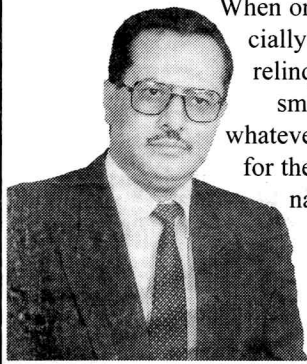


Words of Wisdom



When one accepts a public post, especially if it is a high one, one should relinquish his/her loyalty to his/her small group, clan, tribe, party, or whatever, and should feel responsible for the general welfare of the whole nation. That point is lost on our rulers.

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

Our Opinion

We Have a Public Relations Problem

One of our readers sent me a letter explaining why there is little sympathy for the Palestinian cause in the USA and the rest of the world. It is undeniable that Israel has been receiving the greatest of sympathy and support throughout the USA and in most European countries.

The answer was delivered by the reader in a clear and short sentence, "Arabs have a Public Relations Problem!"

Indeed, Arabs have been unable to convey their messages to the USA and the West due to lack of skills in public relations. It is simply impossible to compare public relations of Israel with that of Arabs, especially concerning the Middle East struggle. Arab leaders were usually restrained to the media, they shy away from reporters and media enterprises. They forget that having the media as a friend rather than as an enemy is a useful thing in the long run. On the contrary, Arabs have thought that media is a dangerous means that could ruin their reputations and put them in difficult situations. They have yet to realize that in a globalizing world, the media has become more influential in conveying stances and ideas, in delivering opinions and in bringing people together.

It could sometimes take a year or more for a journalist to interview a head of an Arab state. It is also unfortunate that most of the Arab countries do not adopt free press, putting the public relations problem on both local and international levels.

Many Americans realize that Arabs are weak on this issue. An American friend once told me, "As much as I know that the Palestinian cause is just, as much as I feel frustrated by the inability of Arabs to deliver this to the US public."

In just one appearance on TV, Osama bin Laden conveyed a message to the whole world, especially the USA about the Palestine plight, of which some US citizens heard for the first time.

Arab leaders need to realize that the world is changing, and they have to adopt to the new world order, in which the media has a major role to play. If they continue to isolate themselves and ignore this important instrument, they will find themselves in a weak position unable to defend their rights, which may be just on all aspects.

Americans seem to be willing to listen, especially those who already listened long enough to the other side. They want to know the opinion of Arabs and understand why they think the way they do. I personally feel that if we fail to debate and convey the ideas that we feel are just, and try them and bridge the gaps, we will never be able to receive sympathy for our causes in the public domain.

Frankly speaking, through Yemen Times I was able to interact with many Americans who feel that they are at last hearing the opinion of Arabs through a limited medium. They emphasized the importance of open dialogue and discussion. Americans don't mind presenting their ideas and listening to ours. All they need is an Arab initiative.

So far I have been able to clarify many points through open dialogue with my readers who contact me in the hundreds every week. They may think I am wrong in what I say, but they truly appreciate that I present my opinion.

This is what Arab leaders should do. Let us grasp this opportunity to create bridges with the West and debate.

Finally, I honestly believe that if we fail to respond by bringing about our thoughts and debating with others in other countries and from other cultures about our problems and causes, we have only ourselves to blame for the consequences, no matter what they may be.

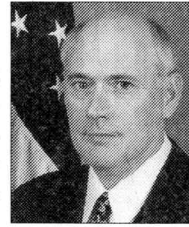
FAAY's New Office Open

Under the patronage and presence of H.E. Shura Council Chairman Abdulaziz Abdul-Ghani, US Ambassador to Yemen Edmund J. Hull opened the new office of the Fulbright Alummi Association of Yemen (FAAY) at the Sana'a headquarters of the America Middle East Educational and Training Service (AMIDEAST) on November 10.

"The Fulbright educational exchange program was established with the goal of facilitating mutual understanding between the US and other countries," said the Ambassador in his welcoming remarks. He praised the efforts of the FAAY in building bridges between Yemen

and the USA by saying that the Fulbright program's objective is "building bridges through education exchange."

The ceremony was attended by Minister of Information, Mr. Hussein Al-Awadhi, several key figures, and many Fulbright Alummi who studied in and graduated from the USA. During the ceremony, attendants stood for a moment of silence for Dr. Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf, one of the founders of FAAY and the founder of *Yemen Times*.



Al-Odaini To Sue YJS

Mohammed Sadiq al-Odaini has threatened to file a lawsuit against the Yemeni Journalist Syndicate (YJS), saying that he is currently having consultations with the prominent Yemeni lawyer, Mohammed Naji A'alaw, about this matter.

In other developments, more than 30 members of the media and human rights activists signed a statement containing strong language of solidarity with Mr. Mohammed Sadiq al-Odaini, who has been subjected to different forms of harassment, culminating with his dismissal from his post as Office Manager of the Chairman of the YJS and Secretary of the

Freedoms Committee, by some influential personalities at the YJS. The statement categorically condemned this arbitrary and unprecedented act and expressed their unlimited solidarity with Mohammed Sadiq al-Odaini, who was described by the statement as paying the cost for his writings. The statement further called upon organizations concerned with human rights and civil societies' organizations to condemn such an act, which is utterly a violation of freedom of expression.



Violent in Student Election Campaigns

Following a massive gathering at the College of Education in Hajja, security forces attempted to arrest the chairman of the supervisory committee of the college, which triggered clashes between the security forces and students. Security forces arrested 10 students and used heavy fire during their clashes with the students who threw stones at them.

Meanwhile, students at Arhab Collage of Education started voting Saturday morning outside the college campus after the college's dean refused to hold the elections at the campus.

Students in the different faculties of Sana'a University, surprised by the removal of the candidates' posters from the allocated places, were forced to post new ones.

Similarly, Dhamr, Taiz and Hadramaut universities witnessed massive election campaigns in preparation for the upcoming student elections.

Islamic Institute Nationalized

Two military cars and a police escort headed by the Director-General of the Education Office stormed the building of Sheik al-Bayhani School, formerly known as the Islamic Institute, and demanded the evacuation of the school.

Al-Bayhani Charitable Association appealed the President of the Republic to intervene to restore the association. Students of the school and their guardians staged a sit-in protesting the seizure of the school.

The closure of the al-Bayhani School came in compliance with the new government's orientations to close Islamic schools and institutes.

Yemen looks for buyers of Marib Light oil

According to agency reports, Yemen is still looking for buyers of Marib Light crude. The Yemeni offer at Dated Brent minus 40 cents a barrel has been lately rejected. According to a source in the state-owned Yemen Oil and Gas Company the offer was faxed to suggested buyers last Friday.

Victims of Two World Wars Commemorated

The British Ambassador to Yemen, Mrs. Frances Marry Guy, held a reception at the British Council Headquarters last week on the occasion of remembrance of the victims of the two World Wars. It was attended by a number of social dignitaries, in addition to representatives of the diplomatic corps.

Local & International Phone Network Crash

The Local and International telephone networks including Internet have exposed to a state of disconnection during the last days in all the governorates of the Republic. Y.T has tried to find out the reasons behind such disturbances of the network. People in charge claimed that they were trying to repair the network.

The worse thing is that the network is completely disconnected and that maintenance is carried out during the working hours, instead of holidays.

Yemen Deports French Journalist

Yemen has deported a French journalist who tried to interview relatives of the Saudi-born dissident Osama b. Laden without permission from the Information Ministry, security sources said on Wednesday.

On Tuesday, Yemen deported the 35-year-old Jouil Suller, who entered the country early last week as a tourist, but acted as a journalist, the source added.

The deportation came after Suller turned a deaf ear to warnings that he was not authorized to conduct last Friday's interviews in the village of Rabat Ba'ashen, the hometown of bin Laden's father, in the province of Hadhramaut, 800 kilometers east of Sana'a.

Two days later, he went to the town of Qaeda in the province of Ibb, 200 kilometers south of Sana'a, to interview Ahmad Abdul Fatah, who is reportedly bin Laden's father-in-law.

Suller left Sana'a for Beirut on Tuesday, the source said. (*Xinhua*)

Tribal Clashes: 3 Killed

Two people were killed and a woman and child were seriously injured last Thursday in armed clashes in Dommah in the city of S'adah.

Tribal sources told Yemen Times the clashes broke out because of a dispute between the two tribes.

The main causes of such clashes are tribal disputes, and sometimes the victims are either children or women.

The Second Yemeni-Italian Medical Conference Completed in Mukalla

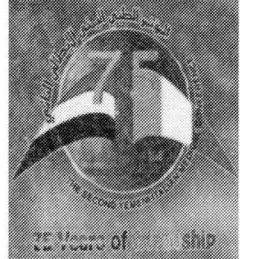
After centuries of strong friendship between the two nations, Yemeni-Italian relations are still a model for scientific and cultural integration.

In the field of health, Italy has played a significant role in enhancing the national health situation in Yemen.

Many important scientific papers in various fields of medicine have been presented during the second Yemeni-Italian medical conference.

About 150 doctors, representing

Yemeni and Italian scientific and medical institutions, were gathered. This conference was jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Public Health and Population, the Yemeni-Italian Friendship Association and the Italian embassy in Sana'a.



British Council Concludes Workshop on Building Yemeni NGOs' Capacity

The British Council concluded last Wednesday the 3-week training workshop on building Yemeni NGOs' Capacity, Enhancing Communication Skills for Working with Street Children and Running Day Rehabilitation Centers.

At the closing ceremony, which was attended by the British Ambassador to Yemen, Director of the British Council, trainers and participants, the results of the workshop, as well as recommendations were discussed.

