for the greater success Measles campaign, with coverage of 94%.

# Al-Salam Hospital for Psychiatric Therapy in Hodeidah a Successful Model in Yemen

Hssain al-Zuraiki  
Arif al-Zuraiki

It is regrettable that the persons suffering from psychiatric illnesses in our society are treated in a derogatory manner which is against the principles of our faith. Treating those people like the untouchables of India is overtly against the teachings of Islam and adversely harm them.

Hodeidah is the first of its kind in Yemen. This hospital was not more than a small jail a couple of years ago. It was so overcrowded and can not meet the basic standards required for a hospital. But now things have changed to the better and the hospital is well-maintained.



The psychiatric therapy hospital in Yemen Times met Mr. Yusif Abdulwadud, Chairman of the Society and asked him about the changes taken place at the hospital.

Mr. Yusef Abdulwadud said that the hospital used to be in a miserable situation lacking the most important facilities required for any hospital. As neither the government nor the charitable societies render care to these people. But now many things have changed as the People's Charitable Society have been trying to dramatically change the situation of the hospital.

Mr. Yusif Abdulwadud further added that there are several institutions such as the GTZ, the Social Fund for Development, the Ministry of Public Health and the Public Works Fund which all contributed to the construction of a new lodging section at the sanitarium and the provision of sufficient food and proper sanitation facilities for the inmates of the sanitarium. Furthermore, several businessmen donate sums of money totaling to YR 500000 in a monthly basis. At the end Mr. Yusif Abdulwadud called all the local and international humanitarian organizations to help them in implementing the future plan to upgrade and develop the sanitarium.

Mr. Abdulmajeed al-Azizi, Director of the Hospital said that the situation of the hospital and the sanitarium has dramatically changed and this is due to the

# Points to Ponder Tourist Industry

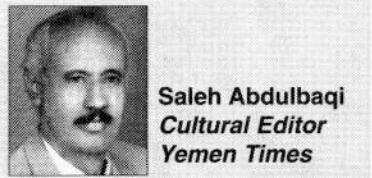
Mohammad Al-Masani  
Yemen Times

The tourist industry accounts for a substantial share of the national income of many nations all over the world. In today's world tourism has taken different dimensions and forms. Hence, tourism has been so diversified and not restricted to just traveling for leisure as new types of tourism have emerged including traveling for medication & physical therapy, recreation, religious purposes and fun. Furthermore, tourism has become an art and relies on a wide scale of infrastructure facilities that help in attracting large number of tourists from all over the world.

Yemen is a very rich country in terms of historical sites but unfortunately the government of Yemen does not give tourism its due importance. In addition, the kidnapping phenomena has adversely affected tourism and distorted he image of Yemen overseas and this is the principal reason behind the sharp decline of tourists visiting Yemen. Yemen has a lot to offer for tourists, particularly with regard to the availability of huge number of ancient civilizations' sites in addition to the cultural diversity. Ultimately, it is a pity that a country with all that attractions, like Yemen, is deprived from that significant source of national income.



## Sana'a Hosts Kuwaiti Cultural Week



Saleh Abdulbaqi  
Cultural Editor  
Yemen Times

Last week, the Minister of Culture inaugurated the Kuwaiti Cultural Week (KCW) in Sana'a. It was co-sponsored by Culture Ministry and the National Council for Culture, Art and Literature in Kuwait. The ceremony was held at the Cultural Center Hall in Sana'a. It was attended by head of the Kuwaiti delegation and Yemeni foreign minister Dr. Abu Bakr Al-Kerbi, Ahmad Al-Qadhi, the Kuwaiti Ambassador to Yemen, Arab and foreign diplomats, men of letters and a host of intellectuals. In his opening speech Minister of Culture Dr. Al-Rowhani welcomed the attendants and the participants. In his speech he indicated the importance of holding such activities which could develop the two countries relations and represent a cultural and creative aspect. Such activities have come after improvement of relations under the two wise leaderships. Al-Rowhani adds that the culture revives the strong relations and strengthens the amicable ties of the two countries. Holding such activities can be considered to be one of the significant aspects to mold an Arab culture. The Kuwaiti cultural experience and its selection to be the capital of the Arab Culture in 2001 deserved to be an example in this meeting in culture and the limitless literary productions. In



conclusion, he hoped that the participants will sit under the same roof and make use of each others' literary works in an attempt to establish a joint Yemeni-Kuwaiti literary works. Then the General Secretary of the National Council of Culture, Arts and Literature Dr. Mohammed Ghanem Al-Rumaihi delivered a speech in which he conveyed regards and the best wishes of His Excellency, the prince of the State of Kuwait, Gabir Al-Ahmad, and the His Excellency, the Prime Minister and the Government of Kuwait and its peo-



ple on this occasion. In his speech Al-Rumaihi concentrates on the significance of the culture in the world of technology and information revolution particularly in the era of globalization. Thus, Al-Rumaihi expressed his gratitude of the warm welcome and hospitable reception in their second country, Yemen. After that, the National Kuwaiti team for music performed pieces of music and a number of wonderful Kuwaiti songs which reflects the originality of the Kuwaiti songs.

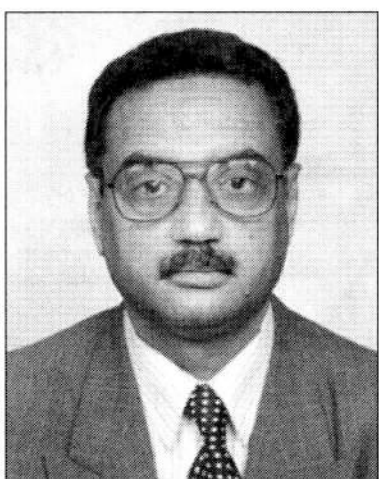


Omar Abdullah Saleh:

### "There are Some Creative Yemeni Artist Despite the Lack of Resources"

Dr. Omar Abdullah Saleh was born in Aden in 5 August, 1950. He studied in Aden up to the general secondary school. During his school days he performed a lot of theatrical scenes and participated in many theatrical activities. Dr. Omar Abdullah Saleh is one of the founders of the Folkloric Theater of Aden which was created in 1970. Many theatrical performance were presented by Omar such as "Wild Animals and Humans", "Who is He", etc. In 1974 he was nominated by the government for studying theater in the former USSR and was awarded in 1980 the master degree in theatrical direction. In 1980 he was appointed as the director for the Fine Art Institute in Aden in 1981. In 1988 he was dispatched again to the former USSR for studying theater where he got the doctorate degree in theater from the Moscow-based the State Academy for Theater in 1993. Mr. Omar Abdullah Saleh assumes at the time being the post of the Director-General of Arts and Cultural Centers at the Head Office of the Ministry of Culture in Sana'a.

Speaking about the current situation of art in Yemen, Mr. Omar said that Yemen has different and diversified arts such as the theater, music, plastic art, etc. Furthermore, art in Yemen is characterized by being so diversified since one can notice that the different kind of arts practiced at different areas have distinguished features from one area to another. As far as the emergence of theater in Yemen is considered, it has started in Aden in 1910 when Aden was visited by an Indian band which performed theatrical scenes and in that period theater in Yemen made its start. After that professional local bands were founded and started performing theatrical scenes in 1964 and they were hosted by Aden TV station. People at that time used to watch the theatrical scenes which were broadcasted live without being pre-recorded. In 1976 the national theater bands in Aden and Sana'a started presenting theatrical scenes. Many students were sent overseas for higher studies after the completion of their diploma at the institutes available in the country. Thus a specialized cadre in theater who were educated in countries like Kuwait, Egypt and the USSR helped in promot-



ing theater in Yemen. Despite the availability of lots of artists, directors, technicians Yemen lacks an up-to-standard theater-houses. Moreover, the Yemeni theatergoers are not that much since they are not used to such type of art. As far as music is concerned, Dr. Omar pointed out that we have good musical bands in Sana'a and Aden which have presented nice pieces of music despite the obstacles encountering them. "The plastic art has made a great progress over the last couple of years in Yemen as there are many competent plastic arts like Dr. Hisham Ali, Abduljabar Noman, Fuad al-Futiah, Hakim al-Aqil and Amnah al-Nussairi, Dr. Omar pointed out. He further added that the Yemeni plastic artists always complain of the non-existence of exhibition halls where they can display their paintings thus the Ministry of Culture has to do something in this regard. The different styles of art in Yemen are in a miserable situation and so as to get out of this situation attention should be paid to the Fine Arts Institute in Aden and here I would like to thank the Minister of Culture for his noble care of this institute as he has given instructions for renovating the institute which will be reopened the next year. A praiseworthy steps are the ones taken by the Aden University and the University of Hodeidah as the have introduced department for fine arts affiliating to the faculty of arts. Steps of such, would contribute positively to the artistic movement in Yemen since we are in a pressing need for such institutions.

# Al-Bayhani

## The Great Herald and Thinker



By Farouq  
Al-Kamali  
Yemen Times  
Taiz

A Seed Institution For Culture & Science in Taiz Governorate organized a Symposium devoted for the life of Sheik Mohammed Saleem Al-Bayhani the great Yemeni herald and thinker. The Symposium, is a good initiative by Al Saeed Institution was entitled "Kai La Nansahoom" (Let us not forget them). It aims at reminding people on their great ancestors who were unique thinkers and heralds. During the symposium a number of intellectuals and university lecturers presented several valuable work-papers as focussed on the intellectual life of Al-Bayhani and the role he played to fight colonization as a member of the national liberals movement as well as spreading the real concepts of Islam.

Al-Awi Abdullah Taher - a historian and lecturer at Aden University has spoken about Al-Bayhani's birth and life dominated by national struggling and serving one's religion as saying that: Sheik Mohammed Bin Salem Al-Bayhani was born in Al-Kasab City of Bayhan district in Shabwa Governorate on the 22 of Rajab 1326 A.H. 1908 A.D. He was taught Qura'an and the concepts of Islam by his father the jurist astronomer Salem Bin Houseen Al-Bayhani and other jurists in the city. Then he migrated to Tareem of Hadhramout Governorate in 1339 A.H. and continued studying the Qura'an and religious sciences with the help of the senior scholars of Hadhramout. After four years the great Herald Al-Bayhani returned to his birthplace then made Aden his destination to get the opportunity to meet its scholars. At that time Aden was still under the British colonization. Al-Bayhani settled at Sheik Othman town. In collaboration with Sheik Ahmed Al-Abadi he established "the Islamic-Arabian Reforming Club". The club enabled Al-Bayhani to travel to Al-Azhar Al-Shareef (a great religious educational institutions) in Egypt where he was granted both a national and international certificates. In 1362 A.H. Al-Bayhani returned hometown with all enthusiasm and hope to spread the real Islamic culture which was nearly missed in Aden due to the scarcity of the Islamic scholars there. In Aden Governorate Al-Bayhani established 'The Islamic scientific Institute' which was inaugurated in September 1957. The institute was teaching the Islamic sciences, Arabic language, and History. The distinguished pupils have been sent to Al-Azhar Al-Shareef in Egypt. Al-Bayhani composed around 11 publications in Science, Islamic concepts, social reforms, fighting heterodoxy and mosques care.

Abdulkareem Kaseem a journalist and researcher said that the good opportunities Al-Bayhani got during his study with the help of the great Yemeni scholars in Aden and Hadhramout then at Al-Azhar Al-Shareef, his membership at the Yemeni liberals Movement and national struggling against the British colonization left clear foot prints on his Intellectual formation and reforming criteria. His stay at Al-Azhar Al-Shareef with its senior scholars made his concepts very close to the Islamic Revival School founded by Jammal Adeen Al-Afghani, Mohammed Abdu, Rasheed Radh, AbdullRahman Al-Kwakibi and others. Mohammed Muhmmoud Al-Zubaeeri and Al-Bayhani are considered a pioneering Arab intellectuals during their study in Cairo they laid the corner stone of the Yemeni opposing front in 1940. Hisham Bin Ali, the Deputy Minister of Culture has spoken about the political life of Al-Bayhani as saying that the Great herald Mohammed Bin Salem Al-Bayhani returned home while colonization was reaching its climax and



immediately realized his responsibilities towards his nation and religion and found no way but to struggle against imperialism in addition to his duties in spreading the concepts of Islam. Al-Bayhani was associated to Aden and its citizens and made one of its jurists and thinkers who seemed to be forgotten by history. After independence in 1967 Al-Bayhani witnessed the turning out towards communism in the South part of Yemen when religion was commented and the jurists been attacked. At that time The Islamic Scientific Institution was shut down. Al-Bayhani then decided to migrate to Taiz where he spent the rest of his life. Regarding Al-Bayhani's life in Taiz Dr. Ahmed Haeel Saeed Ana'am said that due to the annoyances the religious scholars have been suffering out in Aden Al-Bayhani arrived in Taiz where he was greatly welcomed by the late Haeel Saeed Ana'am and Judge Abdull-Rahman Al-Aryani Chairman of the Republican Council and Sheik Mohammed Ali Othman member of the Council. So Al-Bayhani settled in Taiz where he used to meet the citizens and the mosques orators to guide them the right way towards Islam which calls for tolerance, mercy, love brotherhood and fighting heretics. Al-Bayhani

left for Mecca to perform the Haj (pilgrimage) - He returned to Taiz after but the disease attacked him without mercy, the physicians could not aid him to recover. The late met his doom at the dawn of Friday on the 13th of February 1972. "In commemoration of Al-Bayhani my father constructed Al-Bayhani mosque in Taiz, the Charitable Society of the late Haeel Saeed Ana'am also made the maintenance works of Al-Bayhani institute in Aden Governorate which was closed for a long time

#### Al-Bayhani Opinions

regarding the women labor Al-Bayhani believes religion does not forbid women to work in the field of politics and participate general affairs either interior or exterior concerned by the government and the leaders no mater what the topic is let it be war, economic, negotiations or exchanging interests if this participation is conducted in the frame of Islam concepts in a way that is not harming her femininity. Al-Bayhani confirmed the right of the woman in learning and working "I am so proud of the patience of the female here who are fighting poverty by sewing and working on other handicrafts" Al-Bayhani said.

