

Words of Wisdom



"Here in Yemen, we can see daily violations of all the major laws, and yet nothing happens. Why? Because the institutions responsible for control, audit, and supervision are paralyzed or non-existent. The over-riding dominance of the executive branch of authority makes a mockery of democracy we speak of."

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

Our Opinion

Only if Al-Razigi Stops the Sheikh

I would like to share with our readers in this column one of the recent experiences I have had in our capital Sana'a. I believe that at the end of this column, many would feel that they also went through such an experience.

I was having lunch in one of the restaurants in Hadda street when suddenly around 5 armed tribesmen came into the restaurant. They were in filthy tribal customs holding their automatic rifles looking right and left for an appropriate table to keep an eye on their vehicle which was without a plate and was parked so close to the restaurant almost closing its entrance. Those were the guards of a prominent sheikh who seemed to be visiting someone in the neighborhood.

The first impression I had was that there may be some sort of military confrontation in the area. But later I realized that they were just doing their day-to-day duties and there was nothing to worry about.

I went to the restaurant owner asking, "What the hell is going on? Why are those men here?" He instantly replied that they were only there to have lunch. "This is a scene that disturbs many of our clients, especially tourists. But I just cannot prevent them from coming in. They are too powerful." he said.

I went outside the restaurant to notify the traffic policeman about the car without a plate that was parking next to the restaurant. I had many times seen traffic policemen chase plateless cars and take them to the traffic authorities. I thought the traffic policeman didn't see the car, but later I realized I was wrong. He did see the car.

"Excuse me, does capturing plateless cars fall as one of the duties of the traffic police?" I asked.

The traffic policeman replied, "Yes of course." Then with comfort I pointed at the car and said, "OK, then please check that car out. It is without a plate." He looked at me with embarrassment and said, "I am sorry to tell you that I cannot do so. This car belongs to a powerful individual and I cannot come against him. He may be an outlaw, but I simply cannot risk my life." He went on by saying that, "Many of our colleagues were killed because they attempted to stop those violators from breaking the law. We do not have a strong state support to have law implemented."

I felt a mixture of frustration, shock, and agony when listening to his words. I then asked him of his name and he replied, "Al-Razigi. Please don't ask me about my complete name as I can sense that I would get into trouble." I comforted him and said that I understand why he cannot seize the car and concluded by asking, "Don't you feel that you are doing injustice to the regular average citizens driving a car without a plate when you humiliate them and take their car to the authorities, while at the same time you let those tribesmen wander in the city without any restrictions?" All he did is look down to the floor and walk away.

In brief, the experience that I had that day reminded me with the words of the founder of Yemen Times, Prof. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf who once said, "Yemen cannot progress unless law and order prevails. Law and order cannot prevail unless there is political commitment."

Successive governments come and go yet we seem to be missing the point. We are ignoring the fact that without strict law enforcement on all -and I do mean all- citizens of the country, Yemen cannot develop.

Why are we trying to fool ourselves by diverting our attention to other less significant issues? We should focus on what is important and that is law enforcement on the ground. We need to secure a country in which the weak and the powerful would be treated equally. We need to realize that progress cannot come as long as the weak and poor are oppressed and the strong and rich are cheered. This cannot happen unless there is political will from the leadership of the country. It would be a wonderful thing to have the president himself go to this Al-Razigi and make sure he seizes the sheikh's car with the power of law. The sheikh wouldn't retaliate when he sees that the president is against his actions.

Mr. President,
You need to stand by Al-Razigi to have him enforce the law. Don't let the outlaws defeat him. Don't let outlaws think they are above the law.

Mr. President,
Please realize that Yemen cannot and will not progress until Al-Razigi and others like him can one day stop the sheikh from violating the law. He must stop all who think are stronger than the government and powerful enough to break any stated law. I know it is in your hands to do so, and if you intend to, we promise that we will all stand by you in every step you take..

Conflict in Government's Stand Regarding WTO Conference

A noticeable conflict of opinions emerged lately between members of the Yemeni government cabinet last week regarding Yemen's participation in the upcoming 2001 World Trade Organization (WTO) conference to be held in Al-Dawha, Qatar next November.

Several government officials confirmed their commitment last week to have Yemen boycott the conference if Israel takes part. But some official sources again said that Yemen would indeed participate in the event. An official source said that the government decided to make a face in the conference because of the significance of this participation as Yemen is a monitor member in this ministerial conference of the WTO. Some members of the Cabinet didn't bless the decision of attending the conference, hence raising the possibility of a partial boycott of the event.

Interestingly however, this decision of the cabinet has not been broadcasted through official media. It is expected that Yemen's participation will break hell loose and invite trouble to the government as the opposition and tribal wing in the PGC will make a big issue out of it.

President Calls on Washington to Stop Violence in Palestine

During discussions with General Tommy Franks, Commander of the US forces in the Gulf, President Saleh called on Washington to bring an end to the Israeli violence against the Palestinians. He said that the Palestinians' uprising (Intifada) is legitimate and that it was their means to obtain an end to the Israeli occupation. Discussions were also said to focus on the US Yemeni military cooperation.

Frank arrived in Yemen last Wednesday on a short visit that lasted for a few hours.

Amro Mousa arrives in Sana'a Today

Secretary General of the Arab League Amro Mousa is expected today, Monday August 20 in Sana'a on an official visit to inform President Saleh of the latest developments in the Arab occupied territories. It is also expected that the two men will be discussing new mechanisms for a more firm stances towards regional and intentional issues.

US Embassy Supports Renovation of the HCRS's Building

The US Embassy in Sana'a contributed to the renovation of the Handicapped Care & Rehabilitation Society (HCRS). In a press statement Barbara Bodine, the US Ambassador to Yemen, noted that these activities will further enhance US-Yemeni relations.

Seminar on Import from Non-countries of Origin

Consumers Protection Society will organize on 15-17 September, 2001 a seminar on import from the non-countries of origin. The seminar aims at creating a database on the impacts resulting from exporting from the non-countries of origin which will be used for conducting scientific research and

Continued from P1: GOVERNMENT IN CRISIS

The company's agent in Yemen, Mr. Mohammed Ahmed Saeed, told Yemen Times that S & Davis had tried to settle the case friendly before resorting to arbitration. However, after failing to settle the case by friendly avenues, the company used Paragraph No. 10 of the arbitration agreement signed by the two parties to refer to the London-based GAFTA in an effort to settle the dispute. Paragraph No. 10 stipulates that in case of any dispute unless it is settled in a friendly manner the case has to be referred to the London-based GAFTA.

Furthermore, Mr. M. Ahmed Saeed indicated that "the lawyers and representatives of the company have arrived in Sana'a and held a first meeting with the Prime Minister and the Minister of Trade. In the following day, the corporation had been surprised to be informed that the ministers assuming the responsibility of settling the case had traveled abroad, completely neglecting the issue. The officials and lawyers of S & Davis left Yemen without achieving any success." Sources at S & Davis, International Inc. told Yemen Times that the company would be forced to execute the ruling and confiscate any property belonging to the Government of Yemen even if being the Yemeni Embassy in Washington. So, this will further complicate the matter and put Yemen in a very embarrassing situation. It should be reminded that the Yemeni Government only has to purchase another 450 tons of wheat at international market prices to comply with the friendly settlement of the case proposed by S & Davis Inc.

German Diplomat Hostage Confirmed to be in Mareb Governorate

According to YT Mareb correspondent, just yesterday, the kidnappers confirmed and reconfirmed their demand of no less than USD 1 million. The kidnapping group consisted of several Islamic Jihad members along with two

studies. The seminar also aims at highlighting this problem affecting the business community and the different social groups.

Japan Supports Renovation of One Samsarah in old Sana'a

The Government of Japan has decided to extend a grant aid amounting up to US\$ 40,800 to Amer & Uqbi Charitable Association for the implementation of a humanitarian and environment project in Old Sana'a, under the scheme called the "Grant Assistance for Grassroots Project". This grant is to cover the costs for the renovation of an old Samsara in Sana'a Old City that accommodates workers involved in garbage collection in order to improve their living conditions.

The agreement was signed on August 15, 2001 at the Embassy of Japan in Sana'a by the Ambassador of Japan to Yemen Mr. Masamitsu Oki and Mr. Masoud Hasan Al-Kulaib Manger of Amer & Uqbi Charitable Association (Samsara Project).

It is worth mentioning that the above-mentioned scheme of Japan's Grant Assistance aims at supporting small-scale community-based projects in basic human need such as primary health care, basic education and public welfare in developing countries.

Taiz College of Law Graduates 1st Batch

Taiz University, College of Law celebrated last Thursday at the Cultural Center the graduation of the first batch of law students. The batch, which was given the name of the late dean of the college, Abbas Al-Juneid, comprises more than 150 graduates, among whom 27 are women.

The event was attended by Taiz Security Director, University Rector, College Dean Mr. Mohammed M. Al-Dorrah, representative of the Bar Syndicate in Taiz, Director of Al-Thawrah Hospital, Chairman of the Criminal Department and a good number of representatives of other departments.

Sudanese Opposition's Member in Detention

Mr. Awadh Hassan, a member of the Sudanese National Democratic Alliance (SNDA) has been detained by the Passport & Immigration Authority. In a letter of which the Yemen Times obtained a copy, SNDA calls all the international organizations concerned with human rights and the local bodies related to the case to promptly act to safeguard the release of Awadh.

NBY Publishes the First Interim Statement in Yemen

The National Bank of Yemen (NBY) presented the first interim statement of the bank for the previous six months (June 30, 2001) in addition to the auditors report of the bank.

"The Board of Directors of the National Bank of Yemen has adopted a transparent policy supporting the government's reform program" Chairman of the NBY stated. Similarly, it has followed the international standards for revealing the interim statement and the other operations of the bank. Yemen Times publishes the interim in this week's issue.

tribesmen from the tribe of Jahm in Mareb. The vehicle's use and kidnapping plan were coordinated between the tribesmen and some prominent figures of Islamic Jihad.

"There are certain demands that have not yet been revealed besides the USD 1 million ransom. The Islamic Jihad seems to be determined to pressure the government to release imprisoned Islamic militants possibly suspected of their involvement in various incidents," a tribal figure told YT on condition of anonymity.

The Jahm tribe's members insisted on that their demand of a ransom of USD 1 million must be met before they could negotiate the diplomat's release. However, they also stated that the ransom will also be used to carry out similar kidnappings to achieve additional releases of Islamic Jihad members.

Interestingly, the kidnappers have been carrying out their operations using highly-sophisticated mobile phones connected to satellites.

"The way the incident occurred along with the preciseness and efficiency of the operation reveals that the incident was simply too sophisticated to be carried out by normal tribesmen," a security official said.

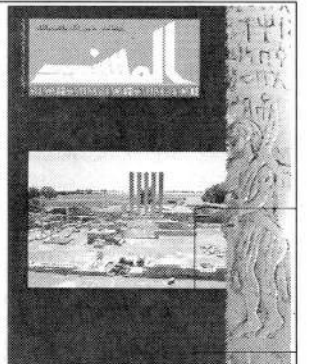
Berns was abducted on July 27 by unidentified men from his car in the diplomatic quarter of Sanaa on 60-meter Street as he was coming from the airport with his wife.

Last Saturday, the former ambassador of Germany to Yemen and the present Ambassador met with President Saleh who promised a quick release of the kidnapped diplomat.

First Edition of Al-Musnad Published

The State Authority for Antiquities has recently published the first issue of "al-Musnad" quarterly journal of antiquities history and cultural heritage of Yemen.

The journal contains a variety of topics on antiquities and archeological sites in Yemen supported with spectacular photos in addition to studies and reports on Yemeni antiquities, museums and manuscripts.



Farewell Mehta, Welcome Khosla

The moment has finally arrived for all of us at Taj Sheba, a moment we never wished for all these days, we bid farewell to our dear General



hospitality industry in Yemen. This feat wasn't achieved overnight but by sheer determination, unchallenged PR skills and the development of world class

Manager Mr. Mayank Mehta. 'Mike' as he was more popularly called by one and all, arrived in Sana'a and saw through one of the toughest periods faced by Taj Sheba and the tourism industry.

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Aden	YR 31.200	TR 45.000	Sheraton Aden	4days/03 nights	
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Abdulhamid Tarbush to Yemen Times:

“The Forum Includes all Arab Political Forces”

The establishment of the Arab Revolutionary and Democratic Forum, formed in the eighties, raised controversy not only in Yemen but also in the other Arab states.

Many Arab countries, including Yemen, had reservations on the formation of this forum which used to include the different political trends present in the Arab world.

The forum's aim was to formulate an independent Arab project encompassing dimensions such as emancipation, democracy and humanity. The main facet behind the forum creation was pan-Arabism, but most of the Arab regimes were suspicious about its formation.

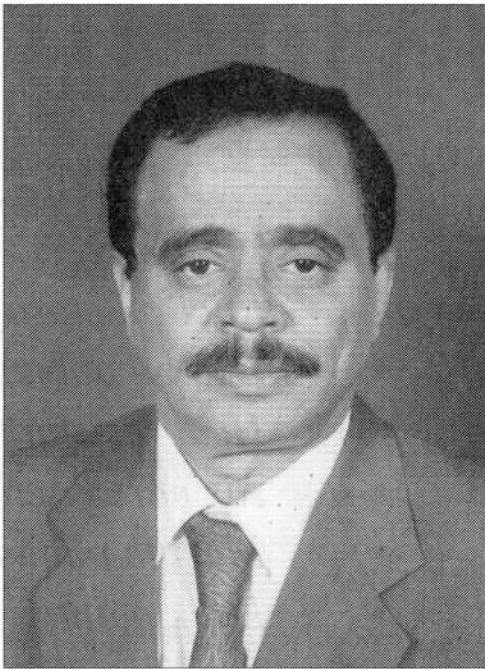
Regarding the agreements, disagreements, and the pan-Arab emancipatory terms, Mohammed bin Sallam of Yemen Times conducted the following interview with Abdulhamid Tarbush, a member of the General Secretariat of the Arab Democratic & Revolutionary Dialogue Forum:

Q: What is the Arab Democratic & Revolutionary Forum?

A: Many ideologies emerged during the eighties and were accompanied by many international events. These events, particularly the collapse of the Socialist block and Soviet Union, had a huge effect on the Arab world. Since then, the emergence of the notorious

notion of globalization, which is aimed at dominating the poor and the undeveloped nations all over the world, also has had an impact on the region. Moreover, the new world order led by the US has just been another form of hegemony against the third world countries. Consequently, many Arab intellectuals raised their concern the position of the Arab world among these massive international forces. As a response, a historical initiative was made by the Libyan Leader Moa'mar Qathafi who called all the political, intellectual and popular movements in the Arab world for dialogue as a first step to find address these concerns.

The revolutionary committees, set up by the Libyan leader, assumed the responsibility of supervising the dialogues which resulted in a common agreement engulfing all Arab political trends. This decision led to the actual start of the forum in March 1990 and the organization of conference with attendants from all the Arab political and intellectual forces, organizations and parties representing Islamic, national and Marxist trends. The conference resulted in the approval of the literature and the forum's program. A coordination and a follow-up committee was also created and given the responsibility of organizing and coordinating the dialogue.



General Congress in Yemen, as one of the founding members of the forum, can access the forum.

Q: What about the future vision of the forum?

A: The future vision of the forum and its activities will be shaped by the challenges of the upcoming period.

Q: How do you evaluate cooperation among the Arab states?

A: The size of cooperation among the Arab states has been so far so limited and sometimes inexistent. I call all the Arab states through the Yemen Times to act promptly in order to achieve deeper cooperation, particularly regarding the Arab common market.

Q: Do you think that terms like Pan-Arab nationality and unity are still alive?

A: Actually, the on-going events in the international arena dictate any nation to protect its identity and specificities against the so-called globalization which aims at assimilating the different nationalities in a single globalized identity. We, the Arabs, have our own distinctive religious and cultural identity which cannot be sacrificed for the sake of globalization. Moreover, the rejection of the notion of globalization by so many countries is a proof that they are unwilling to relinquish their identities. Some people termed the pan-Arab nationality as an old-fashion concept. This shows their defeatism and how they are easily misled by the Western imperialist philosophy. The pan-Arab nationality will survive with its human content in an effort to carry out its liberal role besides the other world nations.

Q: Since your forum is not only revolutionary but also democratic....

How can you reconcile these two opposite concepts?

A: The political revolutionary concept has taken a different dimension since it no longer depends on upheavals. Moreover, revolutions have to come from the entire population and not from a specific group. The late Arab leader Jamal Abdunnassir was correct when he defined revolution as the historic revolutionary movement to change the situation from status quo to the aspired one. Furthermore, revolutions are not adventures but an approach to improve the society's condition. As for democracy, it is a politi-

cal system adopted by the regime.

Q: How do you evaluate the democratic situation in Yemen?

A: Going through the different stages of human history, I do not think that a real and ideal democracy has been yet found. If we look closer to the democratic situation in Yemen, democracy is not more than a publicized notion even though it is not more than publicizing for one has to admit the prevalence of a relative democratic atmosphere in Yemen. The existence of different political parties in the Yemeni arena is also another proof of that.

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Q: What are the achievements of the forum in previous years?

A: The forum's achievements are numerous and can be outlined as follows: The forum has succeeded to establish friendly and working relations between the various trends in the Arab world despite their ideological differences. Moreover, the forum has been successful in creating a common view that represents all the political and intellectual forces involved. The issues of pan-Arab unity and social and economic justice for all Arabs have also been highlighted brought up by the forum. Yet, the forum's most precious achievement has been the successful adoption of a common agenda shared by all Arab popular forces. However, the forum had been subjected to different obstacles and hassles set by the oppressive Arab regimes. However, with more persistence and resolution, we will be able to overcome these difficulties and move on.

Q: How do you evaluate Yemeni role in the forum?

A: His role was very important, specially at the first and the second stages of the establishment of the forum, but, frankly speaking, his role has been less active since then. One of the reasons is the weakness of internal coordination among that different forces and parties. A local conference is nevertheless to be held soon during which a national coordination and follow-up committee will be elected.

Q: What about coordination with official bodies?

A: There is no coordination with official bodies as all the forum's activities do not involve any official entity. However, some of the ruling parties can have access to the forum, particularly if they have approved the program of the forum. The People's

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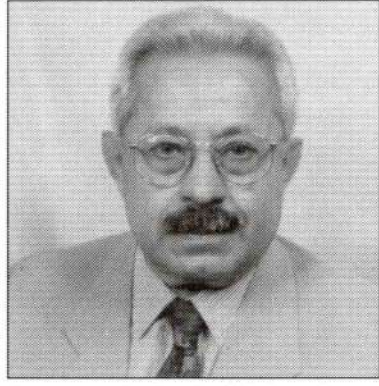
Tragedy of The Yemeni Politicians Post 1994

Farouque Hammoud Alsheikh Abdullah Al-Hakeemi, 54 years old. A father to three daughters. He assumed the following positions: Manager of the News Desk at Aden TV, Deputy Manager of the Development and Information office at the African and Asian Nations Solidarity Organization in Cyprus, the plenipotentiary minister and charge d' affairs of the People's Democratic Republic in Cyprus, consultant of the former Secretary General of the YSP and Deputy Minister of Information, Culture and Tourism in Aden till the day of unity, after unity Vice Minister of culture and tourism in Yemen Republic up to summer of 1994 which marked his turning point. His grandfather is the well-known Yemeni Sheikh Abdullah Ali Alhakeemi, the first Yemeni herald who called for the education of women in Yemen, and one of the prominent liberal leaders who spent most of his wealth to build his nation. The Civil War, which leaders of the Yemeni Socialist Party have been accused of igniting, erupted in Yemen by the end of July 1994. It left the most heartbreaking tragedies not only for the families of the victims who sacrificed their souls to defend a nation for others to enjoy with its benefactions, but also the lives of the survived politicians, especially from the South part of Yemen, has turned gloomy. Both those participating with the separatists and those who were helpless were the victims of the most hated war.

Q: Would you mind talking about the wide section of the people who have been suspended from their work at the public sectors under the political motto which reads "Just stay at Home?" What are the reasons behind detaining them? Are they politics? What kind of negative social and psychological consequences have such irrational practices left on the helpless citizens? What solutions do you suggest to end the grievances of these people who are Yemenis after all?

A: First of all I want to assure you that the new political motto which reads "Just stay at Home," adopted after the victory against the separatists, did not one hundred percent apply to me, for I have spent the last 7 years post the civil

war running after the senior officials from one authority to the other one, demanding my rights as an ordinary Yemeni citizen and as a human being. I have never asked them for more than providing me a job to provide my family with the minimum necessities which could hardly sustain our life. I have exerted endless efforts to let those in power understand that I am not opposing their regime, and I used to avoid speaking about the role I have played to achieve the unity of Yemen because I have never expected to be rewarded on my nationality a thing that I should be proud of until I meet my doom. I will never ever change my ethics and morals to please others. I believe that I have a right and I should struggle to gain it, which is also part of my national duty. After all, I am a Yemeni citizen and no one has the right to deny this or to deform the heroic battles we have gone through to unite our beloved nation. After crossing long distances searching for a phantom my health declined, because in addition to my former heart disease I suffered from rheumatism. Within the last seven years my health has moved from bad to worse. I reached the climax with angina pectoris which almost was ending my life. When the news reached his excellency, the President of the Republic Ali Abdullah Saleh, he generously made instructions to the government to supply me the sum of YR. 300.000 and tickets to receive treatment abroad. The heavy debts and burdens which dominated my life hindered my traveling abroad for treatment and I preferred to allocate the money I had to cover the costs of my daughters' education. You know they are the granddaughters of the late well-known Sheikh Abdullah Ali Al-Hakimi, the first herald for the education of women in Yemen and one of the prominent liberal leaders. He sacrificed his life and wealth for the sake of the nation's freedom, progress and justice. He never paid attention to the great wealth he was spending to build a well-developed nation. As a matter of fact I have been dreaming of enrolling my daughters at a private school, seeking to provide for them better education than what is available at the public schools, but it was just a dream and nothing more than a dream. The separatist leaders who fled out of the country with huge amounts of money never paid me a penny nor did



the pay any detained politicians who are still living in hell post the 1994 war, who have been accused with false crimes just to confiscate their rights as nationals and bury their heroic achievements under the soil. Let me take the opportunity to appeal to our president who is known by his tolerance, nobility, generosity and responsibility as the leader of the nation, to pay more consideration to our case and to solve it in a way not harming the national interest and unity. I want to inform that most of the qualifications urgently required by the nation to achieve a sort of development are left behind the curtains. Regarding the reasons resulting in the detention of the Yemenis who are highly qualified in different fields after the 1994 catastrophe, I want to address the question to the officials here. Is it rational to exercise such a practice against humanity?! I do not think so, especially under the umbrella of his wisdom, the President of the Republic Ali Abdullah Saleh.

Q: What solutions do you suggest to end the gloom of these helpless people?

A: The nation is in urgent need for all the highly qualified people to make the development process a real success. Yemen is rich with its natural resources which could provide for all the Yemenis if it were distributed fairly, conducted with good administration, and hatred were placed with mercy. The only goal we should work towards is to gain a strong nation to preserve its unity. We should cross the barriers to make our dreams a reality.

Q: What are your visions about the future? Are you optimistic that the future of Yemen would be better?

A: Frankly speaking, even looking from behind the frame of medical eye glasses, I cannot have a transparent glimpse at our future and this is what is increasing my worries. I do trust the Yemeni people who are known for their endless patience, continuous struggling and their love of work. The history proved that after depression the Yemenis are making miracles.

Q: Do you have political visions which might guarantee more social and political stability in Yemen to enhance its unity the land and people?

A: I do not want to speak about politics anymore, and I do not claim to have visions which suggest solutions. This is the office of high dignitaries and big politicians. As any citizen I believe that the most transparent problems in our society are the dominating poverty, illiteracy, and deteriorating standard of edu-

cation which lead to the increase of unskilled workers unable to build a nation. Without consideration to improve our professionalism scientifically, culturally, ethically and socially, we will never attain the status of a developed nation. Our economic and social development plans should focus on the quality of education. We ought to start where the others have ended. We have to expand the bases of vocational training and education to provide the markets with the required skilled hands more able to deal with the latest developments, and this requires a highly qualified administration. Yemen is a country of natural resources that could provide for all the Yemenis all over the country, the in and out, but only if distributed fairly.

Q: How do you evaluate the solutions adopted by the government in retiring those people driven back out of their posts after the 1994 civil war? Do you expect they would be enjoy-

ing all rights which guarantees them a stable and honorable life with their families? What kind of obstacles might they be faced with during the new life imposed upon them?

A: No doubt the new procedures would worsen their living standards to drive them back to join the helpless living under the level of poverty that now are forming the majority. Their social and economic life would be more complicated. The continued expansion of the poor class in the society is narrowing the scope of the consumers which by the end lead to the decline of the commercial and investment activities. The government should support the middle class to sustain itself longer and should create more job opportunities to enhance purchasing power. The policies of stinginess imposed upon us would double our burdens and mishaps. I hope that the government would change its mind in using such barren policies. We hope to be treated as humans in our country.

Human Rights in Islam

Abdullah Lotfi Saif Abdulfatah Ibb- Al-Udain

Since God is the Absolute and the same Master of men and the universe, He is the sovereign Lord, the Sustainer and Nourisher, the Merciful who enshrines all beings. Since he has given each man human dignity and honor and breathed into him of His own spirit, it follows that, united in Him and through Him, and apart from their other human attributes. Men are substantially the same and no tangible and actual distinction can be made among them, on account of their accidental differences such as nationality, color or race.

Every human being is thereby related to all others, and all become one community of brotherhood in their honorable and pleasant servitude to the most compassionate Lord of the universe. In such a heavenly atmosphere the Islamic confession of the oneness of God stands dominant and central and necessarily entails the concept of the oneness of humanity and the brotherhood of mankind. Human blood is sacred in any case and cannot be spilled without justification. And if any violates this sanctity of

human blood by killing a soul without justification, the Quran equates it to the killing of entire mankind: Whose stay soul not to retaliate for a soul slain, nor for corruption done in the land, should be as if he had slain mankind altogether. It is not permissible to oppress woman, children, old people, the sick or the wounded. Women's honor and chastity are to be respected under all circumstances. The hungry people or person must be fed, the naked clothed and the wounded or diseased treated medically, irrespective of whether they belong to the Islamic community or from amongst its enemies.

Human rights in an Islamic state

1- The security of life and property: In the address which the Prophet delivered on the occasion of the farewell Hajj, he said: "your lives and properties are forbidden to one another till you meet your Lord on the day of Resurrection." The Prophet also said about the dhimmis (the non-Muslim citizens of the Muslim state) one who kills a man under covenant (i.e. Dhimmi) will not even smell the fragrance of Paradise.

2- The protection of honor the Holy

Quran lays down.

- You who believe, do not let one (set of people) make fun of another set.
- Do not defame one another.
- Do not insult by using nicknames.
- Do not backbite or speak ill of one another. (49:12)
- 3- Sanctity and security of private life: The Quran has laid down the injunction.
- Do not spy on one another.
- Do not enter any house unless you are sure of the occupant's consent.
- 4- The right to protest against tyranny: Amongst the rights that Islam has conferred on human beings is the rights to protest against government's tyranny. Referring to it the Quran says "God does not love evil talk in public unless it is by someone who has been argued earlier, all power and authority belongs to God, and with men there is only delegated power which becomes a trust, every one who becomes a recipient or a done of such a power has to stand in awful reverence before his people towards whom and for whose sake he will be called upon to use these powers. This was acknowledged by Hazrat Abu Baker who said in his very first address "cooperate with me when I am right but correct me when I commit error; obey me so long as I follow the commandments of Allah and his prophet, but turn away from me when I deviate".

ماهي أسرع طريقة لإرسال الكلمة؟

الرسالة القصيرة



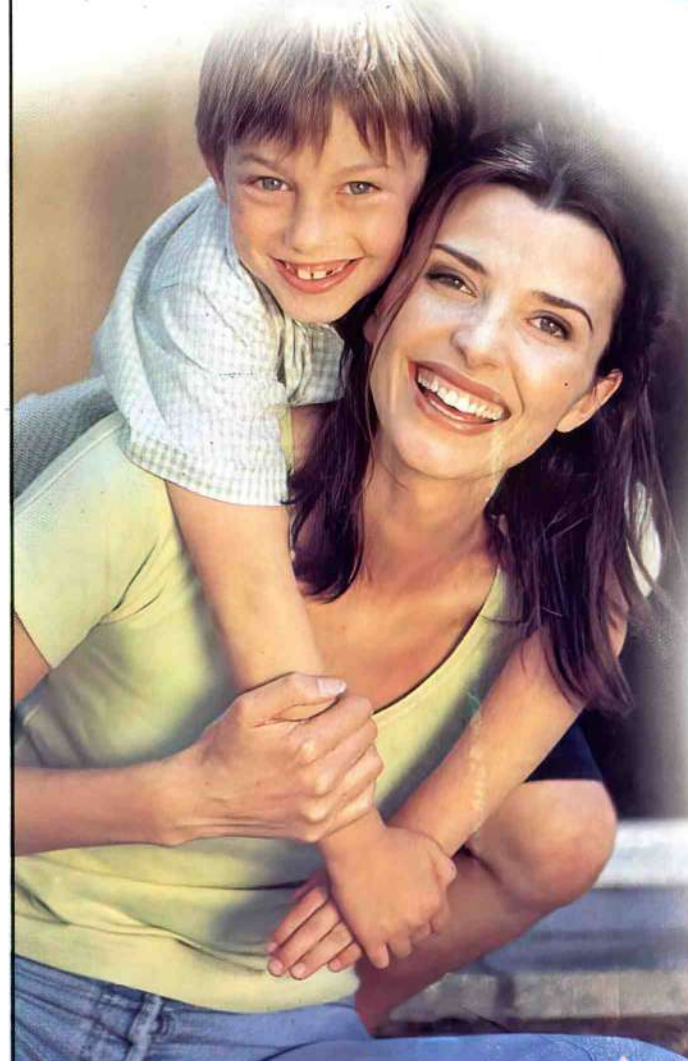
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والكلسيوم الطبيعي.
النتيجة: نكهة
طبيعية، مذاق شهوي،
سهل الهضم.