The workshop aimed at providing trainees with knowledge and skills on

how to set up and maintain contact with individuals of the targeted group, their families and their environment; theoretical and practical capabilities for collecting data on individual cases and how to best obtain this information from the children themselves and their families; competencies in the designing and monitoring of educational, health, cultural and entertainment programs appropriate and acceptable to the targeted group, etc.

Participants were representatives of 10 NGOs, the Ministry of Interior as well as the Social Fund for Development.

Ninth Patch of Holy Koran Memorizers Graduated

The Charitable Society for Hael Saeed Ana'am held last Thursday the annual festival for Koran memorizers activities.

The number of Koran schools has reached 158, and 198 male and female students have graduated from these schools. The Society is in the process of establishing Al-Saeed House for

teaching the Holy Koran and its sciences.

Meanwhile, the Minister of Guidance and Endowment together with the Governor of Taiz and the Chairman of the Society Department, Ali Mohammed Saeed, inaugurated Al-Saeed Mosque in Taiz.

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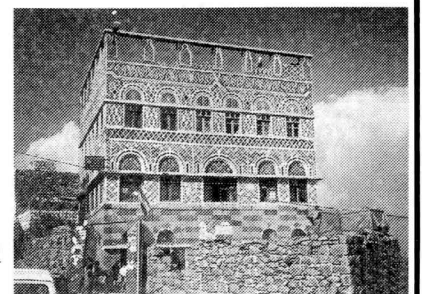


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Continued from Page 1:
Opposition Condemns Government's Participation in WTO Meeting in Doha

Minister of Industry and Trade, Abdulrahman Othman, head of the Yemeni delegation to meeting, said Yemen's participation aims to show the steps Yemen has taken so far to join the WTO. Official sources said that previously, Yemen wouldn't take part in the meeting if it was attended by Israel, but it seems pressure was put upon the government to attend the event. The European Union is providing Yemen with both financial and technical assistance to help it join the WTO.

More local news on page 15

Destination	Yemeni	Foreigner	Hotel No.	Nights	Sana'a round trip air fair is included. Prices are per person on twin sharing based on main 2 person Accommodation half board (breakfast + dinner)
Mukalla	YR 22.500	YR 27.000	Holiday Inn	3days/02 nights	
Mukalla	YR 33.000	YR 39.500	Holiday Inn	5days/04 nights	
Mukalla	YR 44.000	YR 52.500	Holiday Inn	7days/06 nights	
Aden	YR 23.000	TR 30.500	Aden Hotel	3days/02 nights	
Aden	YR 26.800	TR 40.600	Sheraton Aden	3days/02 nights	
Aden	YR 31.200	TR 45.000	Sheraton Aden	4days/03 nights	
Seiyun	YR 15.500	YR 31.900	Samah Hotel	3days/02 nights	

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GM of Yemen TV and Radio Corporation to YT:

"Yemenis all over Yemen will soon be able to watch and listen to Yemen TV and Radio"

Yemen Satellite Channel is continuing to progress in an attempt to catch up with the other satellite channels that have greatly surpassed the network. Signs of improvement in the channel's activities include appointing correspondents, as well as concentrating on and producing new live programs. To know more about the future plans of Yemen TV, especially during the upcoming holy month of Ramadhan, Mohammed al-Masani of Yemen Times met with Mr. Ahmad Taher al-Sheiani, General Manager of the Yemen TV and Radio Corporation, who shed some light on the future programs and priorities of the corporation.



One of the recommendations of the Festival of Arab Radio federations in Tunisia was supporting the Palestinian cause. Assessing the media role in this regard, he said he was happy to hear from the manager of Palestinian TV and the Palestinian Deputy Minister of Information, as well as many others in Palestine, that Yemen TV is very much concerned about the Palestinian cause. "They thanked Yemen TV in phone calls. They even say that our TV is more concerned about the Palestinian cause than Palestinian TV itself," he said. He added that supporting the struggle of the Palestinians for freedom is a duty that should concern all

ple, he said that despite the good number of qualified personnel, the corporation will always be looking for more development and improvement. He expressed satisfaction with what the corporation has so far achieved in comparison with the its situation 10 years ago. He said the corporation is the only TV and radio institution in the region that does not have any foreign experts. "All our personnel are 100% Yemeni which amazes anyone who visits us," he said. He added that foreign experts are needed only when purchasing new systems because contracts stipulate that sellers train buyers for a period of time.

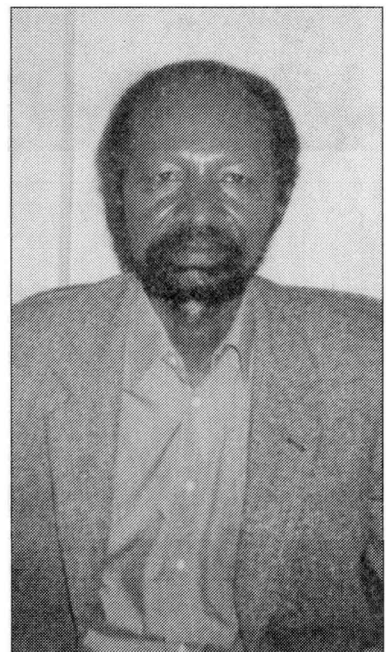
Arabs. On the subject of promoting democracy in our country, he said the corporation had a good number of programs which propagate the Yemeni democratic experience in transparency. Although the corporation is a governmental organ, al-Sheiani said it is more democratic to criticize government institutions and anything negative. About tourism and the role the corporation can play to revive tourism in Yemen, he pointed to dozens of documentary films that show the country's tourist potential, such as irrigation terraces, historic sites, handicrafts, folk-

lore, etc. The corporation has also produced a number of films on environmental issues such as desertification, marine life, sanctuaries, dams, islands, etc. There are also programs in English, in addition to a French program which was launched last month in association with the French Embassy in Sana'a. These will also contribute to the promotion of tourism in Yemen. Many small countries, due to their strong media presence, have achieved worldwide recognition and improved their position in the world. Unfortunately, Yemen is still at the beginning of its efforts to reach such a stage. In that regard, al-Sheiani emphasized the need for a strong media that matches the expectations of the country. With the coming of the holy month of Ramadhan, TV channels compete with one another to capture a larger audience. This Ramadhan, Yemen TV will be characterized by new informative quiz programs and various programs which focus on entertainment. As far as children's programs are concerned, 25% of the total programs have been allocated for children between 6-15 years old.

After 3-day Detention Abdusalam Nuraldine Released

Abdusalam Nuraldine, a Sudanese national visiting Yemen to conduct field research on the Red Sea for a research center affiliated to Exeter University in the UK, was detained last week by security authorities. While Mr. Abdusalam Nuraldine was staying at Ramada Hadda Hotel in Sana'a, agents of the Political Security Police kidnapped him (as he described his arrest), along with his Yemeni colleague Dr. Ahmed Abdulhakim al-Massa'abi, who had just finished his PhD at Exeter University in the UK. When asked about his academic relationship with Yemen, Abdusalam Nuraldine said he has been to Yemen three times. The first time was from 1974 to 1980, and then from 1984 to 1986, as well as many other visits in the 90s. Abdusalam Nuraldine had earlier obtained approval from the Yemeni authorities to conduct his research, including the approval of the Foreign Minister, Abu Bakr al-Qirbi, the President's advisor, Abdulkarim al-Iryani and many top officials. Similarly, those officials have shown

great interest in supporting Nuraldine in his research. During his interrogation by the Political Security Police, Mr. Abdusalam Nuraldine was accused of spying for Western countries, having contact with Osama bin Laden and supporting the secessionists. "These accusations are all baseless and have nothing to do with my academic visit to Yemen, which was arranged through all the official channels, including Foreign Minister, Abubakr al-Qirbi, Abdulkarim al-Iryani President advisor, Hussein al-Amri, Ambassador of Yemen in London, as well as Nassir al-Ulaqi Director of Sana'a University, and Mr. Saleh Basura, Director of Aden University. Moreover, we sent the program of our academic visit to the Yemeni authorities before coming to Yemen, so they have full knowledge of our research program. Regarding the reasons leading to his detention as well as his relation to the Islamists, although he is known to be an adherent of the Communist Party, Mr. Abdusalam Nuraldine explained that he was a committed leftist until he finished his PhD, and since then he has



developed many ideas that do not fit within the scope and frame of Marxism, as he started to think deeply about the inner structure of Arab and African societies, things like "asabya" fanaticism, which all have nothing to do with Marxism. Regarding his 3-day detention, Mr. Nuraldine said he was kept in a very dirty small cell and was threatened to be tortured until death if refused to confess that he is a Western spy. Explaining the purpose of his research visit to Yemen, Nuraldine said that he has been conducting a field study along the coastal area extending from Mudya, Hodeidah, Mocha and Thubab on the Red Sea as part of his research for Exeter University in the UK, adding that he and his Yemeni colleague has arranged for their visit long before the September 11 attacks, and that the timing of his visit has nothing to do with the current global situation. Ultimately, the release of Mr. Abdusalam Nuraldine and his Yemeni colleague Dr. Ahmed Abdulhakim al-Massa'abi came after the intervention of Mr. Hussein al-Amri and Dr. Abdulkarim al-Iryani. However, all the documents, videotapes and photos produced by Abdusalam Nuraldine and his Yemeni colleague were confiscated by security authorities, with means that all their efforts in collecting this data were wasted. Mr. Abdusalam Nuraldine said that he has contacted the Minister of Interior, Dr. Rahsad al-Alymi, regarding the seizure of these research materials and that he is waiting for a response.