## Get a Glimpse of Street Pavements



Abduh Mokbil Abduh  
Yemen Times

The place which I betake myself to, is the street pavements. These streets are over-crowded with accumulated books. In addition to this, there are certain books which neither nourish nor meet the requirements of the avid reader. They are scattered in every corners of streets pavements. No one asked himself from where all these books come from? Why are they sold in broad day light?, no sense of accountability is hold. The eye-catching thing is the scholastic books, these books are readily accessible to the reader while our students are deprived of the most of these accumu-

lated books all the year around. Some of the Yemeni schools are in dire need of these books and the deficiency of these books is still existent and half of these books are out-of-date, that is to say, they are available from the previous years. The student remain nearly for the half of the year and then he doesn't get his whole curriculum and at last he has to look for or buy the books from these places. What I want to say here is, how these books are infiltrated into these middlemen? particularly, scholastic books which are sold in broad day light on street pavements and with large quantities? We pose this problem to the concerned in the educational and pedagogical field in schools from the very beginning, passing through the press and finally, we hold the officials accountable for this serious phenomenon. Such serious matters should be tackled immediately.

### English Teacher required THE MODERN AL-NAHDA SCHOOL

Requires teachers (women) with agood experience to teach the English subjects for children about (4-6 years old). It will be better it the teacher studeid in England or America.

*Good-Salary will be offered*

**Note:** Applications must be submitted before 30/8/2001.

The Modern Al-Nahda School, near Al-Eman University.

Phone: 373105/373209

## Cultural News

#### Chinese Week in Sana'a

The Ministry of Culture will host the activities of the Chinese week due in the 19th of August which include some acrobatic performances to be showed in Sana'a and Aden by a chinese band consisting of 20 acrobats.

#### UNICEF Chooses Sua'ad al-Sabah

A press release issued by the UNDP office in Kuwait welcomed the

appointment of Dr. Sua'ad al-Sabah as the representative of the UNICEF in Kuwait. By this Dr Sua'ad al-Sabah will be the first artist from the Gulf region to assume such position which includes some humanitarian missions pertaining to education, health and social care.

On the other hand, Ms. Sua'ad al-Sabah welcomed the appointment and expressed her eagerness to spare no efforts in serving her country, Kuwait.



# Improve Your English (94)



**Dr. Ramakanta Sahu**  
Associate Professor  
College of Education, Mahweet  
Email: ramakanta\_sahu@123india.com

## I. What to say

### Buying fruit and vegetables

**Adel:** Good morning. What fresh vegetables do you have in your shop?

**Vegetable vendor:** A very good morning to you, sir. We have a whole range of vegetables—potatoes, cabbages, cauliflowers, tomatoes, peas, and beans—all fresh from the farms. What do you want?

**Adel:** I want some potatoes, cabbages, tomatoes and beans. What's their rates?

**Vegetable vendor:** Potatoes sell at eighty rials a kilo, cabbages one hundred and twenty rials a kilo. The price of tomatoes has gone down. I will give you one kilo of tomatoes for only fifty rials. Beans are also cheaper today: One hundred eighty rials a kilo compared to yesterday rate of two hundred rials a kilo.

**Adel:** You seem to quote a high price for each item. I find these much cheaper in the vegetable market than your supermarket.

**Vegetable vendor:** Not really, sir. These are morning fresh and straight from the farm. Most of the vegetables sold in the market are from the cold storage. You are our regular customer. shall give you a discount on each item you buy. Never mind.

**Adel:** All right. Please give me one kilo of potatoes, two medium-size cabbages, two kilos of tomatoes, and a half kilo of beans.

**Vegetable vendor:** Very well, sir. Anything else?

**Adel:** Don't you have green chilli?

**Vegetable vendor:** No. Green chilli is out of stock. Sorry. You'll get them in the evening. But I have ginger, garlic.

**Adel:** Give me 100 grams from each. Okay. What fresh fruits do you have in your shop?

**Vegetable vendor:** There are apples, oranges, grapes and ripe bananas. Very good ones in size and price.

**Adel:** I'd like to have one kilo each of apples, and bananas. Give me a quarter kilo of grapes. If they are ripe, I'll take more later.

**Vegetable vendor:** These oranges are also very good. shall I give you some?

**Adel:** No, I don't like oranges. Give me only apples, bananas and orange.

**Vegetable vendor:** As you like, sir.

## II. How to say it correctly

- Dickens is famous as a novelist and essayist.
- Islamic culture assigns highest position to charity.
- He is a greater statesman than as administrator.
- Coffee of Yemen is sent to many parts of the world.

- Gold of South Africa is exported to many countries.

## Solutions to last week's questions

- Forty miles is a long distance.
- The criminals with his followers has escaped.
- The great poet and novelist is dead.
- Not one of you has done your work properly.
- Each of the boys was rewarded.

## III. How to express it in one word

- Soldiers who fight on horseback.
- Hollow place in the side of a hill.
- Inside overhead lining of a room.
- Area of land where the dead are buried.
- Monum put up in memory of a person buried elsewhere.

## Solutions to last week's questions

- Land from which rainfall flows into a river: **catchment**
- Outlet for strong emotion as in a drama: **catharsis**
- Negative pole of electric current: **cathode**
- Organization committee of a political party for making plans and decisions: **caucus**
- Procession of persons on horse back: **cavalcade**

## IV. Rewrite the following according to the instruction given in brackets:

- If you go to Malay, you will find rubber — (Fill in the blank with the appropriate form of the word 'plant').
- P-P-L. (a person who learns from a teacher)
- In one of the words given below the letters 'ea' are pronounced differently. Identify the word — teacher, preacher, feather, spear
- I went to school at the usual time today I — go to school at 8 O'clock. (Fill in the blank with a word related to the word underlined)
- He took the teacher's (permission /permission) to enter the class. (Choose the right word given in the bracket).

## Solutions to last week's questions

**Moqbil: Who are you waiting for?**  
**Nasser:** I'm waiting for my friend.  
**Moqbil: Is he late?**  
**Nasser:** Yes, he is late by half an hour already.  
**Moqbil: Aren't you going to be late to the meeting.**  
**Nasser:** No, I think I will reach in time.

## V. Words of Wisdom

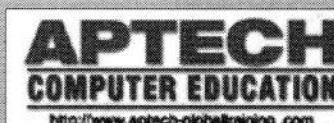
**"The way to fame is like the way to heaven, though much tribulation"**

—Sterne

# Let's Learn Computer (15)



**Moinul Islam**  
Academic Head, Aptech World Wide  
Republic of Yemen  
E mail : moinuli@aptech.ac.in



# Internet-II

It all started with the launch of Sputnik I by USSR. Which was followed by the formation of ARPA (Advanced Research Projects Agency) by US Govt. in 1957. Saying so, I am certainly not trying to relate these two events of one time's super powers. Why don't you try to find if these two events are any way related? Any way ARPA established a network of computers called ARPANET. It basically connected the computers at various universities. In the year 1990, ARPANET got connected to NSFNet (National Science Foundation network). And soon it connected other networks like CSNet (Computer Science Network) and EUNet (European Network). But today's INTERNET was defined only around 6 years back i.e. on 24th October 1995 by FNC (Federal Networking Council). Below is the definition as formulated by FNC.

## INTERNET

I) is logically linked together by a globally unique address space based on the Internet Protocol (IP) or its subsequent extensions/follow-ons;  
II) is able to support communications using the Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) suite or its subsequent extensions/follow-ons, and/or other IP-compatible protocols;  
III) provides, uses or makes accessible, either publicly or

privately, high level services layered on the communications and related infrastructure described herein. BUT still there was a lot of difficulties in terms of incompatibilities of the platforms and tools which made it difficult to get existing information through a common interface, resulting wastage of time, frustration and obsolete answers to simple data look up or query. To get rid of these difficulties, something else came up, popularly known as World Wide Web (or in short WWW) - the key concept and technology responsible for today's popularity of Internet. Concept underlying the web is hypertext. To briefly define, we can say that hypertext is a series of text chunks connected by links which offer the reader different pathways.

## Some important terms associated with it are:

Address - URL (Uniform Resource Locator)  
Servers - Programs that manage the Web Sites (i.e. Web Servers.)  
HTTP - Hyper Text Transfer Protocol -the protocol used to communicate web pages over the net.  
HTML - Hyper Text Markup Language -the language used to define web pages.  
Links - The connections in hypertext.  
In the coming issues, we will be talking about WWW in detail inshallah.

# YOUTH FORUM

## The Best Women

Once, a man asked a Bedouin who had good experience about women, who are the best women? He answered: "The tallest one if she stands, the most glorious one, if she sits and the most truthful one, if she speaks. The woman who, if she is angry, she forgives, if she laughs, she smiles and if she makes something, she makes it in the best way. The woman who obeys her husband, remains at her home, and behaves modestly."

Huda Ahmed Al-Hamadi  
Sana'a University

## Book

The first word said by Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) was 'read' and it was an order from Allah to us for reading and knowing everything in this world. Hence if we talk about reading, we mean reading books because they are two sides of one coin. One can't exist without the other. Books are of two types: the first is for getting early education, and the second is for increasing our knowledge. Both of them are important, because the first one helps us to read and write, whereas the second helps us to grow

intellectually. Then we can become good citizens and teachers in the future.

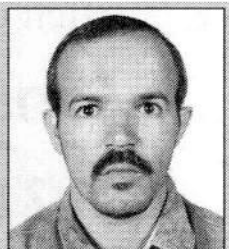
Our duty for the book is that we should take it as the best friend, and read it, take care of it, to get maximum benefit out of it, to learn the moral lessons from it. We should give advice to the lazy students for taking care of books and, knowing their value, and how much the government spends to prepare these for them.

Hayam Omar  
College of Education  
Mahweet

# RESEARCH ABSTRACT (4)

## A Contrastive Linguistic Analysis of Determiners in English and Arabic

**Mohammad H. A. Al-Fattah,**  
Lecturer,  
Faculty of Education,  
Al-Mahweet, Sana'a University



Yemeni learners are confused when they use the word order of a question and a sentence in English. If the teacher makes a contrast between the syntax of both of the languages, he will gain better knowledge about the syntactic problems that his learners are likely to have in the process of learning a foreign language. If he makes a comparison between English and Arabic, he will know that these mistakes are made because English permits only the word order SVO where as Arabic allows SVO, VSO and OVS in declarative sentences. Some phonological peculiarities in the Yemeni English are the insertion of short vowels between the two consonants forming a syllable initial consonant cluster. This is so because Arabic doesn't allow initial consonant cluster at all. Again, Yemeni speakers of English tend to insert short vowels at the end of the words ending consonant clusters. This is so because Arabic doesn't allow a wide range of final consonant clusters. It does permit two consonants to end a syllable. Yemeni speakers are confused when they use questions in which the auxiliary verb 'to do' has to be used. We sometimes hear questions like: when you go to Sana'a? (When do you go to Sana'a?). This is because there is no equivalent for the auxiliary verb 'to be' in Arabic.

The most obvious problem in the speech of Yemeni speakers is in the use of articles and some other determiners. Why do these mistakes occur? In order

From the beginning of the 20th century, a number of new developments have been taking place in the field of Linguistics. People have started using foreign languages to answer the needs for communication with people other than those in their own linguistic society. Learning a language other than the mother tongue either as a foreign language or a second language is very common these days. There are bound to be differences between a person's L1 and the L2 he/she is learning. It is common knowledge that the linguistic system of the L1 is bound to influence the process of learning any foreign language. It is a good idea therefore, to attempt a systematic study of both the languages in order to see the differences between the two systems.

There are difficulties experienced by FL learner/teacher here. To identify the areas of difficulty, a procedure called contrastive analysis was developed. Contrastive linguistic analysis explores step by step the relations between the systems of the two languages, with the

proper explanation and helps teachers to correct the errors made by the speakers of one in learning the other language. The teacher who has made a comparison of the foreign language with the native language of the students will know better what the real problems are and can provide for teaching them. If a teacher who is engaged in teaching a foreign language knows a lot about his mother tongue and the foreign language he teaches, he can predict those mistakes and know why the learners make these mistakes. For example, when Arab learners pronounce the bilabial plosive sound [p] as [b] in the word initial and intervocalic occurrences of the English /p/, the teacher teaching English to Arab learners will realize that this mistake is made by the learner naturally because the voiceless sound [p] does not occur in the learners' mother tongue in these two positions. The teacher will realize this only if he knows something about the phonological features of the learners' mother tongue and the language he is engaged in teaching as a foreign language.

to investigate this, I attempted a brief contrastive study of English and Arabic in the area of determiners. It is an attempt to point out the similarities and distinctions between the two languages in this grammatical area. The dialects of the two languages chosen for this study are classical Arabic and standard English. In this research, I gave an outline of determiners in the structure of the Noun Phrase in both the languages. It explains very briefly the divergences and similarities between the structures of the noun phrases in English and Arabic. It also lists the various determiners in English and Arabic with illustrative examples of NP and sentences. This research is based on an analysis of data from modern spoken and written Arabic taken from newspapers, magazines, and from some traditional Arabic and English grammar books.

The findings of this suggest, that Arabic affects the acquisition English by Yemeni learners, as the phonology of Arabic imposes itself on the phonological patterns of English. This is true of other features relating to the two languages like phonetics, morphology, syntax, and semantics.

English determiners can not be equated with Arabic determiners because of the influence of the case and gender systems of Arabic. There are some lexical items which are semantically similar in the two languages but which do not necessarily function syntactically in the same way. For example, the English possessive adjectives have equivalents in Arabic, but they differ in the way in which they occur and function in the Noun Phrase. The problem of using articles by Yemeni speakers arises because the indefinite articles do not exist in Arabic. Indefiniteness is indicated in Arabic by what is called 'Tanween'. In Arabic, the definite article occurs in the noun phrase as a prefix and the definite article and the head-noun appear as one word because the

orthographic system of Arabic does not allow the separation of the definite article from the head-noun. Where as in English, the definite article occurs before the noun it qualifies as a free morpheme. In English, it is impossible to use the definite article before proper noun whereas in Arabic, the definite article can occur before the proper nouns.

Results of this study may enable the teacher to prepare remedial drills to eliminate the errors thir students make

in the use of determiners. These drills should include several types of exercises involving omission of the indefinite article, a selection of the indefinite article and addition of indefinite articles. The teacher can give a lot of practice to his students in the use of the determiners each and every because Arabic does not distinguish between each and every. In this research, I have attempted to suggest a few remedial drills to help Yemeni learners of English avoid mistakes in the use of determiners.