نظيف، طازج وصحي!

Yemen and Malaysia: Towards Highly Developed Relations

The Yemeni-Malaysian relations have witnessed considerable developments in all aspects of life, such as in economic, scientific or commercial ties, in the recent years. Bilateral relations between the two wise leaderships have been firmly consolidated by exchanging visits at high levels and by going seriously in the direction of improving economic relations and establishing investment partnership between the owners and businessmen in both countries. The visit paid by the Malaysian President, HE. Mahatheer Mohammed, which started last Wednesday, have had fruitful results. Both parties signed a Memorandum of Understanding to set up a Yemeni-Malaysian joint committee which will aim at augmenting trade exchanges and providing investment opportunities in Yemen. In addition, the two parties signed another memorandum stipulating that Malaysia has granted Yemeni employees with train-

ing courses in the field of civil services in Malaysia. Malaysian President's visit to Yemen will deepen already strong relations between the two countries based on the mutual interest to broaden the two nations' horizons in all fields. Statistics indicate that Yemeni exports to Malaysia last year totalled 67 million Ringgit (USD 17.63 million), while Malaysian imports to Yemen reached 260 million Ringgit (USD 68.42 million). Yemen is therefore hoping to consolidate its exports to the Malaysian market and an attempt had been made to find a mutually satisfying equilibrium in the trade balance between both countries.

Around 21 Malaysian companies have taken part in investment discussions. Petronas National Company was among them. The participants were given the possibility to check the different opportunities and the legal incentives offered by the Yemeni Investment Law in the Aden Free Trade Zone, particularly for foreign

purchasers. The Yemeni side took an interest to attract capitals of Yemeni expatriates in Malaysia. Indeed, around 100,000 Yemeni expatriates own companies in Kuala Lumpur and they are susceptible to invest their capital in the Aden Free Trade Zone.

President Saleh's visit in Malaysia in 1994 paved the way of strong relationships between both countries and led to flourishing economic and commercial bonds. In August of last year, the Speaker of the Malaysian Parliament, Mohammed Haji, called all Malaysian businessmen to invest their capital in Yemen. As a result, Malaysian companies were offered business opportunities to explore for oil in Yemen. Malaysian tourists are also encouraged to visit touristic and religious monuments in Yemen.

In conclusion, the Yemeni-Malaysian bilateral relations witnessed a considerable evolution in all fields in the aim of strengthening ties between both countries.

International Aids to Yemen Alleviate Debts & Support Water and Agricultural Projects

Yemen and Japan signed two agreements according to which the Japanese government present a ¥500 million aid to increase the food production in the agricultural sector. Another aid amounting ¥137 million and ¥4 thousand were also granted to Yemen. Signing the two agreements coincided with a food grant by the French government amounting to 9025 tons of cereals with a 25% increase from that of the previous year. The revenues of the grant will be made use of to fund some of the development projects in the agriculture and water. 700 tons of these aids would be distributed in Socotra whose residents suffer from the shortage of food. On its part the European Commission dedicated granting Yemen a food reaching ¥ 1,885 million for social projects. It asserted in a report issued

by its office in Sana'a that quarter of the Yemeni population are living below the poverty line. These amounts would be made use of to rehabilitate health centers, establishing water projects and road in Socotra Island, the report indicated.

The human affairs office in the EC stated that the office offers ¥25 million on an annual basis to support Yemen overcome social problems. These projects are part of the government responsibility and donor organizations aids to Yemen to curb the poverty and negative outcomes resulting from the economic reform program.

Japan has extended aids of ¥ 7.6 billion to the Government of Yemen. Moreover, it granted Yemen other loans for supporting the restructure reform.

Yemen and Japan signed in 1998 an agreement to reschedule debts due to Japan which are estimated at \$18.2

million. According to the agreement the debts will be repaid by 48 installments every six months starting from 2015 with an interest rate not exceeding 1 percent. In addition Yemen has repaid other debts of \$ 22.8 million to Japan.

On the other hand, Japan has donated Yemen other financial grants including ¥ 990 million for implementing some projects in rural areas of the republic. Moreover, the Japanese Government has donated construction machinery in addition to power stations and water pumps of ¥ 2.5 billion. Similarly, Japan has extended financial grants for supporting the agricultural production at the cost of USD 5.4 million.

It is worth mentioning that the Yemen has got promises following the meeting of the donor countries held in Brussels in 1997 for the implementation of the economic restructure project and the reschedule of Yemen's debts.

Are Yemenis Ready for the Boycott?



Mahyoub Al-Kamali

The Yemeni political and partisan circles reiterated the need for reaching a consensus on the boycott of the western goods manufactured by companies maintaining trade relations with Israel. The aim of such move is to exercise pressure on the industrial countries headed by the US to reconsider its relations with the Zionist entity which is carrying out a war of extermination against the defenseless Palestinian people. Yet, despite the Yemen's sympathetic stance with the Palestinian cause it is first of all concerned with obtaining aids from the industrial countries. The popular committee for boycotting American products in addition to the products of the other companies dealing with Israel has issued a list of the companies to be boycotted. The different political parties have different views on the boycott and its scope. The opposition parties believe that the boycott should include all the western companies maintaining relations with Israel. Likewise they call on boycotting the products manufactured by sub-

sidaries owned by Yemeni investors inside Yemen. On the other hand, the other group represented by the ruling party, the GPC, thinks that the boycott should be in accordance with the policies adopted by the Arab Office for Boycotting Israel which recently resumed its meetings. Furthermore, the second group believes that the boycott of the locally produced commodities will have a destructive impact on the national economy, if the subsidiaries of the foreign companies, having relations with Israel, are closed down.

Yet one can observe that the Japanese exports to Yemen account for the major part of the Yemeni market and in this regard most of the Japanese firms are cautious in dealing with Israel due to their broad interests in the Arab world. Similarly most of the other products come from countries like China, Singapore, Taiwan, South Korea, Indonesia, Russia, India and Pakistan. Exports from the US and Europe to Yemen account for just a small share of the Yemeni market although the Yemeni market is replete with American products like agricultural equipment and cars. Nevertheless, Yemeni consumers up to this very moment are not decided on boycotting the imported goods despite their strong

sympathy with the Palestinian cause. It seems that the Yemeni consumers are unconcerned with the origin of the products as much as they are cheap ones and this is due to the low income level of the Yemeni citizens.

Accordingly, it seems that the call for the boycott of the American goods, on the one hand, and the products manufactured by western companies maintaining trade relations with Israel is merely a political attitude for showing solidarity with the Palestinian people. So, testing to what extent the boycott is applicable within a poor nation like Yemen, will certainly be doomed unsuccessful due to the aforementioned reasons.

Furthermore, the Yemeni consumers became the victim of smuggled products of very low quality and sometimes of Israeli origin. Products of such will, certainly, endanger the health of the consumers and it is the responsibility of the competent authorities to curb this destructive phenomena. Ultimately, it sounds that the Yemeni consumers will not be able to tolerate the high prices of some products with the view of supporting the Palestinians since they are primarily concerned with buying cheap products no matter what their origins are.

Economy News

YR 60.4 billion budget surplus

The Yemeni general budget registered YR 60.4 billion surplus in the first half of the current year at the rate of 8.4 percent of the gross domestic product GDP, compared to YR 79 billion surplus in the previous year.

A report issued by the Central Bank of Yemen (CBY) mentioned that the ratio of inflation decreased to 7.3 percent. Meanwhile, the reserve of the budget in the trade balance in the first quarter of the current year decreased to USD 245 million.

Ambitious plan for developing cotton cultivation

The cabinet has approved a plan for developing cotton cultivation from 2002 to 2012. Furthermore, the cabinet has earmarked YR 250 million for the Agricultural & Fisheries Promotion Fund in order to carry out this plan which aims at tripling cotton production and improving its quality. Similarly, the plan's target is preventing any party from monopolizing cotton cultivation.

Increase in Yemeni exports

Yemeni exports rose to YR 709.7 billion, an increase of YR 456 billion compared to the previous year. On the other hand, the total amount of imports to Yemen in the previous year totalled YR 375.8 billion an increase of YR 81 billion compared to last year. The trade balance registered a surplus of YR 283.9 billion due to the increase of Yemeni exports to overseas markets.

USD 40 billion for funding the second phase of Mareb Dam Project

The Abuthabi Fund for Development will inject fundings to implement the second phase of Mareb Dam Project, through the establishment of water sub-division channels, at an estimated cost of USD 40 million. The project aims at extending the agricultural area. The United Arab Emirates have previously implemented the first phase of the dam construction at the estimated cost of USD 90 million.

EU Allocates additional Euro 1.885 million for community projects

Although the secessionist war ended in 1994, the country still needs extensive humanitarian help, as it is partly aggravated by the current crisis. As of today, a quarter of the population lives below the poverty level and more than a third has no access to safe drinking water.

"Thus, from a humanitarian point of view, Yemen still faces the aftermath of a forgotten crisis", emphasized Mr. Rainer J. Schierhorst, Head of the European Commission's Office in Sana'a. "This is exactly why the European Commission's Humanitarian Office recently allocated an additional amount of Euro 1.885 million for projects focusing on the most immediate needs of certain deprived communities in rural areas",

he continued.

The funds will be used to rehabilitate health centers, water supply schemes and access roads in Socotra. This new decision brings the amount allocated to Yemen by the European Commission's Humanitarian Office since 1998 to some Euro 6.5 million, while the total funds allocated by the European Commission to Yemen averages some Euro 25 million per year.

Japan and Yemen signed two new agreements

Two agreements were signed at the Prime Minister's Office between the Government of Japan and the Government of the Republic of Yemen in the presence of H. E. Mr. Abdulkader Bajammal, Prime Minister of the Republic of Yemen and Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan Ms. Kaori Maruya, who arrived yesterday in Sana'a for a short visit to the Republic of Yemen to conduct discussions with Yemeni leaders, including H. E. President Ali Abdullah Saleh, H. E. Premier Abdulkader Bajammal, H. E. Foreign Minister Dr. Abu Bakr Al-Qirbi.

The two agreements were signed by Mr. Abdurahman Tarmoom, Vice Minister of Planning & Development and H. E. Mr. Masamitsu Oki, Ambassador of Japan to the Republic of Yemen.

The first agreement concerns a new Japanese grant, for the increase of food production in Yemen, amounting to Yen 500 million (equivalent to approximately USD 4 million). It is worth mentioning that Japan has supported increase of food production and agricultural development in Yemen by extending this kind of grants since 1979, for a total amount of Yen 9.700 billion (approximately USD 78 million). The Government of the Republic of Yemen has been using these annual Japanese grants to purchase agricultural equipment, pesticides and fertilizers to develop Yemen's agriculture.

The second agreement concerns the third Japanese Dept Relief Grant Aid during this year for an amount of Yen 147.004 million (equivalent to approximately USD 1.2 million), based on the resolution made by the Trade & Development Board (TDB) of the United Nations Conference on Trade & Development (UNCTAD) to adopt debt relief measures for countries which have been facing serious difficulties in servicing their debts. The Government of the Republic of Yemen will use this grant properly and exclusively for the purchase of products that contribute to the development of Yemen's economy and the enhancement of the welfare of its people. Since 1979, when Yemen started to repay its Yen loans, which had financed a number of projects, Japan has provided the Republic of Yemen

with grants equal to the total interest and principal repaid. In the past five years, Japan extended to Yemen debt relief grants amounting to approximately Yen 7.3 billion seven billion (equivalent to approximately USD 59 million).

New French aid to Yemen

The deputy Minister of Development and Planning and HE The French Ambassador to Yemen signed an agreement to offer Yemen new French food aid of 9125 tons of wheat flour, which is 25 percent more in comparison to the previous week, and 60 percent more in comparison to the last few years.

Every year, since 1983, France has been giving aid for food products to Yemen. Since 1992, Yemen has received 45,000 tons of flour (3000 tons of it distributed freely in Socotra island) and 500 tons of sugar. This food aid helped in financing projects development in various areas of the country.

Regarding to aid for the year 2001, a load of 700 tons of wheat (200 tons more than the previous year) will be sent to Yemen by a French freighter ship to Socotra Island and unloaded by a French Marine ship sailing from Djibouti.

The remaining amount of 8425 tons will be marketed in Aden city and its revenue will be allocated for a fund managed by the Ministry of Planning and Development and the French Embassy in Sana'a. When this revenue will be available, it will be used to finance food production development programs.

Yemen Society for Consumers' Protection calls for boycotting American products

The Yemen Society for Consumers' Protection (YSCP) called all Yemeni citizens for boycotting American goods and products available in the markets. The first campaign received a great response by citizens. The YSCP mentioned the following American products to be boycotted: Coca Cola drinks (Fanta, Sprite); Pepsi (Meranda, 7'up); P&G products (Pampers, Shampoo, Bantene, Bert Plus, Head & Shoulders); soaps (Aerial, Zest, Cami, Tide, Fair; Fix; Always; Crest paste; Oil of Poly (Jelly); chips and other imported products such as nuts and disinfectants; Johnson American Company; Mayonnaise; American rice; oil American engine; honey; TANG; salt; glue; electrical equipment (refrigerators, air-conditioners, televisions, ovens, washing machines, mixers); stationery; all kinds of cigarettes; computers; photocopiers; telephones; furniture; cosmetics; cars; insecticides; fruits; sports wear; and, all kinds of medicines. It has to be mentioned that all these products should be boycotted by all Yemenis as products of substitution are available in the markets.

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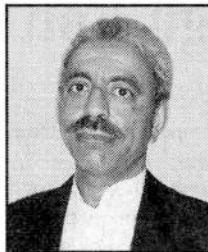
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COMMON SENSE

By: Hassan Al-Haifi



Water, Water Everywhere, But Where is it All Going?

Thanks to Allah, Almighty, Yemen has seen rain almost on a daily basis for some three weeks now. This blessing from Allah brings to mind the beautiful illustration of the Yemen of ancient times, which the Quran so beautifully described as the "Land of the Two Paradises...". While we should undoubtedly be happy with just being able to see one paradise in this land, which is beset by so many problems, natural and otherwise - human - it goes without saying that this blessing of Allah brought to many people of this rugged country a sense of relief and reassurance that God, after all, is looking after the people of Yemen, since they never lose faith in his mercy and kindness, even though they may have forgotten that such things exist, with all the abusiveness and oppression one witnesses reflected in the many wretched faces one encounters everywhere. Yes, if men have forgotten that this is a good land and capable of fulfilling the needs of its people, because a few of its evil mongers have taken the heart and soul out of life, God Almighty knows that the overwhelming majority of the people have faith in Him and if He can relieve them of the drought that has rendered them helpless and made their land an arid waste, He is also able to bring an end to those who have exploited the country's resources in a meaningless and wasteful manner and channeled them to fulfill their own narrow minded ambitions of lavish wealth and splendor. In any case, we hope that God will guide us out of the abyss of political and economic disintegration and enlighten our leaders to more productive and fruitful endeavors that will give them a place in history and in our hearts, which would be truly more rewarding for them than all the material splendor they can muster up, without

really even knowing what to do with it anyway. The fact of the matter is that the water problem in Yemen, notwithstanding the blessing that God has bestowed upon us, is a serious and a critical factor in determining the expected course the country will take in the future and the calamity that awaits us, unless everyone in the country does his share of the task of doing everything we can to alleviate the serious water crisis, which already has shown its dangerous inclination. The most important thing to realize is that Yemen, just from the standpoint of its water situation is not geared for rapidly growing urban metropolises, as has been mistakenly allowed to happen in Sana'a and the other major towns. The water studies carried as early as the Early Seventies, recommended that the population of the city of Sana'a should not be allowed to exceed 200,000 people, for the water that was then available would only accommodate such a population for only 30 years, if left un replenished. Yet, the population of the city has been allowed to climb to a million souls. This produces a series of frightening scenarios for the not too distant future of people not just fighting over plots of real estate here and there, but also for their drinking water as well. The circumstances leading to this mismanaged urban population explosion are many and complex, including the centralization of authority and the poor economic and agricultural policies pursued by the Government over so many years, but surely reflect a disregard for the obvious warning signs of the dangers that lie ahead, as our unrecoverable water basins dry up, and water races to stay above gasoline in cost to an already poverty stricken nation. Thank you, Lord Al-Mighty, but we must bear in mind that a majority of the water that God has been kind enough to

provide us is going to speed out into the Empty Quarter Dessert or rush down the Wadis of Tihama to the Red Sea, taking with it a lot of valuable irreplaceable silt, and further eroding the productivity of the meager cultivable area of the country. It is a wonder that even though the climatic conditions of Yemen were more conducive for more rainwater per annum than we are getting now, and the population of the country was a lot less than it is now, our forefathers had the great wisdom of mustering up all their engineering and agricultural knowledge towards efficient water management. But with the obvious dangers that we can now foresee, there is very little effort to harness all the energy and available resources towards proper water harvesting techniques that will allow us to invest the wonderful blessing of the rainfall we had over the last three weeks. It is hard to imagine how much water is going to be lost to the sea and the desert, but surely had the traditional techniques been mobilized on a massive scale to work towards saving as much of this water as possible or to help channel it to the basins that will store it for future investment, we might truly have been able to have exploited God's recent blessing as much as possible, to alleviate less bountiful years of rain in the future. About the only effort worth making note of in this direction is the praised efforts of the Social Development Fund in encouraging local rural communities to direct their strides towards maintaining as much of this traditional water harvesting technology as the SFD can reach, before those who know how to exploit it leave the Earth. The efforts of the SFD are to be commended, and for sure the communities that did have a chance to participate in the scheme will be thankful to the SFD and its able Executive Managing Director, and now Minister of Social Affairs, Dr. Abdul

Karim Ismael Al-Arhabi for directing the Fund's and the energies of the SFD in this direction. But to have to rely on God's mercy, for Yemen's water requirements would be living in illusions, because the present extraordinary rainfall, is exactly that - extraordinary. There are many important measures that need to be taken, many of which do not necessarily have to be directly related to water management techniques, such as controlling the accelerated growth of the population in general and in the urban centers in particular. This means disseminating development throughout the country, by empowerment of the population by decentralized elected local rule, and insisting on local management and ownership of community projects that foster rejuvenation of traditional water harvesting technology and introducing whatever modern inputs can be helpful in the operation and maintenance of these water harvesting systems. On the other hand, with all the water institutions that exist to date, it is no sign of encouragement that the media channels are void of any intensive public awareness schemes to persuade people of the serious dangers that lie ahead in Yemen's water situation, and the absence of this effort by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation in its agriculture extension efforts lends credence to the belief that the Ministry is forgetting one of its most critical tasks. The agricultural sector uses up 90% of the mined groundwater annually and surely, that percentage is wasteful and needs to be cut considerably, through use of more efficient irrigation methods and regulation of underground water investment in the agriculture sector. In any case, we must thank the Lord for reminding us that indeed Yemen can again take on its beautiful Arabia Felix image, even if for just a fleeting refreshing moment of our trying times.

Food Security Yemen's Key Challenge



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Food security has become a headache of global concern. It is a real challenge for some poor countries like Yemen. Studies reveal that Yemen will need around 8 million tons of wheat after ten years. This makes 4.5 million people lacking food security. The number is likely to rise to 8 million in 2025 unless economic growth matches pace in addition to improvement in income distribution. Reports released by the EC indicate that most of the people suffering from food insecurity in 1996 are peasants and jobless. These reports also point out that the pieces of land which grow wheat have reached good production of 48 000 tons. However, this amount of wheat covers only 17% of the total local consumption. The gap between the high rising population growth and slow growing of cereals brings out great challenges of food security. If population increases by 1%, food consumption soars up to 3.18. The Human Development Report of 1998 highlighted the serious problem of water shortage due to the vast increase of population plus the growing of qat which consumes huge amounts of water. It is reported that agriculture consumes 90% of water, much of it going to qat growing. World Bank Studies confirm that people in Sana'a consume 30 cubic million meter while qat takes 60 million cubic meters. According to the 1999 Human Development Report, Yemen is one of the main countries in the world that badly suffers from water shortage. 39% of population doesn't have clean and secure water, and qat represents 50% of the total agricultural production. The fast economic revenues of qat is the main reason behind its agricultural expansion. The planted areas of qat soared up to 92000 hectare in 1995 compared with 18% for coffee. Hence, qat growing is one of the major reasons behind the food security problem in Yemen as it occupies 60% of the total planted areas and consumes a huge amount of water. Furthermore, this product can not be exported and thus its taxing revenues reach 4%. The challenge now is the imbalance

between low agricultural production and high consumption as well as between the imports and exports of foodstuffs. The local production of wheat is decreasing dramatically. It was representing 22% of total consumption in 1995 while it went down to 90% in 1999. This indicates that wheat is having a top position in the meals of Yemenis. The production of wheat was 117000 tons in 1995 but it came down to 40 000 tons in 1999, putting the average at 500% annually. The total amount of wheat consumption was 700000 tons in 1999. This made Yemen import wheat and maize at 25 billion YR in 1999 while it was 3.4 billion YR in 1995. Yemen's annual imports of wheat, rice, meat, chicken and sugar are put at 56 billion YR and 153 on a daily basis. This makes it clear that food has become a burden on the already fragile economy of Yemen. In other words, it consumes a lot of hard currency. The revenue of all agricultural imports can only finance 35 % of the value of imported wheat. Statistics reveal that the revenue of Yemen's imports of coffee, potato, fish, cotton and fruits reached YR. 8.8 billion. That is, their revenue covers only 16% of the value of the imported food commodities and 13 % of the value of imported agricultural products. Therefore, Yemen spends 54% of oil revenues (YR. 105 billion in 1998) on imported foodstuffs. Studies stressed that investment in agriculture can play an instrumental role in cracking down on the problem of food shortage. The have pointed out that to sort out this nagging problem, Yemen needs 160 million YR. They also recommended that action plans to stop population explosion and the decline of agricultural sector have to be conducted soon, and that there must be focusing on marine resources, increasing the volume of agricultural products. Qat growing space must be down-sized considerably. These studies also say that advanced technology in agricultural production and marketing have introduced so as to encourage local production of cereals. This could help to put food insecurity under control. However, this problem constitutes the real challenge to the country. It is in particular a challenge to the Yemen vision 2025 that has been made to tackle serious problems Yemen is going through, including food shortage.

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

Dear Editor,
I just wanted to know why there is too many problems with kidnapping in Yemen. I mean, what is wrong? Isn't the government capable of handling its society well?
I have lived in Yemen for 6 years and all I could remember was troubles and a society that often pre-judges people. I hope that the conditions have changed now. I just wanted to say these few words after I received the news of the kidnapped German diplomat.
Khadrina Hussein
khadra3@hotmail.com

Dear Editor,
My name is Hameed Alnajjar from Detroit Metro USA. I would like to state my opinion about the situation in Yemen from my prospective. You seem to have a lot of information in your newspaper regarding the Yemeni way of life. I am a Police Officer from Detroit. From reading some of your articles, it seems that Yemen needs a new government as well as an oversight committee to oversee the appointed officials. There is a lot of corruption there and the way to start is from the top down. Clean up the house. It should be the government for the people not for the governor.
HAMEED ALNAJAR
Cougear@aol.com

NOTHING BUT FACTS
In our big cities, very rarely you will spot beggars in tattered clothes on the streets, where as you will often see the same species in a uniform, they are named traffic police. For only YR. 50/- you are harassed and if this species is carrying a couple of stars on his shoulders he will settle for not less than YR. 100/-. They are supposed to ensure smooth traffic flow but they are least bothered. Do not rely on these men for your safety. Just depend on yourself. If you are walking, look before you cross and if you are driving, ensure that you

take your wallet with you. Mothers and Fathers of bright children, please do not bother to ensure that your child is studying hard for good results, all you have to do is to ensure your child enters the exam hall with no less than YR 200/- in his/her pocket. He will be allowed to cheat through notes and even consult the examiner and/or the other students in the hall. In Yemen, a high-marked sheet is better than the knowledge gained. Ultimately your child will proceed for higher studies only if he has a high-marked sheet. Employees on demand, please start getting used to promises only. Employers usually give you a pat on the back for a well-done job and then change faces within 24 hours so as to discourage you from approaching them for your rights. This policy has proved to be successful in 99.9% of all private firms. Those were nothing but facts.
Gawid Sikander Khan, Aden
jshkan2001@yahoo.com

Needed to Contact with Friend Urgently
I need your help. Please help me to find my old friend with the name Tkhabit Abdallah Mohamed Saeed from Yemen (Sana'a or Taiz). He left Russia and headed back home in 1995 after graduating from Oil and Gas Academia (in Moscow). I am currently in Canada and I hope that you will be able through your newspaper to reach my friend to have him contact me through my below email as soon as possible.
Youssef Mahamat
mwardougou@hotmail.com

Dear Editor
Whatever I say and I seek in the language dictionaries I can not find nice and beautiful words to express about my love and wonder for YT stuff and all the topics you are publishing in our best and esteemed English newspaper and also for the high position you have achieved I hope more success and progress for your esteemed news

paper. In occasion I would like to take this opportunity to inform you that I sent some coupons for free classified ADV, to promote our restaurant and they have not been published so far. Besides this letter there are coupons please try to publish two of them in English and Arabic in your next issues as soon as possible. I should very much appreciate if you would be kind enough to publish our advertisements.
With best wishes
General Manager
Gamel Abduaziz Al-Shaibani

Dear Editor,
You often publish stories about the incompetency of the government, and the irregularities in the enforcement of its laws. Here is another such "story" with a real truth behind it. I'm myself a Canadian married to a Yemeni, hence my children have dual citizenship. Even though I have a five year's "Iaqmah", or Resident's Permit to live in this country, I have to obtain a "Visa to Exit" whenever I want to travel! Last year, I went to Canada for a visit, and the most absurd thing is that I was given a "Visa to Exit and Return within three months" as written in my passport. Since I was planning on staying for more than three months, I was naturally concerned that upon my return I may have to face some problems with the authorities at the Sana'a Airport. However, we were told that I could 'easily' renew my exist and entry Visa from the Yemen Embassy in Canada. Well, while in Canada I called up the Yemen Embassy and related to them my problem. They continuously assured me that I was in no need of such a Visa to re-enter Yemen since I have a five year's permit. I asked them still to give this assurance in writing, and I was told that I could easily obtain this Visa at the Airport! After eight month in Canada, I came back via London on Yemenia. I must

admit the in-flight service and the food were great. Their only mistake was not distributing declaration cards. I was smart enough to ask them for one myself. This way I was able to avoid delays, as everyone else at the Airport told to fill in the cards, and I had mine ready in my hand. At the Immigration Counter, I was told I had no Visa to Enter. I repeated what the Yemen Embassy had so faithfully insisted upon: I did not need a Visa to enter as my Resident's Permit was still valid. To my surprise, I found that the Immigration Officials in Sana'a really do not care what their Embassy in Canada says or does. Thus I was forced to go to the Visa counter to obtain my Visa. I was to find no one sitting behind the counter. I was outraged! Working at the airport, one would assume that these officials are kept informed about in-coming flights, so they can prepare themselves accordingly in advance. This is far from the truth in Sana'a. To make a long story short, I made a bit of a shuffle to let everyone around me know how pissed I was after an exhausting eight hour flight. The result: I was allowed to pass through to collect my baggage while my passport was given to someone to stamp upon in an Entry Visa. IN the end, I was charged around YR5,000 for the Visa I already had and did not need! The reader is free to draw his/her own conclusion, however, some of mine are as follows:
1- The Embassy of Yemen in Canada says one thing, and the officials at Sana'a a Airport say another. This mean they are both unaware of the laws of the country they represent.
2- Foreigners need permission to exist from the Gov't, and consent from the spouse really has no bearing on the issue. Where does the Gov't come up with some of its policies?? "Questioning always"
Sadaf Shah

Diesel and Individual Income

Abdulaziz M. Abdullah Aden
Since the government has adopted its measures concerning diesel augmentation, particularly those who have a low-paid income couldn't afford to struggle. Their main concern is their daily livelihood and nothing more. The first thing that intentionally has been done is the augmentation of the electricity bills during August 2. It was noticed that the Cooperation has decided to put a card in every house in which the employee has to read, register and compare what has been consumed. It is strange to see the unbelievable increase of the consuming units. It is shown clearly through comparison together with prices and bills in the table below. What has been illustrated above indicates that 700 units in one month will reach increasingly around 5350 YR per month without any other fees. But if it is reached more than that the additional consumption will be multiplied by 17 YR for only one YR, i.e., a house has three rooms, electric lights, refrigerator, an air conditioner, mixer, television, tape recorder and fans will not be less than 1100-1000 units. Can you

imagine how much will the monthly electricity bills reach? They are going to reach 10450 YR. So how much do the yellow-collar workers receive in salary? And how much do they spend? Will they be able to afford augmentations which have been done randomly by the government? This is the augmentation in electricity, what about water and internal transportation and foodstuffs? It is expected that the flour prices will reach 60-70%. The eye-catching thing is the loaf of bread. You have seen its size, haven't you? How slim it is!!! Bakeries used to make 1-10 loaves in one kilo of the paste. Now around 10-13 are made after the present diesel augmentation. It was also declared that 15% was given to the officials and 25% to the policemen. Are all these things enough to cover the essential needs of the common man, or is he going to pant after the mirage? I think it is time to go back bit further where our grandfathers used to have the simple wick. Such things deserve mentioning in the history of Yemen which were famous at that time. These small enterprises have received support and encouragement as the Social Fund and those projects financed by they the German Government.