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- Prepare and issue all kinds of service contracts and agreements for consultants and others, as per requests received from other sections. Keep an up to date record of all contracts.
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- Scrutinizes plans of operations, exchanges of letters and takes appropriate follow-up action. Assists in the administrative process of government requests for assistance.
- May be required to carry out specific administrative operational/control tasks for project/program activities.
- Performs other duties as required.

Qualifications and Skills Required:

- Completion of secondary education, preferably supplemented by technical or university courses in a field related to the work of the organization.
- Knowledge of computer use (e.g. MS Office)
- Six years of progressively responsible clerical or administrative work, of which at least one year closely related to support of program activities.

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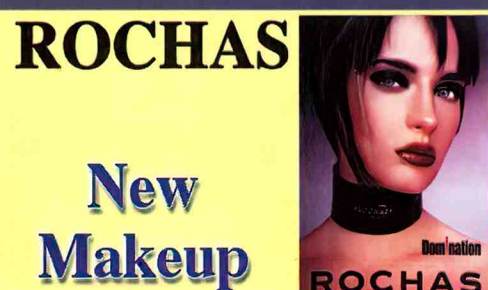
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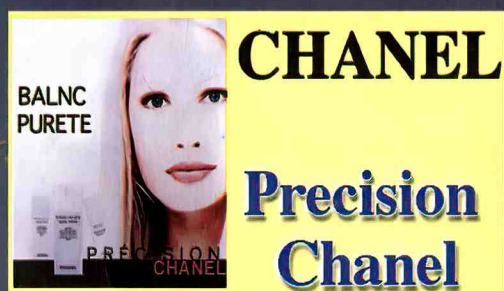
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Counselor of Ministry of
Culture

The Southern part of Yemen became independent from Britain in the 30th of November 1967 after 129 years of occupation. The fact is that only Aden was a colony while the other parts were called protectorates and used to be ruled by sultans, princes and sheikhs. There was a confederation at the beginning of the 1960s within the colony of Aden and the western and eastern protectorates. This confederation used to have its own army, security forces and a modern government system. Prior to 1967, particularly at the beginning of the fight for independence, this struggle used to be armed tribal uprisings against the British colonialists led by some sultans and sheikhs. But, as a consequence of the British administration's great progress in laying out Aden's infrastructure, the city's port witnessed a boom and the living condition of the inhabitants of Aden evidently improved, leading to the emergence of a mature political movement. It is clear that this civil political movement had prospered owing to this economic development and the democratic climate available at that time. Similarly, most of the workers and employees joined labor unions and popular associations in order to express the demands

of the different social segments. Political parties also emerged in that period, carrying out openly their political activities and having their own newspapers. Actually, freedom available at that time, such freedom of expression through newspapers, significantly contributed to the awakening of the national sentiment not only in the South, but in the North as well. The enlightened personalities made great use of this climate by publishing a newspaper, which played a pivotal role in overthrowing the tyrannical Imamate rule in the North and the creation of the former Yemen Arab Republic.

The 26th September Revolution was followed by the proclamation of the Republic in northern Yemen. This was a consequence of the existing conflict between Britain and the regime of the late president Jamal Abd Al-Nasser of Egypt, since the latter had supported the former Yemen Arab Republic against the royalist forces which tried hard to reinstate the royalist family in the North. Following the crisis of the Suez Canal, the British administration based in Aden, in open conflict with Egypt, supported the royalist forces against the revolutionary forces and the newly-established Republic. As for the Egyptian military authorities based in Yemen at that time, they encouraged the national movement in the South to spark a military revolution against the British presence in the Federation of South Arabia (Aden and the western and eastern protectorates). The military uprising began from Radfan mountainous area on October 14, 1963 and was led by the Pan-Arab Movement, a part of the pan-Arab movement that originated from the American University in Beirut. This revolution was headed by many popular and union organizations as well as tribal groups under the umbrella of the National Liberation Front (NLF). Moreover, another national and political movement, led by the People's Socialist Party and his

leader Abdullah Al-Asnaj, was conducting a peaceful struggle to gain national independence. This party represented the popular and union organizations before the eruption of the Revolution in 14th October 1963.

In the meantime, Britain declared that it was ready to withdraw its forces from South of Yemen in 1967, as the Egyptian authorities had succeeded in combining the National Front with other political parties, such as the People's Socialist Party as well as some sultans, princes and national personalities, under a single organization called the "Liberation Organization." The latter itself merged in a new organization named the Front for Liberation of South Yemen headed by Mr. Abdulqawi Makawi formerly prime minister of the so-called government of Aden.

Regrettably, the undemocratic means used for merging these organizations led to huge disagreements amongst the leaders of these organizations. For instance, the National Front declared in its literature, after having split with the Liberation Front, that the merger of the different organizations in a single one had weakened the military struggle against the colonialists. From that point, the National Front started intensifying its military struggle against the British forces based on its own capacities and the support of its affiliates who used to work for the military and police forces in the South. This support gave the National Front a wide popularity, especially among the tribal groups, and further expanded its base amongst the affiliates of the police and military forces of the Federation of South Arabia.

As a consequence of the split, the National Front carried out military struggle independently from the Liberation Front, while the latter continued its anti-British activities with the help of the Egyptian authorities. This led to many confrontations between the two fronts (the National

Liberation Front and the Front of Liberation of South Yemen) and ended by the civil war in Aden which started in 1967. At this point of time, the British authorities established contact with the different civil society organizations, social dignitaries, businessmen and leaderships of the security forces in the South, as I was told by these men, in an attempt to work out independence and hand over authority to a reliable national entity able to run efficiently the affairs of the new state. These elements did hesitate to taking over the affairs of the state from the British authorities because of the unstable condition prevalent at that time, particularly following the defeat of June 1967. Finally, the British authorities decided to hand over authority to the National Front for the Liberation of South Yemen led by Qahatan al-Sha'abi and Faisal Abdullatif as the latter used to be the actual field commander of the National Front since its split from the Liberation Front. Actually, this decision was taken by the British authorities after the National Front forces defeated, with the support of the security and military forces of the Federation of South Arabia, the British forces in Aden, particularly in al-Mansura and Sheikh Othman residential quarters. Actually, I was told by a prince of one of the southern emirates that the British authorities exerted pressure on the sheikhs and princes of the South to evacuate their lands in order to hand over all the Britain-administered South Yemen to a single authority after its departure.

Afterwards, representatives of the British government met with leadership of the National Front in Geneva at the end of November 1967. They eventually reached an agreement concerning the independence of South Yemen, which was proclaimed on November 30, 1967 marking the establishment of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by Qahatan al-Sha'abi.

Answer to "Democracy: An Islamic Point of View"
by Abdul Aziz Al-Sabri, printed 13/08/2001

Democracy and Islam: A perfect Balance

Sadaf Shah

I write this brief analysis in direct response to Mr. Sabri's point of view on democracy and its so-called alienation with Islam. He has actually failed to understand both democracy and Islam. The object of this article is to clear up many misconceptions that may have arisen as a result.

In fact, the principle of democracy was first established by the Holy Quran. No other scripture prior to the Quran ever discussed the concept of a democratic state. Quran is even the first to lay down the principle that no person can acquire the right to rule over others by virtue of hereditary succession.

In other words, what we observe in most Muslim nations where the son(s) inherit powerful and (well-paid) positions that their fathers once occupied is certainly not acceptable by Islam's standard. Some leaders or heads of state or dictators -whatever one may wish to name them- start preparing their son(s) for succession at an early age, while keeping the public preoccupied with religious or economic issues as most people are too poor to think about political endeavor.

The few intellectuals and wealth classes hope the situation will remain that way in order not to jeopardize in an instant what has taken them years to accomplish. Indeed, political regimes in most Muslim states are highly volatile.

By the time of the political "hand-over," only the leader's son is presented to the public as a legitimate candidate to "vote" for. Hence, through manipulative measures taken to disguise the whole scenario as democratic, the nation "elects" a brand new leader. This does not shed real light on Islam, but does reveal the miserable state of human nature, most often non-Islamic, and its thirst for power.

In contrast, according to Islam, government is a trust, which should be committed to the care of those whom the people elect. Public servants are required by the Quran to perform their duties with honesty and integrity in an organized, disciplined and obedient manner.

No individual has the right of absolute authority over a community. The holy Quran stresses out that sovereignty belongs to the people, and those in authority are entrusted with it on behalf of God (4:59). The exercise of authority on proper occasions in a suitable manner is no favor shown to the people. Rather, it is only the transfer of the trust imposed upon those in whom authority has been vested.

With regards to the electoral process, the Quran emphasizes that voters should not be influenced by partisan or personal considerations. The primary criterion must be the suitability of the candidate for the performance of the duties to be entrusted to him. This allows the person elected to carry out his task in the most beneficial way. Public servants are also accountable for their behavior while in office. Whoever, out of party or personal consideration helps to give authority to an unsuitable individual, must share the responsibility for his bad administration. The Holy Quran insists on the same moral standards being observed by governments and public authorities as by individuals. It teaches us that truth is as valuable and indispensable for statesmen as for private citizens. Transgression is as evil and condemnable in the case of an administration as in the case of an individual. Equitable treatment and fair dealing is required by a government not only towards its own people, but also, as in the case of individuals, towards its neighboring governments.

Continued on page 15

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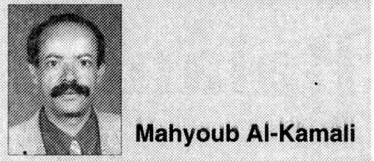


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Ramadan: New Economic Activities vs. Slowdown in Government Business



Mahyoub Al-Kamali

Islam calls upon all Muslims to work in the month of Ramadan similarly as every other month of the year as the holy month is for worshipping and work alike. However, what happens during the month of Ramadan is that production remarkably declines at most of the government departments which consequently affects the ratio of economic growth.