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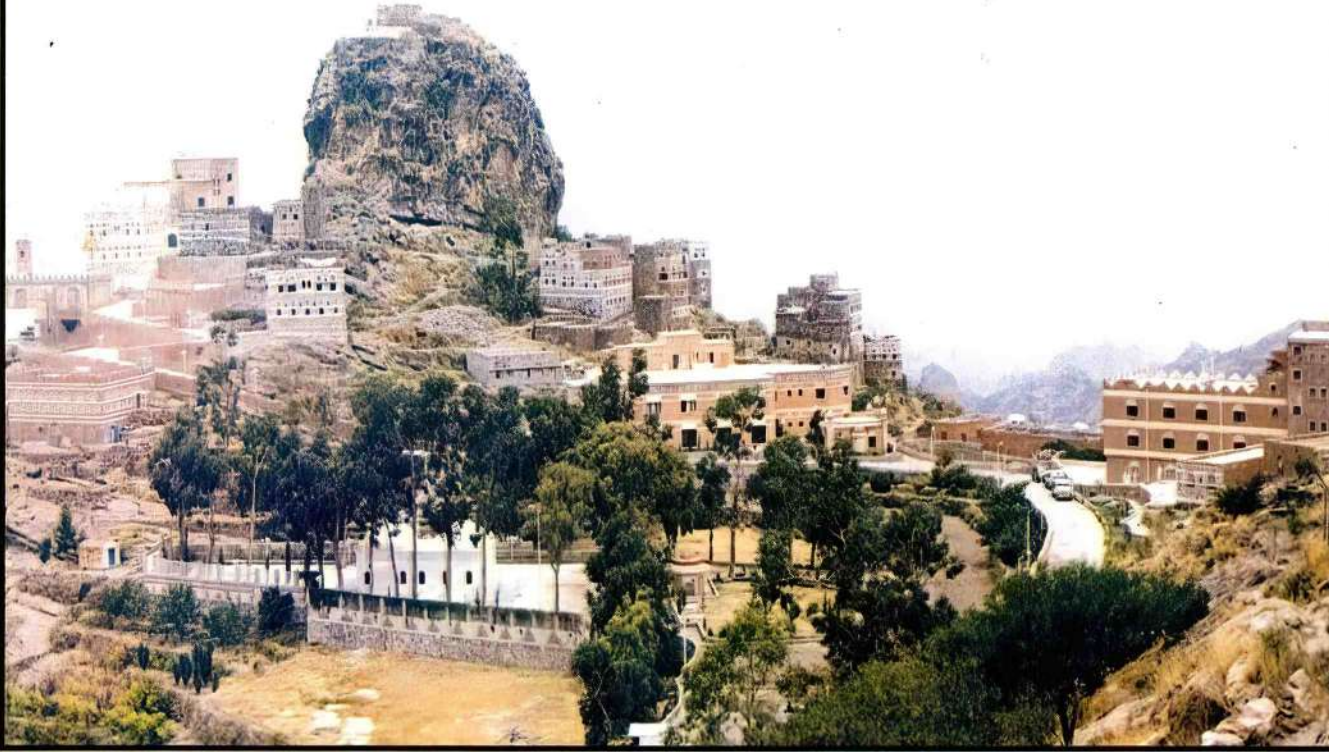


# سلامات «أبا أحمد»



Al-Hutaib Al-Mubarak - Haraz

الحطيب المبارك - حراز



الداعي الفاطمي الثاني والخمسون الدكتور سيدنا/

## محمد برهان الدين

وأتباعه الفاطميون في اليمن، يتقدمون بأحر التهاني  
وأعظم التبريكات بمناسبة عودة فخامة الرئيس المشير/

## علي عبد الله صالح

حفظه الله

بالسلامة الى أرض اليمن، كما يدعو عظمة السلطان  
لأخيه وصديقه الرئيس «أبا أحمد» أن يبقيه الله  
ويزيد في عمره لقيادة اليمن نحو التقدم والازدهار،  
وأن يعطيه سبحانه وتعالى الصحة التامة  
والعافية الكاملة.

عنه:

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**سلمان رشيد**

وأتباعه الفاطميون في اليمن

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**Dr.Syedna Mohammed**

**Burhanuddin**

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**President**

**Ali Abdulla Saleh**

on the occasion of His Excellency's return home  
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the Almighty Allah for his  
brother and friend the President  
"Abu Ahmed"

to protect him and prolong  
his life to lead Yemen towards progress and  
prosperity.

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**Salman Rashid**

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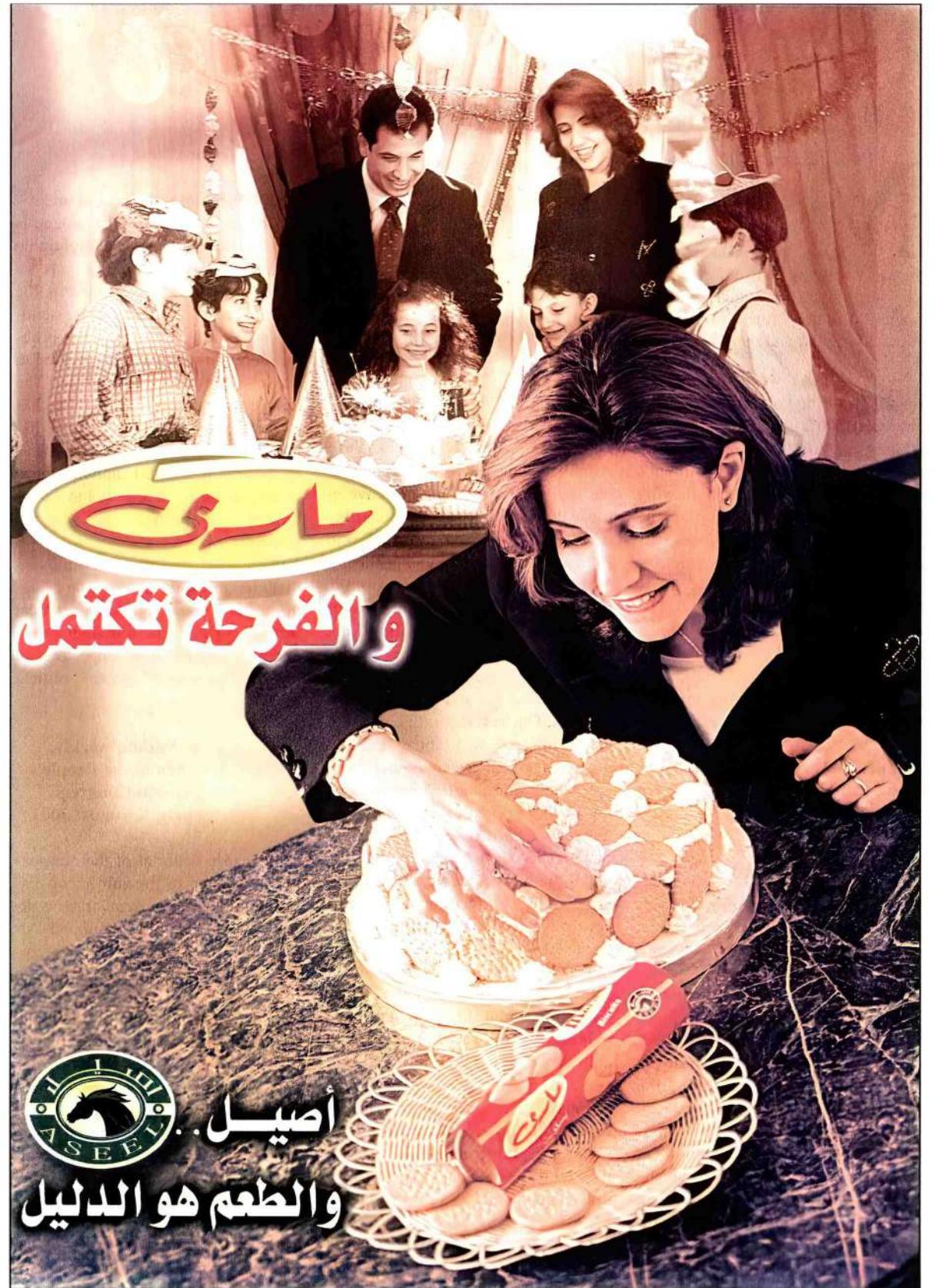


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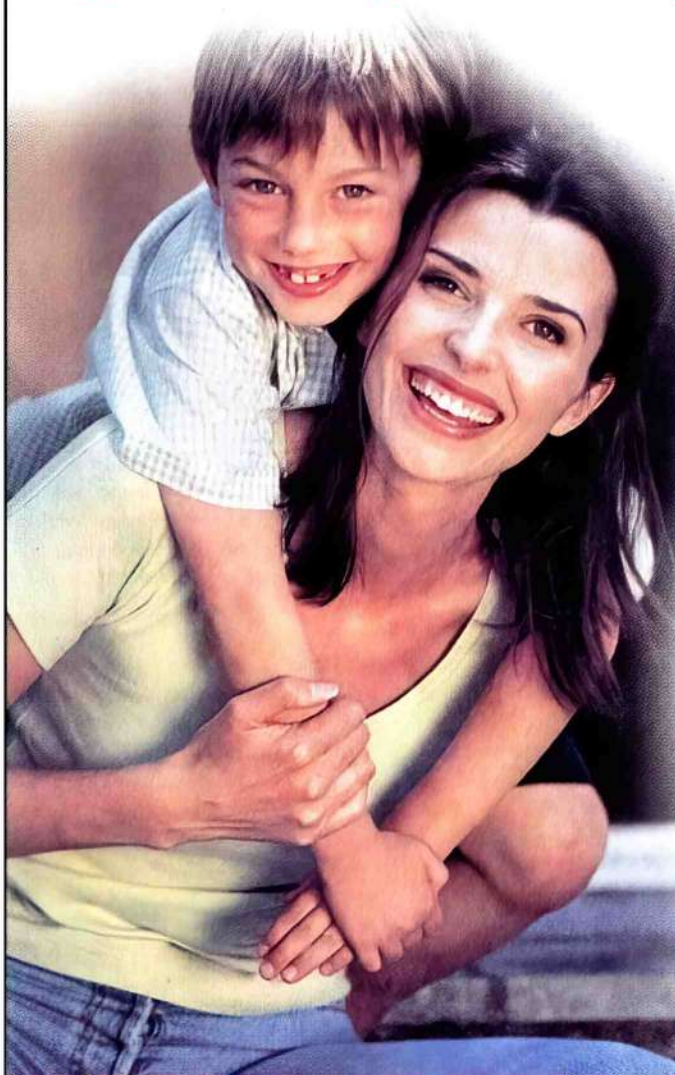
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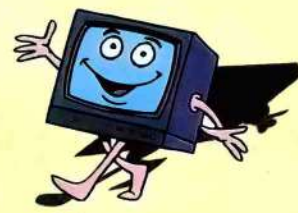
غني بالفيتامينات، المعادن والكلسيوم الطبيعي.

النتيجة: نكهة طبيعية، مذاق شهوي، سهل الهضم.

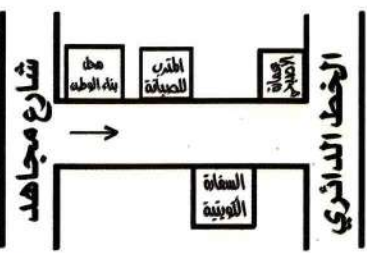
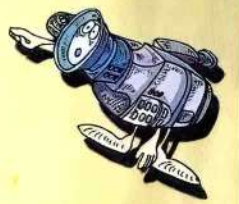
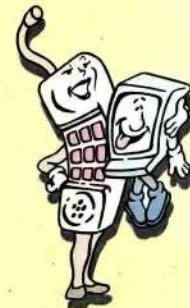


نظيف، طازج وصحي!

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أجهزتك تعبئة جرب المترب للصيانة



الاتّصاع مع شارع مجاهد

تلفون : ٥٠٣٢٤٠

خدمة متميزة وضمان العمل





# Press Scanner

Prepared by Mohammed Khidhr

Majority of Yemeni newspapers this week has devoted most of their articles and editorial to focusing on two main subjects preoccupying the political arena and the society, namely the government repeated "doses" and the issue of dia-

logue between opposition parties and the government. As these are the two major controversial themes this week's edition of press scanner is devoted to review various points of view as expressed by some newspapers representing some of the main opposition parties as well as the ruling party.

## Party 7 August 2001.

Abdulraheeb Muqbil says in an article that it is thought that dialogue is the decisive condition and preferable choice for establishing a sort of national partnership in quest of the most successful outlets for the standing problems. These standing problems are too many and diversified to be solved by one party alone. The thing is that the serious dialogue has its conditions. We do look for a dialogue that enjoys equality, frankness, trustworthiness, public and has sense of responsibility. It should have publicized comprehensive national goals. Yemen does need an open-minded dialogue meeting the necessary conditions and comes out with practical results. It should be a dialogue producing deeper new opportunities touching the core of Yemeni political life.

## Al-Mithaq weekly, organ of the People's General Congress Party, 6 August 2001

This week's editorial of the newspaper is devoted to the subject of dialogue as a basis for democracy written by Mr Yahya Mohammed Al-Mutawakil, PGC's assistant secretary for political sector and foreign relations.

Mr Al-Mutawakil says the dialogue currently led by head of the government with all of the political parties and Yemeni civil society organizations has always been an issue of welcome by the PGC because we have always considered that dialogue as an embodiment of the party's orientations and an expression of its policies. The dialogue can be a stabilization of the principle of partnership by all political forces in

national and pan-Arab issues in a way securing the pursuit of a policy dependent on national consensus. It is very regrettable that those expressing skepticism in our democratic experiment work hard for undermining one of its most important foundations by their decision of rejecting continuity of the dialogue with the government. It is also a cause of regret that the decision, taken by the Yemeni Congregation for Reform party, parties of the Coordination Council, refuses dialogue with the government and ignores the opinion of majority of other parties organizations and parties that wish to maintain the dialogue. Whatever were the causes, the decision of rejecting dialogue is not based on carefulness and responsibility towards both the reasons voiced and sense of responsibility versus the results entailing it, particularly if we take into consideration that the dialogue has begun positively.