Unit	Previous Unit	New Unit	Percent Increase
200 1st Unit	3 YR	4 YR	33%
150 2nd Unit	6 YR	7 YR	6.16%
More than that	9 YR	-----	-----
350	-----	10 YR	-----
Extra..	-----	17 YR	-----

S. DAVIS Drives Yemen Through Bottleneck

Day after day, economic sanctions imposed to the Yemeni government are worsening due to its neglect to pay back a debt contracted for a wheat shipment received by the General Corporation for Foreign Trade and Grains in 1996. The government claims that the Corporation is a private company and, therefore, it cannot intervene. This does not, however, reflect reality. Additional worries occurred lately as the period of courteous solution determined by lawyers of both sides was reached on August 13. It is obvious that the government's position in this case is very weak.

The lawyer of the S.DAVIS corporation, the former American Foreign Minister James Paker, believes so because a delay in the settlement by the Yemeni side does not all serve the country's national interests as the penalties due to this delay would be applied at a very severe rate. Meanwhile, the authorized agent of the FAO in Yemen, Mohammad Ahmed Saeed, indicated to Yemen Times that he had been trying to settle the case courteously but his efforts did not lead to any result. According to Program 416 (B), American aid has been suspended for nearly a year, whereas the Yemeni government needs it badly. Some sources confirmed that the prime minister Dr. Abdul-kader Ba. Jammal handed the last letter sent by the corporation to the ministers of finance and

supply who denied any knowledge of case. This issue has thus been left unsolved.

Before this letter, S.DAVIS corporation sent messages to the former prime minister Dr. Abdul-Kareem Al-Iryani requesting him to bring some senior officials, including the former minister of supply and trade, the current finance minister, the secretary general of the presidential office as well as the former and current prime minister, to plead their oath on the case.

Some economical observers described the government position in this regard as is if facing a bottleneck which might be very costly.

The president's message made on this concern was clear and instructed the government to settle the S.DAVIS case as soon as possible in a way that should avoid any additional costs. The statement made by the former prime minister Dr. Abdul-Kareem Al-Iryani was also clear as it was directed to the current cabinet, headed by Ba-Jammal, and requested a rapid resolution of the case to prevent the latter from having a potential impact on the national economy.

By following closely the case, Yemen Times has been intending to save the national economy usually hit by irrational decisions by making high officials aware of the problem.

The S.DAVIS corporation case has been on the table ever since 1996 and all the parties involved in the case are well aware of the efforts exerted by the

FAO, the sole corporation trustee in Yemen, to settle the case in a courteous way.

Evidently, the case has had a negative impact on national interests as well understood by all parties. So, delaying the settlement would make things worse and the only loser would be the Yemeni government itself.

First, the Yemeni government would be responsible for pay huge sums consequence of the judicial verdicts in addition to the initial losses and penalties. Second, the government would have to pay legal fees and daily interests due to late payment.

Third, it would be deprived of the American Food Aid according to the 416 B program.

The FAO, therefore, advises the government to accelerate the process for settling the case in a rapid and efficient way that avoids more costs. The organization would get a commission from the corporation for the case resolution, but Yemen's national interest is more essential as the government might also get more out of executing the verdicts. An official Source at the Finance Ministry preferred not to mention his name prevailed to Yemen Times that the case of the S.DAVIS American Corporation is the responsibility of the General Authority for Foreign Trade and Grains and the ministry of Trade and Supply as the authorities that signed the contract of purchase.

The source added that the file case have been referred to the consultant lawyer of the Central Bank of Yemen who confirmed that the cost price of the wheat shipment was exaggerated. The Source concluded that the rumors published by newspapers which claim that the Finance ministry should shoulder the responsibility of the shipment are baseless.

On his part General Manager of the grains authority stated to Yemen Times that the American Courts of Alabama are still looking into the case. While the parties are still submitting the required documents through their lawyers. No verdict was issued up to the moment.

First Palm Trees Festival Ends

In cooperation with technical teams and a number of officials in the Hadramaut Agriculture Ministry, the local Council led by the Governor, Abduh Alkader Ali Helal, decided to organize a yearly festival focusing on the importance of palm trees in the region. It was also agreed to hold the festival in Wadi Hajr which is one of the most fertile areas in the governorate and one of the most famous places for growing palm trees. In this area, they are estimated at 3 million trees.

By setting up this festival, the Governor said that the event aimed at preserving palm trees and encouraging farmers to expand its cultivation in the area by providing them some incentives. The Governor also pointed out that dates should be used in proper ways and that one investor would establish a new factory for preserving dates. This would urge farmers to expand palm trees cultivation.

As for the activities held during the festival, the General Secretary of Local Council, Salmeen Abodi, said that a number of scientific, technical and cul-

tural activities were held in coordination with Hadramot University and would be entitled "Palm Trees, Future & Reality". A photo exhibition was also organized to insist on the importance of the palm tree, the places of growing palm trees and the necessity of reviving handicrafts in Wadi Hajr.



Wadi Hajr

Wadi Hajr is situated in the west of al-Mokalla and is 150 km from this city. The wadi includes three main districts, Hajr, Yabaath and Maifa. What brings attention in the wadi is the water flow because of torrential rain pouring into the wadi which contains groundwater reaching 470 cubic meters. Recently, the government has inaugurated the Wadi Hajr Developing Project to use large quantities of flowing water available in the district. The wadi also presents different types of rocks such as lime and plaster. Its fertile soils make the wadi one of the most fertile areas in

palm trees cultivation. But, unfortunately, the following factors render palm trees farming complicate:

- The organic fertilizers are not used by farmers and this resulted in the deterioration of the soil organic richness.
- The non-exploitation of space between each palm tree.
- Unavailability of modern agricultural equipment.
- Great interest taken on Suqatri palm trees.

In conclusion, Abdoon recommended the necessity of continuing the agricultural developmental works in Wadi Hajr through the completion of Wadi Hajr development project.

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أول مرة في اليمن

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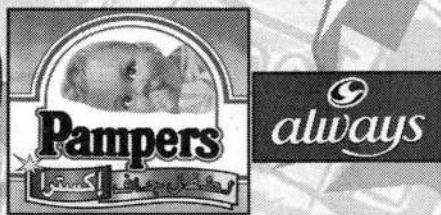
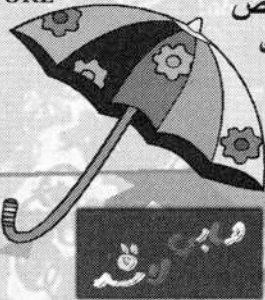
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Yemeni Women Explore Their Rights Buried For Long

Goodness, has sex discrimination and aggression against the female character reached a climax to make them burn their bras in the year 1960, prior to the foundation of the Women's Liberation Movement. They burst into the streets screaming loudly, demanding their complete social and political rights. Daring to do so the women should have been suffering from an overload of pressure.

The Yemeni woman is not a different female character, for all are the same all over the globe. They may only wait for long in patience, but they never accept being belittled.

Hand in hand the Women's Forum for Research & Training (WFRT) and OXFAM UK Sana'a laid the foundation, the initial step to make the females in Yemen fully comprehend their rights and their means of defending them.

At the Businesswomen Headquarter Location in Hada- Sana'a, the WFRT and OXFAM organized a training session attended by representatives of the international organizations concerned with eliminating discrimination and aggression against women.

Ms. Sua'ad Al-Kadasi, manager of WFRT, conveyed to Yemen Times that the aim of the 8-16 August training session is to broaden the social awareness on some concepts related to women's rights in general. "The Yemeni government does not reject or efface the social and political rights of women. The problem here is the tradition inherited by the society, generations after generations burying the rights of women," Ms. Sua'ad believes. The WFRT, she added, is planning to organize more training sessions and activities that the majority of the society has fully comprehended that women's rights and human rights are two sides of same coin.

Lawyer Azah Suliman, the manager of the Egyptian Women's Affairs Center and a lecturer at the training session, has spoken about a couple of aims: Recognizing the women's issues linked with the CEDAW agreement,

which means in short ending all kinds of sex discrimination and aggression against women, as well as providing the participants with the required skills to be able to write the shadow report which corresponding the official report usually made by the government to be presented to the United Nations committee concerned on women rights. "Mass media in Yemen is no different from its counterparts in other Arab states, a public institution owned by the government as property. In Yemen and other Arab states media is still lacking more training on the means of dealing with women's issues. With high speed the media might defame a woman to discover later that the wretched was only a victim" Azah added.

Coordinator of the Amnesty International Organization (AIO), Noor Addin Al-Azazi said that although Yemen's government never cooperates with the AIO except in what might serve its own interests, and while most of the negotiations between the two sides failed to reach agreement, it is the sole Arab government which approved the CEDAW treaty, except article No. 29 clause 1 concerning arbitration. The other Arab countries including the developing ones, made numerous reservations on the CEDAW articles. I am afraid this can only be found in the written law while the reality appears in a different cloak. Aspiration and reality are on parallel lines never to meet. "Our inherited social traditions are a challenge for the rights of women in the country," Al-

Azazi concluded. Muna Al-Mashoor, a participant at the training session, travelled a long distance from Hadhramout to Sana'a to represent the female character in her governorate. She has embraced much of what she got from the session. "The lectures, discussions and opinions echoed during the training session shocked me into finding myself, as if for the first time, to come to know the real social, political and humanitarian rights of women have been buried under the remains of inherited social traditions long ago. I have to know how to take note of my rights. What I have is much valuable than jewelry" Muna said. Regarding the women of Hadhramout's positive participation in the society, Muna assured Yemen Times that the female characters in Hadhramout began joining the society and the education fields. They have started searching for their political and social rights.



Azah Suliman



Sua'ad Al-Kadasi




Fikrah Mahmoud



Chairwomen of Women Sector of Popular Unity Party

NOTE We regret that due to a typographical error the year of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima was mentioned last week in "Hiroshima...A Mother's Prayer for Peace" as 1954 where it should have been: 1945.



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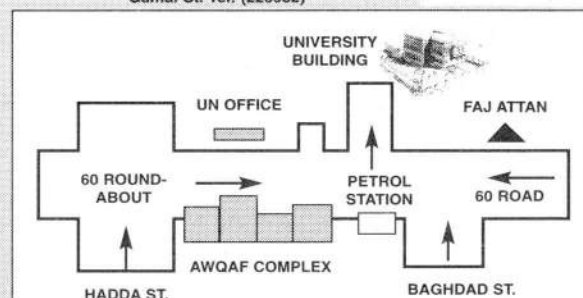
Queen Arwa University announces the start of registration period in its different colleges for the year 2001/2002

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Higher Studies (MA & Diploma) Firstly: Educational & Social Sciences. 1-Sociology and Social Services. 2-Psychology. 3-Psychology and Educational Sciences. Secondly: Administrative and accounting Sciences. It includes: 1- Administrative Sciences 2- Management. 3- Accounting. Thirdly: Economical and Political Sciences. Fourthly: Woman Studies.		Faculty of Economy and Administrative Sciences 1- Statistics 2- Accounting 3- Management. 4- Political Sciences. 5- Information Technology (IT) 6- Marketing.	
Faculty of law 1- Private law. 2- Public law. 3- Criminal law. 4- Jurisprudence.		Intermediate Diploma in Secretarial Diploma and Office Management- Accounting Management-Tourism, & office Programming.	

Keep contact through the following addresses:
 Fax: 209544 / 417062. PO Box: 11586
 E-mail: arwauniversity@y.net.ye
 http://www.y.net.ye/arwauniversity
 Admission committee phone No. 415991/ 206917/ 416909
 or you can get in contact with our embassy abroad (Dubai-Aldowha-Al-Manama-Amman)


Sana'a Al-Silteen St. branch-Faj Attan.
Tel: (415992/ 415992/ 416909)
Haddah Branch. (Abu Al-Hassan Al-Hamdani)
Tel: (206917/ 226982)
Taiz- The First International Institute.
Gamal St. Tel: (226982)





For more details, you can check the registrars of the college.

- * A student can study without attending the classes, particularly in practical departments.
- * Reservations of the residence for male or female students and according to the priority requirements.
- * It is permissible for the students of the intermediate institutes to join and continue to study Bachelor degree.
- * Insuring transportation to and from the university.



Queen's Int. College

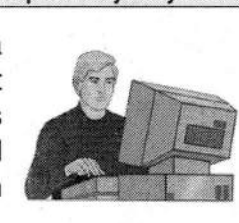
English System

(Primary - Secondary Levels)

After an intensive and careful study, we have the pleasure to invite parents to guarantee their children's future by enrolling them in The Queen's Int. College.

Location: Behind Hadda Hotel
 Tel: 421298/9 Telefax: 421298
 E-mail: arwauniversity@y.net.ye
 http://www.y.net.ye/arwauniversity

Our College is the key for a bright future and the best choice to register in. It has the spirit of the third millennium based on an internationally open vision.



IGCSE and GCE qualify students for studying in British and other foreign universities.

Local educational program of the Ministry of Education is available.

Specifications of Our College

- Qualified Ph.D teachers.
- American, British and teachers of other nationalities.
- Maximum class is 16.
- Special medical treatment inside the school.
- Optional subjects within IGCSE system to encourage your children launch an early business career.
- Vocational activities, including arts, computer, sports, scientific and educational trips.

ADDITIONAL PROGRAMS

SAT and TOFEL systems are also available.

It is the Queen's Int. College that can make your children meet your expectations. (Our School is Fully Supervised By Queen Arwa University)

Registration Starts Soon



Financial Statement for the Sixth Months Ended 30 June 2001

DAHMAN

Accountants • Auditors • Consultants

RSM
International

REVIEW REPORT TO THE CHAIRMAN AND GENERAL MANAGER NATIONAL BANK OF YEMEN

We have reviewed the accompanying interim financial statements of National Bank of Yemen as at 30 June 2001 and the related interim statements of income and cash flows for the six months then ended. These interim financial statements are the responsibility of the management of the Bank. Our responsibility is to issue a report on whether the interim financial statements are free of material misstatement. A review is limited primarily to inquiries of the Bank's personnel and analytical procedures applied to

the financial data and thus provides less assurance than an audit. We have not performed an audit and, accordingly, do not express an audit opinion. Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim financial statements are not presented fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with International Accounting Standards.

(Signature)

Dahman Awadh Dahman, FCCA
Registered Licensed Accountant No. 384 of Dahman
A member firm of RSM International
31 July, 2001
Aden, Republic of Yemen

Balance Sheet as of June 2001

	Note	30 June 2001 YR '000	31 December 2000 YR '000
ASSETS			
Cash in hand and reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	5	3,775,256	3,723,336
Due from banks	6	13,678,605	12,490,492
Treasury bills, net	7	11,676,481	15,190,739
Investments for trading purposes	8	2,900,000	-
Loans to customers, net of provision	9	1,807,081	1,091,434
Long term investments, net of provision	10	8,264	8,264
Debit balances and other assets	11	231,499	125,785
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation	12	1,618,813	1,606,745
TOTAL ASSETS		35,695,999	34,236,795
LIABILITIES AND OWNER'S EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Due to banks	13	29,376	66,277
Customers' deposits	14	31,631,109	30,958,425
Credit balances and other balances	15	976,136	538,583
Commercial and Industrial Income Tax payable	16	108,023	15,625
TOTAL LIABILITIES		32,744,644	31,578,910
OWNER'S EQUITY			
Capital	17	1,600,000	1,600,000
Surplus on revaluation of properties	17	637,093	637,093
Reserves	17	420,792	420,792
Net profit for the period	17	293,470	-
TOTAL OWNER'S EQUITY		2,951,355	2,657,885
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND OWNER'S EQUITY		35,695,999	34,236,795
CONTRA ACCOUNTS AND OTHER COMMITMENTS, net			
	18	3,634,131	2,477,466

The attached notes 1 to 37 form an integral part of these financial statements

Reviews' report attached

Abdul Rahman Mohammed, Al-Kohali
Chairman and General Manager

Jawad Abdullah Al Alas
Deputy First General Manager

Sami Abdul Hamid Mackawi
Deputy General Manager

Statements of Income for the sixth months ended 30 June 2001

	Note	30 June 2001 YR '000	30 June 2000 YR '000
Statement of Income			
Interest on loans and due from bank	19	481,736	472,191
Interest on treasury bills and certificate of deposit	20	1,071,556	1,023,043
Less: Cost of deposits	21	1,553,292	1,495,234
Commissions and fee income on banking services	22	97,064	79,423
(Loss) on foreign currency transactions	23	(3,858)	(40,800)
Other operating income	24	41,586	5,781
NET OPERATING INCOME		839,710	617,713
OPERATING EXPENSES			
General and administration expenses	25	312,590	281,614
Provisions	26	60,627	-
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		373,217	281,614
NET PROFIT BEFORE ZAKAT AND TAXATION		466,493	336,099
Zakat	27	(15,000)	(12,500)
NET PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD AFTER ZAKAT AND BEFORE TAXATION		451,493	323,599
Provision for commercial and industrial taxation	16	(158,203)	(113,260)
NET PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		293,470	210,339
Earnings per share	28	183YR.	131YR.

The attached notes 1 to 37 form an integral part of these financial statements

Statement of Cash Flows for the sixth months ended 30 June 2001

	30 June 2001 YR '000	30 June 2000 YR '000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net profit for the period before zakat and income tax	466,493	336,099
Adjustments for:		
Provision for losses in loans and advances and interest in suspense		33,279
Income tax paid	(65,625)	(66,900)
Zakat paid	(15,000)	(12,500)
Depreciation of property and equipment	17,846	17,639
Operating profit before changes in assets and liabilities related to operating activities:	434,993	274,338
NET DECREASE (INCREASE) IN ASSETS		
Balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	(228,020)	(226,145)
Due from banks	(35,408)	-
Treasury bills	173,071	2,990,536
Loans and advances to customers	(748,926)	147,074
Debit balances and other assets	(105,714)	(237,585)
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN ASSETS	(944,997)	2,673,880
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN LIABILITIES		
Due to banks	(36,901)	1,507
Customers' deposits	672,685	963,674
Credit balances and other liabilities	437,553	341,051
Net Increase in Liabilities (1)	1,073,337	1,306,232
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property and equipment	(27,915)	(10,909)
Net Cash flows (used in) investing activities (2)	(27,915)	(10,909)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
	535,418	4,243,541
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	26,195,918	18,538,372
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 30 JUNE	26,731,336	22,781,913
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS CONSIST OF:		
Cash on hand and reserve balances with Central Bank of Yemen	3,775,256	5,576,352
Due from banks	13,678,605	8,413,103
Treasury bills	14,576,481	13,559,605
Reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	(3,153,910)	(4,554,532)
Time deposits with banks	(2,145,096)	-
Treasury bills more than three months	-	(212,615)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 30 JUNE	26,731,336	22,781,913

The attached notes 1 to 37 form an integral part of these financial statements

Statement of Changes in Owner's Equity for the sixth months ended 30 June 2001

Movements in Owner's Funds

	Capital	Statutory Reserve	General Reserve	Re-valuation reserve	Net profit for the period/year	Total
	YR '000	YR '000	YR '000	YR '000	YR '000	YR '000
At 31 December 1999	1,600,000	102,285	187,387	637,893	-	2,527,565
Disposal of fixed assets	-	-	-	(800)	437,064	437,064
Net profit for the year 2000	-	-	-	-	(65,560)	(65,560)
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	65,560	-	-	-	65,560
Transfer to general reserve	-	-	65,560	-	-	65,560
Government's share of profits	-	-	-	(284,091)	(284,091)	(284,091)
Employees' share of profits	-	-	-	(21,853)	(21,853)	(21,853)
At 31 December, 2000	1,600,000	167,845	252,947	637,093	-	2,657,885
Balance at 31 December 2000	1,600,000	167,845	252,947	637,093	-	2,657,885
Net profit for the period	1,600,000	167,845	252,947	637,093	293,470	2,951,355
At 30 June 2001	1,600,000	167,845	252,947	637,093	293,470	2,951,355

The attached notes 1 to 37 form an integral part of these financial statements

1. INCORPORATION AND ACTIVITIES

The National Bank of Yemen (The Bank), which was incorporated in Aden, in 1969, is wholly owned by the Government of Yemen. The Bank has its head office in Aden and undertakes all banking activities through its head office and 28 branches spread all over the Southern and Eastern Governorates and with a branch in Sana'a, Mukalla and in Hodeidah.

2. PREPARATION BASIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards and current prevailing local laws and regulations as well as rules and instructions issued by the Government of Yemen. There are no significant differences between International Accounting Standards and the provisions of the prevailing local laws and regulations except for the accounting treatments of the following:

i) The adoption of minimum fixed percentages for losses on loans and advances in accordance with the Central Bank of Yemen circular No. 6 of 1996.

ii) The treatment of general provision on performing loans as part of equity. The effect of these deviations is immaterial on the financial statements of the Bank for the period ended 30 June 2001.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies applied on a consistent basis are as follows:

a) **Accounting convention**
The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention adjusted for the revaluation of land and buildings.

b) **Foreign currencies**
i) The Bank maintains its records in Yemeni Riyals. Transactions in other currencies are recorded at the value dates of the transactions. Balances of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies at the balance sheet date

are revalued at the prevailing exchange rates on that date. Gains or losses resulting from revaluation are taken to the income statement.

ii) The Bank does not enter into forward exchange contracts.

c) **Revenue recognition**
Revenues are recognized on the accrual basis. However, in order to comply with the Central Bank of Yemen Circular No. 6 of 1996 and its amendments, the Bank does not accrue interest on non-performing loans and credit facilities. When an account is treated as non-performing, all uncollected interest relating to the three months prior to categorizing the loan as non-performing is reversed from income and recorded as uncollected interest. Income from investments is recognized when received.

d) **Treasury bills**
Treasury bills issued by the Central Bank of Yemen on behalf of the Ministry of Finance are stated at their nominal value, adjusted for any unamortised discount.

e) **Valuation of long term investments**
Long term investments are valued at historical cost. For permanent decline in their market or computed values based on the study of the latest Reviewed financial statements of the issuing companies of these securities, their book values are adjusted for the decline, which is charged to the income statement for each investment on an individual basis.

f) **Provision for losses on loan and contingent liabilities**
In order to comply with the Central Bank of Yemen circulars no. 6 of 1996 and no. 5 of 1998, provision is provided for specific loans, overdrafts and contingent liabilities, in addition to a percentage for general risks calculated on the total of other loans, overdrafts and contingent liabilities after deducting balances secured by deposits and banks' guarantees. Provision is determined based on periodic comprehensive reviews of the credit

portfolio and contingent liabilities. Accordingly, provision is made in accordance with the following rates:

Performing loans and contingencies including watch loans % 1
Non performing loans:
Substandard debts 15%
Doubtful debts 45%
Bad debts 100%

Loans are written off by debiting the provision, if procedures taken towards their collection prove useless, or if directed by the Central Bank of Yemen upon review of the portfolio. Proceeds from loans previously written off in prior years are credited to the provision. Loans to customers are presented in the balance sheet net, of provision and uncollected interest.

g) Property and equipment, depreciation and amortization

Property comprising land and buildings are recorded at their revalued amounts. Equipment are recorded at cost on the date of purchase. Cost includes purchase price and related expenses.
Freehold land is not depreciated. Other property and equipment items are stated at cost or revalued amounts less accumulated depreciation.
Depreciation is provided on all property and equipment, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value based on prices prevailing at the date of acquisition, of each asset over its expected useful life using the straight line method at the rates shown below:

Buildings on freehold land	2%
Vehicles	20%
Furniture and equipment	10%
Computers	20%
Security vaults	2%

Improvements to leasehold property Period of lease or estimated useful life whichever is lower.

Expected future cash flows are not discounted to their present values in determining the recoverable amount of items of property and equipment.
Cost of improvements to rented real estate properties is amortized over the lesser of their useful lives or the lease period of the properties concerned.

h) Real estate properties acquired from customers

In accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Yemen assets acquired from customers in settlement of loans should be included in the balance sheet under "debit balances and other assets".

i) Contingent liabilities and commitments

Contingent liabilities and commitments, in which the Bank is a party, are presented off-balance sheet under "contingent liabilities and commitments" as they do not represent actual assets or liabilities at the balance sheet date.

j) Cash and cash equivalent

For the purpose of preparing the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalent consist of cash in hand, cash balances with the Central Bank of Yemen other than statutory reserve balances, demand deposits with other banks and investments in treasury bills which are due within three months from the issuance date.

Taxation
Taxation for the year is provided for in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations in the Republic of Yemen.

k) **Zakat**
The Bank pays Zakat in accordance with the relevant laws to the government which decides on its allocation.

l) Related party transactions

Disclosures are made in the financial statements of loans and advances and contingent liabilities to related parties and in particular members of the board of directors and companies in which they own more than 25% of the capital.

m) **Fiduciary assets**
Assets held in trust or in a fiduciary capacity are not treated as assets of the Bank and accordingly are not included in these financial statements.

4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND MANAGING THEIR RELATED RISKS

a) **Financial instruments**
The Bank's financial instruments are represented in financial assets and liabilities. Financial assets include cash balances, current accounts and deposits with banks, treasury bills, investments, and loans to customers and banks. Financial liabilities include customers' deposits and balances due to banks. Also, financial instruments include rights and obligations stated in contingent liabilities and commitments.

b) Fair value of financial instruments
Based on the valuation of the Bank's assets and liabilities stated in the notes to the financial statements, the fair value of the financial instruments do not differ fundamentally from their fair values at the balance sheet date, except for long term investments, the fair values of which are disclosed in note (10).

c) **Forward contracts**
The Bank does not enter into forward foreign currency buy or sale contracts.

4.2 Managing related risks

a) **Interest rate risk**
Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect the value of the financial instruments. The Bank performs a number of procedures to limit the effect of such risk to the minimum level by:

- correlating interest rates on borrowing with interest rates on lending;
- considering the discount rates for different currencies when determining interest rates;
- controlling the matching of maturity dates of financial assets and liabilities.

b) **Credit risk**
Loans and credit facilities to customers and banks, current accounts and deposits with banks and rights and obligations from others are considered as financial assets exposed to credit risk. Credit risk represents the inability of these parties to meet their obligations when they fall due. In order to comply with Central Bank of Yemen circular no. 10 of

5. CASH IN HAND AND RESERVE BALANCES WITH THE CENTRAL BANK OF YEMEN

	30 June 2001 YR '000	31 December 2000 YR '000
Cash in hand	-	-
In local currency	387,347	547,202
In foreign currency	199,735	216,686
Cheques purchased, net	34,264	33,558
Total cash in hand	621,346	797,446
Reserve balance with the CBY in Yemeni Riyal	1,872,676	1,819,819
Reserve balance with the CBY in foreign currencies	1,281,234	1,106,071
Total Reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	3,153,910	2,925,890
Total cash in hand and reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	3,775,256	3,723,336

In accordance with the Yemeni Banks Law, the Bank is required to maintain statutory deposits with the Central Bank of Yemen at stipulated percentages of its demand, time and other deposits. Such deposits carry interest at rates determined by the Central Bank of Yemen.