Slower economic activities and lower production

Economic studies reveal that the reasons behind the low economic activities at the administrative departments, factories and government's corporations are the reduction of working hours at the rate of 3 hours on a daily basis and one-month obligatory leave of absence given to 20% of civil servants during the holy month of Ramadan. Studies also show that the rate of decline of economic and production activities at the different gov-



ernment departments, particularly the manufacturing industries, averages 4.5%, while reaching 4% in public service sectors and 5% in transportation, storage and telecommunication.

High demand for foodstuffs

In contrast, the private sector achieves good results regarding its production, especially the dairy, yogurt, beverages, juices, and fruits and vegetables. The

reason for this increase is certainly owing to the higher demand for foodstuffs by the people who double their consumption of milk products and beverages in this fasting period. Therefore, the private sector companies tend to increase their production in order to meet the high demands of consumers, and earn much higher revenues than during the rest of the year. Similarly, as the private sector companies partially fail to meet the local markets' demands for foodstuffs, import companies also enjoy a big share of the more important incomes made during the holy month. However, the increase in sales during the month of Ramadan does not mean a general improvement in the performance of the national economy as this surge in sales is mostly seasonal rather than being an overall improvement.

Employment opportunities for the jobless

Merchants say that the month of Ramadan gives the jobless people opportunities to work in providing foodstuffs. During the holy month of Ramadan, many people start various businesses, such as trading with fast food, chilies, dates, juices, religious books, vegetables and fruits. Ultimately, the clothing trade also

reaches its peak by the end of Ramadan since purchasing new clothes for all the members of the family is a part of the Eid's celebration. Yet, these activities, as stated by many business owners, are not a solution for the problem of unemployment since this is just a seasonal job that merely covers the expenses of the month of Ramadan and Eid.

Furthermore, many of the bakers, widely seen during Ramadan selling the home-made breads known as "lahuh," raise their sales by roughly 40% in comparison with the rest of the year. This is mainly because this kind of bread is greatly used for certain meals during the holy month of Ramadan.

Yet, it is obvious that the prices at local markets sharply increase during the month of Ramadan, which affect employees with low income. Although fasting is an obligation for Muslims in order to make rich Muslims feel the suffering of their poor brothers, we find that the merciless merchants double the prices of most products in a drive to make fast earnings. The government should verify the reasons behind the decline of economic activities and find proper remedies that could ensure a fast recovery for our national economy.



Phase II of Aden Free Zone Soon to Be Launched

Preparations for the construction of the second phase of Aden Free Zone will start at the end of this year by the construction of the goods and air cargo village at Aden International Airport. The project will include the building of an industrial and warehousing area at the cost of USD 10 million. The Yemeni air carrier, Yemenia Airlines, will finance the goods and air cargo project with USD 7 million as a joint venture with the Free Zone Authority which will provide the project with USD 3 million. This project presents a commercial importance as it will double the warehousing capacity of Aden Free Zone and will increase volume of trade exchange with world countries through air cargo. It is useful to mention that the container, the goods and air cargo project will be built in an area covering 198 hectares and will be furnished with up-to-date shipping equipment. Moreover, the project aims to re-ship imports to other ports after some modifications made on them in cooperation with experienced companies. The project will include sophisticated telecommunication and service techniques in order to facilitate transportation and marketing of goods through air cargo to different ports of the world. The construction of the goods and air cargo village at Aden International Airport is one part of many projects which will be accomplished at Aden Free Zone

including:

- 1- Construction of an industrial area for light and heavy industries such as sugar refining, fabrics and petrochemicals.
- 2- Building a warehousing and service area to facilitate the flow and exchange of goods between the Container Terminal in Aden and other ports around the world.
- 3- Upgrade of Aden Oil Refinery and update of the refueling equipment, as well as the construction of a new dock for small boats and the setting up of a floating dock. The second phase project of Aden Free Zone is scheduled to be completed in 2004 with an overall cost of USD 254 million. As officially scheduled, there are four phases that have been achieved in the first phase, while the implementation of the second phase will begin at the end of the current fiscal year. The third phase will start in 2005 and will be completed in 2012 at the cost of USD 2.3 billion. The most important projects to be constructed during the next phases are: the construction of an additional 4 docks at Caltex Terminal; the deepening of the Caltex Channel Terminal; and, the construction of housing complexes in West of Mansura City.

Let us mention that President Ali Abdullah Saleh inaugurated the works of Aden Container Terminal on September 11, 1999.

New US Oil Companies in Yemen

Oil sources said that Yemen will raise its production capacity of crude oil from 460,000 barrels per day to 475,000 barrels per day as from the beginning of the upcoming year. Similarly, Yemen stroke deals with other U.S.-based oil companies by awarding them concessions to invest in oil and minerals. Ministry of Oil also signed memorandum of understanding with a US consortium led by Pan-America and U.S. Oil Production by which the consortium will get the right to explore oil and gas in blocks No. 16 and 62 located in the Arabian Sea near Mahra coast. The memorandum also stipulates that the US consortium will invest USD 35 million during the two exploration phases. Rashid Baraba'a, Minister of Oil, said, "The signing of the memorandum came as part of the activities of the Yemeni government to make public the oil sector and bring in international oil companies to start business in Yemen." This consortium is the second of its kind to get a concession for exploring oil at off-shore blocks in the

Republic of Yemen. Earlier a consortium of Australian and Korean companies got a concession to explore oil at off-shore block No. 60 opposite to Hadramaut governorate. During the last months, a memorandum of understanding was signed between the Ministry of Oil and Russ Oil & Gas Stroy at blocks 37 and 39 in Mahra governorate.

Furthermore, oil sources highlighted that some international companies showed high interest to operate at on-shore and off-shore oil blocks. Currently, 23 oil companies operate in oil and gas exploration at 33 blocks. The Yemeni government is trying to benefit from the Gulf countries' expertise in oil exploration and extraction. Yemen encompasses oil reserves totaling 5.7 billion barrels and 15 trillion cubic feet of natural gas. In addition, the Yemeni government intends to distribute the shares of oil investment among the multinational companies with the goal of encouraging these companies to compete with each other in the oil sector. Yet, Yemen is still a small producer of oil and not a member of OPEC.

Economy News

Grant for Financing Underground Waters Signed

A grant for financing a study related to underground water projects and retaining soils was signed at the Ministry of Planning & Development. The USD 331,750-grant, given by the Government of Japan and the International Development Association (IDA), aims at developing the pipe irrigation system, retaining soil, and training the workers needed to explore water resources.

446,000 Permanent Civil Servants

According to the last survey update conducted by the Ministry of Civil Service and Pensions, the total number of civil servants working at the different governmental departments totaled 446,000 permanent employees and 14,880 employees on a temporary contract basis. Dr. Abdulwahab Raweh, Minister of Civil Service, disclosed in a press conference that highly-qualified employees do not exceed 14% of the total number of government employees, while holders of high school certificates and lower levels represent the majority of government's employees, i.e. 86%. He also noted that the number of the retired civil servants in 2000/2001 reached 17,000.

Yemeni-Jordanian Trade Exchange Discussed

The Joint Yemeni-Jordanian Committee agreed during its meeting in Sana'a on working out a mechanism for implementing the land transportation agreement signed between the two countries in 1995. During the meeting, mechanisms for enhancing and activating trade exchange through land and sea outlets were also discussed.



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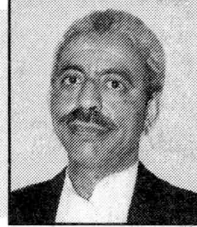
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COMMON SENSE

By: Hassan Al-Haifi



On Palestine and Modern Iran:

There Is Really No Change in Attitude

One is not sure whether the United States or her allies have fully grasped the situation in the area the way it should be understood, or whether the vast agglomeration of information and intelligence instruments at its disposal is not properly informing the policy and decision makers in the West, but for all intents and purposes, it seems that the approach followed by the West in dealing with the issues at stake in the region indicates that there is really no fundamental change in attitude and prejudices.

For one thing, there is the attitude towards the Palestine problem, where the West still continues to deal with the problem as if they had nothing to do with it, and it is just one of those things that happened out of thin air. On the contrary, the attitude of the West still suggests that they are only doing the victims of their blunders and selfish doings for over a century a favor. They fail to realize that the general population of the region and their

Moslem brothers everywhere see the problem as it really is - a product of Western imperialism, with evil intents behind every move that led to the creation of Israel and all the headaches that came with it for us and for them! Furthermore there is still a misconception regarding the developments in the region that we believe needs to be reevaluated with a more open mind and in a manner that reflects a far better understanding of the socio - economic framework of the region. In the first case, we have the attitude towards the Palestine issue and then we have the Islamic Republic of Iran. To this day, there is still a strong bias against the very sophisticated, democratic and rather exemplary regime that the sagacious Ayatollahs of Iran have managed to conjure up in their country. Oftentimes, the Western media tries to convey to the misguided western public that the regime in Iran is a theological dictatorship, etc. Nothing is further than the truth. Iran is a working democracy and apparently has set up the appropriate institutions that guar-

antee the sustainability of government based on the will of the people. More important, the regime in Iran is fully supported by the overwhelming majority of the Iranian people, and they are the envy of all the other people of the region, because most of the regimes in the region are autocratic and have little regard for such common basics of Government that it should for the people and by the people. Of course, we realize that the United States has lost a lot of interests in Iran and are unable to manipulate and decide the fate of the Iranian people, as they once enjoyed under the dictatorial regime of the Shah, which the Central Intelligence propped up against the will of the Iranian people, and of course any nation that conducts affairs in accordance with the national interest of the people of that nation is anathema to the United States, because it can no longer dictate to it to whom and how much of its oil it should sell, for example, as it does to the other dictatorships who are viewed as "friends" of the United States. Whereas, to the

overwhelming population of the region, with "friends like that who needs enemies" is the common feeling.