## Ath-Thawri, organ of YSP, 9 August 2001

In his article on tribal fightings, Khalid Salman says the bloody phenomena prevalent all over Yemen and the whirls of fratricide reberg. They are aspects indicating the existence of a dangerous crisis and a vacant area overshadowed with caution governing the relationship of the citizen and the state. A state that is unable to upgrade the tribe awareness and replaced that by dwarfing the state to the level of awareness and values of the tribe.

It is to be pitied that the official policies has relished the game of tribal wars and fed, with direct support or silence, many fightings and seditions based on the policy of "divide and rule" and preoccupation of the society for a long time.

The ruling authority has to liberate itself from its wrong concepts regarding rights of the citizens, the right to take part in power, share wealth and contribute to running the public affairs. In order to put an end to these fightings in Yemen, all political and social forces should press for holding an immediate and extraordinary national conference to settle the issues of tribal vengeance and wars. There must be a creation of a pressurizing public opinion demanding re-formulation of the shape and identity of the state on a national basis.

## Al-Ihya'a Al-Arabi weekly, organ of the Arab Baath Socialist Party 7 August 2001.

The newspaper's editorial this week is written by Dr Qassem Sallam who discusses the question of political, dialogue describing those who think it a subject for passing time as mistaken. If it is necessary to begin democratic peaceful dialogue inside the Yemeni political arena there must be a commitment to defining its goals within the context of opinion and counter-opinion. It should be done within a program based equality and mutual respect among parties of the dialogue.

The call for dialogue must be distanced from being a political game or a means for undermining democracy in the name of democracy and feign keenness on the homeland and the citizen. Official media also should not be exploited to function as a means encountering the opposition media so that the call for dialogue would be objective and leading to practical and serious outcomes.

## Al-Isbou weekly, 9 August 2001

The newspaper's political editor says in an article that the opposition is bewildered between the government and the ruling party. Two weeks ago opposition parties backed away from conducting a dialogue with the government on the elections law. Now it is trying hard to catch up with dialogue even if it is forced to seek help of the ruling party.

## RAY weekly, organ of Sons of Yemen Party, 7 August 2001.

Abdulwasie Al-Nakhliani has written an article on the government's "doses" policy it has been following for years. The writer says that the truth about the policy of doses carries a dark and negative side for along years we have not noticed any positive result of that policy. The negative aspects accompanying the Yemeni economy have increased and the sought after economic stability is pushing us towards impoverishing the entire Yemeni society and the living stability has produced a living destruction. On the other hand stability of currency exchange has not come true but rather there is a continuous drop in the rial exchange rate against the dollar.

The writer maintains that continuation in imposing the policy of doses without having the expected results would inevitably mean they are insincere and proves the government's failure in fully comprehending the policies it is following.

Once again outcomes of the doses policy did not produce a stability in the rial exchange rate and lifting the government's subsidies on necessary commodities did not achieve tangible results regarding development projects, and worse than that the opposition has taken this policy as a reason for escaping from engagement into a dialogue with the government.

## Al-Ayyam weekly 8 August 2001.

Abdullah Naji Ali has written an article saying that it seems the government does not perceive the package of reforms proposed by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund represented by economic, administrative and financial reforms as one integrated collection, not liable to selectivity. The author maintains that we are in dire need of administrative and institutional reforms. Our administrative machinery is infected with corruption and mismanagement whereas our government is not qualified but in dealing with price "reforms" that have put heavy burdens on shoulders of our people whose majority is living under the line of poverty. If our government has stormed defenses of the corruption centers, it would have been able to provide large amounts of financial resources. For instance if it has introduced reforms in revenue collecting authorities it would have gained for the state treasury an amount of around 70 billion rials per year, according to some economists' estimates. The latest diesel dose is expected to provide about 40 billion rials for the government per year but it would have very harsh social impact on the majority of population.

## Al-Wahdawi weekly, organ of the Nasserite

العلوم والثقافة

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هناك:  
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● وجوائز كبيرة للأطفال المبدعين  
● عزيزي ولي الأمر:-  
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## Surprise of 2001 Summer - مفاجأة صيف ٢٠٠١

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\* The contest is for issues (30-31-32-33) and the winners will be announced in issue 34.

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\* إجمع هذا الكوبون وكوبون مسابقة الصفحة السياحية ص ٧.

\* تستمر مسابقة شهر اغسطس للأعداد (٣٠، ٣١، ٣٢، ٣٣) وسيعلن عن الفائزين في العدد (٣٤).

\* لا تُستَطر المشاركة في الأربعة الأعداد.

\* لن يقبل هذا الكوبون بدون كوبون المسابقة في ص ٧ من ملحق "يمن تايمز لايت"

مسابقة العدد (٣٣) ١٣ أغسطس ٢٠٠١م - Issue (33) 13 August 2001

سؤال: في أي عام القيت القنبلة الذرية على مدينة هيروشيما اليابانية؟

Q1: In which year had Hiroshima City Bombarbed by A-bomb?

الإجابة: في عام ( )

Answer: In Year ( )

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The parties grouping the supreme coordination council and the Islah party announced earlier the freezing of their dialogue with the government under pretext that the government had taken them unaware in calling them for dialogue in order to pass the decision on raising the prices of diesel. They demanded cancellation of the decision as a condition to resume the dialogue and then added other conditions. Later they backed down from their conditions following some good offices exerted by leadership of the ruling party and supported by the democratic forum. Accordingly both the opposition and the ruling party have agreed on

resuming the dialogue with the government on provided the withdrawal of all conditions except two pertaining to defining bases for dialogue and resuming it from the point it was stopped. Representatives of the opposition have in fact not agreed among themselves on the causes to be announced for justifying their abandonment of their announced conditions. To this failure could be ascribed continuation of the opposition press in publishing news that the dialogue on elections law would be resumed with the ruling party despite its acceptance to do that with the government of Abdulqader Bajammal.

Continued from From Page 3:

Abdulrahman Al-Hamdi to YT:

"Yemeni society is still passing through an experimental stage on the road to democracy,"

To clearly establish that it has narrowed and contracted to a large extent, especially in the tightening grip on the freedom of the press and the exposure of journalists to arbitrary punishments, and other general violations of human rights, restrictions on non-governmental organizations, as well as arbitrary arrests and dismissals from work along with other non-democratic practices. However, if the passage and approval is made on the draft project amendments proposed for the Electrical law, it would mean an end to such limited and restricted democracy.

Q: What is your evaluation of the future of the democratic experience in Yemen?

A: The political parties, like all other institutions and different organizations are not isolated from reality, but they eventually will be, whether they like it or not. An integral part of their laws and requirements at this stage in their historical development is a society such as ours. Yemeni society is still passing through an experimental stage

on the road to democracy, avoiding necessary pre- the conditions and infrastructural improvements for the practice of genuine democracy, such as the creation of an independent and impartial judiciary and the supremacy of and respect for the law.

Q: Finally, how do you assess the role of the non-governmental organizations, concerning democracy and human rights in general?

A: As I mentioned before, the parties are similar to civil non-government organizations. Nevertheless, I add that these organizations (and we are an integral part of them) are considered to be a new creation. The role and entrusted to them accords with what is required of democracy, its values, institutions and conditions.

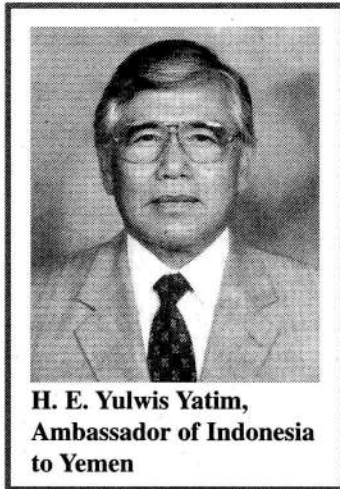
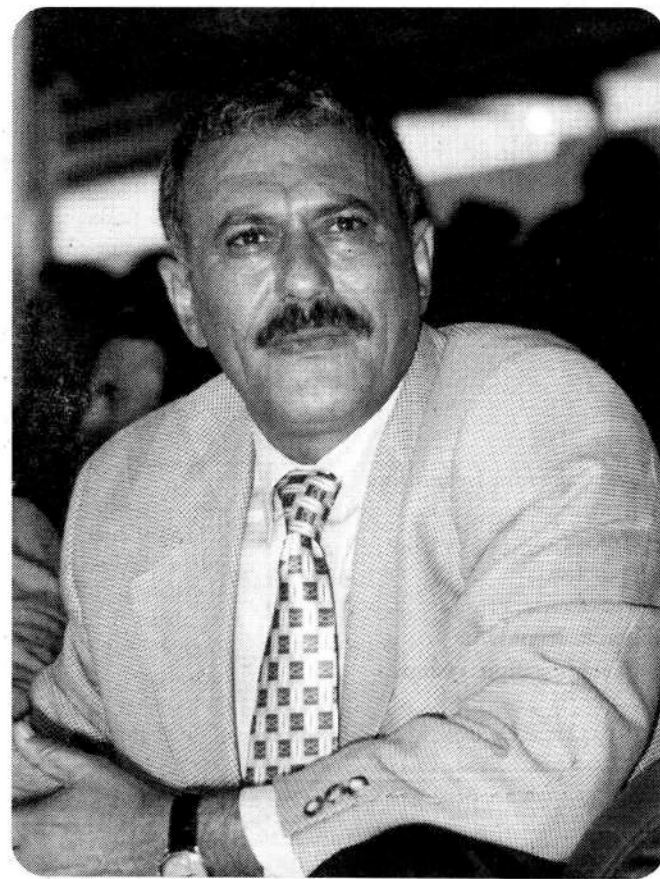
Finally, please let me extend my thanks for allowing me this opportunity to talk about general issues that interest society, and also express my respect and appreciation for Yemen Times newspaper for its distinguished and informative role.





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Tuesday	IY 740	Sanaa/Rome/Frankfurt	0001	0750
Wednesday	IY 742	Sanaa/London	0615	1400
Thursday	IY 740	Sanaa/Rome/Frankfurt	0001	0750
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## Self-Initiative Efforts Deserve Support

Self-initiative ventures by some individuals have proven to be more successful even more than the government-sponsored ones. A praise-worthy work is the exhibition held at the Al-Afif Cultural Establishment by Mahyub Najee al-Kamali. Various old currencies from Yemen and different countries of the world were displayed at the exhibition. Yasser Mohammed Ahmed of Yemen Times conducted a short interview

with Yusif Mahyub al-Kamli the organizer of the exhibition and filed the following excerpts.

**Q: When did you start the hobby of gathering old currencies?**  
A: I started collecting old currencies since I was young as my mother used to keep lots of old currencies. My idea at first was to publish a book on currencies and then I decided to hold an exhibition for these currencies at Al-Afif Cultural Foundation with my own efforts. This was my first exhibition

and I bore the expenses of it myself. Actually this exhibition came after three years of continued quest for support from the concerned authorities for sponsoring an exhibition for these currencies which came to no vain.

**Q: What does your exhibition include?**  
A: The exhibition has been divided to different stands based on the historical hierarchy of the different dynasties and reins which existed in Yemen. There are some coins which date back to the stone age, Sabaite, Himyarite and Hadramite dynasties while some others date back to the Islamic era and its different dynasties. Some other coins date back to the Ottoman Empire, the Imamate rule up to the eruption of the 26 September in 1962. The other stand displays Arabic coins for some Islamic countries in addition to other coins from different parts of

the world.

**Q: Any final comment?**  
A: I would like to thank Yemen Times for this interview and I hope that the president of the republic will support my project to establish a national museum for old coins and manuscripts.



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**Amenah Al-Nosairi granted doctorate**

At the end of June 2001, the well-known Yemeni female plastic artist and critic Amenah Al-Nosairi discussed her thesis in Moscow, Russia entitled 'The Ideologist and Philosopher in the Arts of photographing.'

Amenah discussed her thesis in public before by Yemen's Ambassador to Moscow Mr. Abdu Ali Abdulrahman and members of the Yemen diplomatic corps in Russia in addition to other Arab and Russian artists and writers. The discussions were sealed off with granting the famous artist the doctorate degree from the Moscow Institute of Philosophy and recognized by Moscow University and other academic institutes in Russia in addition to the Nations Friendship University. The Russian Academic Committee which discussed Amenah's thesis recommended the printing of the thesis to enrich the intellectual library, hence considering it a great academic achievement. In her thesis, Dr. Amenah Al-Nosairi discussed the most important topics embodied in studying the philosophies of the prominent Muslim intellectuals including Bin Rashed, Alfarabi, Al-Ghazali, Bin Sienna, Bin Arabi, Al-Tawheedi and others. Yemen's well-known artist also discussed aestheticism in the religious texts. She also allocated some chapters for discussing the transparent effects of the religious and philosophic intellectuals on Islamic Arts. She supported her statements with the creativity of the Sufism intellectual and its effects on the optical arts. Amenah believes that Sufism that left clear footprints on Islamic arts. Her thesis also included comparative studies between the countenance of the Islamic arts and the contemporary Arab experience in the field of plastic arts.