6. DUE FROM BANKS

	30 June 2001 YR '000	31 December 2000 YR '000
<i>Central Bank of Yemen and other local banks</i>		
Current accounts with Central Bank of Yemen	-	-
- In local currency	2,558,925	1,188,243
- In foreign currency	228,244	457,680
Total current accounts with the Central Bank of Yemen	2,787,169	1,645,923
Less: Provision/amounts written off for outstanding reconciling items	(18,115)	(18,115)
Net current account balances with Central Bank of Yemen	2,769,054	1,627,808
Current account balances with local banks	7,458	7,829
Total Central Bank of Yemen and other local banks	2,776,512	1,635,637
Foreign banks and other financial institutions	2,069,633	3,409,835
Time deposits	8,832,460	7,445,020
Total due from foreign banks and other financial institutions	10,902,093	10,854,855
Total due from banks	13,678,605	12,490,492

Current accounts with Central Bank of Yemen

Less: Provision/amounts written off for outstanding reconciling items

Net current account balances with Central Bank of Yemen

Current account balances with local banks

Total Central Bank of Yemen and other local banks

Foreign banks and other financial institutions

Total due from foreign banks and other financial institutions

Total due from banks

Assets held in trust or in a fiduciary capacity are not treated as assets of the Bank and accordingly are not included in these financial statements.

The Bank's financial instruments are represented in financial assets and liabilities. Financial assets include cash balances, current accounts and deposits with banks, treasury bills, investments, and loans to customers and banks. Financial liabilities include customers' deposits and balances due to banks. Also, financial instruments include rights and obligations stated in contingent liabilities and commitments.

Disclosures are made in the financial statements of loans and advances and contingent liabilities to related parties and in particular members of the board of directors and companies in which they own more than 25% of the capital.

Assets held in trust or in a fiduciary capacity are not treated as assets of the Bank and accordingly are not included in these financial statements.

9. LOANS TO CUSTOMERS, net of provision

The Bank's management deposits certain amounts with the Central Bank of Yemen having maturity period less than three months and carry interest rates of 14%. In accordance with the instruction with the Central Bank of Yemen, such certificate of deposits have been classified as investments for trading purposes.

	30 June 2001 YR '000
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ii) Prior years tax

The Bank management submitted the tax return to the Tax Authority for the year ended 31 December 2000 approved by the Bank's external auditor. The tax return include the position of the years 1996 to 2000 and based on the audited financial statements for these years and minutes of meeting held on 6 April 2000. Accordingly, the final settlement were agreed between the Bank and the Tax Authority to approve the audited results on 7 May 2001. Only YR. 1,538,793 were paid as difference on 26 May 2001. The Bank recorded the difference as prior year item under other administration expenses.

17. OWNER'S EQUITY

Movements in Owner's Funds

	Capital YR'000	Statutory Reserve YR'000	General Reserve YR'000	Surplus on Revaluation of Property Reserve YR'000	Net profit for the period YR'000	Total YR'000
At 31 December, 2000	1,600,000	167,845	252,947	637,093	-	2,657,885
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	293,470	293,470
At 30 June, 2001	1,600,000	167,845	252,947	637,093	293,470	2,951,355

a) Capital

The authorized share capital amounting YR. 1.6 million (31 December 2000 - YR 1.6 million) consists of 1,600 thousand shares of YR 1,000 par value each. According to the Central Bank of Yemen Circular No. 3 dated 27 January, 2000, the minimum paid up capital of banks operating in Yemen should be increased to YR 1,250 million not later than 31 December 2000.

b) Net profit distribution

In accordance with the provisions of the Public Corporations and Establishments Law No. 35 of 1991, the net profit after income tax shall be allocated as follows:

- 15% to statutory reserve
- 15% to general reserve
- 65% to the Government for its share of profits
- 2% to employee's incentives
- 3% to employees' social fund.

No transfer has been made to the above accounts but on the audited results basis

18. CONTRA ACCOUNTS AND OTHER COMMITMENTS, net

At 30 June 2001	Gross Commitments YR'000	Covered by margin YR'000	Net commitments YR'000
Commitments on behalf of customers for which there were corresponding liabilities by the customers concerned:			
Documentary letters of credit	1,431,471	464,356	967,115
Letters of guarantees - customers	960,752	291,744	669,008
Letters of guarantees - correspondent banks	1,766,212	-	1,766,212
Customer acceptances	134,660	-	134,660
Travelers' cheques	93,601	-	93,601
Other contingent liabilities	3,535	-	3,535
Total contra accounts and other commitments	4,390,231	756,100	3,634,131

At 31 December, 2000	Gross commitments YR'000	Covered by margin YR'000	Net commitments YR'000
Commitments on behalf of customers for which there were corresponding liabilities by the customers concerned:			
Documentary letters of credit	1,452,939	629,721	823,218
Letters of guarantees - customers	1,057,719	266,713	791,006
Letters of guarantees - correspondent banks	670,732	-	670,732
Customer acceptances	70,054	-	70,054
Travelers' cheques	99,187	-	99,187
Other contingent liabilities	23,269	-	23,269
Total contra accounts and other commitments	3,373,900	896,434	2,477,466

19 INTEREST ON LOANS AND DUE FROM BANKS

Letters of guarantee included shipping guarantees of YR 18,198 thousand (31 December 2000 - YR 102,484 thousand) issued on behalf of its customers are included in the above amounts. The management is of the opinion that the legal period of validity of the guarantees has elapsed and therefore these will not be called upon

	30 June 2001 YR'000	31 December 2000 YR'000
Interest on loans and advances to customers		
Interest on loans and advances	95,413	61,967
Interest on other facilities	149	485
Total interest on loans and advances to customers	95,562	62,452
Interest on deposits with foreign banks		
Interest on loans	3,821	3,311
Interest on current accounts	27,957	14,680
Interest on deposits	213,177	198,171
Interest on call accounts	20,979	4,517
Investments income	1,010	939
Total interest on deposits with foreign banks	266,944	221,618
Interest on deposits with local banks		
Interest on statutory deposits with the Central Bank of Yemen	119,230	188,121
Total interest on deposits with local banks	386,174	409,739
Total interest on loans and advances and deposits with banks	481,736	472,191

20. INTEREST ON TREASURY BILLS & CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT

	30 June 2001 YR'000	31 December 2000 YR'000
Interest on treasury bills	973,173	1,023,043
Interest on certificate of deposits	98,383	-
Total	1,071,556	1,023,043

21 COST OF DEPOSITS

	30 June 2001 YR'000	31 December 2000 YR'000
Interest on savings accounts	474,920	496,433
Interest on time deposits	368,083	421,062
Total interest on customers' deposits	843,003	917,495
Interest on balances due to banks	5,371	4,430
Total cost of deposits	848,374	921,925

22. COMMISSIONS AND FEES INCOME ON BANKING SERVICES

	30 June 2001 YR'000	31 December 2000 YR'000
Commissions on documentary letters of credits	13,034	10,453
Commissions on letters of guarantee	28,010	14,131
Commissions on transfer of funds	9,090	7,944
Commissions on acceptances	1,365	998
Commissions on cheques	30,522	30,154
Banking services fees	7,812	8,343
Other service fees	7,231	7,400
Total commission and fee income on banking services	97,064	79,423

23. (LOSS) ON FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

	30 June 2001 YR'000	31 December 2000 YR'000
Revaluation differences on foreign currency transactions	(5,549)	(42,966)
Gain on foreign exchange trading transactions	1,691	2,166
Net (loss) on foreign exchange transactions	(3,858)	(40,800)

24. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	30 June 2001 YR'000	31 December 2000 YR'000
Provision on off-balance sheet items no longer required	15,059	-
Provision for staff leave pay no longer required	7,714	-
Provision on loan losses no longer required	18,015	4,834
Sundry income	798	947
Total other operating income	41,586	5,781

25. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

	30 June 2001 YR'000	31 December 2000 YR'000
Salaries, wages and related costs	203,107	201,229
Depreciation of property and equipment (note 12)	15,846	17,639
Rents	10,829	11,037
Water and electricity	6,313	5,094
Repairs and maintenance	5,913	6,596
Telephone, telexes and postage	9,789	7,060
Transportation and communication	8,638	5,212
Computer maintenance expenses	7,000	7,000
Training	10,207	2,378
Taxes and fees	801	1,117
Donations	1,146	2,419
Stationery and printing supplies	5,681	4,936
Other general and administration expenses	27,320	9,897
Total general and administration expenses	312,590	281,614

The Number Of Employs As At 30 June 2001 (623) Employs (30 June 2000 637 Employs)

26 PROVISIONS

	30 June 2001 YR'000	31 December 2000 YR'000
Loans and advances	-	-
Provision for losses on loans and advances (note 9)	60,440	-
Provision for off balance sheet items	187	-
Total provisions	60,627	-

27. ZAKAT

	30 June 2001 YR'000	31 December 2000 YR'000
Zakat expense for the current year - paid	15,000	12,500

28. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	30 June 2001 YR'000	31 December 2000 YR'000
Net profit for the period	293,470	210,339
Weighted average of number of shares	1,600,000	1,600,000
Earnings per share	YR.183	YR.131

29. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

These represent transactions with certain related parties (shareholders, directors and officers of the Bank, their families and companies of which they are principal owners) who were customers of the Bank during the year. The terms of these transactions are approved by the Bank's management. The period end balances included in the financial statements are as follows:

	30 June 2001 YR'000	31 December 2000 YR'000
Government owned entities	-	-
Loans and advances to customers, gross	47,462	42,678
Customer deposit	466,085	89,285
Board members and parties related to them	-	-
Loans and advances	1,388	1,043
Customers' deposit	1,354	1,312
Interest income for the period	95	33
Interest expense for the period	86	164

30. MATURITIES OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

a) 30 June 2001

	Total YR'000	Less than 3 months YR'000	From 3 to 6 months YR'000	From 6 months to 1 year YR'000	Over 1 year YR'000
ASSETS					
Cash in hand and reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	3,775,256	3,775,256	-	-	-
Due from banks	13,678,605	11,533,509	456,596	1,688,500	-
Treasury bills & C.D. net	14,576,481	14,576,481	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers, net of provision	1,835,607	269,165	668,586	243,861	653,995
Investments, net of provision	8,264	-	-	-	8,264
TOTAL ASSETS	33,874,213	30,154,411	1,125,182	1,932,361	662,259
LIABILITIES					
Due to Banks	29,376	29,376	-	-	-
Customers' deposits	31,631,109	18,203,094	5,312,551	8,084,710	30,754
TOTAL LIABILITIES	31,660,485	18,232,470	5,312,551	8,084,710	30,754

30. MATURITIES OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

b) 31 December, 2000

	Total YR'000	Less than 3 months YR'000	From 3 to 6 months YR'000	From 6 months to 1 year YR'000	Over 1 year YR'000
ASSETS					
Cash in hand and reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	3,723,336	3,723,336	-	-	-
Due from banks	12,490,492	10,380,804	454,388	1,655,300	-
Treasury bills	15,190,739	15,017,668	161,961	11,110	-
Loans and advances to customers, net of provision	1,091,434	96,361	98,955	807,064	89,054
Investments, net of provision	8,264	-	-	-	8,264
TOTAL ASSETS	32,504,265	29,218,169	715,304	2,473,474	97,318
LIABILITIES					
Due to Banks	66,277	66,277	-	-	-
Customers' deposits	30,958,425	17,628,425	4,024,000	9,275,000	31,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES	31,024,702	17,694,702	4,024,000	9,275,000	31,000

The above reflects the contractual maturities of assets and liabilities which have been determined on the basis of the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. In one case of assets and liabilities that do not have contractual maturity date, the period in which these are amounted to mature is taken as the expected date of maturity.

31. AVERAGE INTEREST RATES ON ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

a) The average interest rates on assets and liabilities applied during the year 30 June 2001 were as follows:

	Yemeni Riyal %	US Dollar %	Deutsche mark %	Sterling Pound %	URO %
Assets					
Reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	13.00	-	-	-	-
Due from banks:					
Current accounts	-	3.86	4.35	2.84	4.35
Time deposits	-	5.34	-	4.85	-
Due to banks:					
Treasury bills	13.95	-	-	-	-
Loans to customers	19.00	8.00	-	-	-
Liabilities					
Time deposits - customers	13.00	3.35	-	3.45	-

b) The average interest rates on assets and liabilities applied during the year 2000 were as follows:

	Yemeni Riyal %	US Dollar %	Deutsche mark %	Sterling Pound %	URO %
Assets					
Reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	15.33	-	-	-	-
Due from banks:					
Current accounts	-	5.76	4.10	3.74	4.06
Time deposits	-	6.41	4.24	5.95	-
Due to banks:					
Treasury bills	18.21	-	-	-	-
Loans to customers:	17.00	8.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Liabilities					
Time deposits - customers	14.25	3.83	-	3.72	-

a) The distribution of the assets and liabilities and contingent liabilities and commitments as at, 30 June 2001 were as follows:

	Manufacturing YR'000	Agriculture YR'000	Trade YR'000	Service YR'000	Finance YR'000	Personal YR'000
Assets						
Cash in hand and reserve balances with the Central Bank of Yemen	-	-	-	-	3,775,256	-
Due from banks:					13,678,605	-
Treasury bills + C.D	-	-	-	-	14,576,481	-
Loans to customers, net of provision	396,451	-	814,824	-	310,644	313,688
Total Assets	396,451	-	814,824	-	32,349,250	313,688
LIABILITIES						
Due to Banks	-	-	-	-	29,376	-
Customers' deposits	344,132	111,382	2,161,349	1,794,076	530,607	26,689,563
Total Liabilities	344,132	111,382	2,161,349	1,794,076	559,983	26,689,563
Contra accounts and other commitments	42,276	1,800	1,273,511	596,515	1,932,252	543,877

b) The distribution of the assets and liabilities and contingent liabilities and commitments as at 31 December, 2000 were as follows:

Malaria Situation in Yemen



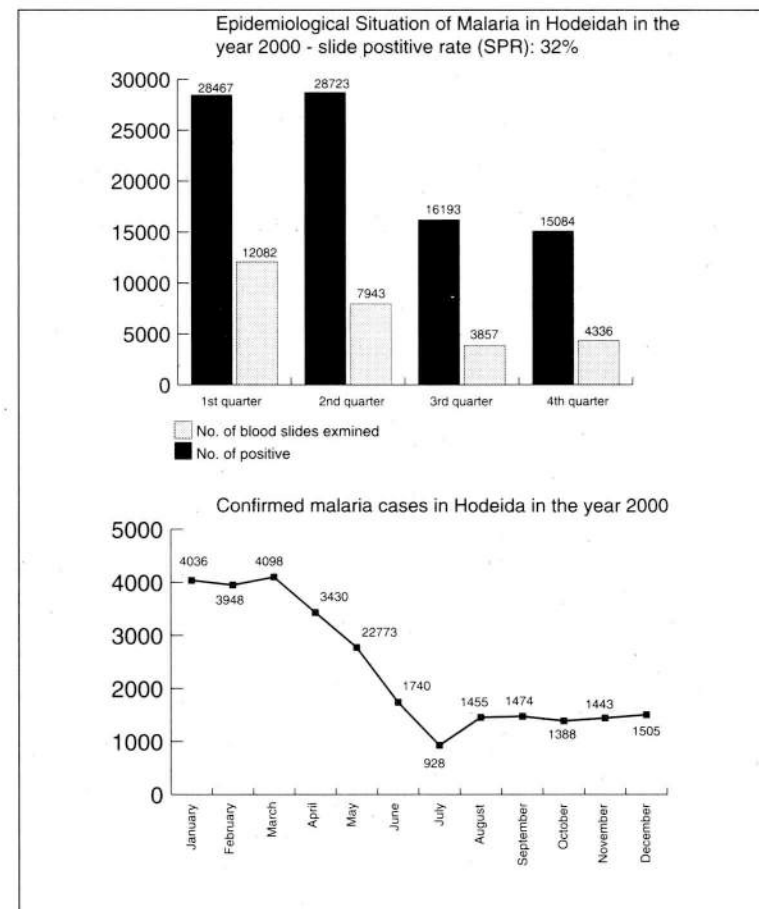
Prepared for publishing: Ismael Al-Ghbery Yemen Times

The malaria situation in Yemen is alarming in certain highly endemic areas. It is estimated that 50-60% of the population is at risk. Malaria in Yemen is epidemiologically classified as "Afrotropical" which is the worst epidemiological malaria situation worldwide having the faciparum malaria and the Anopheles arabiensis as the predominant parasite species and malaria vector respectively. It is estimated that children, especially under five, and pregnant women are the major toll of malaria in Yemen. The malaria has been proven to be a major impediment of development both socially and economically, and it is high time to intervene to interrupt the malaria transmission and alleviate the historical suffering of the Yemeni people from this health problem. The Yemeni government is very much appreciating and considering the situation and in this context the government has already taken very crucial and important actions and decisions to establish a strong anti-malaria program. The political commitment is there and the inter-sector collaboration has been built through the formation of the Supreme National Malaria Control Committee by the Prime Ministerial Decree No. 18 for the year 2000. The committee is chaired by HE the Minister of Health and fifteen ministries are represented by their deputy ministers besides the representation of the different organizations, private sector and the medical educational institutions. Another Prime Ministerial Decree No. 19 for the year 2001 was issued announcing the year 2001 a year of Roll Back malaria and making the anti-malaria program a vertical program under the direct supervision of the Minister of Public Health and Population.

A new National Malaria Control Center has been recently established in Sana'a to be the head office responsible for planning, monitoring, follow-up, training and evaluation processes for the whole country. The organogram and the job descriptions have been set and the plans started to be implemented in the field. Examples of success started to emerge. A great success has been achieved in Socotra island where the citizens already reported a major and significant decline in the incidence of malaria after a successful start of a well organized anti-malaria control program in the island during the last quarter of the year 2000. All these are promising and encouraging indicators which make optimistic that the Roll Back malaria program in Yemen is going to succeed. Malaria has been always the top priority health problem in the Republic of Yemen, whose population is about 18 million, particularly during the eighties and nineties of the twentieth century. The epidemiological situation of malaria deteriorated in the nineties due to different factors including political, economical and meteorological factors. It is estimated that 60% of the Yemeni population are at risk of malaria. The MOPH reported 1,800,000 malaria cases in 1997 and the malaria mortality is about 1% of the recorded malaria cases. Malaria in Yemen is classified epidemiologically as Afrotropical with Plasmodium falciparum as the predominant species of malaria parasites accounting for about 90-95% and Anopheles gambiae, the most dangerous malaria vector, as the predominant vector. The endemicity is not the same all over the country. It is meso to hyperendemic along the coastal belt (with a length of 2000 km and a breadth of 30-60 km) extending from the Yemeni-Omani border in the east to Bab-Al-Mandab in the west along the Indian ocean and from Bab-al-mandab to the Yemeni-Saudi border in the north along the red sea (about 500 km) where the season of transmission is mainly during the winter i.e. from October to march. The altitude in Tihama (the western coastal areas)

reaches up to 200 meters over the sea-level towards the east. It is meso or hyperendemic in the foothills and middle heights (400-2000 meters high) where the transmission is all the year round or following the rainy season which is mainly during summer with epidemics of malaria recurring after heavy meteorological changes, while it is almost malaria free in the mountainous areas above 2000 meters high, where it is expected that the longevity of the Anopheline vectors is too short to complete the sporogonic cycle, but again malaria transmission and even malaria epidemics are expected following heavy climatic and meteorological changes e.g. global warming and the rise in the humidity together with heavy rainfalls. It is also malaria free in the deserts (Al-Robe'a-ALKhali). Malaria is meso to hyperendemic in Soqatra island where the transmission season is also from October to March or April, while it is too windy and dry from May to August in the island. Malaria is epidemiologically classified as Oriental in Socotra with the Anopheles culicifacies as the main predominant vector. This epidemiological information needs to be confirmed by extensive studies and by improving the information system which is currently one of the priorities. Extensive entomological studies and surveys are also needed to have a complete epidemiological picture. Rolling back malaria started practically in Yemen in the year 2000 when a "Statement of Intent" was issued in January 2000 by the WHO malaiologist and a "Supreme National Malaria Control Committee SNMCC" was formed by a prime ministerial decree reflecting the high "political commitment" to roll back malaria. While the year 2000 can be considered the turning point during which the preparatory phase has been initiated, the year 2001 is planned to be officially announced as the year of "Roll Back Malaria". The political commitment to roll back malaria is very clear and has been strengthened during the last quarter of the year 2000 especially following the

outbreak of Rift Valley Fever which hit the western part of the country, especially the Tihama areas. Well-organized, sustainable and integrated vector control operations have become a must. It is predicted that an efficient NMCP will definitely have a positive impact on the important health indicators in the country to improve the public health standard in general and the mother and child health in particular by significantly improving the maternal mortality rate (MMR), which is currently about 1400/100,000 live births and the infant mortality rate (IMR) which is currently about 75-83/1000 live births. **Principles of Roll Back Malaria in the Republic of Yemen**
 1- Political Commitment.
 2- Intersectoral Collaboration.
 3- Health Education.
 4- Community Participation.
 5- Partnership with international organizations and NGOs. A special collaboration is existing between the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Yemen and the World Health Organization. **The overall and ultimate goals of the 5-year plan 2001-2005**
 - To establish a strong and well organized national center for the National Malaria Control Program (NMCP) in the Republic of Yemen based at Sana'a with a strong infrastructure to be the headquarters capable of planning, executing, monitoring, supervising and evaluating the different malaria control activities.
 - To develop and build national centers capable of planning, running, supervising and evaluating the different malaria control activities.
 - To reduce the mortality rate by 80% by the end of the 5-year plan 2001-2005.
 - To reduce the morbidity rate by 50% by the end of the 5-year plan 2001-2005.
 - To achieve the eradication of malaria from Socotra island by the end of the 5-year plan 2001-2005.



Specific Objectives of the 5-year plan 2001-2005
 - To furnish the rented house for the malaria control program so that it starts functioning during January 2001.
 - To best use the budget allocated for the National Malaria Control Program NMCP for the interest of the program (the local budget for the year 2001: YR465,520,000).
 - To standardize the national policy for the management of malaria cases all over the country during the year 2001 and 2002.
 - To implement the plan of health education (already prepared and approved during the year 2000) during the year 2001 to ensure the community participation during the next five years.
 - To define and specify referral malaria laboratories technicians and microscopists in each governorate during the year 2001.
 - To define and specify referral and focal physicians on malaria in every hospital and health center in Hodeida governorate, al Qafr district in Ibb

governorate, Khamis Bani-Saad in Mahweet governorate, Aslam district in Hajja governorate, Socotra island, Wadi Al-Ein and Hora district in Hadramawt governorate, Al-Selw district (Wadi Warazan) in Taiz governorate and Wosab Al-Safel district in Dhamar governorate besides Abyan governorate during the years 2001 and 2002.
 - To intensify the field operations in the governorates and districts already selected to be the pilot project areas for malaria control.
 - To intensify the field supervisory and evaluation visits during the next five years.
 - To activate the role of the Supreme National Malaria Control Committee (SNMCC).
 - To coordinate with the private sector to strongly involve them in the implementation of the program.
 - To coordinate with the international organizations and the NGOs and to make sure the international aids and donations are best used for the interests of the program.

Yemeni Hot Springs Derelict Present & Uncertain Future



Farouk Al-Kamali Yemen Times

Hot springs are subjected to misuse and debilitation which led to their destruction amidst the negligence of the Ministry of Tourism and its offices in the governorates. It is cause for alarm when a hot springs like the one in the Damat area got drained and the other one in al-Sukhnah turned to be the property of the ruling party the GPC and not the Ministry of Tourism. The newly-created Ministry of Tourism has to render care to this significant resource. In addition the private sector has to contribute in the development of these hot springs and raise them to the required standard. More than 50 hot springs exist nationwide and the most well-known ones are as follows:
 - Al-Sukhnah hot spring located 40 km to the southwest of Hodaidah
 - Damat hot spring located 40 km from Damat village in Dhale'a Governorate
 - Ali Aniss hot spring located 90 km to the west of Hodaidah
 - Alasi hot spring located to the east of Dhamar city
 - Karesh hot spring located 90 km to the east of the city of Taiz
 In fact, these hot springs are still used in a primitive way by the citizens and up to this very moment there is no investment in these hot springs. Similarly, the necessary facilities required for these hot springs are unavailable. An issue of major concern in this regard is that some influential personalities and sheikhs seized these springs



Mohammed Abdurahman



Abdulqawi Sallim

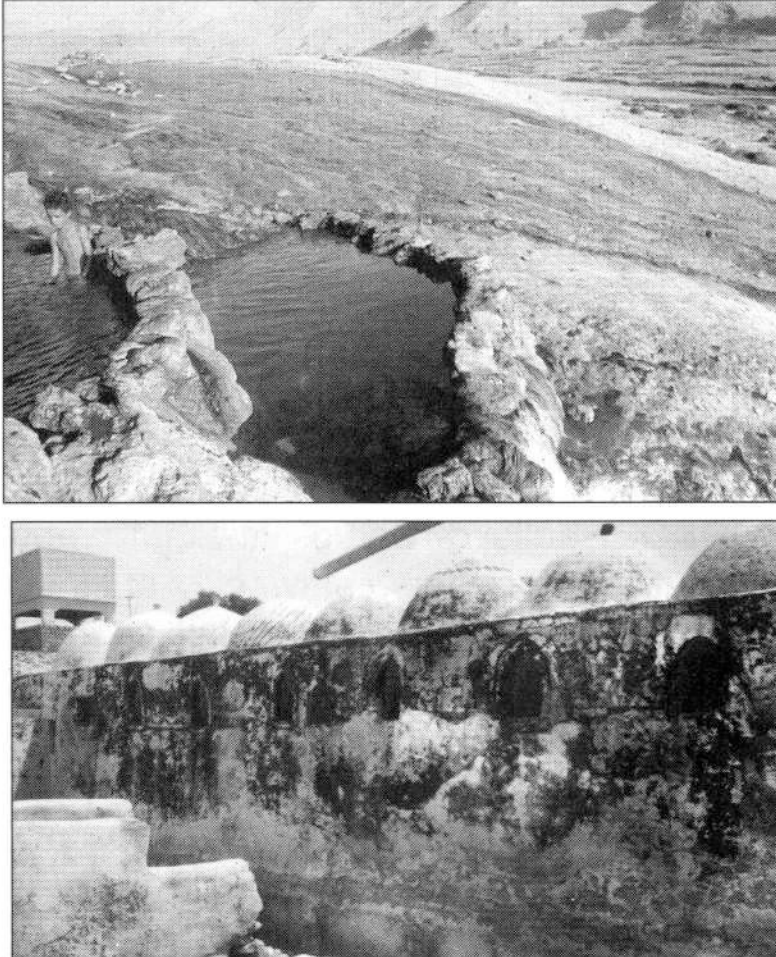


Abdulah al-Kuli

and made of them as their own properties. An evident illustration of that is the al-Sukhnah hot spring in Hodaidah which belongs to the ruling party (the General People Congress) and not the Ministry of Tourism. **Medical gains of hot springs**
 Hot springs have so many benefits, particularly for skin illnesses and allergies, eye troubles, rheumatism and blood circulation illnesses. They are also so beneficial for the aging people since it refreshes them and makes them recover from certain aging-related illnesses. Furthermore, it is believed that hot springs revitalize the sexual potency of men. **Hot springs in Taiz**
 Mr. Abdulqawi Sallim Director-General of the Tourism Office in Taiz talked about the hot springs in Taiz and said that there are so many hot springs in Taiz, the most important of which are the following:
 - Ali Shuba hot spring located in the southwest of Taiz in al-Barakani area. However, it has been subjected to damage within the last couple of years.
 - Raisyan hot spring located in Maqbana district is presently so primitive and always subjected to damage due to the rainfalls. This hot spring is the destination of many people on a quest for remedy and recreation.

Al-Twair hot spring, located also in Maqbana, is composed of many permanent hot springs. However, they gradually drained during the drought season. Unfortunately, these hot springs are still exposed and subjected to damage during the rainy season. **Hot springs in Ibb**
 The Ibb Governorate is one of the most important destinations for people looking for physical medication. However, to make wise use of these hot springs large amount of capital are required for investing in such projects with the view of establishing complete medical facilities at each place where hot springs are available. Mr. Amin Juzailan Director-General of Tourism Office in Ibb said that the most important hot springs in Ibb are as follows:
 - Al-Sahair in Odain district
 - Bahri Mountain hot spring also in Odain district
 - Al-Aslum in Hazm Odain district
 Moreover, there are many hot springs in al-Qafar district such as Jubran, al-Dhafad'a, al-Adib and Ali al-Asfal hot springs. These are small hot springs which are usually used by the inhabitants of those districts. **Hot springs in Hodaidah**
 Mr. Abdulah al-Kuli, Director of Tourism Office in Hodaidah, noted that the al-Sukhnah hot spring is the most significant one in Hodaidah. He further added that Imam Ahmed used to go to this hot spring for treating rheumatism from which he was suffering.