Yes Iran is following a totally independent course, in keeping with a fairly decent understanding of the Islamic fundamentals of Government and in keeping with what is in the best interest of Iran, whether to the pleasure of the West (and Israel) or not. In fact, Iran has shown a greater understanding of the international global scene and has managed its affairs, without doing anything that would indicate it is out to disrupt the international setting or bring havoc to the world, while maintaining a close check on its dogmatic principles, which require it to promote safeguarding the Islamic religion from any harm, which is probably more to the interest of the world than Israel could ever prove to be, although it continuously proclaims itself to be the "guardian or policeman of the West in the region..

Even though Iran has also been victim of several conspiracies that have never

let up, both from its neighbors and the West, thanks to the prodding of Israel, Iran should still be commended for playing a rather genuine peaceful course, not reflecting any aggressive attitude towards anyone and insisting that its policies are not just selfishly motivated by its own aspirations, but also never fail to safeguard the interests and desires of all their fraternal Moslem brothers in the region, without regard to sect or even ideological inclinations. Iran realizes that the stability of the region is just as important to its own security as it is for all the people in the region.

Thus it is really not understandable why the West still has this very strong prejudice against a Government that has proven itself to be a good behaving member of the international community and a government that is based on a modern democratic framework, and what is more important, Iran has the support and satisfaction of the majority of the people in the country and the admiration of the other peoples in the region and the Moslem world at large, notwithstanding the attitude of their governments.

But for sure, Israel sees in Iran its fearless enemy, because Iran knows how to deal with a menace like Israel and because Iran, being a nation that adheres to sound and rational Islamic philosophy cannot be acceptable to the backers of a state that was the creation of a piracy left over from the age of imperialism and more important, because Iran knows its place in the regional power equation and how to

serve the interests of its people by this place. Moreover, the last two decades have shown Iran to be the exact opposite of the ugly image, which the Western press, prodded by Zionist propaganda and lies, and perhaps should be recognized for its sound adherence to international law and cohesiveness.

Yes, there is Hizbullah, that unflinching nemesis, which Israel cannot stand, because the former has proven for once and for all that Israel is no more than a farce and a mutation born out of Western arrogance and the disrespect for the rights of the indigenous people of Palestine. Notwithstanding all the talk of terrorism, Hizbullah has proven that it has played the game by the rules and with recognized effectiveness, even the Israelis are quick to recognize that no one - not even all the Arab governments that have claimed to be carrying the banner of Arab honor and all that nationalist rhetoric that in the end is no more than empty words - has had a greater effectiveness in giving the enemy a dose of its own medicine.

Iran and Hizbullah for most Moslems represent the macro and micro manifestation of the continuing course, which modern Islam should be set on. Surely they represent a more enlightened and sophisticated illustration of Islam, then the mullahs of Afghanistan have proven to be, with all their crude representation of what Islam should be, domestically and internationally. For this alone, the West should see if not be appreciative.

Letters to the Editor

Islam is Against Terrorism

Terrorism is a crime against humanity. It is a brutal attack on innocent people. Those who resort to or support terrorism in the name of Islam are in a great mistake. They are committing a crime which God has cursed in the Quran. All true Muslims denounce terrorism of any kind and share the sorrows of its victims.

It is the work of ignorant, bigoted people, criminals who have nothing to do with religion.

The solution, to be given to these individuals and groups who are committing their savage actions under the mask of Islam, is to instruct them with the true moral teachings of Islam.

The word Islam has the same meaning as "peace". Islam forbids terror, violence and all forms of barbarism. What is happening in the world today under the name of "Islamic Terrorism" is the work of ignorant people who have nothing to do with religion. God forbids rebellion, cruelty, aggressiveness, and murder in the name of the religion of Islam, including terrorism and violence, and condemns those who commit such deeds. As God says in a verse, "God does not love mischief makers." (Quran, 28/77)

God invites all people to accept the moral teachings of the Quran as a model whereby mercy, compassion, tolerance, peace, joy, happiness, justice and security may be experienced in the world. I suggest to everyone to take a look at the following website: "www.islamdenounceterrorism.com" I think it explains what the real Muslims think of terrorism!

jonny town
jonnytown@yahoo.co.uk

Dear Editor,

I was pleased to see that you finally brought up the subject on "Can Americans Answer These Questions?" I agree very much with the comments you made. As an American who has lived here in Yemen for the past 14 years I can say that all of what you have said is very much true. The one thing that I would like to add is that the misunderstandings are not only on the "Western" side. Instead, there is a huge misunderstanding on both sides. The Americans believe that democracy is so important that they will support the only true democratic country in the region without second guessing the morals behind it. At the same time, it seems to me that the "Arabs" have become so busy with what is going on in Palestine, that they fail to see what has been going on in the rest of the world. The Americans wrongdoing has caused many deaths and abuses over the years, as well as a growing anger on the Arabs side towards what is our greatest privilege, freedom. The Arabs obsession has led the rest of the world to view the Arab people as only caring about what is happening around them. There is one main reason why the "Westerners" view

them this way. That reason is the fact that, whenever there is an event in the Arab world in which the West intervenes, there are lots of complaints. However, when over 1 million Muslims are killed in less than a year, there was no complaint or offer of support from anywhere in the Arab world. Sorry that this stretched out and thank you very much for your article. I would say that both sides need to care more for understanding.

Jason Scott
bautha@hotmail.com

Dear Editor,

Much has been made in the Muslim world about America's activities in Afghanistan as being a war against Islam. Nothing could be further than the truth. The fact is that it is an action designed to bring radical elements to justice, who destroyed two buildings in New York and damaged the Pentagon in Washington, DC killing thousands of innocents.

Because the more radical Islamic regimes in the Middle East do not even allow the publications of these facts for the benefit of their citizens to read and judge for themselves, the United States Great, Britain and other Western nations feel it necessary to take steps themselves to bring these criminals to justice. This is a war against terrorism and not against Islam, the Arab nations nor the Middle East.

During the Middle Age, Westerners had more allegiance to the Christian church than to the local kingdoms and national governments, which led to the excesses against the natives that we read about in the history of South and Central America as well as the Inquisition and other persecutions. As late as the 17th century, my own French Huguenot ancestors were the subject of such religious persecution. But the reform of the Christian church helped it to mature and move beyond such behavior. The Middle East has yet to do so.

The principal difficulty now existing in the Middle East, as I see it, is that of tribalism. Tribes enjoy more allegiance from the common citizen than do the national governments.

Then in the absence of stronger central governments, the religion of Islam becomes the means allowing the citizens to come together giving rise to the concept of a "Nation of Islam" which supersedes national governments. In the West, there may be "Christian Nations" but there is no "Nation of Christianity" which exceeds the authority of the individual national governments.

Tribalism disappeared in the civilized Western nations a long time ago. It is now relegated to simple practice, encouragement and celebration of ethnic cultures. Even Islam!

Marvin C Cruzan
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More letters on page 14

Open Debate: Key to Westerners and Arabs Misunderstanding



Mohammed Hatem Al-Qadhi
mhalqadhi@hotmail.com

I do not agree with those people claiming that the recent US-led war against terrorism is targeting Islam in particular. Islam, as a divine religion calling for peace and harmony among human beings, has been victimized and misused by some people. They use Islam to invite Muslims and Arabs' sympathy in order to achieve their own purposes. I believe there is no sense for this argument and for people in the modern time to wage wars against each other for ethnic or religious reasons. Wars now are of economic background and interests. People all over the world should be open enough to understand each other and live in peace.

The terrorist attacks in the United States last September and its recent consequences have formed a misconception towards Islam. Some fanatic Westerners seized this opportunity to depict Islam and its followers using all bad titles. Their problem is that they do not understand the essence of Islam and have a stereotypical image about it.

Muslims themselves are partly responsible of this, as Islam has turned into a puppet for every Tom, Dick and Harry who misuse Islam for their own personal interests. I do not know who gave the people of Taliban the right to declare themselves as representatives of Islam and defenders of its beliefs. What nonsense they are talking about? They have brought their people centuries back, banning everything including watching television. Then, they beg for the aid of international charitable unions including those from the West to support their suffering people. It is something incongruous and contradicting. When they came to power, they started focusing on such things like the veil, any kind of statues, and so on. They should have begun with how to improve very low living standards of the starving masses. These guys are accountable for the bad image of Islam conveyed by the non-Muslims.

The puritanical and horrible image of Islam the Taliban people are presenting is not at all the core of Islam. Islam always calls for peace and harmony among people in the world and gives the people the right to think and live openly with other cultures and religions.

I do believe this sort of misunderstanding

between Arabs and Westerners can be sorted out only through open debates which intellectuals and medias should initiate. Muslims and Arabs are in need to have Americans and Europeans, in particular, understand their own culture and mentality. These people have no knowledge about Arabs and Muslims and even if they have it is stereotypical. But, most of them are willing to get to know and understand. They are against the association of terrorism with religions. This actually would help Arabs to show the image which they like the Westerners to have about them. Independent medias can play a substantial role in this respect, as the official ones are just busy with spreading nonsense news from the high officials in the decision-making structure.

We need independent media that can bridge the gap between the two sides and bring them together to discuss their views and settle down their scores. It is the only way out. Seminars and forums to this end are the task of intellectuals who can undertake the responsibility of cultural exchange between the two parties. The US Fulbright program, which brings so many people together and help them understand each other and accordingly form friendship associations, is very

important. Arab and Muslim countries should give the same opportunity to Westerners and help them to observe closely their culture and way of thinking.