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سيارة برادو، اربعة ابواب، نظيفة، بسعر لا يتجاوز ٩٥٠.٠٠٠ ريال، ت: ٢٤٣٣٠٩

سيارة سوزوكي دبل، موديل الثمانينات، بسعر لا يتجاوز ٢٥٠.٠٠٠ ريال، عبد السلام، ت: ٢٤٣١٠٤

**أثاث، أدوات كهربائية، تليفونات وأشياء أخرى..**

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ت: ٢٥٤٤١٧ - ٢٢٦٦٦٦

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The Modern Institution For Computer & Languages

مطلوب: في شارع مجاهد او قريب منه، ت: ٢٦٩٥٣٧

مطلوب: شقة ٢ غرف وصالة وحمام ومطبخ وسعر ٨٠٠٠ ريال، سعد عبد الرقيب محمد، ت: ٢١٢٢٥٠، بيجر: ٥٨٢٨٧٠، الرمز (٨)

مطلوب: فنتين او اكثر وبفضل مع بدروم او دور ثاني صالح للعرض في شارع الخرطوم او شارع حدة، ت: ٢٤٥٠٠٦

مطلوب: للبيع بوفرة مع اثاثها وفيها قسم العائلات، وتقع في امام الجامعة القديمة وسعر مغري، ت: ٧١١٧٠٢٨

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سيارة برادو، اربعة ابواب، نظيفة، بسعر لا يتجاوز ٩٥٠.٠٠٠ ريال، ت: ٢٤٣٣٠٩

سيارة سوزوكي دبل، موديل الثمانينات، بسعر لا يتجاوز ٢٥٠.٠٠٠ ريال، عبد السلام، ت: ٢٤٣١٠٤

**أثاث، أدوات كهربائية، تليفونات وأشياء أخرى..**

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مطلوب: في شارع مجاهد او قريب منه، ت: ٢٦٩٥٣٧

مطلوب: شقة ٢ غرف وصالة وحمام ومطبخ وسعر ٨٠٠٠ ريال، سعد عبد الرقيب محمد، ت: ٢١٢٢٥٠، بيجر: ٥٨٢٨٧٠، الرمز (٨)

مطلوب: فنتين او اكثر وبفضل مع بدروم او دور ثاني صالح للعرض في شارع الخرطوم او شارع حدة، ت: ٢٤٥٠٠٦

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فرع عدن: المنصورة - كاتكس، ص ب: 241206



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 د. عمار عباس جحاف  
 عرض عليه  
 التقويم  
 وإتقان  
 العمل  
 Dental Center  
 صنعاء - حي الزبير، أمام شركة ماروب  
 للتأمين، ت. ٢١٨٢٤٧ - فاكس: ٢١٨٢٤٧

**آل جميدة للمعدات الزراعية**  
 قطع غيار يانمار - مضخات كبراري - معدات أخرى  
 صنعاء، ش. أبو ظبي، أمام محلات إسحاق التجارية،  
 تليفاكس: ٥٠١٢٤٩ - ٥٠١٢٤٩

**مرکز شهاب طب وتقويم الأسنان**  
 ملحق بالمركز: معمل حديث لصناعة الأسنان الخرف  
 وتركيب الأظفار الكاملة والجزئية وأجهزة التقويم.  
 شارع الزبير، صنعاء، ت: ٤٤٣٠٠٠٠، ٤٤٣٠٠٠٠  
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 عصام أحمد الشامي - المدير العام  
 ت: ٢٢٨٦٥٠ / ٢٢٨٦٥٠  
 واحد فروع اجنحة الشامي  
 [2]222 الصالح الفهيدية  
 شارع ٢٢ - الجديدة ت: ٢١٨٨٥٠٠ / ٢١٨٨٥٠٠، فاكس: ٢٢٢٨٠٠٠ - الجديدة ج. ي.

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 للمطبخ والمعصوب  
 نقدم وجبة الإفطار والعشاء  
 صنعاء الحصن - أمام اللجنة  
 الدائمة  
 ت: ٧١١٠١٤٣٧  
 ٧٢٧٠٥٠٥٦

**زكي التتر للتجارة**  
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 شارع حدة عمارة الغراسي تلفون ٢٠٩٤٤٧.  
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 صاحب: عبد القوي زمان الشيباني  
 صنعاء، ش. حدة أمام مركز التكميم التجاري  
 فورد، ت: ٢١٨١١١١ - ٥٠٤٥٧٧  
 بيجر: ٥٨١٢٢٠٠ ص ب: ٢١٨١١١١  
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 ش. حدة أمام مركز التكميم التجاري  
 فاكس: ٢١٨١١١١ ص ب: ٥٤٥٥  
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 صنعاء، ش. حدة أمام مركز التكميم التجاري  
 فورد، ت: ٢١٨١١١١ - ٥٠٤٥٧٧  
 بيجر: ٥٨١٢٢٠٠ ص ب: ٢١٨١١١١  
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**العنوان: الأصبى الجديد**  
 ت: ٦٠٠٠١

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 لمطبخكم من البهارات والمكسرات والأغصان الطبيعية والطعارة والشاي والنين اليمني  
 أجود أنواع العسل الدوني  
 صنعاء، حدة كنكة ت: ٤٠٠٤٥٥  
**بهارات صنعاء**  
 المركز الوحيد في صنعاء لأجود أنواع البهارات والمكسرات والشاي والنين اليمني والطعارة والأغصان الطبيعية، صنعاء، ش. الزبير أمام سوبرماركت الهدى، ت: ٢٧٥٢٢٦  
**مدارس ومناهج**  
 معهد الدراسات والتقنية لغات: الكورنيش، كينيتز، شارع الحرية تقاطع جادة القادة، ت: ٢٢٤٠٩٩  
 ش. نزع بجوار فندق لبنان ت: ١١٣٣٧٧ الفروع ش. الرباط ت: ٧٤٥٦٦٦  
**مفروشات**  
**مؤسسة ديباج للتصنيع**  
 مراتب، سرر، مخدات  
 شارع مجاهد  
 ت: ٢٧٤٥٢٢، فاكس: ٢٧٤٥٢٢  
**مؤسسة الشرفي للمفروشات** بموكيت، بطانيات) بأشغال زخرفية زياتها المركز اليمني صنعاء، ش. نزع بجوار فندق لبنان ت: ١١٣٣٧٧ الفروع ش. الرباط ت: ٧٤٥٦٦٦

**مركز تقنية المستقبل**  
 مبيعات كمبيوتر، صيانة، ألعاب وإبرامج، تدريب، انترنت، تصميم مواقع انترنت، خدمات طباعة.  
 ش. حدة أمام مركز شمر السياحي،  
**Center Future**  
 Tel: 414617, Email: cf@y.net.ye  
**يونانيتد كمبيوتر**  
 أجهزة - طابعات - برامج - صيانة - تلفونات GSM مستلزمات كمبيوتر. ش. مجاهد ت: ٢٤٧٢٣٢

**مطعم الخمسة**  
 الرائد في عالم المأكولات اليمنية والشرقية بالإضافة إلى المأكولات الغربية. ت: 267467  
 فاكس: 260828  
**وصالة الخيمة**  
 لإقامة الأعراس والولائم والتدوات والحفلات الخاصة.  
 ت: 267467، فاكس: 260828  
**مؤسسة الميتمى للأدوية**  
 صنعاء شارع ١٢ مترفع من شارع سيف، ص ب: ٥٠٥٥، تلفون: ٢٧٥٥٥٠، ٢٧٥٥٥٠  
 فاكس: ٢٧٥٥٥٠، ٢٧٥٥٥٠  
 ت: ٨٢٠٠ - ٨٢٠٠  
 توكس: ٢٥١٠٤  
 (ب): ٤٠٤٧١٠  
 عدن: ٢٨٧٧٨  
 الجديدة: ٢٠٢١١٦  
**أدوات صحية**  
**مؤسسة الشهاب للتجارة العامة والأدوية والمستلزمات الطبية.** المركز الرئيسي: نزع تفلون: ٢١٣٧١١١، فاكس: ٢١٣٧١١١، ص ب: ٢١٣٧١١١  
**شركة العين الخضراء للأدوية والمستلزمات الطبية:** الركيل الوحيد لشركة (جورمان) السويسرية، ومن منتجاتها (توكرياميل) صنعاء، جوار فندق تقاطع سبأ، ت: ٧٢٤٤٩، فاكس: ٧٢٤٤٩  
**مؤسسة الكامل للأدوية والمستلزمات الطبية الركيل** الوحيد للشركي إبيلا السورية والتي تشي تركيا ومن منتجاتها المبرجة لورمان تجميل مهيلة لمعلم العمل بدون مبرونات تامل الصمغ قوي على أظفار خفيف على المعده - صنعاء - التحرير تليفاكس: ٧٢٤٤٩ - نزع: التحرير تليفاكس: ٢٢١٠٤٠  
**صالح صوال المصري** لبيع جميع أنواع اللوازم والأدوية والركيل مصنع النور والبحر الأحمر، ت: ٢١٧٨٥٥٠، ص ب: ٧١١٠٤٤٤  
**أدوات تجميل**  
**مؤسسة سيف المصناعات** - تجميل - عطور - المكسرات - لوازم شعر - حذاء - حريمي - شارع جمال مسعود الأسي، ت: ٧١١٠٤٤٤  
**استشارات**  
 البركاني للاستشارات الهندسية ACE، تصميم، دراسات، تنفيذ، ت: ٢٠٠٠٠٠، فاكس: ٢٠٠٠٠٠، ص ب: ٢٠٠٠٠٠  
**الالكترونيات وكهربائيات**  
 المسيلة لبيع الأدوات الكهربائية المركز الرئيسي، صنعاء، ش. نزع أمام مجموعة العوالي، ت: ١١٠٨٥٠، فاكس: ١١٠٨٥٠، فروع عن الشيخ عثمان السبأ، شارع ١١١١١١، فروع برب: ٢٠٢٢٢٢، ت: ٢٠٢٢٢٢  
**أحد المعادن الصناعية** شارع نزع ت: ٦٠١٢٧٠  
**مات**  
 وكالة ساعات سبكو صنعاء، ش. علي عبد العتي ت: ٢١٣٦٦٦، فروع برب: ٢٠٢٢٢٢، ت: ٢٠٢٢٢٢  
 عن ش. الميادين ت: ٢٨٢٠٠٠  
**مؤسسة جليل الدبيعي للتجارة العامة** وكلا ساعات الكورنيسورية، فاكس: ١١٢٥٠، تلفون: ٢٧٨٥٢٢، ٢٧٨٥٢٢، ٢٧٨٥٢٢  
**وكالة اتحاد الساعات السويسرية** مركز صنعاء التجاري ت: ٢١٣٦٦٦، نزع: ٢٠٢٢٢٢، ص ب: ٢٠٢٢٢٢  
**ساعات ملكة سبأ** وكلا ساعات رانو-إيل-ريغ-ولي-البيلا صنعاء، ش. علي عبد العتي ت: ٢٨٢٢٢٢، ص ب: ٢٠٢٢٢٢، فروع عن: ٢٠٢٢٢٢، ت: ٢٠٢٢٢٢  
**تطع غيار مواد بناء**  
 مؤسسة جليل الدبيعي للتجارة العامة وكلا ساعات الكورنيسورية، فاكس: ١١٢٥٠، تلفون: ٢٧٨٥٢٢، ٢٧٨٥٢٢، ٢٧٨٥٢٢  
**مستلزمات أطفال**  
**مؤسسة حسن** مستلزمات أطفال من يوتي (إيطاليا) مرسية - مصر (العاب) كرسي هوائية - مساح أطفال وكبار وأدوات مساح - كل ما يحتاجه الطفل صنعاء - شارع الزبير، مركز السعيد التجاري، ت: ٢١٢٤٤٤  
**مراكز طبية / علاجية**  
 عيادة طب وجراحة الفم والأسنان: د. عدنان مالم

**نظارات عبدالنهي**  
 محصن بالكمبيوتر - إلكترونية الأوعية العين  
 شارع النصر رقم ١٢ شارع العمري، صنعاء  
 تلفون: ٧٧٤٨٧٦  
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**مطاعم ومخاز و بهارات**  
**ناعم الشيباني** شمسان نصر الشيباني، وله عبد العتي الشيباني ش. حدة المين ت: ٤١٩١١٦  
**ناعم وپروپوست ومخازة الشروق** الخط الدائري أمام سوق عنس والمجمع العائلي، ت: ٢٧٧٧٧٧  
**ناعم ومطاعم الأصبى** للمجموعات العائلي، صنعاء، تلم النسيات والحفلات صنعاء، شارع نزع جوار، زفره ت: ١١٣٣٦٦  
**فندق الأيمن السياحي** صنعاء، ش. نزع جوار محطة بليس بقرن من وكلا بارزة ت: ١١٧١١١  
**فندق الزواج السياحي** صنعاء، شارع نزع أمام البنك اليمني للإئتمان والتعمير فرع الصلحي، خدمات فندقية رائعة، ت: ٢٣٧٧٧٧ فاكس: ٢٣٧٧٧٧  
**فندق شهبان** - نجوم بيلكس ص ب: ٧٢٠٠٠، شارع حدة بيز بوس صنعاء، اليمن تفلون: ٤١٨٢٢٠٠، فاكس: ٤١٨٢٢٠٠، مريد الكورني Technique shahran@y.net.ye  
**فندق إبحار السياحي** خدمات فندقية متميزة يوجد لدينا بوفيه خاص للسيارات مع الحراسة، خدمات خاصة بالمعتمدين الخط الدائري - تلم تقاطع شارع جولان جوار قسم العمري، ت: ٢١٢٤٤٤ - ٥٠٠٠٠٠

**عيساده الغدي**  
 طب الأسنان  
 شارع نزع - أمام مفروشات ٢٠٠٠ بجانب جامع بير عبيد  
 د. عبد الله خليل العائلي، اختصاصي في طب وجراحة الفم والأسنان ت: ٦١٠٠٠٠  
**مطابع / دعاية**  
**مطابع ونكوجراف السياحي** طباعة إوست (كتب) - مجلات - بروشورات - ملصقات - دعوات - زفان - استبيكات - كراتين - إختام - جميع أنواع المطبوعات - صنعاء - عمارة الأوقاف خلف جامع جوار، تليفون: ٢١٠٠٠٠  
**مطابع لنافذة** أحد أقدم مطابع صنعاء، ش. نزع - جوار بنك النسيات الإسلامي، ت: ١١٨٢٢٢، ص ب: ٧١٧٨ فاكس: ١١٣٣٦٦  
**مطابع بابل للطباعة والنشر**  
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 وأجهزة الكمبيوتر  
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 Sana'a-Haddah St. Near Hajer Musque-Tel. 240070-71101576  
 صنعاء - ش. حدة جوار جامع حجر، ت: ٢٤٠٠٧٠ - ٧١١٠٥٧٦، فاكس: ٢٦٠٢٤٧

**أخصائيو عيون**  
 مخصصون في العدسات اللاصقة  
 شارع عبد العتي، صنعاء ت: ٧٧٢٧٠٠  
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# YEMEN TIMES

## Light

A Weekly Entertainment, Technology, Cultural, Sports & Commercial Supplement  
Issue (33) Vol 11 August 13, 2001

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### Following the latest Bombing in Jerusalem Israelis Start Condemning Sharon's Approach **REVENGE TAKEN! - P2**



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**Following the latest Bombing in Jerusalem**

**Israelis Start Condemning Sharon's Approach**

The bombing that killed at least 16 and injured more than 100 Israelis last Thursday in Jerusalem has awoken a sense that something is going wrong among the Israeli public. According to statistics obtained from Israel, people have started expressing their concern over the consequences of the assassinations that Sharon has been ordering. "Sharon was supposed to bring us security. We can still find no sign of security in Israel," said an Israeli to a local newspaper in Israel. The increasing threats of Islamic movements in Palestine is causing panic in Israel, and is contributing to a distrust of Sharon's methods. This comes in a time Palestinian militants from Hamas and Jihad have been threatening to use all sorts of attacks against Israeli targets. The best phrase to express the Palestinian anger and determination is what one Palestinian said, "have nothing to lose".