Moreover, Imam Ahmed ordered the establishment of a palace consisting of many residential sections and a reception section as well. In addition several facilities were created such as offices for the army, a building for cable services, a mosque and a small airfield. **Hot springs in Lahaj**
 Mr. Mohammed Abdurahman Ahmed said that the Governorate of Lahaj enjoys many natural and tourist attractions. He added that many areas at the Governorate could be turned to natural conservation owing to the availability of rare wild plants, birds and animals. As far as the hot springs in Lahaj is concerned, there are many hot springs in the Governorate like Shara'ah hot spring in the Halimene district which is visited by many people for medication purposes. Moreover, this hot spring has become a locality for holding cultural and artistic festivals. Another hot spring here is al-Ayumi hot springs in Karesh in Qabita district which is also visited by many people, although it is primitive and needs many facilities. Moreover, this site is a good attraction for recreation and spending vacations. **Hot springs in Dhale'a**
 The Governorate of Dhale'a has many hot springs, the most important which is al-Darwesh, al-Hassan, al-Imam and Atef hot springs. An issue of major concern is that these hot springs are misused and some day they may entirely become drained. A committee from the Parliament has previously visited the area and the hot springs there and reported its findings to the cabinet. The recommendations of the committee stressed the necessity to rescue and invest the hot springs there, particularly Damet hot spring. The report produced by the committee



is a good one and its recommendations should be taken into account. **How to boost tourism for medical purposes?**
 Tourism for medical purposes is still so primitive in Yemen and unorganized. Moreover, the hot springs-goers are usually ordinary people who believe that these hot springs are beneficial for them. Yet it seems that Imam Ahmed is the only important personality who sought treatment in a Yemeni hot spring and this could be the reason behind the negligence of the hot springs. Furthermore, neither the public nor the private sector enterprises has attempted to invest in hot springs, despite their potential earnings. Similarly, there are so many defects regarding the publicizing of these hot springs which is completely absent. Thus, the government has to attach importance to this resource, on the one hand, and the people themselves have to be aware of their importance and how to preserve such natural gifts, on the other.

Ibb: The Old City in The Lap of The Green Province

The old city of Ibb is considered one of the most ancient cities in Yemen. It occupies a very important strategic location compared to the other cities of the Republic and was known as al-thagah city. The remains of archaeological landmarks are still present and historical sources indicate that the old part of Ibb city belongs to the Islamic era. During ancient periods, Ibb was a big trade center. There is also a historical mosque which is dating back from the ancient period of the Caliph, Omar bin al-Khatib. The city's glory coincided with the old period of al-Solayh estate in Jibla city. The historical landmarks of both cities are still evident and, as mentioned before, Ibb is supposed to be one of the most ancient cities in Yemen as are old Sana'a and Shibam. If we look at the historical and archaeological landmarks of Ibb cities, we are able to understand the city's real history and traditions. The old city is surrounded by a long wall and its access is gained by five gates: al-Nasier, Sonbal, al-Kabeer, Rayha, and al-Rakizah. The buildings of the city were made of strong volcanic rocks as limestone had not been used yet in these constructions. They all share a same style called 'Kamariah' but with some variations. The city include several historical houses such as al-thagah, al-Hamam, al-Qalam, al-Sabse, Safier, al-Hakeem, Aqeel, al-Shoja'a and Dolmah house. The beauty of the city attracts visitors, arises their curiosity, and reminds them of memories of a glorious heritage. One who walked through its pastures, saw waterfalls, fountains and wandered about the old fascinating views and that fragrant perfume coming from the gardens as well. But, everything is changing, as people are not paying attention anymore to those historical landmarks. However, the dreamy city, still preserves its beautiful face through

numerous archaeological sites. As I mentioned above, the old city attracts many visitors and researchers because of its beauty. Yemen Times journalist, Mr. Ibrahim Addahan, conducted an interview with a French researcher and asked him the following questions.

Q: Could you please introduce yourself to us?

A: Well, I am Didier Granger, 28 years old, and I am single. I am a French student in the Architecture Department at School of La Villette in Paris. I am here for my certificate of architecture "6th year".

Q: Would you please highlight the purpose of your visit?

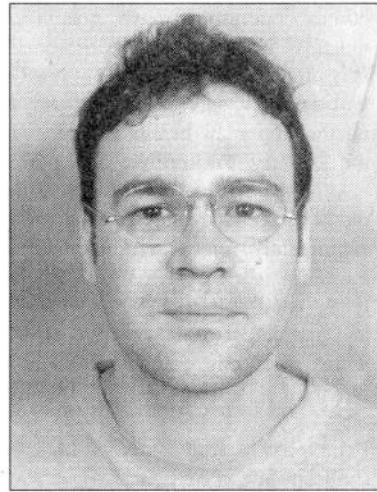
A: As a matter of fact, I came to Ibb in order to collect information about the old city. My research is entitled "The Relationship Between Organization of Habitation and Social Activities of Ibb". It consist of three parts:

1. History of Ibb, the influence of different civilizations such as al-Hymyarate, al-Solayheen, Turkish, India, and so on.

2. Evaluation of Housing and how people adapted their houses to the modern life and to the new housing style.

3. Evaluation of the social activities. At the conclusion of my research, I make some propositions to resolve some architectural and social problems in the old city and came up with the following:

There has been an augmentation of population density in Ibb while the sanitary system has not followed. There are also problems in urban relations between old and new quarters. It would be important to join the activities of the old Suk 'market' with the activities of the new one. My project seeks, therefore, to solve these problems. In addition, the purpose of this research is to draw attention of the government on reviving the city's cultural and historical traditions and focusing



on the cultural heritage.

Q: Why did you choose Ibb from all the Yemeni governorates?

A: I chose Ibb because it is beautiful region and people have the reputation of being very nice and of showing hospitality. However, Ibb has a big old center and it is still well preserved with a special architecture that is only found in mountains places. Furthermore I chose Ibb because there no research or study can be found in English or French about the old city of Ibb.

Q: What are the major things that attract you in Ibb?

A: The things that attract me in Ibb are the kindness of the people and the simplicity of their style of living. Besides, the green colour which covers the mountains brought the most my attention.

Q: What are the outcomes of your visit?

A: During my five-month stay in Yemen, I have learnt a lot. For instance, I studied the Arabic Language, which helped me to find a job in rehabilitation of ancient buildings in the country. In other words, it is important because it helps me to understand another culture as well as con-

front my own culture and my knowledge with an Arabic culture. Besides that, I learnt how practically to build something.

Q: What are the obstacles you faced through your research?

A: At the beginning of my research, my level of Arabic language was not insufficient to collect the information I needed without any difficulty. In the same time, it was also difficult for me to explain the purpose of my research, as people did not understand why I was so interested by their houses or their jobs. In addition, I found some difficulties to get some information about the old city such as its history, its plants, some photographs, and exact statistics. Frankly speaking, my research was a success thanks to the friends I met at the beginning and who made my task easier.

Q: Have you noticed that there many different decorations going back to ancient ages?

A: Of course, I found some decorations on the old houses' facades which belong to ancient ages. These decora-

tions look alike the first letter of the Hymyarate alphabet and forms of some arches seem to have an Indian influence.

Q: Do you think that there are similarities between Yemeni civilization and French civilization?

A: Architecture in Ibb is completely different with all kinds of architecture in France. French people used also stones or bricks, but the work of stone and brick are different. You can find similarities in some constructions in the south of Spain as the roofs, for example, are flat. They mix wood-beam and stone. In fact, the architecture of Ibb is unique. You can not find any place similar to Ibb in the world. It is famous in France because of that.

Q: Being your second visit, how did you find Yemeni people?

A: Actually, I am not exaggerating if I say that the Yemeni people are helpful, friendly and showing high hospitality. I find very easy to make contact with people who help me in everything. Therefore, I love Yemeni people, as well as their music, their conversations

and their culture.

Q: Through your visit and your research about the old city, do you think that Ibb city deserve the same concern given to Sana'a city?

A: The old city of Ibb is considered as a treasure. It is very important for people to preserve the story and the birth of their town because it is essential for the world's culture. If people maintain their constructions, they will remain intact for a long time. As far as I know, the living conditions in the old houses is better than living in the new buildings which are humid, cold, and hot in the same time.

Q: Any thing you want to say further?

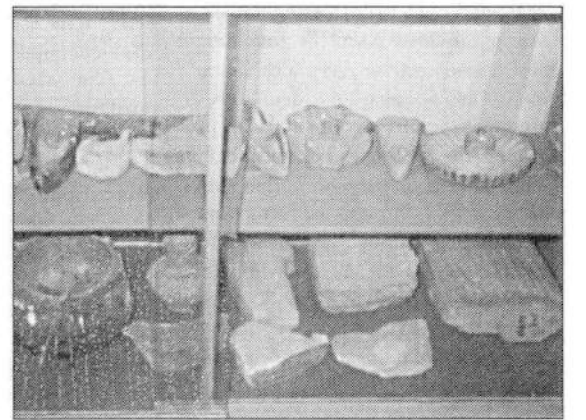
A: To conclude, I would like to thank the Yemen Times for giving me this chance to tell my opinion about the old city of Ibb and I also thank Mr. Safwan al-Showiter, Laurent Lavall, Laura Mistral and my sponsors (France represented in Architecture & Development and Yemen represented in CFEY) for their help and support to achieve my task.

Antiquities: Countless, but not Safeguarded

Saleh Abdulbaqi
Cultural Editor
Yemen Times

Lands of Yemen bury underneath countless pieces of antiquities that date back to thousands of years BC. These antiquities reflect the civilized facet of the country which attract the tourists to come in from all over the world. But what makes us worry is that our antiquities have no safeguard to protect them where smugglers are leaking them out of the country in great quantities. Day after day, month after month and year after year the newspapers and other publications should include stories telling us how the smugglers are flooding the foreign markets with our national heritage and the most valuable treasures they are not usually working in secret but sometimes in public. Had the law been in force the foolish smugglers would have not dare to carry great quantities of the national properties to cross the borders with them as if performing duties. The privates scattered along the borders can do nothing to limit such violations endangering the country and its national heritage. Experts and other bodies concerned on antiquities believe that Yemeni is founded on countless treasures of monuments and historical signs that date back thousands of years before Christ. Over half a century works of excavation have been carried in Mareb, Shabwah, Aljouf, Raiboon, Hadhramaut, and Dhafar the most important sites of antiquities in the country. Up to the moment these sites seem to be fluctuating to prevail all the treasures buried underneath their serv-

ice is if being afraid to be confiscated by the smugglers exercising their activities with the absence of the law. The General Authority of Antiquities headed by Dr. Mohammed Yousef Abdullah doubled its efforts to sweep the dust on the buried antiquities but the efforts served the smugglers more than the nation who found



new sources to supply them with the most profitable goods. Reliable sources confirmed that the foolish merchants used to visit the sites announced of late by the authority to execute their illegal activities while the government is fast asleep.

There are tens of scripts that date back to different Islamic periods. One of these scripts is written in the language of old Ethiopia which had many common characteristics with the Yemeni old language. This language is still spoken until today in some churches and temples in both Ethiopia and Eritrea.

The variety of the smuggled pieces shows how complicated the issue of smuggling is. Smugglers seem to be specialized or have great knowledge of the value of such pieces.

Away from smuggling, another problem seems to have the same kind of complexion. This problem is when such historic pieces turned to be personal possessions. Many people still keep a lot of those pieces as personal property.

The lack of financial and technical means help spread smuggling activi-

ties. It is also behind the slow activities of excavations and weak protection of historic sites. It is a bit worrying that the role antiquities play as a tourist attraction source is deteriorating. Most of the tourists who come to Yemen are old. These are mostly attracted by such antiquities.

with the race of all regional countries to attract as many tourists as possible, long-sighted plans are a must. There should be more elegant and modern museums. All means of comfort should be made available at tourist attraction sites to encourage tourists to come and stay for a long time. Tourism is an industry and an art. And, above all, an important economic resource. Therefore, if such basic necessities are not made available, tourism industry will be more damaged in the future than it is now.

The continuation of roping our heritage and scaring the visitors with the frequent kidnapping would leave negative consequences on the national economic. The big officials should awake to safe what is remained of our heritage the valuable treasure we have inherited from our forefathers.

In Memory of Anthony Quinn (1915 - 2001) The Curtains Drawn

Hendsman Mydonose
(onederes@yahoo.com)

When he was two years old, his grandmother suddenly appeared and changed little Tony's life completely. He lived as a poor boy. He didn't have shoes almost all his childhood life. In winters his grandma wrapped round him with her shawl and carried him in arms in case of not to get cold... In a winter day when they were walking they run into a black man...first time little Tony saw a Black! This kind-hearted black man offered that little boy needs a pair of shoes. But proud grandma refused and said, "no, he doesn't need. Keep them with you!" so the black man asked her "there is a film of Antonio Moreno playing at four o'clock. Do you want to go?" At that time Antonio Moreno was the most famous Latin American star in Hollywood, and his grandma never wanted to miss any of his films, so they went to cinema. In El Paso there was only one cinema, and he was shocked

and surprised when he saw horses, train, handsome men on the screen...! When he was watching amazingly, his grandma pointed at Antonio Moreno and said, "He is the one! And never forget my little Tony, one day will come and you will be that man! Then she lowered her voice and added, "you will be more famous actor than Antonio Moreno. You will be the most famous, you will... you will...! A long time passed and his grandma's guess came true. Now Anthony Quinn! He performed great in over one hundred films. In viva Zapata he was Eupemia Zapapta, in Zorba he was villager Alexis Zorba, etc... Anthony Quinn had a great memory in people's memory by playing in different areas and countries. And of course in the message he was Hamzah! In Tango he says, "I am Anthony Quinn, means I am Mexican, Red Indian, Irish, Italian, Greek, Spanish, Chinese, Moslem... I am all of them. There are the others. But which one am I the most? I think I am from top to toe artist (actor)!" In his memories he says:



"I am thinking of the pictures I couldn't complete, people I couldn't meet, characters I couldn't play, and books I couldn't have chance to read. No escape from death, and realized that it is coming closer and closer. Now I am finishing my time and I know to go when I am called! Eighty-six year later... Farewell his grandma's little Tony!"

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Improve Your English (95)



Dr. Ramakanta Sahu
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College of Education, Mahweet
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I. What to Say

A Farewell Party (part 1)

Dr. Badri: Friends, I extend a warm and cordial welcome to you all to this meeting of our association today. As you know, we have assembled here to bid farewell to Dr. Mujeeb Al-Hamdani, the outgoing President of our association and to welcome Dr. Abdullah Al-Sanani, President designate. May I request Mr. Hamdani and Dr. Abdullah Al-Sanani to take seats on stage. (The outgoing and incoming Presidents come on stage and take seats meant for them amid applause of members present)

I now request Mr. Ahmed Azzan to present bouquets to the guests. (applause from members)
Let me invite our esteemed members to come on stage and say a few words on the occasion.

Mr. Ramzi: Dr. Badri and friends, It's a difficult moment for all of us, especially for me to bid farewell to Dr. Mujeeb Al-Hamadani who was not only the pillar of strength for our Association, but a deeply intimate personal friend of mine. His departure from Sana'a will most certainly deprive me of his loving companionship. The Association will be poorer without his precious leadership and guidance. However, I'm happy that he is going on promotion. I wish him godspeed in his new station. Let me take this occasion to extend a hearty welcome to our new President Dr. Abdullah Al-Sanani who, I'm sure, would do his best to promote the activities of the Association. I'd like to assure you our best cooperation in all matters relating to the welfare of the Association.

Mr. Hisham: Friends, As we know, all the world is a stage and we are mere actors. We have our entrances and exits. But some of us leave a lasting, indelible impress on the minds of many by virtue of the strength of their personality and rich contributions for the promotion of the common cause. I'm sure you'd all bear me out that Dr. Al-Hamadani had such a charismatic personality and a vision. Sir, we'll all deeply miss you. Let me conclude by wishing you and your family all happiness and prosperity. I also welcome Dr. Abdullah to our midst.

Mr. Jalal: Friends, This moment gives me mixed feelings. On the one hand we are going to miss an active, dynamic and energetic leader of the caliber of Mr. Mujeeb who, in my opinion, was not an individual, but an institution himself. At the same time we look forward to the dynamic stewardship of Dr. Abdullah.

Mr. Tawfeek: Words stand mute to adequately articulate my feelings on this occasion. During his short tenure, Dr. Mujeeb achieved phenomenal success for the organization. Some of us are less than equal. Some are equal and a few are more than equal to the responsibility enjoined upon them. Mr. Mujeeb belongs to the last category. He found the organization brick and left it marble. Sir, you will remain a living model for us. I take this occasion to cordially welcome our new Head who is endowed with many sterling qualities of head and heart. We expect a lot from him in future.

II. How to say it correctly

Correct the errors, if any, in the following sentences

- The breakfast should be light, but breakfast I took this morning was heavy.
- The honesty is one of the choicest gifts.
- The summer is a hot season but summer of last year was very hot.
- Dr. Abdullah is a honor to the teaching profession.
- I attend the college everyday.

Solutions to last week's questions

- Dickens is famous as a novelist and an essayist.
- The Islamic culture assigns the highest position to charity.
- He is a greater statesman than administrator.
- The coffee of Yemen is sent to other countries
- The gold of South Africa is exported to many countries.

III. How to express it in one word

- Relating to sky or heaven.
- State of being unmarried.
- Consisting of cells
- Plastic substance used for making photographic films
- Substance that forms the chief part of all plants and trees.

Solutions to last week's questions

- Soldiers who fight on horse back: **cavalry**
- Hollow place in the side of the hill: **cave**
- Inside overhead lining of a room: **ceiling**
- Area of land where the dead are buried: **cemetery**
- Monum put up in memory of a person buried elsewhere: **cenotaph**

IV. Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions given in brackets

- Everyone in my family knows him (Identify the head word in the underlined noun phrase)
- He was late by half — hour (Fill in the blank with 'a' / 'an' / 'the')
- What — you usually — on a Friday morning? (Use the correct form of the verb 'do')
- (Would / Shall / Should) you like another cup of tea? (Tick off the correct modal given in the brackets)
- They made us — (Use the correct form of the word 'dance')

Solutions to last weeks questions

- If you go to Malay, you will find rubber **plantations**
- PUPIL** (a person who learns from a teacher)
- In the word 'feather' the letters 'ea' are pronounced differently than in the words 'teachers', 'preacher', 'spear'
- I usually go to school at 8 O'clock.
- He took the **teacher's** permission to enter the class.

V. Words of Wisdom

"The small curtsies sweeten life; the great ennoble it".
—Bovee

Students and Foreign Language Skills

Rizq Ali Ahmed Al-Sanani
Mahweet

Everyone has a different level of proficiency in English language than others. It is common to find some students very good in the spoken skill, but not as good in other skills probably because they are giving more attention to spoken English than anything else. We have to strike a balance between these skills: spoken, grammar, reading and writing in order to develop an overall proficiency in the language. Some teachers rightly say that spoken

English is more important than other skills because language is primarily speech and when the human being is born he first learns how to speak; and without the spoken medium we can't communicate with people easily. So, we find more students rightly concentrating their attention on spoken English.

However, another section of teachers says that grammar, reading and writing are very important skills compared to spoken English because these skills help us express our feelings on paper, in magazines, books, novels drama, etc. Without grammar we can't express ourselves in correct sentences and we

can't write what we know in different branches of knowledge. Yet some other teachers believe that reading is the most important of all language skills and without it students can't improve their proficiency level. In their perception, students can't improve their levels in English without reading because it helps them improve vocabulary, knowledge, and culture. So, at the end, the fact remains that skills acquisition does not take place in an isolated, discrete way. Our students need to develop these skills in an integrated or a holistic manner. I think we have to study these skills in a balanced way.

The Importance of Learning English

Abdulmueen Taha Fare'e
English teacher

Learning a foreign language is not for a luxurious or an ornamental display of knowledge. It has become a necessity, a cardinal and an equipment to face the requirements of modern age. The world is getting smaller and smaller and we are no longer only citizens of our own country but also citizens of the one world. Communications between various countries are increasing quite rapidly that boycotting has become a type of punishment in world policy. Their relations include every field of human activity.

How are commercial and political affairs, and industrial economical cooperations to be conducted between nations without mutual means of communications?

The need for a world language has been so greatly felt that some linguists thought of innovating a world language to be learnt everywhere. When the attempt failed, it was inevitable to adopt a foreign language that may have certain satisfying qualities to be the means of communication.

As for us, English is the main foreign language taught in our schools or institutes (selling knowledge places). This is due to the fact that it is spoken all over the world. Furthermore, English is the language of science and technology. Medicine chemistry, physics and

mathematics are still taught in English in many universities of the world, because it is difficult to translate the language of science into native languages. More than that, what gives a language its importance is the people who speak it, and English speaking people are among the most civilized and developed in the world. Less developed countries are in need of having access to their culture, literature and technical development. That access takes place mainly through language in its written and spoken form. In this world the education of any person is greatly defective if he does not master a foreign language or any other languages to improve himself in terms of teaching or communicating, and the students should follow them carefully.

Let's Learn Computer (16)



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Internet-III

In the last issue we talked about the history of the Internet and had a look at the definition of the Internet. Also, we had an introduction to certain terms associated with Internet. This time we will try to understand the Internet from its definition.

The very first definition says that computers are linked together and have a unique address based on IP protocol. So what exactly is the protocol? Protocol, as we know is a set of rules to be followed in any sort of transaction between two or more entities. For example if two persons, having different mother tongues, want to communicate, then first of all, they have to find a common language for the purpose. Similarly, if there is a financial transaction between two business groups, then first of all they have to decide the currency they will use for fund transfer. It could be Yemeni Riyal or Indian Rupee or US Dollar. Similarly, when two computers communicate with each other, first of all they decide which protocol they should follow for communication. There are a number of protocols available to select from. But the goal of all these protocols is same. That is to ensure the communication between the computers connected. How does a protocol ensure that? To understand that, we need to have an idea about the way the process of communication between the computers is han-

dled. For the sake of simplicity and better understanding, it was suggested by ISO that the entire process of communication can be divided in to seven layers considering the different functions or steps of communication. So that the protocols can accordingly be designed and developed to address these issues effectively. This proposal made by ISO is known as OSI reference model. OSI stands for Open Systems Interconnection. All the protocols are based on this model.

In case of Internet also, as this is also a network of computers, it must have a protocol to follow. And the protocol, Internet uses is TCP/IP. It stands for Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol. And this is also based on OSI model suggested by ISO. So it is required for a computer to have and follow TCP/IP protocol in order to be a part of Internet. And when multiple computers connected together communicate among themselves following this protocol, each one of them has a unique address. This address is known as an IP address. So in the case of Internet also, each of the computers connected to the Internet (may be as web server or an ordinary computer of an end user) has a unique IP address.

How these unique IP addresses are allocated and maintained, that we will have look at later, inshallah.

YOUTH FORUM

The Flowers

In the garden is our happiness,
The flower have such grace,
We do not feel tried in the business,
That is why the flowers we praise.

I always admire the flower,
Flowers have a unique shape,
Flowers have attractive colors
Flowers' power cannot escape.

In the field, in the morning,
The plants are green,
At the flowers we are looking,
And all the pleasure we gain.

If you look at the flowers,
With the happiness you will live,
You will have all the powers,
And there will be no time to grieve.

Sadiq Hassan M. Assamaie

Dream of Mine

A dream I had,
Nothing so sad
I don't know why I dreamt,
A dream which I never meant.

Those words coming out,
Softly from that person's mouth
Couldn't I hear?
Those words of tear

Silence said something,
But, it was hard like anything.
I had full trust,
To hear it, was must.

Things became clear
Thought not so near.
I was surprised
Felt as if to cry.

I came to know,
Whatever I saw
A sorrowful sight,
Which was out of my might.

A thing unbelievable,
Though I was capable
Of knowing I thought
Then I finally caught,
Those words in vain
Which had echoed pain.

Pratima. T. Lakra

So long

Candidly I am perplexed about what should I choose, "so long" or "fare well". The two words are better but I must choose one of them because the place doesn't wide to me to stay more than I have stayed. I think the readers are perplexed about the place which I am

speaking about but haughtily I have to say that it is the university, the place in which I learned and the place which taught me how to write and how to read. Roundly and without prevarication I can say that I found more fathers and brothers in this place and now, the time came to say so long or farewell to them. It is a very difficult moment but I have to say say goodbye to them because I have just graduated and I think that I will not see them again.

Fathi Abdullah Fath
Faculty of Education - Al-Mahweet
Fourth level

He was my father

One day, I was at my friend's humble house while the darkness spread her carpet on the earth. Suddenly, we heard some voices whispering in the dark "how can we tell them, don't tell them now, etc." We were quite scared so we jumped together and suddenly, we heard the bad news. The news was about my father. He died in a car crash. My legs solidified, my body trembled and I felt great fear. It was a black hour

when things turned gloomy after finding out that my father was killed upon his severe injured due to the car accident he made with his car. He was hospitalized by a group of people, but his life was not saved. At that moment, I remembered how my mother was quarreling with my father about driving the car and how she used to give him advice on driving. The sight reminded me of the time when the traffic officer came to the college when I was a student and lectured about driving and the possible dangers it could bring to people if not handled appropriately. In the beginning of his lecture, he wrote in bold letters a small phrase on the blackboard "speed is the shortest path to death". So my tongue went suddenly shouting "speed is the shortest path to death, speed is the shortest path to death".

To fathers everywhere I want to say, "save your lives for your beloved children and don't leave them posed behind you on the pavement of the streets. Always drive slowly and carefully."

Fathi Abdullah
Jobah Al-Khabetarea - Al-Mahweet



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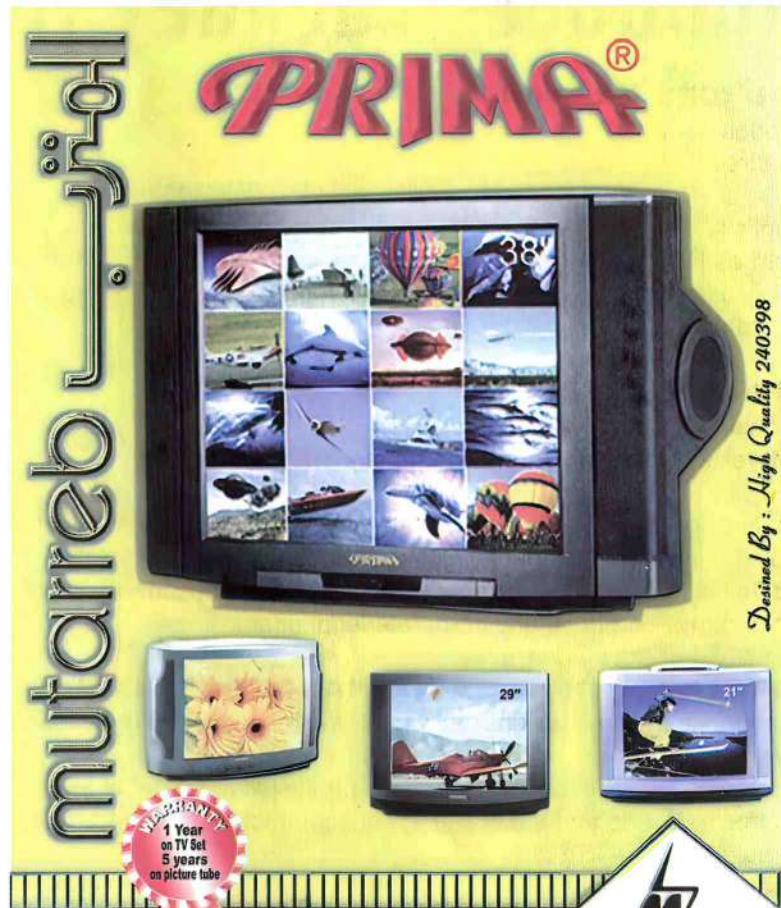
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Press Scanner

Prepared by Mohammed Khidhr

This week we offer a review of a variety of themes tackled by some writers and columnists published in some of local newspapers. The topics range between some political, economic and social matters.

Review of some analytical and critical articles published in local newspapers this week.

Al-Ihya'a Al-Arabi weekly, organ of the Arab Baath Socialist Party, 12 August 2001

The weekly's editorial written by Dr Qassem Sallam confirms that most of Arab information media have become an instrument in the hands of the nation's arch enemies. Arab media implement and propagate those enemies slogans and follow their psychological ways. Arab media have become a means through which leaders of the Zionist entity could be introduced to every Arab home.

Most of Arab regimes that brag in a parrot-fashion of slogans of civilization openness and dialogue are the shortest tracks to attaining brain-washing process. This Arab information has changed into a parrot repeating what is dictated on it and what role designed for it to play. It is confusing, in meaning and dimensions, in form and essence, between the concept of Palestinian authority and the Palestinian state. It is deepening contradiction between the form and essence on the one hand and the immediate political view and strategic dimension of confrontation with the enemy occupying the land of Palestine. The editorial maintains that it should be made clear that protection of Al-Quds requires an Arab stand placing the nation's potentials and capabilities and power in service of the Palestinian Intifada, and the revolution through an Arab strategy aimed at liberation of Palestine from the hegemony and control of US imperialism and world zionism.