I believe Arabs need another version of the Al-Jazeera Space Channel in English which can reach the Westerners and report to them the Arabs problems and aspirations and the way they think of the Westerner. Such a channel reporting without bias or influence of the political regimes can help a lot in correcting this misconceptions and open a free and open debate between the two sides. Al-Jazeera is dominating the public opinion in the Arab world because of its professionalism which is missing in the official medias. The latter only reports one side of the story and presents the official opinion which is most of the time disgusting. Westerners and Americans can show up through this channel and speak out their opinion towards Arabs and Muslims, which accordingly will enable them to understand their views. This would create, of course, more voices for peace and more partners for prosperity. It is only by this way we can understand each other and make the world a better place to live together in peace and harmony.

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Obstacles Hindering Scientific Research in Yemen



Yaser M. Al-Mayasi
Yemen Times

Due to the revolution, Yemen has made great progress in the field of education the country continues to steadily advance in this area. However, scientific research is still in a fledgling state due to the lack of sufficient resources required for conducting research, as well as the general weakness of the scientific and applied fields in the educational process. These obstacles greatly burden research in Yemen. In fact, the lack of support from the government has bred disappointment among Yemeni researchers. This situation requires an immediate remedy. In a bid to know more about the obstacles hindering scientific research in Yemen, Yaser al-Mayasi of Yemen Times interviewed some people involved in scientific research:

Mohammed Abdulrahman al-Zumar, Professor of Genetics of Plant & Pathology

I admit that the problems pertaining to scientific research principally lie within the political will and not the procedures, as Yemen doesn't have clear policies regarding scientific research. Thus, we are living in a miserable scientific condition that requires earnest remedies instead of inattention. For example, in 1970 most of the attention on research was directed towards the agricultural sector, but the result of this research was nothing. Therefore, the government has to adopt clear policies regarding scientific research and its role in formulating the strategic orientation of the state. All people think that scientific research is instrumental in the decision-making process, but how does the government view scientific research? Is it a primary or a secondary

concern? Regarding universities, Sana'a University is now 32 years old. If one examined the balance sheet of the university, he will find no chapter allocated for scientific research. Surely, any university worldwide that has existed for 10 years should have the basic infrastructure for scientific research and higher education. Consequently, the decision-makers have to render care to scientific research and make it high on their agenda.



Saeed Abdullah Unqud, Professor at Aden University, Faculty of Agriculture

I believe that the lack of financial resources is the principal obstruction to the progress of scientific research in Yemen. Unfortunately, in Yemen we are always complaining about the lack of funds for financing scientific research. Thus, we call on the government to attach importance to this major issue by allocating sufficient funds for scientific research. Moreover, the funds should be allocated to scientific research and not to particular departments at universities. On the other hand, scientific research should be closely related to the development process, as it is impossible to achieve progress without scientific research. Some of the major obstacles hindering the progress of scientific research are the lack of clear policies and strategies. This is clearly the case in Sana'a and Aden Universities, as the two universities conduct the same research. Therefore this issue should be seriously tackled so as to avoid redundancy and the wasting of resources. In my opinion, it will only be possible to have a strong foundation for scientific research if we can find solutions to these problems.



Samira Abdu Ali, TV and cinema director

Admittedly, the obstacles facing research in our country are so many and they become more complex when the researcher conducts his research at his own expense. Regarding my case as a TV director, mostly there are no references pertaining to my specialization. This is a problem for me in addition to the other obstacles, the most important being the lack of funds.



Dr. Shawqi Mohammed Nassir, Faculty of Science, Department of Geology, Taiz University

I believe that scientific research and higher education are totally nonexistent, as obstacles are so many. This is not the case of Yemen only, but it is applicable to all the Arab world and most of the Third World countries. This obviously is ascribable to the lack of clear policies with regard to scientific research and higher education in general. An issue of major concern pertaining to scientific research is the importance of linking research with developmental and economic aspects, with the view of making research a fruitful process and not a mere academic process. In many cases, most of the funds allocated for research goes for petty cash; the least amount of money goes to the research process itself. Now, the government has to review its policies concerning scientific research in ways that serve the economy of the country. Moreover, scientific research has to cover all sciences, including social sciences and the humanities. Many people complain about the lack of funds allocated for scientific research - frankly speaking, all universities have budgets for scientific

research and this has been allocated by the government, but the problem lies in how to use these funds.



Mohammed Ali Matash, Aden University

Undoubtedly, Yemen has made great progress in the field of education and scientific research, especially within the last three decades, and I think that the re-unification of the country has played a pivotal role in this regard. Regarding the difficulties impeding the progress of scientific research in Yemen, I think that the nonexistence of a well-prepared and complete database is one of the major contributing factors obstructing the progress of scientific research in Yemen. Moreover, the red tape in all government departments is another burden slowing the scientific research in our country. Evidently, the lack of modern specialized references at universities' libraries and the unavailability of translated reference books are amongst the headaches Yemeni researchers face when beginning their research.

In conclusion, the obstacles blocking the advancement of scientific research in Yemen breed disappointment among all creative people in Yemen. Likewise, allocating a fixed budget for scientific research should be among the priorities of the government if it is earnestly seeking to build the proper foundation for future scientific research. The financial support for scientific



research is the key obstacle preventing researchers from going ahead with their work. Thus, the government must tackle this issue efficiently through providing universities with sufficient funds for research. Similarly, coordination among the different entities

involved in scientific research has to be strengthened in ways that save resources and enhance capabilities. And finally, the removal of the obstacles impeding scientific research needs a strong political will, rather than the formulation of pointless policies.

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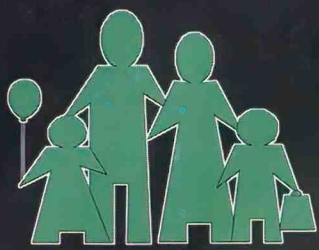
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العرض ساري حتى نفاذ الكمية

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Taiz: A Beautiful Tourist Destination



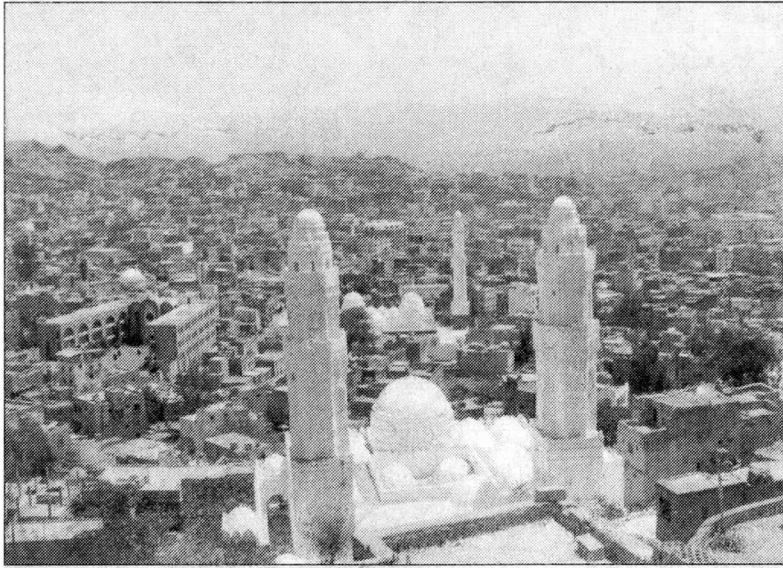
Farouq al-Kamali
Yemen Times
Taiz

Taiz, 270 km away from Sana'a, is one of the most beautiful cities in Yemen due to its special location, its diversity of attractive landscapes and its moderate climate. Moreover, Taiz has a unique architecture, where old buildings blend with modern ones portraying a beautiful picture of the city; when you enter the old city it seems as if you have moved into another world.

At al-Shanini souk, you will be impressed to see huge crowds of people shopping at the traditional markets, where you can see locally made cheese, pottery, fabrics and traditional products.

Taiz has many antiquities and religious shrines, such as al-Janad mosque. This mosque was built by Mu'ad bin Jabal, a close associate of Prophet Mohammed (peace be upon him) and his envoy to the people of Yemen to convince them to embrace Islam. Similarly, the Ahmed bin Alwan shrine, located in Yafrus, is the destination of many people asking God to heal them from illnesses from which they are suffering. On the other hand, there is another non-Islamic shrine in Taiz which is the tomb of al-Shebzî, a Jewish scholar and poet. This Jewish shrine is visited mostly by Jews since it is considered a religious symbol.

Taiz has many historical monuments,



such as the palaces of the Rasulids kings in Tha'abat, the Imam Ahmed palaces (the current National Museum), and al-Qahira Castle. Similarly, Taiz attracts many visitors who want to enjoy the hot springs available in the governorate, or practice the sports of mountain climbing and sea diving at areas close to the city. Unfortunately, these tourist attractions have not yet been used to their full potential, as many of the sites are in need of attention. Some people think that the reason behind the lack of tourist facilities is the scarcity of resources for carrying out the necessary infrastructure. Moreover, the private sector does not dare embark on unsafe ventures in this sector. Broadly, tourism in Taiz is still quite weak and slow-growing. Based on statistics from the Taiz Tourism Office, the number of

tourists that visited Taiz from January to August 2001 was 1376, which is a very small number for an attractive city like Taiz.

Abdulqawi Salem, Director of the Taiz Tourism Office, thinks that there are many difficulties obstructing the progress of tourism, such as not exploiting the tourist potentials and deforming the archaeological monuments, as well as the role of the Western media in tarnishing the image of Yemen overseas and the unsatisfactory marketing program adopted by the tourism authorities in Yemen. The weak infrastructure of the tourism industry in Yemen plays a major role in the current stagnant situation of tourism here. On the other hand, the role of media propaganda (brochures, promotion magazines, guide books) is very weak and mostly absent.