On the other hand, The lawyer Israel hired to represent the government in the case brought against Ariel Sharon in Belgium is basing her case on purely technical matters. Ariel Sharon stands accused of ordering the massacre of over 2,000 Palestinian civilians in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps in Beirut, Lebanon during in September of 1982.

In a long interview with the Israeli daily newspaper Ha'aretz, Ms. Hirsch presented the arguments she will use in front of Patrick Collignon, the Belgian Judge investigating the charges against Mr. Sharon.

In her interview, parts of which was published today 8 August, Ms. Hirsch made it clear that as a lawyer, she supports the 1993 Belgian law permitting the trial of war criminals in Belgium, no matter what their nationality or position is. states".

**Asia's Richest Woman in Court to Keep Fortune**

Nina Wang, the richest woman in Asia (with \$3.7 billion) started a court battle with her father-in-law last week over the multi-billion-dollar estate left by her late husband, who died more than a decade ago.

According to Reuters, "Central to the six-week probate hearing is a handwritten will which Nina says was penned by her husband, Teddy, in March 1990, a month before he was kidnapped and never seen again. Teddy was declared legally dead in September 1999. The will named Nina as sole executor and beneficiary of his entire estate, including Chinachem Group, Hong

Kong's largest private property developer."

However, Teddy's 90-year-old father, Wang Din-shin, claimed that the will was fake. He wants the court to identify and approve a 1968 will in which Teddy made him the sole executor and beneficiary.

"The plaintiff's case is that the 1968 will is the last valid will and that the 1990 will was not signed by the deceased," Wang's lawyer Edward Chan told the court.

Nina was represented by a five-member legal team headed by Martin Lee, one of Hong Kong's most prominent lawyers and pro-democracy figures.

**Police Unveil Airport Prayer Room Thief**

A local newspaper in Malaysia reported that police arrested a teenage boy who dressed as a woman to slip into the female prayer room at Kuala Lumpur airport and steal purses.

According to the paper, he was discovered by two female police officers who went to the "surau" to perform evening prayers.

"The boy would usually be in the prayer room during (evening) prayers and took the time to pick his victims," the paper quoted a Malaysia Airports security official as saying.

**Japanese Women: Longest-Living People on Earth**

According to official figures released last Thursday, women in Japan could expect to live to nearly 85 years, putting them in the number 1 rank among the world's longest-living humans. Statistics show that Japanese have for several years been the longest-living people on Earth, but other countries, including Iceland, are catching up. Japan's Health. According to the source, Japanese men in 2000 could expect to live 77.64 years while life expectancy for women last year was 84.62 years, it said. However, the difference in life expectancy between men and women widened to a record 6.98 years, up by 0.09 of a year from 6.89 years in 1999, it said.



**Accidentally Shot Bride Continues Wedding Ceremony**

Milliyet, a Turkish daily reported last week that a Turkish bride tied the knot with eight air rifle pellets lodged in her stomach after oisterous pre-wedding celebrations almost went tragically wrong. The newspaper reported that Aynur Tayoglu, 22, was accidentally shot during a party celebration ahead of her wedding on August 4 near the Zonguldak City. She was taken to hospital, but doctors agreed to postpone surgery to remove the pellets. Tayoglu returned to complete the wedding and danced with her new husband despite her wounds.

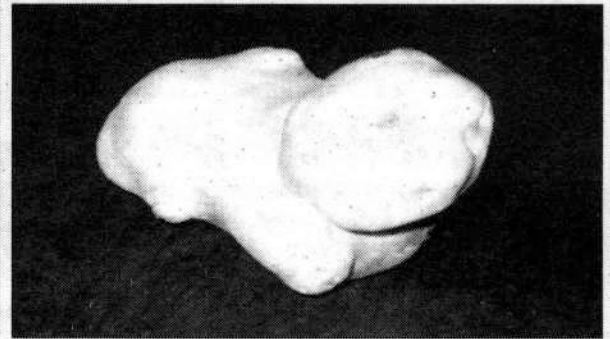
**Garbage Collector Saves 8-year-old Child Found in Garbage**

According to Reuters, which reported of Sunday Times, a Singaporean mother has been charged in court with attempting to kill her eight-year-old daughter by mercilessly dumping her down the garbage chute of their fifth floor apartment. The little girl, who was shoved into

the chute early on July 29, was found alive hours later by a garbage collector in the building's ground floor dump, mired in rubbish and cockroaches.

The garbage collector told the newspaper that when he carried the child out of the dump, she appeared scared, was covered in abrasions, smelled badly and said nothing and was then admitted to hospital.

**Photo of the Week**



**Amazing Dog Potato** - Contributed from Aden

**NOW THAT IS BIZARRE!**

*(A weekly column for bizarre stories and news)*

**Family Feud Has Mother Crying Fowl Play to Judge**  
LONDON - Eliza Grose, 84, and her daughter Marcina Collins, 55, ended up in court to settle a family dispute. It seems that the two got in a brawl over who was to prepare supper. Grose reportedly struck the first blow with a rock-hard frozen chicken and a rolling pin, which Collins retaliated by hitting her mother repeatedly in the head with a meat tenderizer. Collins hit her mother so hard that she spent 11 days in intensive care and almost four months in hospital. Collins admitted causing grievous bodily harm and was given a 12-month jail sentence, suspended for two years.

**Pot Smoker's Pays 'High' Price for Drug Usage**  
MUSKEGON, Michigan - A 40-year-old pot smoker watched his home go up in a puff of smoke after allegedly smoking marijuana and sniffing propane gas at the same time. Brian Allen Miller, of Muskegon, has been charged with unlawful possession or use of a harmful device causing property damage and could receive a maximum jail term of 20 years. Miller was reportedly in his bedroom with a 20-pound propane cylinder when the vapours ignited after he lit up a joint. The explosion blew part of his home off its foundation and started a fire which destroyed the building and damaged two neighboring houses. Miller has since moved to another house. Prosecutor Tony Tague said: "If there was a charge for ignorance, this would be appropriate."

**British Lord Tea Bagging In Prison**  
Lord Archer, a 61-year-old British millionaire jailed four years ago for perjury, has been humbled to the status of "tea bag checker" in his British lockup. Published reports indicate that the peer's job is to go floor to floor handing out tea bags. One British pundit has noting that Archer once ran for mayor of London and now he's a tea bag monitor. There are reports that some of the more hardened criminals incarcerated in the same prison are not happy that plans are in the works to move the millionaire to cushier digs.

**Young Boy Dies From Bizarre MRI Accident**  
NEW YORK - Michael Colombini, 6, reportedly died after undergoing an MRI exam at a New York-area hospital after the machine's powerful magnetic field jerked a metal oxygen tank across the room and crushed the child's head. Authorities say the force of the device's 10-ton magnet is about 30,000 times as powerful as Earth's magnetic field, and 2000 times stronger than a common refrigerator magnet. The canister apparently fractured the skull and injured the brain of the young patient. The routine imaging procedure was performed after Colombini underwent surgery for a benign brain tumor last week. The hospital's president and CEO, Edward Stolzenberg, said in a statement, "The medical center assumes full responsibility for the accident. Our sorrow is immeasurable and our prayers and our thoughts are with the child's family."



# No Single Decent Cinema in Yemen: WHY?



**Nabeel Al-Kumaim**

**C**inema clubs are known everywhere in the world, including the Arab world, as a place where family members would go to at the end of the week to enjoy watching the latest spectacular movies.

You may have heard about "Jurassic Park", "Titanic", "Shrek", plus many other hollywood movies. Those are displayed for families to enjoy in their week nights all over the world. However, those are not shown in Yemen and there isn't even one single movie theater (cinema) showing such movies in the whole republic. There isn't even a decent cinema that families can go to. Why? We try though this simple survey to seek an answer for this question.



**Saeed Al-Mahrasi**  
**An administrative manager**

I used to watch a variety of movies including Indian, Egyptian, American, etc..

We seem to be lagging behind other countries in providing decent cinemas for families. I hope Yemen could one day become a movie producing country. However, I believe that the problem here is that there is no professional and qualified actors and actresses. Add to that the lack of production companies. My favorite artists are Jeetendra and Amita from India.

**Brigitte Doumit**  
**German Journalist**



Yemen is a unique country. It has preserved old traditions and handcrafts which are considered a source of attraction for all tourists. I am astonished that Yemen does-

n't seem concerned about producing documentary films about Yemen that could potentially reflect a brighter picture about your wonderful country.

**Anne Tourist**

When our guide informed us about places we will visit, I asked him surprisingly "what is about cinema?"

I once insisted to enter one of the cinemas in the country, but it didn't take me long to realize that it was not a cinema in the real sense. The movies shown were not new, and the quality was not up to the standard. Personally I like American movies, but my favorite Egyptian actor is Adel Imam.



**Basheer Al-Awadhy**  
**Institute principal**

Cinema is more popular in other countries than Yemen as it is considered as an entertainment enterprise for families during their leisure time. However here in Yemen, we have qat instead of cinema. If qat were not there, then I guess people would be bored and could feel that they need to have cinema clubs.



**Adnan Haidar**  
**Officer**

Cinema plays an important role in any nation. Here in Yemen we can't say this because the owners of the cinemas -or what are supposed to be cinemas- are just interested in financial revenues. Those owners try to gain money from young without benefit them in return. Hence, they display indecent movies making it impossible for families to go there. I personally prefer watching action films and my favorite actors are: Jackie Chan, Van Damme and Arnold Schwarzenegger.



**Tamam Ghanim**  
**Officer**

Cinema as a place of amusement and entertainment transmits the work of art to the audience to gain wide acquaintance, learn about different civilizations and cultures. Cinema could change concepts and display new ideologies. It is a pity that it is not available in Yemen for unknown reasons.



**Moh'd Al-A'araj**  
**Employee**

Cinema? There is no time to sleep and you are talking about going to cinema? In foreign country they go to cinema because they have plenty of cash and earn enough money for that. We in Yemen can hardly get enough money to make ends meet.



**Basheer Qaied**  
**Student**

Cinema is an art that deals with various social, economic, and political walks of life. I do like watching movies, and I prefer white/black Egyptian films. However, cinemas in Yemen are not prepared to have families come and watch. There isn't enough investment in this field.

**Ibrahim Dogheish**  
**Guard**

I adore Indian films and watch them regularly in cinemas. Due to the fact that there are no public parks, recreation places for people to go to, young men tend to go to traditional substandard cinemas to use up their leisure time. It would have been much better of those cinemas are cleaned up and restructured to enable families to watch as well.



**Hussein Taheer**  
**Officer**

All in all I don't like cinemas and watching movies. Those are no more than a tool to ruin the ethics of the young population as they include acts of sexual and violent nature.



**Saeed Bashkeel**  
**Student**

Let me tell you that the reason why we have no cinema in Yemen is because there is no awareness of the importance of cinema. We are in third millennium, yet Yemen could not produce a decent film so far. This is mainly due to the lack of interest



**Rashad Al-Sharie**  
**Student**

There should always be a distinction between watching decent and beneficial movies and watching movies that take us apart from our religion, social values and ethics. Unfortunately, what is shown in cinemas in Yemen in present are terrible.

**Najeeb Abd.**

I haven't ever been to a cinema club in my life. I don't think that I will ever

**Do you think that cinemas should be open for all family members?**

71%

29%

YES

NO



need to go to one any way because there seems to be no benefit whatsoever from cinema theaters. I believe that cinemas do not serve our religion but regardless of what I think I do respect others' opinions.

**Maha Ali**  
**University student**

We learned that cinema clubs are places where all members of the family could go to and enjoy. Yet in our conservative society, and due to social reasons, Yemeni women are prohibited from going to cinemas.









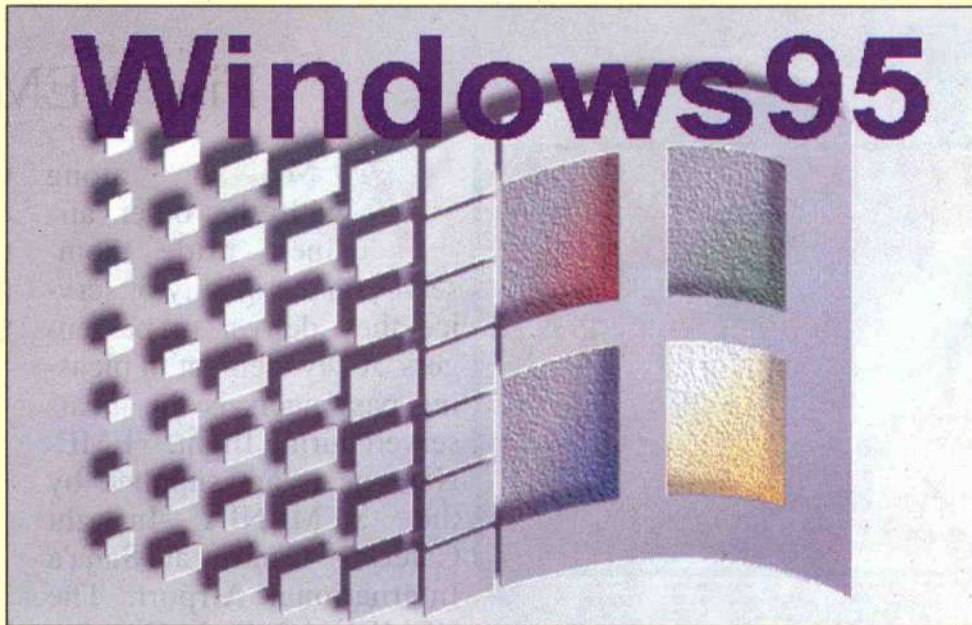
# THE INTEL / IBM / MICROSOFT DOMINATION IN THE 1990s

In 1990, Microsoft released Windows 3.0, the IBM version of the Apple Mac GUI. Although this was not a true GUI, rather a text based interface dressed up in graphics; it was to move personal computing from the command line interface, (CLI) forever. It also had the added ability to run several DOS tasks simultaneously on the 'desktop', thus fully using the new functionality of the 80386 for the first time. With the incredible marketing machine of Microsoft, and the release two years later of the tweaked Windows 3.1 and many Windows applications, Microsoft took domination of the software industry.