Al-Wahdawi weekly organ of the Nasserite Unionist organization, 14 August 2001

An article by Abdulkareem Abdullah Al-Sawsarra indicates that the present reality of Yemen, under an authority taking a stance of a spectator towards the horrible increase of population, does not herald good. The authority does not bear the responsibility of setting up a thorough program whose basic task is to convince the citizen on the importance of the organization of birth rate. The country and the people are situated in a geographical region void of huge resources that can meet the needs of millions of people. The authority has even been incapable of a better use of the present resources owing to the absence of those able to direct the limited resources towards serving of development.

This situation has created hundreds of thousands of beggars swarming the streets of the main cities of Yemen and drove the middle class into the bottom of poverty. The situation can be attributed to financial and administrative corruption, prevalence of nepotism, plunder and embezzlement. The authority did not find any solution for this situation but to submit to conditions of the World Bank aimed at applying the philosophy of the capitalist system.

Al-Isbou weekly, 16 August 2001

In his article Mr Ahmed Said Ad-Dahmy says that the policy of government subsidy on commodities and services is not an economic or social mistake if necessitated by economic considerations, social causes and public interests. It is known that the subsidy on prices policy is pursued even in capitalist countries. As for canceling that policy it should be

based on a level of economic analysis and accurate financial and social calculations in a manner comprehending facts on impact of that decision on various economic and social aspects provided that it serves the economic and social requisites and not to cause destroying effects on social and economic development.

It is unjust and economically unacceptable to keep the citizen bear the bill of the costs of squander, corruption, economic inefficiency and administrative incompetence. It is also unjust that the financial burden be reflected in the form of pricing the produced commodities and services with rates much bigger than the real costs that are economically justified.

The writer concludes that putting an end to coercive, random and economically unjustifiable pricing makes it imperative on part of concerned sides to entrust the central apparatus for audition to study elements of the real not the actual costs. Commodities and services intended to have the subsidy lifted from them should be then priced on a realistic and objective basis.

Ash-Shumawi weekly 18 August 2001

A front page editorial mentions that the incident of kidnapping the German trade attaché has almost entered its fourth week while much uncertainty is still engulfing the issues which the most complicated one since the emergence of kidnapping foreigners in this country.

It is evident that after the recent incident the issue of kidnapping has taken another turn unlike the familiar one. It has been familiar that groups of tribesmen carry out the kidnapping of foreigners with the aim of forcing the government respond to their demands pertaining to having projects implemented in their regions or to obtain certain amounts of money. Now the matter has gone beyond being merely tribal incidents. The matter seems to be organized and planned from abroad. And here lies the danger. During the past year Yemen has been an arena for world intelligence conflict especially

after the arrival of successive teams from US intelligence and the FBI. There is also a feverish US-European competition in the region embodied in particular in the American-French-British competition and recently German with the aim of securing their interests, as this region entertains a strategic importance.

26 September weekly, organ of Yemen Armed Forces, 16 August 2001

The political editor of the weekly affirms in an article that the successive official visits to Yemen by Arab and friendly delegations prove the big status and importance of Yemen at Arab, regional and international levels based on its balanced foreign relations strategy.

Successes and achievements and political, democratic and economic changes realized by our country have given it more respect and consideration at the international community.

Within this context comes the visit to Yemen by the Malaysian prime minister Mahatir Mohammed accompanied by a number of ministers, members of parliament and businessmen. In the same context also comes the visit of the Japanese Parliamentary secretary for foreign affairs at the ministry of foreign affairs Ms Maruya Kaori. The visit represents a quantitative transfer in our country's relationship with Japan, politically, economically and culturally. Moreover, the visit of the US military delegation headed by General Tommy Frank, commander of the US forces in the Gulf can also be categorized under the increasing importance entertained by Yemen among its sisterly and friendly countries.

Ath-Thawri weekly, organ of the YSP 16 August 2001

Mr Taha Al-A'meri says in an article that in its political and information address the American Administration describes whoever differs with it and refuses its hegemony as "terrorist" or an ally of terrorists. In this country there are those who follow this same logic and embody this sadistic culture. They would not only detest transparency but also deal with its advocates in an amount of ridicule and rancor, granting them titles such as traitors or belittling their patriotism and suspecting their affiliation. If for instance you express your views and convictions publicly and they happen to be contradictory to those of decision-makers you are going to be classified among enemies of the homeland and the people and the revolution. If you venture to describe the regime as tribal and backward you are to be deemed as rancorous and mercenary.

The writer mentions several instances about the regime's responses to critical remarks made by citizens accompanied with adjectives given to them. He then concludes that the revolution has lost all its republican aims and values and after that unity, democracy and partisan life. The citizen in turn has lost his stability in a country changed into a country estate for big thieves and vampires.

Sawt Al-Mua'radha weekly 16 August 2001.

Mr Mohammed Al-Uzaizi has written an article titled "Establishment of Normalization Culture at the Time of Intifadha", confirming that Arab and Islamic boycott of commodities produced and marketed by companies and firms supporting the Zionist enemy is the minimum degree of backing up the Arab and Islamic peoples can offer to the Palestinian uprising inside the occupied territories. Unfortunately we have not yet used this nationalistic and religious weapon. Zionist goods and commodities and those of world firms backing the enemy are still flooding Yemeni markets. Strangely enough is that those companies, in collaboration with some Yemeni mass media and some official parties, are carrying out sinister acts aimed at influencing the Yemeni people lest they should boycott products of those companies.

The writer demands from all mass media in the country and both official and popular sides to be aware of this phenomena and acts so that our hearts be with Palestine and our swords drawn in the face of the enemy. We hope that the media and official sides would not promote activities of such companies or publish advertisements promoting their products in the media.

Surprise of 2001 Summer - مفاجأة صيف ٢٠٠١

Monthly Contest المسابقة الشهرية

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Yemenia Yemen Airways اليمنية الخطوط الجوية اليمنية & YEMEN TIMES

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تذكرة سفر إلى أي مدينة في العالم تطير اليها اليمنية.

First Prize: A Ticket to any Yemenia Destination

الجائزة الثانية: 50,000 ريال نقداً

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قيمة كل واحدة 10,000 ريال نقداً

Third, Fourth, & Fifth Prize: YR 10,000 each

* Fill and send the coupon here along with the coupon of Yemenia on page 7 of "Yemen Times light"

* The contest is for issues (31-32-33-34) and the winners will be announced in issue 35.

* You must submit the two coupons together. This coupon alone, or Yemenia's coupon alone will result in disqualification.

* اجمع هذا الكوبون وكوبون مسابقة الصفحة السياحية ص ٧.
* تستمر مسابقة شهر أغسطس للأعداد (٣١، ٣٢، ٣٣، ٣٤) وسيعلم عن الفائزين في عدد ٣٥.
* لا تُشترط المشاركة في الأربعة الأعداد.

* لن يقبل هذا الكوبون بدون كوبون اليمنية في ص ٧ من ملحق "يمن تايمز لايت"
نعتبر للخطأ الذي حدث في العدد ٣٤ في ذكر العدد الذي سينشر فيه أسماء الفائزين. سننشر الأسماء في عدد ٣٥

مسابقة العدد (٣٤) ٢٠ أغسطس ٢٠٠١ م - 20 August 2001 Issue (34)

سؤال ١: من هي الشركة الأمريكية التي رفعت دعوى قضائية ضد الحكومة اليمنية؟

Q1: Name the American company that filed a lawsuit against the Yemeni government?

الإجابة:

سؤال ٢: ما البنك اليمني القدير الذي ينشر تفاصيل قائمته المالية في هذا العدد من "يمن تايمز"؟

Q2: What is the prestigious bank that published its interim in this issue?

الإجابة:

الإسم:

الاسم:

التلفون: () رقم البطاقة الشخصية: ()

Passport no ()

المدينة:

City:

حظاً موفقاً للجميع... Good Luck...

Tenders Announcement



Republic of Yemen
General Corporation for Radio & Television
Engineering Department
General Department for Planning & Projects

(I)
The General Corporation for Radio & Television announces the general tender No 2001/10 to supply equipment for the television transmission station. Interested bidders are kindly requested to apply to the General Department for Planning and Projects for collecting the tender documents available on a non-refundable fee of US\$ 500.

All bids must be submitted in wax-sealed envelopes and must be accompanied by a bid security of no less than two and half percent (2.5%) of the total bid value and valid for 90 days. Furthermore the bids must include a copy of the tax card for the year 2001 and a certificate of profession. Deadline for the submission of the bids is 45 day from the publication of this announcement.

(II)
The General Corporation for Radio & Television announces the general tender No 2001/11 to supply FM radio stations with different equipment. Interested bidders are kindly requested to apply to the General Department for Planning and Projects for collecting the tender documents available on a non-refundable fee of US\$ 500.

All bids must be submitted in wax-sealed envelopes and must be accompanied by a bid security of no less than two and half percent (2.5%) of the total bid value and valid for 90 days. Furthermore the bids must include a copy of the tax card for the year 2001 and a certificate of profession. Deadline for the submission of the bids is 45 day from the publication of this announcement.

(III)
The General Corporation for Radio & Television announces the general tender No 2001/12 to supply microwave equipment. Interested bidders are kindly requested to apply to the General Department for Planning and Projects for collecting the tender documents available on a non-refundable fee of US\$200.

All bids must be submitted in wax-sealed envelopes and must be accompanied by a bid security of no less than two and half percent (2.5%) of the total bid value valid for 90 days. Furthermore the bids must include a copy of the tax card for the year 2001 and a certificate of profession. Deadline for the submission of the bids is 45 day from the publication of this announcement.

SPACETEL YEMEN

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- Fluent in English
- Proven record as HR manager for more than 5 years
- Solid experience in sourcing, recruiting & selection process, staff training & development, job analysis, salary policy, payroll, labor laws & regulations

LEGAL OFFICER / TRANSLATOR

- Yemeni national
- Graduate lawyer with a minimum of 5 years experience
- PC literate
- Totally fluent in English and ability to translate from Arabic into English and vice versa
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- Ability to control, follow-up and supervise the subcontractors (architect, decorator, contractors, suppliers)
- Good English language
- Good computer skills

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

- Yemeni national
- 10 years previous secretarial experience at senior level
- Fluent in English
- Good computer skills, in particular Word, Excel and PowerPoint
- Ability to work on one's own initiative and to communicate freely at all levels.

Qualified candidate shall submit their detailed Resume and Documents to the attention of:

The General Manager, Spacotel Yemen, Yemeni Kuwaiti Bldgs, Hadda ,
Bldg No. 8, 5th Floor
Tel: (1) 420 552/3, Fax: (1) 421 499

Arabs Urged to Reveal Israeli Subreptitious Report on Palestinian Uprising

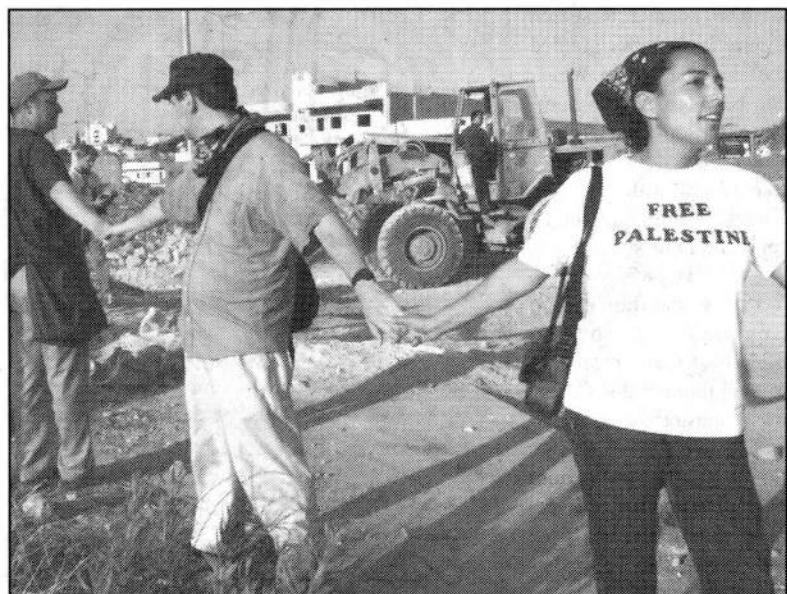
BEIRUT—Lebanese Information Minister Ghazi Aridi said on Thursday that the Arab world should do all it can to reveal Israel's subreptitious report about the Palestinian intifada (uprising). Aridi made the remarks upon returning to Beirut after attending an emergency meeting of Arab information ministers in Cairo, Lebanon's official NNA news agency reported on Thursday. All 22 Arab countries have reached a consensus to cooperate in news reporting about the Palestinian intifada against Israeli occupation and aggressions, he said.

"We should take actions as soon as possible to deal with Israel's lies that are going around the world," he stressed. "Israel has established a channel broadcast in Arabic, which is smearing the Palestinian intifada. Our media must strike back," the Lebanese official added. The Arab countries agreed in the information ministers meeting held in June in Beirut to set up an Arab satellite channel to broadcast in English and other languages, including Hebrew, to present Arab causes and stances to the world public opinion. —Xinhua

Israel Establishes 6 More Military Towers in Gaza Strip

BETHLEHEM—The Israeli army has established six more automatically-controlled monitoring towers in the Palestinian town of Khan Yunis in southern Gaza Strip. Eye witnesses said Saturday the Israeli army is reinforcing its positions in Gani Tal settlement in northern Khan Yunis. The army erected a movable automatic monitoring tower, some 30 meters high and mounted with a remote-control automatic gun that is using computer and night vision device.

Another tower was set up near an Israeli post on the Saladin road between northern and southern Gaza Strip, they added. There were four other towers installed in Khan Yunis along the green line between the Gaza Strip and Israel, they said. Four months ago, the Israeli army already built four military towers near the Tuffah crossing point and Muragh settlement in the Gaza Strip, according to the witnesses. —Xinhua



Foreign Pacifists support Palestine

German Pharmacists Sell Drugs Through Internet

BERLIN—German pharmacists have begun to use the Internet as part of their chemist's shops to sell drugs. An online service has been launched in Germany to provide interested people with services such as advance order of drugs and information about the German chemist's shops, president of the Federal Association of Pharmacists Hans-Guenther Friese said Tuesday. To get the drug ordered through the Internet, people must go to the chemist's shop personally with a corresponding prescription and fetch it, Friese said, adding that it is a necessary step for people to buy drugs through the Internet. Drugs can not be ordered and supplied directly through the Internet in

Germany in consideration of security, Friese stressed. Statistics by the World Health Organization showed that one-tenth of drugs provided directly through the Internet were faked, he added. Almost all drugs on the German market can be ordered through the pharmacist website, Friese continued. A lot of medical information and a data bank of medicinal herbs will also be available on the website www.aponet.de, said Friese. Over 1,500 German chemist's shops have come into the website and the number will be increased to some 10,000 by the end of the year, according to Friese. Germany has 21,500 chemist's shops. —Xinhua

Palestinian Official Urges U.S. Not to Veto U.N. Resolution Blaming Israel

CAIRO—A senior Palestinian official on Saturday urged the United States not to use its right of veto to block the U.N. Security Council from issuing a resolution condemning Israel. "We call on Washington not to block a resolution by the U.N. Security Council during a meeting due on Monday to deal with situation in the Palestinian territories," Ahmed Abdel Rahman, secretary of the Palestinian National Authority cabinet, told the Cairo-based Voice of Arabs radio over phone from the Palestinian city of Gaza. "Should the U.S. use its right of veto, Israel will go ahead with its attacks, which would threaten American interests in the region," said Rahman, adding that the draft resolution calls for immediate end to the Mideast violence. Israeli police last Friday occupied and closed the Orient House, the representative office of the Palestine Liberation Organization in East Jerusalem, in

retaliation for a deadly suicide bombing in Jerusalem on August 9, which killed 16 people, including the bomber. The closure runs counter to commitments Israel has endorsed in the 1993 Oslo peace accords, under which Israel agreed to preserve Palestinian institutions that had already existed in East Jerusalem, including the Orient House. As another retaliatory operation, Israeli troops on August 14 entered Palestinian town of Jenin and destroyed several buildings and police stations. Such Israeli moves have incurred criticism from the Arabs and the rest of the world and the Palestinians have been seeking a resolution by the U.N. Security Council to condemn Israel for breaking signed agreements with the Palestinians. The nearly 11 months of Palestinian-Israeli violence has so far killed nearly 700 people, most of them Palestinians. —Xinhua



Angry Day Demonstration in Gaza

PAKISTAN: A Land of Opportunities

By S.R. Kazmi

As a nation, Pakistan has a rich and ancient past. The culture of Pakistan presents a beautiful blend of old and new, mystic and modern. The diversity and wide extent of Pakistan's geographical range has endowed it with a richly varied appearance, from the perennially snow-capped mountains in the north to the beautiful sunny beaches in the south. These include the famous Karakoram Highway built on the ancient "Silk-Route" in Hunza and Gilgit, the beautiful valleys of Kaghan and Swat, the rugged and rocky Khyber Pass, the historic cities of Peshawar, Lahore and Multan, the serene and silent sites of Taxilla Mohenjodaro and Harappa, the fertile plains of the Punjab - the land of five rivers - and the vast coastal-lands of Baluchistan and Sindh leading to the large commercial and cosmopolitan city of Karachi. The

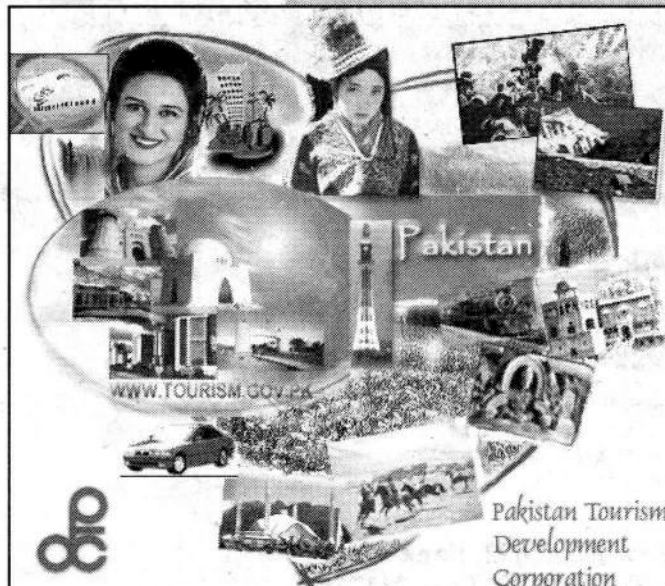
variety of Pakistan's scenic beauty, its Buddhist, Muslim and British legacies, the diversity of the terrain, the variety of flora and fauna, the wide range of temperatures, the different types of climate, and, above all, the very friendly and hospitable Pakistanis, all combine to make the country interesting and attractive to any foreign visitor. Pakistan ranks among the fast-growing economies in Asia with a 5% gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate. Agriculture contributes to 24% of GDP. It is the main stay of the economy and employs about 48% of manpower. The share of the manufacturing sector in GDP has been increasing steadily and has shown a growth rate of over 8% over the years. Cotton-yarn and textiles lead the manufacturing sector. With the liberalization of the economy and the structural reforms initiated by the government, there has been a growing emphasis on the development of the engineering, electrical and non-electrical machinery, automobile, processed food and chemical industries. The economic package being implemented by the Government of Pakistan encompasses a comprehensive program to revitalize the economy, assigning high priority to harnessing the potential of the agricultural sector, promoting small and medium-sized industries, stimulating industrial growth, encouraging oil and gas sector development and arranging the growth of the software and information technology industry.

very profitable investment opportunities to both local and foreign investors, and private investment is being encouraged in major sectors of the economy. Pakistan has a fairly large market with an availability of skilled and trained manpower at competitive rates. There is also a large emerging middle class in the country. Pakistan, due to its strategic location, provides an ideal transit route to the markets of Iran, Central Asian Republics and the Middle East.

Pakistan has a developed financial sector consisting of many public, private and foreign commercial banks and other financial institutions. Commercial banks have assets of over 1 trillion rupees, of which domestic banks hold about 80% and the rest shared by foreign banks. In addition to providing working capital and long-term financing to investors, these banks offer a range of vital facilities, such as remittances of profits or dividends and foreign currency accounts. Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad have developed stock exchanges with an aggregate capitalization of over \$20 billion. Hence, Pakistan is an attractive destination for expanding economic activity.

High-quality Telecom and IT services are available in the country. The government has waived all taxes on items pertaining to information technology and all duties have been lifted from raw materials imported from re-export purposes. Pakistan's record in intellectual proprietary rights has been good and there is a stable legal system that offers protection to all. Law and order has been under control. The constitution and business laws are in place, which provide the most liberal investment policies for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in all economic sectors. The country features attractive investment incentives and equal-investment opportunities for foreign and domestic investors. Repatriation of capital, profits and dividends is fully allowed. Pakistan is proud of having an investor-friendly environment with single-window opportunity.

Owing to the policies of the government to adopt a market-friendly approach, Pakistan is now viewed as a leading emerging market. This perception has resulted in a strong flow of foreign investment and collaboration in various fields. Pakistan offers



VACANCIES



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The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) invites candidates to apply for the two following positions:

A) Assist. Project Officer (Water and Sanitation) based in Sana'a

Tasks:

1. Collect and analyze data for Situation Analysis, program/project planning, management, monitoring and evaluation purposes. Analyze program implementation reports and evaluate against established program recommendations and plans of action. Prepare tables, graphs and other statistical data. Report outcome of analysis propose corrective action.
2. Undertake ongoing visits to UNICEF project sites, assess local conditions and resources and monitor UNICEF input. Communicate with local counterpart authorities on project feasibility and effectiveness including monitoring the flow of supply and non-supply assistance.
3. Undertake follow-up action on program implementation activities and prepare relevant reports. Draft changes in program workplans as required.
4. Attend technical cooperation meetings, prepare notes and undertake follow-up action related to program implementation and monitoring.
5. Assist in identification and selection of technical supplies and equipment.
6. Assist in the preparation of country program recommendation by drafting CPSS, PSS and other relevant documentation ensuring accuracy and consistency with established rules and regulations. Maintain computerized program system and submit relevant reports.
7. Select and compile training and orientation materials for those involved in program implementation including donor and media visits.
8. Draft relevant section of reports (required for donors, management, annual report, etc.)

Qualifications

1. University degree in Engineering (Civil Engineering preferred)
2. Three (3) years, progressively responsible experience in program design, administration, monitoring and evaluation in field related to water and sanitation, experience in managing civil works projects highly desirable.
3. Fluency in English and Arabic (reading, writing and speaking).
4. Good knowledge of computer management and applications.

B) Assist. Admin/Human Resources Officer based in Sana'a

TASKS:

1. Advice and recommend to the Operations Officer when deviation from rules and regulations may be required and propose alternative solutions.
2. Monitor compliance with all Administrations and Human Resources system and procedures. Establish relevant control, ensure accuracy, promptness and appropriateness of information and reports to the operations officer.
3. Review office structure and operations, update job descriptions prior to budget preparation in line with country program commitment. Prepare budget and the accompanying justification and documentation.
4. Arrange with government authorities operational facilities and basic cooperation agreement, custom, visa, protocol, security, accommodation, privileges and immunities.
5. Ensure the acquisition of all expendable and non-expendable properties, ensuring that procurement is made according to organization's rules and regulations. Control of inventory, its utilization and disposal.
6. Provide technical support and guidance to various consultation and advisory committees. Certify and confirm operational transactions through the interpretation and determination of applicable policies, rules and regulations within authorized limits.

Qualifications and skills required:

- University Degree in Business Administration, Management or related field
- Minimum of three years experience in Human Resources / Administration
- Fluency in English and other UN language is required
- Good knowledge of EDP applications

Qualified individuals should send their applications including a curriculum vitae with a brief covering letter expressing their interest in one of the two positions to the following address before the close of business on 5th of September 2001.

The Operations Officer
Sana'a, UNICEF
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Wednesday	IY 742	Sanaa/London	0615	1400
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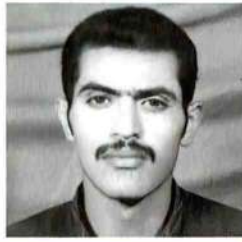
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The Art of Islamic Calligraphy

"Calligraphy is the Mirror of those who Realize the Beautiful Essence of Things"



The art of Arabic calligraphy is one of the most distinguished parts of our civilization. Undoubtedly, it may exceed the heritage of other civilizations. It signifies the originality of the Arab painters and calligraphers in their wonderful masterpieces. Even the internationally famous Spanish artist Picasso admitted to the splendor of Islamic calligraphy and that it had predated him in style and in form. It is strange to see that our informative media with all its huge potential concentrates only on the foreign culture and plastic foreign artists. Our history is richly replete with its

contents and men of genius. One of those talented calligraphers is Naser Abdulwahab. Mohammed Al-Massani of YT met up with him and conducted the following interview.

Q: First of all, could you please give us a brief account of yourself?

A: I was born in 1974, in Al-Kabitah. In January 12, 1995, I was a member of the Iraqi Calligraphers Association. I also studied Persian Calligraphy and at that time I was apprenticed by the Iranian calligraphers, Fath Ali and Farhani.

Q: In your point of view, what are

the reasons behind your receipt of the First Certificate of Merit in Turkey in 2001?

A: The Islamic Research Center in Istanbul granted me this certificate which can be ascribed to a number of reasons. The portrait which I had done was similar to the rules of the Islamic Calligraphy in its form and in its style. It was one of the 885 portraits. Yemen at that time had no reputation at all, so I did my best to represent Yemen through this Center in my masterpieces.

Q: What is the proper way of learning calligraphy, particularly those who wanted to be professional or amateurs?

A: The proper way of learning is through practice or by an apprentice.

Q: How do you begin your profession as a calligrapher?

A: I was deeply impressed by that kind of animal, that was, horse and my beginning started with that animal which signifies pride, dignity and confidence. In my lifetime I didn't receive any encouragement from my family or from anyone, even my grandfather himself didn't encourage me. With the passage of time I began to practice calligraphy by myself. I bought a writing book and began to imitate Hashim Al-



Bghdady's calligraphy. I was deeply influenced by his productions. I also apprenticed by the Sudanese teacher, Ibraheem Al-Fadhel.

Q: Could you possibly tell us about the Arabic calligraphy in its golden era?

A: The calligraphy at that time was in its pure perfection, most of the Arab sciences were written by hand. The calligrapher was highly respected by Caliphs as well as by the ministers of the State. Even one of the Abbassid State appointed Bin Mokla as a ruler to one of His ministers and the schools at that time were widely opened at that time, particularly, during Ottoman Empire. It held a prestigious position. There were eminent calligraphers at that time.

Q: Were there schools for calligraphy in Yemen as that in Egypt and Iraq?

A: Yes, there was only one school in our country, that was the school of the deceased, Mohammed Adulwahab Noaman. He was one of the skillful calligraphers.

Q: How do you comment on this expression "the reason of the man's greatness is a woman"?

A: In my point of view, I was greatly encouraged by my wife and become one of the successful calligraphers.

Q: How do you evaluate the Arabic calligraphy?

A: Calligraphy is the mirror of those who realize the beautiful essence of things. The brush of the artist or the pen of the calligrapher is the compass and the ruler of his masterpieces.

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وكالة روتا للسياحة والسفر شارع الزبير، مدخل مدرسة اروي للبنات، ت. ٢٤٠٨١٤ - ٢٤٠٩٩٦

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شارع حدة - جوار جامع جعر تلفون: ٢٠٨٠٨١ - ٢٠٨٠٨١ ص.ب. ٤٦٢٠ - ٤٦٢٠

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صنعاء - شارع حدة، عمارة الزنبلي، ت: ٢٦٦٦٠٢، تلفاكس: ٢٦٦٦٢٧
بيجر: ٥٨٢٠٥٩٠، سيار: ٧٩٠٢٤٤٥، برفيق: نزيكو، ص.ب: ٨١٢٠
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صنعاء: ٣٧٤٠١٣٩

ترتيبها.. دليلك التفونني الذهبي
للإستثمار:
يمن ستار: ٢٦٥٢٥٩

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صنعاء - حدة المدينة - شارع صفرت: ٤١٤٣١٦ - ٤١٤٣١٥

المستقبل للكمبيوتر Future For Computer
مبيعات - صيانة - شبكات
Sale - Maintenance - Network

صنعاء ش. مقبشو، ت: ٢١٦٧٢٢
فاكس: ٢٠٨٥٠٠ ص.ب: ١٢٢٥٢

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صنعاء: ٣٧٤٠١٣٩

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للإستثمار:
يمن ستار: ٢٦٥٢٥٩

مدرسة الزهيري
التصميمية
التصميمية
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صنعاء: ٢٠٨٥٠٠ ص.ب: ١٢٢٥٢

المستقبل للكمبيوتر Future For Computer
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صنعاء ش. مقبشو، ت: ٢١٦٧٢٢
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أثاث، أدوات كهربائية، تليفونات وأشياء أخرى..