Similarly, many other factors have significantly contributed to the deterioration of tourism in Yemen, such as the lack of well-qualified manpower to help boost tourism; the high prices of water, telephone and electricity bills, which led to the closure of many tourist enterprises; non-punctuality of domestic flights; and high bank interest rates which prohibit investors from investing in tourism sector.

Domestic Tourism in Taiz

Taiz has attractive landscapes, particularly in the countryside, as the inhabitants of the city of Taiz love to spend their vacations there. Saber Mountain, which overlooks the city of Taiz, embraces a magnificent scene that attracts many people during holidays. Moreover, there are many other beautiful places worth seeing such as al-Thabab valley. However, there is a great need for public parks at these places.

Statistics show that the number of tourists visiting Taiz from January to August totaled 28,920, who spent 46,612 nights in the city. In contrast, tourism in Taiz during the other months of the year is very weak. Abdulqawi Sallem, Director of the Tourism Office in Taiz, ascribes the reasons behind the weakness of domestic tourism in Yemen in general and in Taiz in particular to the low incomes of Yemenis, the low number of festivals and events, the high prices of accommodation and transportation, the lack of means of collective transportation and finally, most Yemeni families do not attach importance to tourism in general.

Ali Al-Anesi: Nightingale of Yemen

Saleh Abduhbkali
Yemen Times

In our country, there are a small number of singers who deserve mentioning, and therefore, their songs are attached to our hearts. They were able to enrich Yemeni songs in all their forms. They created newness and originality, and they preserved these songs from extinction. Behind them, they left a creative and cultural edifice which cannot be erased from our memories. Among those singers were Ali Al-Anesi, Ali Abdullah Assemah and others. In this respect, the singer of this week is the great singer, Ali bin Ali Al-Anesi.

This great singer contributed much to the development of Yemeni songs since their emergence in Yemen. He was one of the few singers who contributed greatly to improving the Yemeni songs in general and the Sana'ani songs in particular. He

arrayed the Sana'ani song with unique and artistic varieties. He excelled in the art of the Yemeni song. He was able to express feelings and passions in the most simple and spontaneous way through his sweet-toned songs. This singer was successful in forming a certain kind of coherence between people and their experiences in real life and the imaginary world of the Yemeni songs through simple, common, but most exquisite and magnificent images. The singer Ali bin Ali Al-Anesi's beginnings were restrictive and characterized by the many hindrances imposed by the Imam at that time to stop the artistic talents. Like others, he practiced the art of singing secretly at specific times. In

such terrible situations, Al-Anesi chanted with his pleasant-sounding tune secretly caged to his freedom and art. He dreamed of art which would inspire him to jump to an open artistic atmosphere under horrible conditions. During the eruption of the 26th September Revolution, our singer was one of the first men in the informative front and one of the supporters of this revolution, particularly the national songs. He was greatly admired and loved. He sang Sana'ani songs and became a towering singer in this respect. He was acquainted with



famous poets such as Sharaf Addeen, Abduhrahman al-Anesi and others. This kind of art motivated our singer to add with his quill beautiful artistic touches and made a distinguished piece of work. Undoubtedly, his influence on this kind of art increased and flourished. Many Yemeni singers, such as Fuad Al-Kebzi and others, sing his songs.

He sang the best songs. He sang for revolution, for farmers, for lovers, for everything closely related to man's life. He was a unique singer of his age. He planted the first seeds for the Yemeni song. He was famous, and his words and melodious songs still beat in our hearts.

Al-Mahweet:

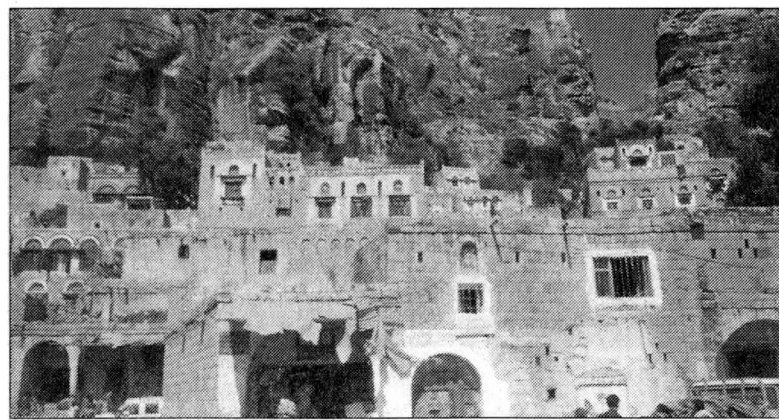
The Yemeni Spot of Civilization

Briefly, Yemen has a very rich historical and cultural heritage. Our archaeological sites tell the history of Yemen's past. In addition, our handicrafts are like no others. We have also breathtaking panoramas. Our coastline is more than 2,000 kilometers long with beautiful beaches; our magnificent mountains are full of wildlife of all kinds. All of these important and unique characteristics have interested those special groups who enjoy seeing ancient architectural sites. Water sport enthusiasts can be attracted to the Red Sea Coast for diving, ornithologists and bird watchers could be tempted to visit specific areas of the country that attract migrant and other bird life.

Several Yemeni cities enjoy strategic and tourist attractions. These attractions embrace diverse and attractive natural beauty. Yemen is characterized by geographical, mountainous, and topographical relief, including coastlines and a pleasant atmosphere. It seems for the sightseer of Yemen that it is an artistic portrait bestowed by God to this land, the land of the two para-

dises. If interest is taken with regard to rich historical attractions, it will constitute one of the tourist health resorts and one of the main sources of national income. With this short introduction, let us go together to one of the tourist spots in the Republic of Yemen, al-Mahweet. It is located north of Sana'a, 150 km from the capital. It is one of the historical cities in Yemen, characterized by attractive and fascinating beauty through its vast plains and irrigation terraces. This city is rich in its forts and ancient monuments.

It is not easy to recognize these particulars when the vacationer and sightseer is amazed at the general frame of the traditional architecture. About 19 km away from al-Tawilah lies Shibam, another archeological tourist site. You can see an archeological suburban building called al-Kheir, a stronghold on a volcanic mountain. It is a polygonal mountain center, like a concave-triangle that is surrounded by residential buildings. Its background constitutes the defensive and protection line that could hardly be broken through, only by the only gate situated to the east. It is a sample of the residential historic



buildings that used to protect people from foreign invasions.

Al-Tawilah is connected with Maswar, al-Masanih, Thula, Wallaa in the north, Hamadan and Sana'a in the east, Al-Mahweet and Wadi Sordood in the west, and Haraz in the south. Geologically, volcanic layers cover the mountain grooves that spread towards bani al-Khayat, passing through the city center to al-Mahweet in the west. Historically, al-Tawilah played a role as a bridge on which the Ottoman invaders passed in the 15th century under the leadership of the Sinan Pasha, whose soldiers were stationed in citadels.

There is an open invitation for investors by the Governor of Hodeidah to invest their capital in the field of tourism.

Many tourists come to Yemen to see the great and deep-rooted civilization that once was established in the country. They come full of hopes to enjoy themselves in full, to see the historic sites for which Yemen is known. Having the chance to see some of these historical places and monuments scattered throughout Yemen, a tourist could not help but be deeply impressed by the unique beauty manifested on earth.

In conclusion, Yemen's tourism industry, like any other part of the world, depends upon an all-around advantageous environment, which enables tourists to feel undisturbed and to enjoy their vacation, touring around the country seeking its beauty. However, Yemen needs to be promoted as a tourist destination.

Yemeni Proverbs for All Occasions



Saad Shareef Taher
Iraqi Teacher of English

Yemeni proverbs are an essential part of Yemeni culture because they are the spoken expression used by Yemenis during their daily public activities. They are the mirror that reflects simple thinking by which the people are expressing their daily life, habits and customs. They are the living records of politics, agriculture and wisdom throughout history. One can grasp by them minute details of the simple Yemeni society and have an actual picture of what is on their mind. From the large number of such proverbs, I have chosen the following glittering gems of Al-Nadirah district, Ibb:

alshiba ma bih eib.

الشيب ما به عيب
Meaning: Having grey hair because of old age is not a shame.
Comment: It is not shameful to have

grey hair because of years, for it is quite natural and it is the law of life. Yet youth is not in appearance but in the heart.

Situation: When young women refuse old men, especially in marriage.

il sabir dhafir

الصابر ظافر

Meaning: He who is patient is always successful.

Comment: People who are patient in facing troubles ultimately win. Therefore, it is wise to be patient in everything.

Situation: Teaching young people patience or advising one who suffers much in his life.

fum wela bidha'a

فم ولا بضاعة

Meaning: To have a clear tongue (i.e. talking wisely and rationally) is better than having goods which you can't manage well.

Comment: Talking wisely is a treasure. Meanwhile treasure doesn't mean money only, for some rich people waste money by spending it at random.

Situation: When praising these who

talk wisely.

thi ma ma'ah amel yidower leh jamel.

ذي ما معه عمل يدور له جميل

Meaning: He who has no job should search for a camel.

Comment: It is better to have a camel to take care of than being jobless.

Situation: Urging one to work.

men ekel il eish deg il jeish.

من أكل العيش دق الجيش

Meaning: He who eats well is able to face an army.

Comment: Hungry workers are powerless, and food is fuel.

Situation: Describing the value of food, especially to children.

mksir gheleg elf medar

مكسر غلب ألف مدار

Meaning: A destroyer can defeat thousands of earthenware makers.

Comment: It is difficult to build, but easy to destroy; or builders need much time to construct a building, but the explosive needs only seconds.