The IBM compatible PC then started to catch up with the multimedia capabilities of its contemporaries. The first sign of this, was Creative Labs' stereo sound card, the "SoundBlaster Pro Deluxe". This marked the beginning of the move towards multimedia, and established Creative Labs as the standard by which all other sound cards were evaluated.

In addition, the great price crash accelerated at this point. In February, a cheap 80486 based system would have cost around £4,000. By the end of the year, they were available for under £2,000. The palmtop industry was first taken seriously at around this time, with the release of the Psion Series 3. With word processor, spreadsheet, calendar, database, alarm and calculator applications running on an 18MHz processor, for just £170, the potential was clear. The Psion 3 family dominated the market for years after. 1991 also saw the beginning of the clone processor industry too, with AMD's competitively priced 80386 clones.

1992 was the year of the operating systems. Within 50 days, the sales of Windows 3.1 had reached a million. Despite the technically superior OS/2 product from IBM, Windows, in its various incarnations, firmly took centre stage. IBM made an



overall loss of almost 5 billion in the competition.

Intel released the first of its consistently superior Alpha ICs. Running at 200MHz, the processor put shame to the contemporary 80486 achievement of 25MHz. This chip has remained around 6 to 8 times as fast as the contemporary member of the 8086 family has ever since. The chip was designed for multiple operating systems, and a 25-year life span. The chip has not yet been licensed however, though there are plans for a release in partnership with Digital.

In 1993, the Intel Pentium was released amid both legal and engineering consternation. The original name, (586) was deemed not copyrightable, and the original version was in very short supply, and those that did get through were error prone and overheated. By the end of the year however, the problems had been mostly ironed out, and the P75 was the new high performance processor for the IBM compatible family.

Meanwhile, a group of students in America were producing and

releasing versions of their Mosaic browser, and as each version was posted on the Internet, it was downloaded by the thousand. Thus began the explosion of the Internet World Wide Web.

The final event of 1993, was the release by Microsoft, of one of the first major multimedia reference works, entitled Encarta. Their product went on to set the standard for the area of software which exploded with the CD-ROM.

In a commercially bold attempt to introduce competition to the dominant Microsoft/Intel machine, IBM, Apple Computer and Motorola joined forces to form the PowerPC alliance. With support from Microsoft, they planned the Common Hardware Reference Platform, (CHRP). Intended to challenge Intel in terms of price and performance, and Microsoft's domination of the OS market, the prospects looked good for approximately six months. However, in response to this, Intel sped up its development cycles and slashed prices, which then

inspired Microsoft's split from the alliance, and subsequent fall of the standard. It is now expected that Apple, who took on the PowerPC standard solely, will be ordering Intel processors by the end of the year. A similar but failed attempt concurrent with this one, was the PowerMac, which also subsequently failed.

In the beginning of 1995, Intel announced a fumbled response to a floating-point bug in the Pentium processors. Discovered by Professor Tom Nicely of Lynchburg, the bug ended up costing Intel about four hundred million dollars to fix. The big story of the year however, was Microsoft's release of Windows 95, which got massive media attention. The system was the subject of enormous usability tests, labs, surveys, beta versions and so on, and was a major step in IBM based operating systems. Although a few conceptual problems remained, plug 'n' play was introduced, better memory management, crash protection, multitasking and usability features meant the

system was accepted as the new standard, despite its extra hardware requirements and very different interface.

Java was the next big catchword in the computing industry. Sun had designed an open language that was intended to run on any computer hardware, by use of a Java Virtual Machine, (JVM). This, together with Oracles new ideas of Network Computers, (NCs) - diskless terminals running code loaded direct from a central repository of data, was launched as a direct attack on the PC based software of Microsoft.

This was unfounded, as the PC could easily emulate the dumb terminals, providing no competitive advantage in the change. Unintentionally however, the Internet had redistributed commercial power. As long as a computer could communicate using the TCP/IP protocol, the hardware and software platform became irrelevant.

1997 saw the release of the Pentium Multimedia Extension (MMX) technology by Intel, furthering still the trend towards multimedia on the IBM compatible platform.

This was conceptually simple approach to getting the processor to do several instructions at once by operating on several words of data at the same time, and boosted performance, especially for tailor written software.

Later in the same year, Intel released the Pentium II, which was immediately followed by a spate of clones. Palmtops also made an advance into the serious computing field, with several manufacturers, (most notably the Psion Series 5), demonstrating Microsoft Windows CE.

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*'The life cycle of inflight products gets shorter all the time, so there is a constant review, revision and refinement.'*

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Intercontinental, Arab & Muslim cuisines. There is also a Special Meal Section to cater to passengers, who for religious or medical rea-

sons, require special meals. While the chefs ensure that the meals are sumptuous, a modern food laboratory does stringent bacteriological checks daily to ensure that a high standard of hygiene is maintained in the kitchen at all times. The production is supported by the Cabin Services Department which handles all other food, beverages and dry store requirements including commissary supplies, bonded items, and chilling and replenishment of bar sets. The Aircraft Interior Cleaning Department provides staff and equipment to clean and dress up the aircraft cabin and crew

partments. They also tidy and replenish the toiletries in aircraft restrooms. At YEMENIA Inflight Catering Centre, all the meals created are special, and encompass the unique requirements of diabetic, low cholesterol, vegetarian and children's

### FACTS AND FIGURES:

- Operational since September 1995. Managed by its Catering Manager, Mr. WAZIR ALI HASSAN AL-YA'UBURI.
- Staff strength is 193 (of which 98% are Yemenis).
- Caters for YEMENIA, ETHIOPIAN AIRLINES and on an ad-hoc basis EMI-RATES as well as SAUDIA.
- Currently produces up to 4,000 meals daily (with the capacity to produce up to 10,000 meals).
- Passenger menu rotates every 2 months (weekly for Cabin & Flight Crew).

### Useful Links:

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

**Text prepared by:**  
**ABDEL HAKIM ASHIB-LIE**

Correspondent - 'Travel & Lesiure'  
[abdel\\_hakim@ashiblie.net](mailto:abdel_hakim@ashiblie.net)

### NEWS BRIEFS

**KLM - ROYAL DUTCH AIRLINES** has launched 'KLM KCAROUSEL' - a Caribbean Cruise package in conjunction with ROYAL CARIBBEAN INTERNATIONAL. 'Voyager Of The Seas' offers a cruise through Labadee (Haiti), Ocho Rios (Jamaica), George Town (Grand Cayman) and Cozumel (Mexico) whereas 'Explorer Of The Seas' offers San Juan (Puerto Rico, US), St. Thomas (US Virgin Islands) and Nassau (Bahamas). Both ships begin and end their cruises in Miami (Florida). Prices start from \$1800 and include roundtrip economy airfare Dubai-Miami-Dubai, 7 nights twin Sharing accommodation with full board, entertainment on board ship & Health Club facilities.

### 'EXOTIC ESCAPE CONTEST'

Yemen Times & Yemenia #33-



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 FIVE European cities served by YEMENIA?  
 A1: .....

السؤال 1: أذكر أسماء خمس مدن اوروبية تصل اليها اليمنية  
 الإجابة: .....

Q2: What is the old name of SRI LANKA?  
 A2: .....

السؤال 2: ما الاسم القديم لدولة سريلانكا?  
 الإجابة: .....

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

**Good Luck**  
 لن يجبل هذا الكوبون إلا مع الكوبون في صفحة 14

سيتم إعلان أسماء الفائزين في العدد القادم  
 The winners of this month's contest will be announced next week.





## تقنية البلوتوث



تعود هذه التسمية إلى أحد زعماء الفابكنج الذي عاش في القرن التاسع واستطاع توحيد القبائل المتناحرة (المتباعدة) آنذاك. أما في هذا القرن، فالاسم يشير إلى تقنية لاسلكية تمكن الكمبيوتر والأجهزة الأخرى من الاتصال لاسلكياً مع بعضها في حدود مسافة قدرها ٣٠ قدم.



● الهواتف المحمولة  
تستطيع الاتصال بالإنترنت.  
● الكمبيوترات المحمولة  
والشخصية تستطيع تبادل رسائل البريد الإلكتروني.

## كيف تحصل على أفضل نتيجة للبحث في المواقع

١- الخطوة الأولى هي أن تحدد عن ماذا تبحث، فهناك فرق كبير بين أن تبحث عن كلمة، اقتصاد وأن تبحث عن تطور الاقتصاد السعودي.

أكثر من مستوى للبحث لذلك لا تكتف بالمستوى البسيط.



٢- لا تنس أن تقرأ ما يقدمه لك الموقع من إرشادات فأحياناً تكون لكل موقع أسرارته للحصول على نتائج أفضل وهناك مواقع تقدم

٣- استخدم المعاملات المنطقية إذا توفرت، سواء بالعربية أو الإنجليزية فالبحث بهذه الطريقة (تطور الاقتصاد السعودي، أو الاقتصاد السعودي) سيعطيك نتائج أقرب لما تريد.

www.c4.com  
www.lqseek.com  
www.7search.com  
www.mamma.com



٤- ظهرت مؤخراً محركات بحث خاصة بموضوعات معينة (وهي بالإنجليزية) مثل موقع WWW.Allacademic.com المتخصص في البحث في أوراق البحوث الأكاديمية على الإنترنت، إذا كان هذا ما تريد فالأفضل البحث في هذه المواقع.  
٥- لا يلي أي محرك بحث مهما كانت ضخامته

١- الخطوة الأولى هي أن تحدد عن ماذا تبحث، فهناك فرق كبير بين أن تبحث عن كلمة، اقتصاد وأن تبحث عن تطور الاقتصاد السعودي.

٢- لا تنس أن تقرأ ما يقدمه لك الموقع من إرشادات فأحياناً تكون لكل موقع أسرارته للحصول على نتائج أفضل وهناك مواقع تقدم



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Sana'a, Saif Ben Theazi St. Tel: 273338, Fax: 279410 P.O.Box. 775  
E-mail: betacoye@y.net.ye

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e-mail: rec@y.net.ye  
web Site: www.Rasheed.com.ye

## اكتشاف أخطر فيروس كمبيوتر

تمكن خبراء الكمبيوتر في مجال مكافحة فيروسات الكمبيوتر من اكتشاف أحد أخطر فيروسات الكمبيوتر التي تضرب الشبكات وأجهزة الحاسب الآلي الشخصي. وأعلن الخبراء أن هذا الفيروس هو الأخطر الذي يتم اكتشافه في الألفية الثالثة حتى الآن. وتمكن خطورته في قدرته على ضرب القطاع صفر Sector Zero أو ما يسمى بخاصية التحكم في الأوامر ومهام التشغيل في الهارد درايف، كما أنه لا يمكن تدميره حيث لم يتوصل الخبراء حتى لحظة اكتشافه إلى طريقة للسيطرة عليه أو إبطال مفعوله أو حتى علاج الخلل الذي يضرب أجهزة الكمبيوتر التي تتعرض لهجوم من جانب هذا الفيروس. ومن مخاطر هذا الفيروس انه يقوم بإرسال نفسه أوتوماتيكياً عبر الشبكة الواحدة إلى جميع العناوين الموجودة للمشاركين في تلك الشبكة حيث تتوالد رسائل إلكترونية متتالية من عنوان بريدي واحد ثم تتكاثر نفس الرسائل التي تحمل الفيروس إلى رسائل إلكترونية متتالية من عنوان بريدي واحد ثم تتكاثر نفس الرسائل التي تحمل الفيروس إلى رسائل عديدة ترسل ذاتياً إلى العناوين المخزنة في البريد الإلكتروني لكل مشترك بحيث

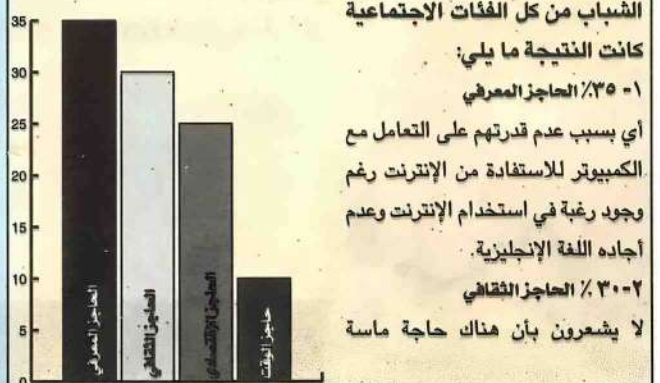
يستحيل على خبراء البرامج تتبعه والقضاء عليه. ويحذر الخبراء أولئك الذين يستقبلون الرسائل الإلكترونية عبر الإنترنت من أن الفيروس يوجد في رسالة وما إن يتم فتحها حتى يصاب الجهاز بشكل تام A Virtual Card for You إلكترونية تحمل اسماً حركياً ويضطر المستخدم إلى إعادة تشغيل الجهاز وهو التشغيل الاضطراري الذي تلجأ إليه في حال تجمد الجهاز وعدم القدرة على إغلاق الجهاز بالطريقة العادية. ومن جهة أخرى وإلى جانب الفيروس السابق فإن الخبراء يحذرون مستخدمي الكمبيوتر من الفيروس، فإذا تلقت رسالة إلكترونية تحمل في خانة Homepage.HTML.Vbs فهو خطير آخر يحمل اسماً حركياً فلا تحاول أن تفتحه على الرغم من أنه يدعو لزيارة الموقع ويقول لك Homepag Subject عليك بزيارة ومشاهدة هذا الموقع إنه حقاً مثير، وينصحك خبراء برامج مكافحة الفيروسات بعدم فتح الرسالة الإلكترونية تحت أي ظرف من الظروف ومسحه تماماً. ليس فقط من بريدك الإلكتروني بل حتى من سلة المهملات.