بيع سيارات
● سيارة مرسيدس أبو عيون جريئة، أزرق، موديل ٩٨، مجرمة، E200، اسيد اوتوماتيك، مكيف مركزي، ثلاثة قيادة آلية، بسعر ٣٢,٩٩٠ دولار، للاتصال: مهدي محمد الحرازي، بيجن: ٥٨١٦٤٧/٩٩٠
● سيارة فورد ميركوري، ٩٥، لون احمر، ٩٠,٠٠٠ ريال، تلفون فندق إبحار: ٢٦٥٤٥٧
● سيارة كرسيدا موديل ٩٠، لون دم الغزال، مواصفات خليجية، نظيفة، مجرمة، بسعر ١٠,٠٠٠,٠٠٠ ريال، أبو أمجد، ت: ٦٨٠١٤
● سيارة سكودا فايبا جديدة، موديل ٢٠٠١، لون زيتي بسعر ١٢,٠٠٠ دولار، مع جميع الكماليات، عبد الله احمد محمد عباد، ت: ٧١١,٥٥٥٨
● سيارة برادو، اربعة ابواب، نظيفة، بسعر لا يتجاوز ٩٥,٠٠٠ ريال، ت: ٢٤٣٠٠٩
● سيارة سوزوكي دبل، موديل الألمانية، بسعر لا يتجاوز ٢٥٠,٠٠٠ ريال، عبد السلام علي، ت: ٢٤٣١٠٤

بيع عقارات
● بيت أو أرضية مساحتها مقبولة، قرب مستشفى ابن اليمين أو جواره، ت: ٤٠٧٢٥٧
● مطلوب: شقة مفروشة بالحي السياسي وشارع حدة، يرجى إرسال مواصفاتها وعناوينها على فاكس: ٥٠٢٢٤١
● منزل شعبي لطيف وجميل بمبلغ سبعمئة الف ريال، على أن يكون في حي خدي، بيجن: ٥٨٣١٩٤

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يعلن يمن ستار فيجنز عن حاجته إلى سكرتيرات على أن تتوفر فيهن اللغة الانجليزية وإجادة التعامل مع الكمبيوتر ت: ٢٤٩٢٩٩
مطلوب سكرتيرة تجيد اللغة الانجليزية كتابة ونطقا، كما تجيد اجادة تامة التعامل مع الكمبيوتر، فطلى من تجد في نفسها الرغبة ارسال السيرة الذاتية على ص.ب: ٢١٢٢٩١، أو فاكس رقم: ٢١٢٢٩١، الاتصال على التليفونات التالية: ٦١٢٢٩٠-٦١٢٢٩٠
تعلن خريطة العامري والمندري الحديثة عن حاجتها إلى فني خراطة معدان من الدرجة الأولى، على أن يكون بعني الجنسية، ولديه اخلاء طرف من الهيئة التي كان يعمل بها، ت: ٦١٦٥٧٨
مركز تدريبي متخصص بحاجة إلى مدرس مادة اورتوكاد، بشرط توفر الخبرة في استخدام البرنامج والرغبة في التدريس، ت: ٢٠٦٣٨٠، فاكس: ٢٠٦٣٨٠
مطلوب: مدرس لغة انجليزية حاصل على مؤهل بك. او ماجستير من جامعة بريطانية او امريكية، سبق له التدريس في مدارس اجنبية، وذلك براتب مغري، ت: ٤١٥٥٢٥
مطلوب: طبيب اسنان اخصائية، للعمل لدى مركز شباب لطف وتقييم الأسنان، ت: ٢٧٨٢٤
مطلوب: ٥ مدرسين لغة انجليزية (لغة امريكية) ٢ موظفين اداريين حاصلين على بك ادارة، سكرتيرة، يرجى إرفاق الوثائق والشهادات، على ص.ب: ١٨٩١٧-صنعاء، مطلوب سكرتيرة للعمل بعيادة دار الأسنان، على أن تكون حاصلة على الشهادة الثانوية، وعلى من تجد في نفسها الرغبة الاتصال بتلفون: ٢٧٤٧٢٤، أثناء الدوام في الفترة الصباحية والمسائية، تقاطع شارع

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٢٧٩٥٩٤، ٢٧٩٥٩٣، ٢٧٨١٢٠، ٢٧٨١٢٠
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Code Red Virus Hits the Internet: DAMAGE SEVERE! - P2



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Code Red Virus Hits the Internet: DAMAGE SEVERE!

Severe Damage to several microsoft-based web-sites on the Internet has been done by the Internet virus "Code Red". According to computer economist Michale Erbschloe, "this is the most expensive virus in the history of the Internet,". Erbschloe said he could not estimate how much more the two Red Code worms will cost companies forced to clean up the mess the viruses leave behind.

Code Red II, the second version of Code Red struck organizations ranging from Microsoft (Nasdaq) MSN's free Hotmail service and the broadband Internet access service of telecommunications company Qwest (NYSE), to the Associated Press news service.

When the Code Red worm debuted last month, it swept through about 250,000 computers in nine hours, forcing the White House to change its numerical Web address and prompting the Pentagon to briefly shut down its public sites. However, even though most home personal computers are not affected by the worm, Internet service providers around the world are logging growing complaints by subscribers reporting slower

service, especially among telephone dial-up customers.

A spokesman for MSN Hotmail said the number of complaints from its more than 110 million users was lower than expected, despite some of its servers having been infected by the worm.

Both Code Red worms exploit a bug in an indexing service shipped with Microsoft Window's NT 4.0 and Windows 2000 operating systems.

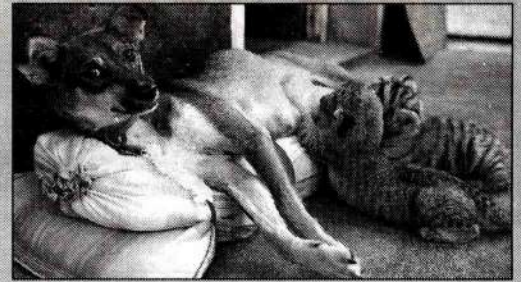
The worms multiply by scanning for other vulnerable systems. After identifying a target server, the virus runs a program that causes a file on the server to crash. In less than a month, about 1.5 million patches were downloaded from Microsoft to ward off the worms.

The origin of both worms remain a mystery, but security experts say Code Red II is designed to stop spreading on October 1st.

Meanwhile, the worm is reportedly making the rounds overseas, but at a much lower rate.

A Chinese security firm told news sources it appears that the worm is picking up speed there, infecting about 100 Web sites in that country so far.

Photo of the Week



Even bitches have something to offer..
A bitch nurses a little tiger and lion in a zoo in Hefei, capital of east China's Anhui province August 14, 2001. The dog acts as the nanny of the 20-day-old lion and 40-day-old tiger cubs due to the shortage of their mothers' milks. Xinhua Photo by Wang Lei

NOW THAT IS BIZARRE! (A weekly column for bizarre stories and news)

Egyptian Marries his 202nd wife

CAIRO - If he doesn't make it into the Guinness Book of World Records Mustafa Sameda should at least get a merit badge for his efforts. The Egyptian musical agent has tied the knot over 200 times. Published reports indicate that Mustafa Sameda sought a spot in the Guinness Book of World Records and thought that becoming repeatedly married would be just the way to do it. Sameda says he first got married in 1947, that was 202 wives ago. Marrying that many times, though, is somewhat easier in Egypt as in the Arab and Islamic world, where a man -based on Islamic law- can have up to four wives at a time. Sameda says he's still looking for true love. His last wife just left him.

Introducing the Doggie Talkie

Or the "Bowlingual" according to the manufacturer. That's right folks. For a mere 12,800 yen (that's about \$100) you can finally hear in plain speech exactly what your dog is thinking. That's the claim of Takara Company. Their canine translator deciphers growls and yelps into six feelings: frustration, alarm, self-expression, happiness, sadness and desire. Words pop up on the device display, such as, "I can't stand it," or "How boring." Bowlingual also comes with a handy finger-size microphone that attaches to the dog's collar.

Chaos Erupts From Top of Kilauea Volcano

HAWAII - "Is it worth risking your life and the lives of rescue personnel for a 10-dollar baseball cap?" This question was on the minds of rescue workers after a 26-year-old man fell 85 feet into the summit crater of a volcano while trying to retrieve his baseball cap. Hawaii's Kilauea Volcano has reportedly been erupting since January 3, 1983. Luckily, a tree broke Scott Larson's fall, or park rangers say he would have fallen another 100 feet. A paramedic and park ranger were lowered by rope and harness to reach Larson and all three were raised to safety. Larson walked to a waiting ambulance and was taken to a nearby hospital for treatment of a broken toe, cuts and bruises. The team of the cap was not disclosed.

Man Attempts to Get in Touch With His Primate Side

NEW YORK - This New Yorker apparently has seen Tim Burton's rendition of "Planet of the Apes" too many times already. The 32-year-old man reportedly stripped down to his boxer shorts and climbed into the gorilla enclosure at the Bronx Zoo, saying he wanted to be "at one with the monkeys." A worker at the zoo herded the gorillas into their feeding cages before the man could get near them. He was arrested after about 15 minutes and was taken to a hospital for a psychiatric evaluation.

Bizarre Laws of NEW YORK

It is illegal to shoot at a rabbit from a moving trolley.
It's illegal to speak to a person while riding in an elevator and you must fold your hands while looking forward.
You must purchase a license to hang clothes on a clothesline.
It's illegal to speak to a person while riding in an elevator and you must fold your hands while looking forward.

World's Largest Newspaper



A 10-meter-high, 15-meter-wide newspaper, the largest one in the world, is erected in front of the Hockey Stadium in Helsinki, capital of Finland Wednesday, August 16, 2001. The newspaper, edited by the "Technology and Economy" Agency, informs readers the development of high-tech and its impact on human being's daily life. During the month-long exhibition, the pages of the large newspaper will be updated twice a week. (Xinhua Photo /Zheng Huanqing)

Pirate Publications Destroyed in Shenyang



Pirated publications included 312,000 CDs, and 8400 books which were confiscated by authority of Shenyang, capital of northeast China's Liaoning province during their movement against pirated publications last Tuesday August 14, 2001. All of those illegal copies were destroyed. Two road rollers destroy the pirated CDs and books on a street. Besides the CDs and books, 59 game players were also destroyed.

Xinhua Photo by Ren Yong(AZP)

X-RAY CAMERAS CAUSE CONTROVERSY

It seems that modern-day technology has enabled people with special X-Ray cameras to see through clothing. The controversy of X-ray cameras has caused panic among the public who has become insecure because of those advanced cameras.

Correspondent Greg Hunter, of ABC, says when Sony developed a night vision, infrared video camera, several of its engineers -- testing it during the daytime, just out of curiosity -- found that it could see through some clothing, even making it possible to read tattoos. The company quickly modified the unit to take away its "X-ray" effect.

Now comes word that it's been discovered how to restore the camera to its earlier configuration. Hunter says the cameras are everywhere on the Internet, selling for around \$700. People under surveillance assume that they are simply being watched by a normal video camera, not being electronically disrobed.

CHESS PLAYERS TO BE DRUG TESTED

You would think that if you mention "sports competition" and "drug testing" in the same sentence you'd be talking about track and field or some of the other Olympic games.

Well, in Framingham, Massachusetts, the directors of the U.S. Chess Federations say they have agreed to a plan under which players will undergo drug testing. Published reports indicate that American delegates to the Massachusetts tournament agreed to the testing, but only reluctantly.

Studies confirmed that certain drugs could accelerate brain activity and enhance the operations of the nervous system. Tests similar to those given to world-class athletes will be used.

Friendship: Hard to Make, Hard to Maintain



Nada Mansour Al-Shamiry
Yemen Times

Friendships start by choosing them, spending time understanding and dealing with them, and working on keeping their friendships forever. The aim of this survey is to analyze how those procedures are implemented. First of all, one needs to know who is a friend? A friend is the one who shares my thoughts, my good and bad times, my feelings, and would never give me up for any reason. A friend is the one who helps me solve my problems, wishes me the best, feels my sufferings and gives me advice. A friend is someone you feel comfortable and secure when you talk to. Briefly, she/he is the one who makes you feel as he/she loves me more than you love yourself. However, ideal friendship is not achievable. In fact, many claim that it is impossible to find a true friend who would sacrifice anything for you, including his life. Hence, to understand how well friendship is understood among the youth, we interview a number of young Yemenis to get their views about friendship. This mini-Survey will focus on the misunderstanding of what friendship should be and not be.

Mona Ahmed Mohamed Al-Jamaly, said: "My best friend is my mirror that reflects my own personality. The strongest friendship I have is that between me and my cousin. I believe that ideal friendships do exist despite what is said. Only death could separate me from my cousin. As long as our hearts are full of love and devotion, our friendship will last forever".

Fayz Ali Al-Hyjazy, high school student, said: "The true friend is the one that understands the true meaning of "sacrifice". A friend is who supports you when you need someone to stand by you in your bad times. He stays in touch with me and warns me when I'm about to commit a mistake. Friendship means sincerity, commitment and patience. It requires a lot of effort to make, but once established it usually stays forever. I had many experiences with my friends and I thank God that all of them were great friendships. I believe that it's not difficult to sacrifice for a friend but it is more difficult to find the one who deserves your sacrifice."

Isam Al-Duais, Student at Faculty of Education, said: "Friendship means love, cooperation and devotion. Nowadays, friendship is unfortunately losing its true meaning. It has become a craft to realize a certain cheap goal. If we give friendship what it deserves, we wouldn't end every friendship with rivalry or failure. I believe in the saying: 'Farewell to life if there is no sincere and faithful friend'". **Zeid Mohammed Al-Hadhory, Faculty of Engineering, said:** "To me, my friend is a brother and more. I really feel comfortable when talking to him because I'm confident that he is open hearted to me and all what I say. The best two friendships I have taught me how to sacrifice and dedication to someone very

close to me. Everyone including myself need the friend who is guiding, kindhearted, and caring who would advise me when I'm wrong. On the other hand, my friend encourages me and feels happy for me when I succeed and progress".

So, it became clear that friends should get along with each other at least in the main characters "principals, behaviors and ideologies". Each person should be a good adviser for his friend and a good defender of him whenever he's absent. Friendship must be flexible to pass through problems and strong to face them. Being a good friend is not an easy task. It is an art that comes naturally and that should be studied because it is not that easy to accept any advice from any friend. Frankness between friends is obviously important to show how pure and sincere the friendship is. Sometime being too frank may result in hurting ones feelings, but it is still worthwhile because it lets what is inside come out instead of being berried inside.

About frankness and how it relates to friendship, **Yasmeen Abu Taleb of the Faculty of Engineering, said:** "I agree with the opinion that being too frank could threaten friendship as it sometimes results in envy and eventually results in insincere feelings. Later it takes to separation and hatred."

Mr. Zeid AlHadhory, said: "As for frankness, I think it should be limited even between friends, because it does not mean the unlimited knowledge of all secrets. Frankness must not reach the limit of naiveté as it does sometimes threatens friendships." **Whereas Mona AlJamaly had another opinion as she said that frankness is the basis of all her friendships and she doesn't think that it would ever cause any problems to them. But what Fayz Al-Hyjazy said was:** "Friendship is not just to confide my friend all my secrets, I have my own personal secrets that cannot tell anyone no matter how close he is. Friendship needs frankness, but sometimes it has to be limited, though".

That was about friends and what frankness means to them. But what about the basis of choosing friends? Regarding this point, **Ma'moon Ahmed Al-Maktary, high school, said:** "Personally, I choose my friend by paying extreme attention to his kindness, morals and knowing whether he has all the elements that would enable us to get along. I can't stand a friend who gets angry easily. One shouldn't be restricted to having just one friend. People should have the freedom to have as many friends as they want. My best friend is the one who cares for my safety, protects our friendship, keeps my secrets, respects me as a person, talks openly to me and visits me whenever I fall sick. I can easily trust such a friend and realize how precious he is for me. I remember once, someone tried to ruin the friendship between one of my friends and I, and he succeeded. After a short period of time we were able to clear all misunderstandings and rebuilt our relationship, and achieving yet a stronger relationship after realizing that we should not always believe what is said. I need to, however, inform my parents about my friends. They need to know who my friends are because I consider my parents as my closest friends even though sometimes they try to be too serious to be friends".

Fayz Al-Hyjazy said: "Due to the fact that a person is known by the group he stays with, I try to make friendships with boys who have good ethics and are well educated."

Yasmeen said: "Frankly, I have no role in choosing my friends. When we first meet and once we feel comfortable each other, rest assured, we will go ahead with forming a lasting friendship and try to maintain it in all ways. But in case a friend doesn't want to continue my friendship, I'm not obliged to protect my friendship with her."

After having a good friend, we sometimes feel as we need her or him to be with us all the time. Egoism can sometimes result in the termination of many relationships.

Ghadah refused egoism and openly said: "I don't believe in owing friends. But even though my friend surely has other friends to hang out with, I certainly can't stand seeing her with her friends while ignoring me as if nothing happens.

I remember once, I had a friend who I thought was my best friend. However, she didn't protect the friendship we had and ignored me for some time. Since then, I hoped not to see her again and I found it's too difficult to trust anyone at least whom I don't know so much. After being sure that she is my best friend I will definitely trust her and talk openly with her about what I felt."

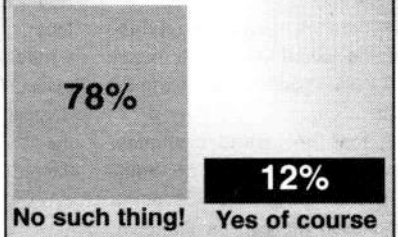
Yasmeen agreed and said that she is not egotistic in her friendship but she'd rather be the favorite and the best friend of her friends. Now, we came to discuss a new phenomenon starting to spread nowadays. That is the friendship between girls and boys, which is refused by most of us.

Only a few of whom I know have the ability to build such relationships. I personally analyzed and understood how girls think and how boys think. I concluded that boys rarely think of ending an innocent friendship relationship for weak reasons. No wonder, nowadays, most of my friends and colleagues are boys. That is perhaps one of our society's problems as they can never accept the way I think.

Coming to this point **Gahda says:** "I never thought of having a boyfriend because it's forbidden in our religion, unless if friendships are innocent and based on work, etc. Even if we sometimes find such these relations, they would be just for self-interest."

Ma'moon added: "I don't mind having a girlfriend as long as she is respectful, polite, belongs to an honored family and well known by her good friends. She would be as a colleague friend, just like my boyfriends. There is nothing here to do with love, romance, etc." Regarding to Zeid, there is no problem at all, he said: "My friendship isn't restricted for

Do you believe that there is such a thing as a true friend who would sacrifice everything, including his life for his/her friend when needed?



boys. Personally, I have girlfriends and as long as there is a common factor between us as studying or working at the same place, those friendships will probably continue."

Mona thinks that friendships between girls and boys always ends with love: "I don't believe in friendship between boys and girls, as they always contain hidden feeling of sensual emotions leading to love that makes them lose the real meaning of an innocent friendship".

Fayz doesn't agree with Mona's views, as he accepts having friendships with girls. He understands that sometimes boys can always make friendships with both genders, so do girls.

Yasmeen concluded: "According to the friendship between girls and boys, I think they could never emerge unless we live in a more mature society with developed thinking and an open society."

Finally, How to save a friendship? This is a hard question that we can hardly find an answer for. But here are some answers.

Fadia Ahmed Al-Hadhramy, high school, said: "We can maintain a friendship by keeping in touch with each other, and by devoting ourselves to each other. In addition to that, we need to be careful of supposedly exploitive friends. Once upon a time, I had a very close friend. However, I later discovered that she was not that frank after all as she talked about me in my absence. Since then, I trusted no one before a careful examination.

One needs to use both the heart and mind when choosing. The heart alone is surely not enough."

At the same point, **Zeid said:** "I try hard to save all the friendships I have by keeping in touch with my friends no matter how far I am. I contact them by telephone, visits, meetings in friends' houses, and of course, by congratulating them on the special occasions such as birthdays and of course making sure to be the first to be besides them in sad moments as well."

البقاء لله

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الأسيقون/توفيق الشرعبي، خالد الجبلي، محمد نشوان، غمدان الشحيفي.

WILL BRAZIL QUALIFY FOR WORLD CUP 2002?

RIO DE JANEIRO, August 15 (Xinhua) -- Brazil kept their hopes alive for a place at next year's World Cup by beating Paraguay 2-0 in a qualifying match in Porto Alegre, Brazil on Wednesday. Brazilian striker Marcelinho Paraíba scored in the fifth minute and Rivaldo added a header in the 70th. The four-time world champions Brazil placed fourth in the South American group with 24 points but closed the gap on Paraguay,

who remained second with 26 points, and Ecuador above them, and went three points clear of fifth-placed Uruguay. The top four teams qualify directly for the World Cup in Japan and South Korea with the fifth-placed team playing against Oceania winners Australia for another place. Defeat would have left Brazil on the verge of losing their record as the only country to have played at every World Cup.



Local Sport News

3rd West Asian Youth Basketball Championship
The third West Asian Youth Basketball Championship will start on the 27th of this month in Aden. Teams from various west asian countries will be participating in the games which will be held in special sport halls prepared specifically for this event.

International Wrestling Workshop Concluded
The international wrestling workshop held in Sanaa was concluded last Tuesday 14 August in the Military Sport Circle Sports Hall and in the olympic center. The workshop provided comprehensive focus on all that is new in the sport of wrestling and how to apply them in Yemen.

Workshop for Wrestling Referees
On Saturday 19 August a special workshop for wrestling referees kicked off in Sanaa. Organized by the General Yemeni Wrestling Federation in cooperation with the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the workshop will have more than 20 participants from many governorates of the republic.

U.A.E. Whitewashes Uzbekistan 4-1 in World Cup Qualifier

ABU DHABI, August 17 (Xinhua) -- The United Arab Emirates whitewashed the Uzbekistan team 4-1 in its first Asian World Cup qualifying group B match here on Friday. The host team played a fast attacking game and scored through Yaser Salem, Gharib Hareb, Fahad Ali and substitute Zuhair Bakhit. U.A.E. coach Abdulla Saqr said after the match: "It's good to make a winning start, but we have a long road ahead," he said. "The victory has shown that boys are in good spirits and want to achieve our main goal -- that's to qualify for the World Cup."

China Beats U.S. to Stay on Top

HARBIN, August 17 (Xinhua) -- China beat the United States 3-1 to stay on top of the women's world volleyball Grand Prix Harbin tournament here on Sunday. The set scores were 25-18, 22-25, 25-16 and 25-14. China took an early control and led their American counterparts trailed all the way in the first set. But the United State, fourth place finders at the Sydney Olympic Games, forced it 1-1 after winning the second set 25-22. But the quick and high-blocking Chinese girls surged back strongly to capture the third and fourth sets straightly to lift their record to 6-1 after three Grand Prix tournaments. Early on Tuesday, Cuba scored an easy win of 3-0 over Germany here in the Harbin tournament.



نداء إلى اهل الخير
تعاني إيمان عبدالصمد عبده سيف من ضعف شديد في النظر بسبب الشكل المخروطي للقرنية في كلتا العينين. وهي بحاجة لعملية زراعة القرنية في إحدى المراكز المتخصصة في الخارج.
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Thuraya Brings New Dimensions to Power of Telecommunications: Now You are Always Linked, Even in Deserts



Yemen Times has been receiving inquiries asking about the difference between the regular GSM service provided in Yemen and the GSM/GPS service provided by the Thuraya Satellite Telecommunication Company. Whether you are a subscriber to Thuraya or not, we believe that knowing about this technology will be quite helpful for you to understand the new dimensions that Thuraya brings to the telecommunications sector in Yemen. In summary, the main distinction is that Thuraya has a feature of enabling its subscribers to use their mobile phone anywhere on the 99 countries it is operational in. In other words, unlike GSM, Thuraya's GSP (Global Satellite Positioning) service enables subscribers to call even in deserts and remote areas that GSM networks cannot reach. As a service to our readers, here we provide excerpts from Thuraya's resources explaining in what ways Thuraya it is different from the others.

What is Thuraya?

Thuraya Satellite Telecommunications Company is a regional mobile satellite system that provides satellite telephone services to a region covering 99 countries. Thuraya offers satellite-based telephony through a dynamic mobile phone that combines satellite, GSM & GPS.

Thuraya was established on April 1997 in UAE, as a private joint stock company. The shareholders of the Thuraya are eighteen prominent national telecommunications operators and investment houses.

Thuraya was established to meet a demand for seamless coverage of mobile telecommunications. Its mission is to provide uninterrupted, telecommunications services to a vast region inhabited by 2.3 billion people. With Thuraya, users are assured of continuous border-to-border coverage beyond boundaries of terrestrial systems and cellular networks.

What are Thuraya's benefits?

Thuraya integrates satellite, GSM and GPS all in one handset. Each handset offers, voice, data, facsimile, messaging and location determination (GPS). Thuraya's dual service enables the user to use GSM service any time in local networks, yet automatically switch on to satellite mode whenever out of local terrestrial reach.

Thuraya service is available through local telecom operators. As a facilitator of advanced technology, Thuraya aims to contribute to the development of telecommunications infrastructures. Thuraya's satellite services will touch people's lives in a fundamental way, allowing them to grow closer, no matter where they are, and remain connected to their work partners and loved ones.

Who are Thuraya's target users?

Thuraya's service will be valuable to a wide variety of users: regional roamers to international travelers, international transportation fleets to national marine operators, relief and rescue crews to workers of remote industrial sites.

Where is Thuraya?

Thuraya will be covering an area spanning 99 countries that is inhabited by 2.3 billion. Thuraya's footprint includes the Indian Subcontinent, the Middle East (including Yemen), Central Asia, North and Central Africa, and Europe.

Thuraya's services will be available through service providers in each market. (Refer to our list of service providers).

Thuraya is based in the UAE. Its satellite is positioned in geo-synchronous orbit, located 36,000 kms the equator with one spare satellite ready for deployment as back up. Its Primary Gateway, situated in Sharjah, UAE, will act as the operation center for the mobile satellite system.

When will Thuraya be launched?

The Thuraya-1 satellite was successfully launched on board a Sea Launch Zenit-3SL rocket from the equator in the middle of the Pacific Ocean on 21st October 2000. Thuraya launched its commercial services in the year 2001.

Thuraya's Mobile Satellite System Architecture

Thuraya-1 satellite was launched on 21st October 2000; on board a Sea Launch Zenit-3SL rocket from the equator in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. It was the heaviest commercial payload ever launched and the first commercial satellite to employ digital beam forming. Thuraya's commercial services have begun in a gradual roll out in a number of countries in 2001.

The Thuraya mobile satellite system is a turnkey project built by Boeing Satellite Systems, formerly Hughes Space and Communications International, Inc. (HSCI), at the cost of US\$ 1 billion. Designed for a lifespan of 12 to 15 years, Thuraya's satellite will maintain geo-synchronous orbit at 44° East. The contract includes manufacture of two high power geo-synchronous satellites, the launch of the first satellite, manufacture and installation of the ground network equipment, the manufacture of nearly a quarter of a million mobile handsets and the project insurance. Thuraya's system has been adapted for efficient operation in both satellite and GSM environments. It provides high flexibility in managing network resources through a



programmable satellite payload. This supports modifications to the system's coverage area even in the post-launch period and optimizes performance over high demand areas.

Thuraya's satellites have been specially designed to achieve network capacity of about 13,750 telephone channels. Thuraya's hand held mobile terminals are comparable to GSM handsets in terms of size and appearance, as well as in voice quality.

Satellite features

- * 250-300 spot beams
- * Digital beam forming (which provides for dynamic area coverage and optimizes over change in traffic demand)
- * Single hop link for mobile-to-mobile

communications

- * High power capacity
- * Dynamic satellite power control providing * 10dB link margins
- * The Thuraya system is comprised of three key elements - Space Segment, Ground Segment and User Segment.

Service Features

- Voice telephony, Fax, & Data
- Short Messaging
- Location Determination
- Emergency Services
- High Power Alerting
- Regulatory Data

Frequencies:

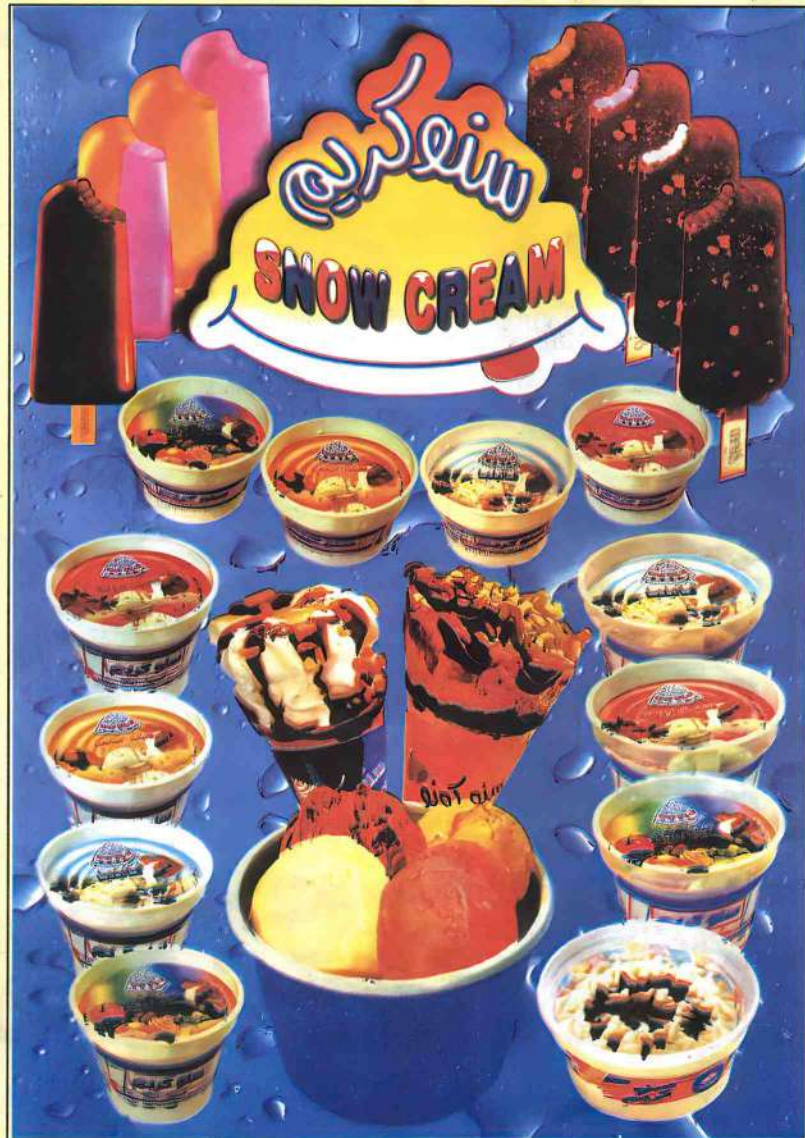
- Mobile Links**
- Earth-to-space 1626.5-1660.5 MHz
- Space-to-Earth 1525.0-1559.0 MHz

Feeder Links

- Earth-to-space 6425.0-6725.0 MHz
- Space-to-Earth 3400.0-3625.0 MHz

Thuraya Country Code: +88216

Thuraya's Service Provider in Yemen: Partners Company Ltd,



مجموعة سنو الإستثمارية
Snow Investment Group
 Aden- Tel 257190, Fax: 257292

Cuba Havana



Havana (La Habana) is the largest city in the Caribbean and the centre of all things Cuban. Despite its turbulent history, Havana suffered little damage in the country's wars & revolutions, and stands today much as it was built 100 years ago or more. There's an air of faded glory about the city, as big '50s & '60s American automobiles still dominate the streets. The city is peppered with glorious Spanish colonial architecture, much of which is under restoration. Havana has a swinging nightlife, with cinemas, historic theatres, cabarets, nightclubs and music venues that will exhaust even the most hardened campaigner. There's less traffic and less commercialization that choke your average Latin American city. But from the rough brilliance of Old Havana to its residential areas, the exuberant friendliness of Havana's inhabitants is what shines through. Havana is built around a harbour in western Cuba, 170km southwest of Key West, Florida. Old (Colonial) Havana sits on the west side of the harbour, spilling west into the lively Vedado hotel and entertainment district. A tunnel links Old Havana to East Havana and its endless high-rise flats. The bulk of Havana's working-class population lives in industrial areas to the south of the

town, extending as far as the international airport 25km to the southwest. There isn't a bad time to visit Havana. The hot, rainy season runs from May to Oct but winter (Dec to Apr) is the island's peak tourist season, when planeloads of Canadians and Europeans arrive in pursuit of the southern sun. Cubans take their holidays in Jul and Aug, so this is when the local beaches are most crowded. Christmas, Easter and the period around 26 Jul, when Cubans celebrate the anniversary of the revolution, are also very busy. New Year's eve coincides with the anniversary of Castro's troops marching into the city, so make hotel reservations early and plan to dance all night. The Havana Carnival in late-Feb and early-Mar features parades in front of the Capitolio or along the Malecon on Fri, Sat and Sun evenings. The Havana International Jazz Festival happens every second year in Feb. Every other year, the International Guitar Festival gets strumming in May. The Festival of Caribbean Culture is celebrated in Jun or Jul, while the International Theater Festival is held in Havana every other Sep whereas Oct has the 10-day Havana Festival of Contemporary Music as well as the Havana Ballet Festival later in the month. The International Festival of New Latin American Film is held in Havana in Dec of each year. Old Havana (La Habana Vieja) was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1982, kicking along a restoration process that had begun 2 decades earlier in the wake of the revolution. Many of Havana's finest buildings have been converted into museums and there are enough churches, palaces, castles, revolutionary monuments and markets here to sate the most ravenous culture vulture. Sights that should not be missed include the Plaza de la Catedral, one of the most beautiful squares in the city. On weekends the square fills with lively handicraft markets, torpid tourists and street-sweepers that turn their task into a ceremony. The unequal towers of

Catedral de San Cristobal de La Habana dominate the square. Nearby is the Castillo de la Real Fuerza, the oldest extant colonial fortress in the Americas. The west tower is crowned by a bronze weathervane dating back to 1632. La Giraldilla (as the nimble-figured wind-spinner is known) is believed to be Donna Ines de Bobadilla, waiting futilely for her husband, the explorer Hernando de Soto, who set off to Florida on a quest for the Fountain of Youth and was eaten by the cannibals. The Royal Palm-studded Plaza de Armas has been the seat of authority and power in Cuba for 400 years. There's a large secondhand book market here on weekends. The imposing Palacio de los Capitanes Generales on the west side of the square is one of Cuba's most majestic buildings. It has served as Spanish commander's residence, US military governor's residence, presidential palace, and City Hall and now as the City Museum. Calle Obispo runs off Plaza de Armas and was one of Hemingway's hangouts; today it's a pedestrian-only thoroughway filled with frivolous fashion stores and alfresco cafes. There are also noteworthy state-run restaurants and a lot of paladares (private restaurants of 12 seats or less) in Old Havana. There's plenty to see in Central Havana: The monumental Capitolio Nacional dominates the area. Similar to the US Capitol Building in Washington DC, but richer in detail, it was the seat of the Cuban Congress until 1959 and now houses the Cuban Academy of Sciences and the National Library of Science and Technology. One of Havana's oldest cigar factories is along the west side of the Capitolio; some 400 workers handroll cigars here and it's possible to take a tour. A stroll by the Malecon, the seawall skirting Central Havana's northern boundary, is pleasant. Havana's Chinatown is in the area and open-air barbers and ad-hoc markets all contribute to the lively atmosphere. Vedado: At the turn of the century Havana's American community established itself in Vedado along the Miami model of high-rolling sleaze. Mafia notables such as Lucky Luciano and Meyer Lansky made the area a popular destination for US tourists attracted to an adult playground. Vedado was America's seedy sandbox until 1959. Today Vedado is an active, bustling residential area, with some worthwhile attractions. The Plaza de la Revolucion is a sprawling, eerily empty square used for mass rally. President Castro and other leaders have addressed hundreds of thousands of assembled Cubans from the podium in front of the 142m-high Memorial Jose Marti. Coppelia, the hugely popular ice-cream parlor and setting for much of the film Strawberry and Chocolate, is further north, as are 2 elegant hotels: the old-world Nacional de Cuba Hotel and the splashy Riviera. The Cristobal de

Colon is Havana's main cemetery where an outstanding collection of funerary architecture that includes a portico, crowned by a white triptych that is considered to be one of the finest in Latin America. Miramar is a prestigious residential neighbourhood west of Vedado across the Rio Almendares. Wide avenues occupied by embassies, expensive shops, lavishly restored mansions and the odd abandoned villa set the scene. Streams of late-model, mirror-buffed cars cruise the streets while Miami Vice look alike gather on the pavement. Covetous eyes focus on the posh La Maison, an old mansion where you can buy ready-to-wear fashion as well as jewellery, hand-crafts and cosmetics. You can't miss it - just look for the fulanos (Cubans with dollars) wielding mobile phones and Ray-Bans. The Museo del Ministerio de Interior nearby is a must for anyone interested in the historical relationship between Cuba and the US. Inside is a delightful grab bag of devilish plots (deodorants used as silencers, exploding cigars, soap dishes filled with plastic explosive and the like) designed to assassinate Castro. The Marina Hemingway, an enormous residential resort, is further west. Each May the marina hosts the Ernest Hemingway International Marlin Fishing Tournament, guaranteed to turn young bucks into old men of the sea. Regla is an old town just across the harbor from Old Havana, is a centre of Afro-Cuban religions. Several famous babalawo (Santeria priests) reside in Regla and they'll happily give you advice (in Spanish). You'll probably be presented with protective beads, in which case it's customary to leave a donation. The Iglesia de Nuestra Senora de Regla is notable for its Black Madonna. She is associated with Yemay, the spirit of the ocean, and patroness of sailors. Ferries depart every 10 minutes for Regla from Old Havana. San Francisco de Paula is just 15km southeast of central Havana is the villa where Hemingway lived for about 20 years. Finca la Vigia, his white-washed house, has now been preserved as the Museo Hemingway but unfortunately, you're not allowed inside. You can, however, see a lot by peering through the open windows, count the grave-stones of his pet dogs and walk around the lovely grounds with its acres of high grass. Sitting outside the house is El Pilar, Hemingway's much-loved fishing boat. Activities: Havana sizzles by night. The weekly Cartelera entertainment newspaper is stuffed with cinema and theatre programs, and listings of galleries, bars, nightclubs and cultural events. Much of the cinema is in English and foreign theatre groups often appear at the Teatro Nacional de Cuba. The Teatro Nacional is also a regular venue of the National Symphony Orchestra and there's a good cafe here, open all night for disco dancing and live

salsa music. If you'd rather do the crawl, Old Havana and Vedado are awash with bars and nightclubs. There are atmospheric hideaways and plush cabarets on almost every street, but there are a few joints to keep your eye out for. La Bodeguita del Medio off the Plaza de la Catedral is Havana's most celebrated bar. Since Hemingway bent his elbow here, La Bodeguita has become de rigueur, and Salvador Allende, Fidel Castro, Harry Belafonte and Nat King Cole have all left their autographs on the wall. El Floridita, another Hemingway hangout, is on the tour-bus circuit, but this is where frozen daiquiris were invented in the 1920s. The best and biggest nightclub in Havana is the Tropicana. Each night, more than 200 stillettoed and scantily clad beauties put on enormous headdresses and take to the stage. The showstopper is the preposterous Dance of the Chandeliers, where a train of dancers, sporting illuminated lamps on their heads, appears on stage linked together by electrical cords. Dressing up in Havana isn't only about getting into the spirit of things; it's often about getting in the front door. At all the cabarets and many of the nightclubs minimum dress requirements are strictly enforced. This means definitely no shorts or T-shirts, and preferably pants other than jeans. History: Havana was established at its present harbour mouth location in 1519 after a couple of failed attempts on nearby swampy land squelched into insignificance. The town's remoteness made it an unpopular choice for Cuba's administrative centre, but it was a perfect gathering point for the annual treasure fleets bound for Spain from Mexico and Peru. Havana became the front door to the vast Spanish colonial empire and in 1607 the capital of Cuba was officially moved here. When Spain became embroiled in the 7-Day War between Britain and France, Britain celebrated by seizing Havana in 1762, hanging onto it for 11 months and then exchanging it for Florida. The reclaimed Havana was then turned into the most strongly fortified city in the New World. It was also allowed to trade freely, developing and growing steadily through the 18th and 19th centuries. The city was physically untouched by the devastating wars of independence in the latter half of the 18th century making Havana easily the finest surviving Spanish complex in the Americas. When alcohol was made illegal in the US by Prohibition, Havana (a short 90-mile jaunt from the now painfully dry Florida shore) blossomed sickly sweet into a haven for jet-set party people, mafiosos on a mission and anyone in the mood for good rum, a fine cigar and some delicious salsa music. Luxury hotels like the Capri and Nacional sprang up against the tropical sunset, and Havana's wide streets flowed with polished chrome-and-steel beauties



requires all passengers to pay in dollars. Cuba boasts Latin America's most extensive system of roads, and renting a car is definitely the easiest, if not the cheapest, way to see the country. Copyright: Lonely Planet Guide. Useful Links: <http://www.cubatravel.com/> <http://www.lonelyplanet.com/> Note from Correspondent: I

always have a soft spot for the Caribbean - the sea, the sun, the salsa and the merengue. Check out the exotic Cuban Cuisine - they are superb! **ABDEL HAKIM ASHIBLIE** Correspondent - 'Travel & Leisure' abdel_hakim@ashiblee.net

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 صنعاء - التحرير - غرب فندق هلتاون (مبنى النهضة سابقاً) ت ٢٧٠٤٣٤ - ٢٨٤٩٥١

ثقافة التكنولوجيا

آلية التحول من المجتمع التقليدي إلى المجتمع التكنولوجي

فكانت منظمة الحقوق الفكرية التي برزت كأهم مؤسسة تعتمد عليها الدول المتقدمة كحماية لحقوقها وكوسيلة تستطيع الدول الرقمية المحافظة على مكانتها. وقد تسعى الى تقديم المعونات التكنولوجية للدول النامية بالقدر الذي يحافظ على الدول من الانهيار ولا يفقد العالم التوازن المطلوب لاستقراره، وإذا فقد هذا التوازن عندها لن يكون الخاسر الوحيد الدول النامية بل سيتعدى ضرره الى الدول المتقدمة لحاجتها الى سوق مستهلك لما تنتجه من تكنولوجيا وثقافة قد لا يناسب تلك المجتمعات. لهذا أنشأت منظمة (أسيد) التي تعمل على دعم الدول النامية تكنولوجياً حتى تقرب الهوة بين العالمين.

المحرر

متقدمة ودول نامية ودول غنية ودول فقيرة فأصبح التقسيم الجديد على أساس المعرفة حيث أصبح هناك دولاً تعرف وأخرى لا تعرف. لهذا ندرك سبب تخلف بعض الدول ونتيجة هذا التخلف ولم تتسع الهوة بين الدول!! وهذا ما استوعبته الدول الرقمية (التي تعرف) وعملت على حماية ثروتها المعرفية وبذلت الكثير في سبيل الدفاع عن ثروتها التي لا تنضب، لأنها سعت بقوة وقدمت الكثير من الأموال للحصول على المعرفة من خلال البحوث العلمية والتقنية حيث ما ترصده الدول المتقدمة من ميزانية للدراسات والبحوث تفوق بكثير على ميزانية الدول المتخلفة مجتمعة، لهذا شرعت القوانين التي بموجبها تستطيع حماية حقوقها المعرفية من سطو المتخلفين.

رائد السقاف*

raed260@yahoo.com



لا يعني انتشار التكنولوجيا الرقمية في بلد ما، على تقدم وتطور تلك الدولة، لا سيما إذا فقدت الأمة القيم الحضارية ولم تضع خطة معرفية كالية للتحول من المجتمع التقليدي الى المجتمع التكنولوجي. وهذا ما ينبغي فهمه واستيعابه حتى تتمكن من تقريب الهوة بيننا وبين الدول المتقدمة ولنتمكن من استثمار التكنولوجيا كوسيلة للنهوض الحضاري وتنكيف بإيجابية مع متغيرات العصر الذي أصبحت فيه المعرفة أهم ثروة في هذا القرن، حيث تغيرت فيه معايير تقسيم العالم فكان العالم مقسم الى دول

مواقع عربية لنشر صفحاتكم الخاصة مجاناً

والتفاعل معها وتسجيل اسمائهم في دفتر الزوار. وهذه بعض المواقع.

* محرك البحث، آين، www.ayan.com

تضيف عنوان موقعك ضمن قسم صفحات شخصية، فقد قسم دليل «آين» إلى ١٤ مجالاً رئيسياً، وإدراج موقعك في الدليل قم أولاً باختيار المجال المناسب ومن ثم اضغط على مربط إضافة موقع لإضافة موقعك في ذلك المجال. وجميع المواقع الشخصية توضع في الفئة الرئيسية «صفحات شخصية».

* **سجر**

<http://webhosting.ajeep.com>

يوفر خدمة بناء المواقع والأدوات اللازمة لذلك، ويتطلب ذلك أن تقوم بالتسجيل كعضو في خدمات موقع صخر (عجيب). أما إذا كنت مستخدماً جديداً لموقع عجيب فإنه

بعد الإنتهاء من بناء موقعك الشخصي، فإنك تستطيع أن تنشره على محركات البحث العربية مجاناً، مثلها مثل المحركات الأجنبية، ومن الضروري نشر صفحاتك على المواقع العربية لكي يتسنى للزوار العرب تصفحها



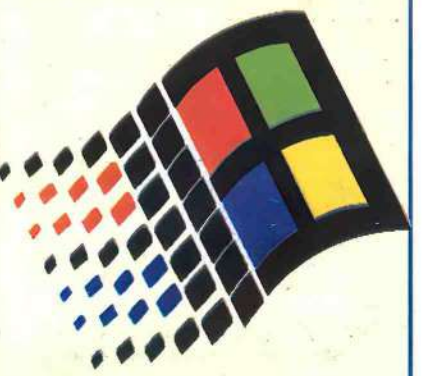
مايكروسوفت تعلن فشل سرقة برامجها

المضادة للسرقة على أقراص الكمبيوتر مما ساعد على كشفهم.

وقال ريتشارد كبير مديري مكافحة القرصنة في شركة مايكروسوفت أن القرصنة الذين ضبقتهم المباحث الفيدرالية يعدون من المحترفين في مجال البرمجيات. وأضاف أن هذه المجموعة منظمة جداً وممولة بشكل قوي ويبدو أنها كانت توزع برامج كمبيوتر بملايين الدولارات. وقال إن الأقراص المضغوطة التي ضبقت شملت نسخة من «ويندوز ميلينيوم».

وتحمل النسخة الأصلية علامة عبارة عن صورة ثلاثية الأبعاد من الطرف الى الطرف كإجراء أمني. حاول القرصنة تقليد هذه الأقراص المضغوطة ووضعوا ورقاً لاصقاً على أقراصهم المضغوطة، لكن كان من السهل نزعها.

قال مسؤول أمني بشركة مايكروسوفت للبرمجيات إن الأشخاص الذين اعتقلوا في لوس انجلوس الأسبوع أداروا عملية ضخمة ومحكمة لسرقة برامج الشركة. وأوضح المصدر أن قرصنة البرمجيات المعتقلين فشلوا في تزوير صورة العلامة ثلاثية الأبعاد



ملحق الإتصالات الرقمية

برعاية

سبافون

أهم الخدمات من سبافون لتكون عملية التواصل أكثر سهولة ومرونة

خدمات عديدة ومميزة تقدمها الشركة اليمنية للهاتف النقال "سبافون" لمشتريها لتجعل عملية التواصل أكثر سهولة ومرونة. ومن الخدمات المتوفرة حتى الآن:

- خدمة الكاشف.
- خدمة التنبيه بوجود مكالمات.
- خدمة اتبعني.
- خدمة حجب الرقم.
- خدمة التحكم بحجب الرقم.
- خدمة الفاتورة المفصلة.
- خدمة حجب المكالمات.
- خدمة حجب المكالمات الدولية.
- خدمة التجوال الدولي.

كيف تتم عملية ارسال الرسائل SMS ؟
 لإرسال الرسائل القصيرة لا بد من اعتماد الخطوات التالية:
 ● ادخل إلى قائمة "رسائل" في لائحة جهازك النقال.
 ● اكتب وحضّر نص الرسالة.
 ● ادخل رقم هاتف الشخص الذي تنوي ارسال الرسالة إليه.
 ● اضغط على مفتاح "ارسل رسالة".

وبعد ذلك تعطيك شاشة هاتفك تأكيد أن الرسالة ارسلت.

إستقبال الرسالة القصيرة SMS:

عند استقبال رسالة ما، يسمع صوت منبه أو يظهر مغلف على شاشة الهاتف، ويمكن معرفة المرسل وتاريخ ومدة الرسالة.

لقراءة الرسالة اظغط على مفتاح "اقرأ الرسالة" وبعد الإنتهاء يمكنك الإجابة على الرسالة من خلال اللفظ على مفتاح "رد الرسالة" ويمكنك أن تمحي الرسالة مباشرة أو تخزينها في ذاكرة هاتفك. هذا مع العلم أنه يمكن تخزين الرسالة لمدة غير محدودة وهذا يتوقف على مواصفات هاتفك ولكن عند امتلاء الذاكرة كلياً لا يمكنك تلقي المزيد من الرسائل بعد القراءة مباشرة.

إن خدمة الرسائل القصيرة

هذا وتقدم سبافون خدمة الرسائل القصيرة (SMS) التي تتيح إرسال واستقبال الرسائل المكتوبة باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية عبر شاشة الهاتف وهذا ما يتعلق بطبيعة ونوع الهاتف النقال الذي يملكه المشترك ويمكن أن يصل نص الرسالة إلى ١٦٠ حرفاً كحد أقصى. وبذلك اصبح بإمكان مشترك سبافون التواصل المحلي والدولي بأقل كلفة ممكنة.

وتكسب خدمة الرسائل القصيرة (SMS) أهميتها بما تؤمنه من وصول للرسالة إلى الجهاز المستقبل حتى في حال كان مغلماً أو خارج نطاق الخدمة إذ تصل الرسالة فور تشغيل الجهاز ودخوله في نطاق الخدمة.

كيف يمكن الإشتراك بخدمة الرسائل القصيرة؟

إن خدمة الـ (SMS) متوفرة مجاناً لجميع مشترك سبافون والإشتراك في هذه الخدمة لا يتطلب سوى ادخال رقم مركز خدمة الرسائل القصيرة وهو

الآن

دلاول مرة بإمكانك سداد فاتورة الهاتف النقال عبر البنك...

خدمة مميزة فقط من سبافون
بالإشتراك مع البنك التجاري اليمني...
أصبح بإمكان مشترك سبافون سداد فاتورة الهاتف النقال عبر كافة مراكز البنك التجاري اليمني المتواجدة في عموم أنحاء الجمهورية

ولمزيد من المعلومات يرجى الإتصال على خدمة العملاء في سبافون على الرقم ٢١١ مجاناً.



New Ice-cream Factory Inaugurated

The economical and commercial capital of Yemen, Aden has witnessed inaugurating one of the most modern factory for ice-cream industry. The Sales Manager of the factory, Mohammed Abdulmonaem said to YT that the Snow Investment Group (SIG) has inaugurated the factory in Aden close to Aden Free Zone. It has modern techniques and highly qualified staff. Around (130) employees work in the factory and the number of employees is subject to increase. He further said that the factory started producing in August, 2001, with high qualities and standards in ice-cream industry. He mentioned that the factory had draw out plans for sales and distributions for ice-cream in which it can meet the demands of the markets in the city and under the supervision of highly specialists experts in this field and according to the international standards and criteria in ice-cream industry. He indicated that three

small refrigerators are going to be prepared for distributing ice-cream to the beaches and parks in the RE and this will in turn provide new job opportunities for people in all governorates. Mohammed concluded that the administration represented by Salem Bathawab takes a great interest in introducing suitable means for the benefits and reputation of the factory and reconsidering prices for customers and people.



First Childhood Exhibition hold

In cooperation with the Local Council in the Capital Secretariat, Arwa Centre for Science & Culture will organize the First Childhood Exhibition from 20th, Aug, 2001 to 5th, Sep, 2001 in the hall of the Faculty of Law, Sana'a University. The Exhibition will include several of the publishing houses, stationaries and companies interested in the childhood

affairs. They will introduce their latest publications and with reasonable prices. On the margin of the exhibition the center is going to hold a special symposium titled "Childhood between Reality & Ambition". Specialists and researchers in the childhood affairs will take part in the exhibition which will sponsored by P & G Company.

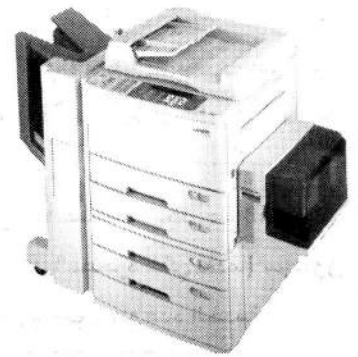
Rugged, fully featured copying for high-volume applications

Proven design providers exceptional performance

A number of highly manufactured photocopiers have arrived to the Yemeni market. Al-Zubairy Trading Company is the sales representative of these photocopiers. They are manufactured by the LANIER INTERNATIONAL OPERATION. They are characterized by the following:

- * Multi-position stapling
- * Generous paper supply
- * Paper volume indicators
- * 2-1 mode
- * LCD touch panel
- * Auto-sort and auto-duplex
- * MSF-65 Staple Positions
- * A5 / Statement-size handling
- * Independent insert and cover

sheet selection
* Other productive standard feature
- World-class productivity
_ Quieter operation
* LANIER, a world of difference



تہانينا

أجمل التہاني وأزكى التبريكات نرفها

للأستاذ / عبدالرحيم ردمان

بعقد قران نجله المهندس / خالد عبدالرحيم ردمان

بربة الصون والعفاف ابنة سعيد علي غالب

كما نهنئ بخطوبة ابن الدكتور / طلال عبدالرحيم ردمان

المهنئون : عبدالعزيز الدهلي، مروان أحمد قاسم، فوزي عبدالملك،

محمد علي الغدرة، عبدالرحمن المقطري، عارف الزريقي.

افراح آل الكمالي

أجمل التہاني والتبريكات مع اكليل من الورد نهدبها الاخوين

الأستاذ / مجيب أحمد الكمالي، والدكتور / محمد أمية الكمالي

بمناسبة الخطوبة وعقد القران

مليون مبروك وعقبال الفرحة الكبرى

المهنئون: مهندس / مقبل الكمالي، فاروق الكمالي

وجميع الأهل والأصدقاء

تہانينا

أجمل التہاني وأصدق التبريكات مشفوعة بباقات من الورد نهدبها للاخ /

فيصل عبد الحميد السقايف

بمناسبة عقد قران ابنته

على المهندس / تامر عبد القوي ثابت العريضي

فائق الف مبروك..

المهنئون: علي عبد الخالق السقايف، توفيق عبد الحميد السقايف، د. نادر علي

عبد الخالق السقايف، لبيب علي عبد الخالق السقايف، د. أنور عبد الحميد

السقايف، د. خالد احمد الأصبحي، مهندس.

جلال توفيق عبد الحميد السقايف، وكالة آل السقايف.

ألف مبروك

أجمل التہاني القلبية نرفها للشاه الخلاق /

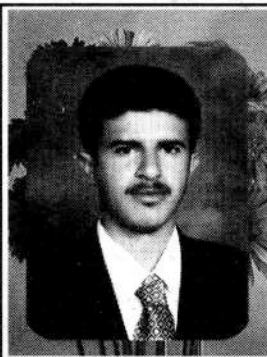
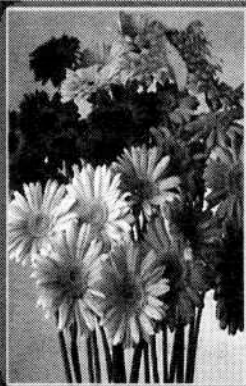
حاشر المطري

بمناسبة الخطوبة، فالف مبروك

المهنئون: ياسر المياسي، غمدان الإرياني، يوسف ناشر، منصور

المقطري، عمار الشرفي، محمد الكبسي، عمار المصري،
وجميع الأهل والأصدقاء

في البنك المركزي اليمني، والمعهد الأمريكي.





Name: Tel:

1	3	7	8	10
2	5	6	9	
		4		

1-basic. 2- oppisit hot. 3- announcing. 4- small trees. 5- can't hear. 6- own (separate). 7- unbelievable. 8- step by step. 9- hide under the ground. 10- essential

Send the Correct answer to

HALinst.

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 عبدالملك - دورة مجانية.
- ٢- عبدالجبار حسين - دورة مجانية.
- ٣- محمد الظافر - دورة مجانية.

Answers previous competition

- 1- princople
- 2- cold
- 3- broadcast
- 4-brushwood
- 5- deaf
- 6- aveh
- 7- fantastic
- 8- gradually
- 9- bury
- 10- principal

أرسل الحل الصحيح إلى:-

معهد **حالي**

شارع حدة - جوار السفارة الليبية

هاتف : ٢٦٩١٩٦ / ٥

ص - ب ١٩٧٨٣ صنعاء - اليمن

السبت آخر يوم لتسليم الحل الصحيح

يمن تايمز

ملحق إعلاني، ثقافي، تكنولوجي، رياضي، ترفيهي، عام لعدد ٢٠٠١/٣٤. بتاريخ: ٢٠٠١/٨/٢٠

• تسالي (ص ٢) • أخبار تجارية (ص ٣) • ملحق الإتصالات الرقمي برعاية سباهون (ص ٤)

برعاية

YEMEN TIMES

&

Yemenia
Yemen Airways



اليمنية
الخطوط الجوية اليمنية

ما زالت المنافسة قائمة

للفوز بمسابقة شهر أغسطس وذلك حتى تاريخ 8/25
وستنشر أسماء الفائزين في العدد القادم (35)

حظاً موفقاً للجميع..

*This is the last week to submit
Entry Forms for August*