## استطلاع

### من المركز العالمي ICCI

أسباب إحجام الشباب عن استخدام الإنترنت والاستفادة منه

من الترف، محاولة إثبات أن مستخدمين الإنترنت في بلدنا منخفض جداً لمعرفة الجميع بأن عدد المشتركين للحصول على الخدمة لم يصل إلى ٧٠٠٠ ولمعرفة العدد التقريبي للمستخدمين، نتوقع أن كل خطيستخدمه ٤ أشخاص فيكون العدد الكلي ٢٨٠٠٠ مستخدم. وهذا العدد يعتبر قليل جداً لمثل هذه التقنية التي أصبحت أهم وسيلة تواصل وتعامل مع الكل وبكل الجوانب وبكل وقت. فحطمت عامل المكان والزمان لهذا اقتضت دراسة أسباب الإمتناع عن استخدام هذه التقنية. وبعد استطلاع رأي عدد من الشباب من كل الفئات الاجتماعية كانت النتيجة ما يلي:



١- ٣٥% انخفاض المستوى المعرفي  
أي بسبب عدم قدرتهم على التعامل مع الكمبيوتر للاستفادة من الإنترنت رغم وجود رغبة في استخدام الإنترنت وعدم أجاده اللغة الإنجليزية.  
٢- ٣٠% انخفاض المستوى الثقافي  
لا يشعرون بأن هناك حاجة ماسة



# ملحق الإتصالات الرقمية

## سبافون SABAFON GSM

## برعاية

## سوبر نبا

### تخفض قيمة التعرفة ٥٠%

أخرى (الكاشف، المجيب الصوتي، وضع المكالمات بالانتظار، خدمة اتبعني، الرسائل القصيرة). إن خدمة "سوبر نبا" أصبحت متوفرة في السوق اليمني ويمكن الحصول عليها من شركة سبافون مباشرة أو من خلال أحد موزعي سبافون المعتمدين في كافة مناطق الجمهورية اليمنية. وللمزيد من التفاصيل سواء عن خدمة "سوبر نبا" أن عن أي معلومات أخرى يرجى الإتصال بخدمة العملاء في سبافون على الرقم ٧١١١٢١١.

إنطلاقاً من إدراكها لإحتياجات الشعب اليمني لجهة التواصل الدائم وتبعاً لإستراتيجيتها التي تعتمد على التجدد والتنوع في الخدمات، أطلقت سبافون الشركة اليمنية للهاتف النقال خدمة جديدة مدفوعة الأجر سلفاً أيضاً تحت اسم "سوبر نبا". وبإختبار "سوبر نبا" يمكن تأمين الإتصالات بعيداً عن هموم الفواتير والعقود وكفالة التأمين ويمكن الحصول على خدمة سهلة بأسعار مغرية تناسب ميزانية كافة الفئات الإجتماعية من موظفين، رجال أعمال، طلاب، وريبات منازل، إضافة إلى وجود فترة سماح وصلاحيّة تصل إلى أربعة أشهر. وتبلغ قيمة شريحة "سوبر نبا" ٩,٠٠٠ ريال يمني فقط تشمل ٣٠٠ وحدة إتصال صالحة لمدة ٩٠ يوماً. هذا وانخفضت قيمة التعرفة ٥٠% لتكون على الشكل التالي:



أيش منتظر؟

٣٠٠ وحدة صالحة لمدة ٩٠ يوماً.

- بدون اشتراك شهري
- بدون فواتير
- بدون ميزانيتك
- تناسب ميزانيتك
- بدون عقود
- بدون كفالة تأمين
- خدمة التخابر الدولي



من سبافون SABAFON

سوبر نبا اسهل كارت نقال مدفوع سلفاً بمتناول الجميع.

الإتصال	التعرفة
من سبافون إلى سبافون	٢ وحدات في الدقيقة
من سبافون إلى الشبكات الأخرى	٤ وحدات في الدقيقة

كروت الغدش	قيمة الشراء	الوحدات	الصلاحيّة أيام	السماح أيام	إجمالي الأيام
فضي	ري ٣,٠٠٠	٣٠٠	٣٠	٣٠	٦٠
ذهبي	ري ٥,٠٠٠	٦٠٠	٦٠	٣٠	٩٠
بلاتيني	ري ١٢,٠٠٠	١,٦٠٠	٩٠	٣٠	١٢٠

مع العلم أن عدد الدقائق الموجودة ضمن كروت الخدش قد تضاعف، مما يسمح للمشارك بالإستفادة من مكالمات أطول بمرتين من السابق. يذكر أن خدمة "سوبر نبا" تؤمن خدمة التخابر الدولي إضافة إلى خدمات





## السفير الياباني يمنح مجموعة H.S.A وساما معنويا

وكان السفير الياباني قد زار في منتصف يوليو الماضي مصانع مجموعة هائل سعيد أنعم بتعز واطلع خلال الزيارة على التجربة الصناعية ومستوى الأداء والإنتاج في المجموعة. وأبدى إعجاباً شديداً بسير العمل والإنضباط، وبروح المسؤولية واحترام العمل والوقت لدى موظفي وعمال المجموعة وأشاد بدور المجموعة الفاعل في عملية التنمية في البلد وبدورها الثقافي من خلال مؤسسة السعيد الثقافية.

تجدر الإشارة أن مجموعة هائل سعيد أنعم تعتبر رائدة الصناعات الوطنية في اليمن وإحدى المجموعات الاقتصادية المتميزة على مستوى الوطن العربي. وتساهم المجموعة بشكل فاعل في عملية التنمية من خلال قيامها بالعديد من المشروعات الناجحة في عموم محافظات الجمهورية.

أشاد السفير الياباني في صنعاء بالصناعات الوطنية واعتبر مجموعة هائل سعيد أنعم مثلاً للإنضباط والصناعة الوطنية المتميزة والمشجعة.

وقال السيد/ ماساميتسو أوكي في كلمته التي القاها في ورشة العمل الخاصة بالتخفيف من العقم والتي انعقدت في صنعاء بتاريخ ٢٢ يوليو الماضي، وحضرها رئيس مجلس الوزراء الأستاذ/ عبدالقادر باجمال.

لقد مرت بتجارب مشجعة للغاية منذ فترة قصيرة مضت، فمنذ أسبوع فقط تمت بزيارة لكل من تعز وإب وفي بعض المصانع التابعة للقطاع الخاص في تعز، (يقصد بها مصانع مجموعة هائل سعيد أنعم) العمل والمهندسون والعمالون بشكل فعال جداً، وإنضباط شديداً وقد شعرت كما لو أنني في سنغافورة.

## Construction Products Festival

The National Factory for Paints and Chemicals is pleased to announce that it is going to invite consultant engineers and consultation firms operating in the Republic of Yemen to the CHEMICO extended meeting on the occasion of its 33th anniversary. The meeting will be held on September 2002 and will coincide with the festivities of 26 September revolution.

International experts will be invited to attend this meeting so as to enrich it with their long experience, so do not hesitate to take part at this event.

The topics to be tackled at this meeting will be as follows:

- The different buildings chemicals made under the supervision of Sika of Switzerland

### First: Building chemicals:

- Products for protecting all kind of concrete
- Products for repairing defects existing within the old concrete
- products for protecting and repairing

floors & ceilings

- Products for protecting reinforced concrete from corrosion even after being damaged

**Second: Different types of paints** under the supervision of International, a leading company in manufacturing the following product:

- Ships paints
- Oil & gas stores
- Airport, seaport and airplanes paints.

### Third: Paints from CHEMICO:

- Outer paints resisting fire ( Awarded quality certificate from the British Anti-fire Center)
- Durable paints which can never be effected if properly used
- Products for repairing cracks within the asphalted roads
- A wide range of products for protecting woods and wood-made furniture
- Products for protecting roads & bridges without the need for using heavy machinery

## Snow Investment Group

The Line production of Ice cream industry kicked off already to cost the total sum of USD 4 million.

The Snow Investment Group (SIG) has inaugurated a new Ice Cream industry at Aden Governorate. Board Chairman of SIG Mr. Salem Saleh Ba Thawab told Yemen Times correspondent that the industry initiated work at the advent of March the last. " The line production of the industry have been equipped with the most modernized machines of ice cream manufacturing as imported from Italy. The line consists of a unit for pasteurization, interior freezers and other freezers at the stores. These equipment work together to produce and package the ice cream automatically under the supervision of Italian and Egyptian experts" Ba Thawab said.

The Industry employed 130 workers to produce ice cream in cans, with biscuit and ice cream on sticks according to international specifications and in competitive cost prices. " The production capacity of the industry is 2600 cartons increasable to 6000 cartons in future" Ba Thawab

concluded.

Officials of the Industry are planing first to flood the Aden markets with different kinds of ice cream then



sending the production to Sana'a, Taiz and Al-Hodeidah throughout a fleet of vehicles furnished with refrigerators.

## Monthly Party at Aden Hotel

Aden Hotel held an acquainting party between the different firms operating in Aden. In a statement to Yemen Times the Director-General of Aden Hotel said that this party is organized by the Hotel at the presence of its customers with the view of enhancing relations between the Hotel and its customers, on the one hand, and among the firms themselves, on the other. He further added that this party will be held on a monthly basis.

On the other hand, Mr. Fathal al-Hilali Director-General of the Aden Hotel has been elected as the chairman of the

Hotels' Owners Society at the founding meeting which was attended by representatives of different hotels and tourism resorts in Aden. The party was also attended by the General Manager of the Local Councils in the Governorate of Aden.



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



من اعماق قلوبنا نرف اجمل التهاني

وأطيب التبريكات للأخ /

## مصطفى البركاني

بمناسبة دخوله القفص الذهبي،

وبالرفاء والبنين.

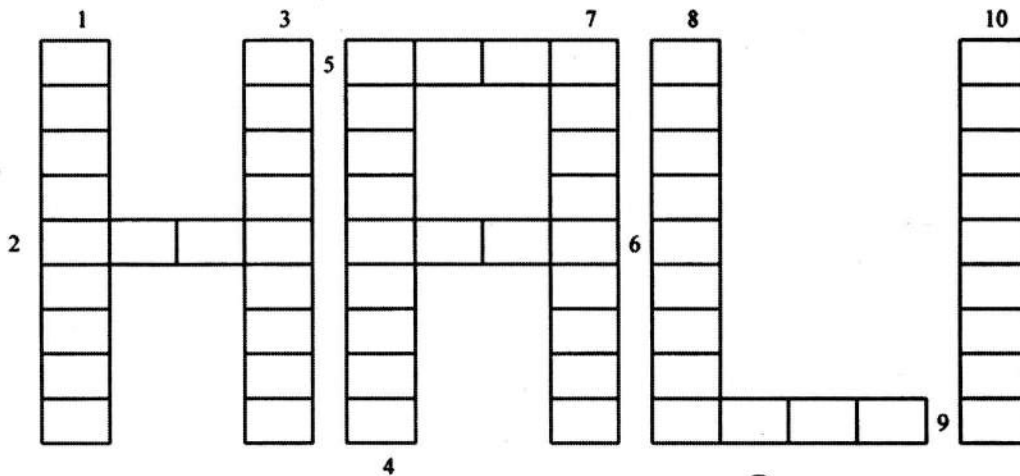
المهزون:

اسرة فيدكوم





Name: ..... Tel: .....



1-rushing. 2- commercial. 3- purpose. 4- present. 5- simple. 6- borrow (separate). 7- desirings. 8- used in a house. 9- not busy. 10- kind of free job.

Send the Correct answer to

**HALLinst.**

Hada St. Near Libyan Embassy-  
Tel : (269196/5)  
P.O. Box (19783) - Sana'a - Yemen.

Note:-  
thursday is the last day for receiving  
the answers

اسماء الفائزين في المسابقة السابقة :-

- ١- احمد خضير عباس - دورة مجانية.
- ٢- أسامة عبد الخالق - دورة مجانية.
- ٣- فائز عبد المجيد - دورة مجانية.

Answers previous competition

- 1- challenge
- 2- lamb
- 3- celebrate
- 4- marketing
- 5- many
- 6- else
- 7- yesterday
- 8- emergence
- 9- take
- 10- agreement

أرسل الحل الصحيح إلى :-

معهد **هالي**

شارع حدة - جوار السفارة الليبية

هاتف : ٥ / ٢٦٩١٩٦

ص - ب ١٩٧٨٣ صنعاء - اليمن

السبت آخر يوم لتسليم الحل الصحيح



# يمن تايمز



ملحق إعلاني، ثقافي، تكنولوجي، رياضي، ترفيهي، عام لعدد ٢٠٠١/٣٣، بتاريخ: ٢٠٠١/٨/١٣

● تسالي (٢ ص) ● أخبار تجارية (٣ ص) ● ملحق الاتصالات الرقمي برعاية سبأفون (٤ ص)

## ما زالت المسابقة لشهر اغسطس مستمرة

### حتى العدد القادم «٣٤»

### شارك معنا فقد تكون الرابع

*The contest continues, prizes continue, and your chance continues. Participate in August's Contest to win valuable prizes with Yemenia and Yemen Times. Details on P14 of main issue of Yemen Times.*



الفايز الثاني

**محمد عصام عبده الشعبي - عدن**

وقد فاز بمبلغ خمسين ألف ريال سلّمت له نقداً

**Second Prize Winner**

**Mohamed Isam Abdoh Al-Shaabi  
Aden**

Was presented his prize (YR 50,000) by  
Aden Bureau Chief, Mr. Ridwhan Al-Saqqaf

Third, Fourth, & Fifth Prizes (YR 10,000 each)

الفايزون الثالث والرابع والخامس كل منهم حصل على عشرة آلاف ريال



**عبد الله صالح عيذروس - حضرموت**

Abdullah Saleh Aidaroos - Hadhramout



**محسن قاسم الجبوشي - مأرب**

Muhsin Qassim AL-Hubaishi - Mareb



**عبد الغفار محمد منصور الموسلي - عدن**

Abdulghafoor Mohamed  
Mansour Al-Musalli - Aden