Situation: Warning an inexperienced one not to spoil experienced labor.

men ketheret zeletah ma a'ajebeteh meretuh.

من كثرت زلتها ما اعجبتته مرته

Meaning: He whose money increases doesn't feel satisfied with his wife.

Comment: Some poor married men are happy with their wives, but when they become rich, they see their wives as ugly.

Money changes feelings.

Situation: Describing poor powerless people who seek changes after becoming powerful.

Wetti soutilh yeghle sherttish

وطي صوتش يغلي شرطش

Meaning: My daughter, as long as you keep quiet, much money will be paid for your marriage.

Comment: Most men hate talkative women or those who speak loudly.

Situation: Advising young women to behave quietly and modestly.

men regg'a ma iri.

من رقع ما عري

Meaning: It is better to wear mended clothes than being without clothes or bare.

Situation: Urging others to manage their affairs well.

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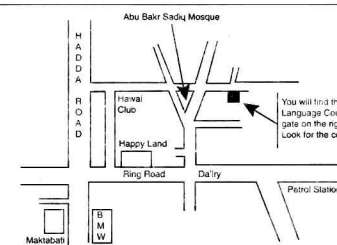
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Embassy of India, Sana'a, has received a noticed of intended marriage between **Mr. SHAJI THOPPIL GEEVARGHESE** son of **Mr. GEEVARGHESE**, permanent resident of Thoppil Veedu, Thengunkave Po, Mallassery, Pathanamthitta, Kerala, India and **Miss IVIN RATESH KUMARI IYYAPILLAI** D/o **Mr. IYYAPILLAI**, permanent resident of 8-102-C2 C. M. S. Road, Ettamadai colony, Bhoothapandy, Kanyakumari Dist, Tamilnadu, under the Foreign Marriage Act 1969. Both the parties are presently residing in Republic of Yemen. If any person has any objection to the solemnization of this intended marriage, the same may please be sent in writing, duly signed and starting the grounds of objection to Mr. O. P. Bajaj, Counsellor & Marriage Officer for Republic of Yemen, Embassy of India, P. O. Box No. 1145, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

O. P. Bajaj
Counsellor & Marriage Officer
For the Republic of Yemen- Sana'a

Improve Your English

107



Dr. Ramakanta Sahu
Associate Professor
College of Education, Mahweet
ramakantasahu@yahoo.com

I. What to say

Planning a Strategy

Ameen: Hello, Adel. How're you doing?
Adel: Hello, Ameen. I'm doing pretty good. How are things with you?
Ameen: All right. Thank you. Bracing myself for the new academic session. You know, one needs warming up after the inertia of rest of the Summer holidays.
Adel: But what's there to be in such a tearing hurry? Our teachers are on a strike. It'll take some time before teaching begins. We'll see then.

Ameen: I beg to differ with you there. We are learners. Learning or acquiring new information is our chief mission. Classroom is only one of the channels to fulfill our aim. I think it's wrong to shut ourselves down on the pretext that there are no lectures. We can go to the library, contact senior students for their previous year's class notes, even consult teachers on a personal contact basis for advice. Those of us in cities have an additional privilege of surfing the internet for materials or the subjects in our curriculum and start browsing them. We must plan our strategy ahead of time.

Adel: Amin is Amin. Ingenuity, thy name is Amin. Always bristling with new ideas.

Ameen: This world of global competition belongs to those who have, what you call, ingenuity. Sometimes ingenuity or merely a bright idea may not provide an answer to a problem. Recently I read a very interesting coffee table volume on how to plan one's strategies and achieve success. The writer very convincingly explains there that, if we want to finish with a flourish a long and arduous mission, then persistence and perseverance are the only mainstay.

Adel: You are a walking library. Talking to you is more fruitful and productive than going to the library to learn new things.

Ameen: Thanks for the compliments. There's so much taking place around us that it is virtually impossible to take stock of everything. But when I stumble on an interesting book or journal article, I carve out time to flip through the pages and gather the main ideas. One of my recent browsings was this informative book on strategy as process which was extremely enlightening and enlivening.

Adel: Do you have a copy of the book with you? I feel I should go through it, now that we have enough time.

Ameen: Unfortunately not. I found it in the book shelf of my uncle who stays in Aden and whom I visited during the Summer holidays. My uncle is an avid reader. In fact I have imbibed the habit of reading from him. I sat through and in two afternoons read the chapter summaries. But ideas are fresh in my mind. In fact, the author suggests some finger tips. I can tell you about them, if you like. But for that you have to come to my house. In any case, you haven't come to me for ages. A visit is long overdue.

Adel: In fact, I was planning to go to your house any day this week. Now it is a must. What about this afternoon? Are you free?

Ameen: Yes, I am. Tomorrow is Friday. Thursday night must be delight. Please come for a chat and have dinner with us.

Adel: Thanks a lot. See you then.

Amin: See you.

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

- I am glad that you have brought flowers that smell so sweetly.
- If you would have been present at yesterday's match, I'm sure you would have appreciated our team's game.
- He failed to explain why he absented from the class.
- During his trip abroad he stayed for a month in Canada and about a fortnight in UK.
- Eleven years have passed since Yemen has been united.

Answers to last week's questions

- I could not find him anywhere OR Nowhere could I find him.
- Neither Mutaher nor his brother has gone to his college
- No fewer than forty people lost their lives.
- Mohsen as well as his brother was present there.
- Although he earns only YR15,000 a month, he manages to support his family.

III. How to express it in one word.

- An army officer in charge of the supply and distribution of food.
- Group of persons appointed to attend to special business.
- Change a punishment into another that is less sever.
- Ideas, principles, etc. able to exist together.
- Person born in or citizen of the same country as another.

Answers to last week's questions

- Keep or honor the memory of a person or an event: **Commemorate**
- Illness that can be communicated: **Communicable**
- Official statement or announcement: **Communique**
- Instrument with a needle that points north: **Compass**
- One who introduces the performers, speakers, etc. to a gathering: **Compeer**

IV. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences choosing the correct responses:

- He ---- her for a long time before he finally married her.
a) knows b) will know
c) will have known d) had known
- The table would collapse if both of you --- on it.
a) would stand b) will stand
c) are standing d) stand
- He will run the race if he --- running regularly.
a) practices b) would practice
c) will practice d) will be practicing
- The rain started after we --- for about an hour.
a) had played b) have been playing
c) were playing d) have played
- He could not cut the grass today because the handle of the machine --- a few days ago.
a) broke b) was breaking
c) has broken d) had broken

Answers to last week's questions

- What would happen if somebody threw an egg at you.
- The toy that I bought for my sister is broken
- We are trying to find a solution **to**for your problem.
- My brother is fond of football. Father **encourages** him to play it.
- Bakil left his handbag in the taxi. He should have been very **careless**.

V. Words of wisdom

"Caution is the eldest child of wisdom"

—Victor Hugo

The Force of Arabic Dialects over the Pronunciation of English

Aseel Abdul Wadood Ferman

It is evident that Arabic is the prevailing language for the Arabs who learn English. Although the colloquial pronunciation of some speech sounds does not exist even in the Arabic language, yet they pronounce these sounds colloquially due to the strong force of their habit of colloquial pronunciation (or the pronunciation of their dialect).

If such distinctions existed between standard language and the colloquial variety, no difficulty would appear when pronouncing English. But, unfortunately, speakers of Arabic try to impose their colloquial language/dialect on their pronunciation of Arabic as well as of English.

If we take into account the colloquial language of the northern part of Yemen, people of this area are used to pronounce the English sound /dʒ/ as it is. But, the speakers of southern part of Yemen use /g/ instead, that is to say they pronounce the word *jamil*, /gəmi:l / not /dʒəmi:l/.

Different pronunciations appear because of the different manners of articulation: /g/ is a voiced velar stop. We feel vibration in the vocal cords and the sound is produced in the soft palate (velum). It is pronounced by stopping the air in the mouth and the stoppage is often accompanied by plosion in the air, e.g. 'go', 'big', 'agree'.

Whereas the consonant /dʒ/ is a voiced palato-alveolar that begins like a stop and ends like a fricative. Examples: 'manager', 'orange', 'jar'.

This colloquialism in pronunciation is manifested not only in Yemen, but is also commonly used in most Arab countries, especially in Syria and Lebanon. They pronounce the Arabic alphabet /dʒim/ as /jim/. In fact, no Arabic consonant is similar to it, for example 'garage', 'pleasure', 'measure'.

/ʒ/ is a voiced palato-alveolar fricative. It is produced by using the organs of speech such as the roof of the mouth (the palate) and the area behind the

upper teeth (alveolar ridge). It is produced by air vibration in the throat.

In some parts of the Gulf region they never pronounce /dʒ/ as it is, instead they pronounce it as /j/.

/j/ is a voiced palatal semi-vowel (half vowel) because it is very much like a vowel. It is usually produced in the roof of the mouth (palate). Examples: 'you', 'yet', 'yard'.

It is of course not considered as a definite wrong pronunciation because almost all Arabs easily understand it. Nevertheless, that colloquialism is part of the dialect or their tongue accent that is distinctive of the Arab people.

Furthermore, Arabic language has no /tʃ/ sound. Hence some Arabs cannot pronounce it as it is, but they pronounce it as /ʃ/ instead. For instance, the phonetic transcription of the word *chair* is /tʃeə/ but most of the Arabs pronounce it as /ʃeə/. Those who pronounce it rightly, have /tʃ/ in their dialect or colloquial language.

To distinguish between /ʃ/ and /tʃ/, one should know the difference between their manner of articulation which is as follows:

/ʃ/ is a voiceless palato-alveolar fricative, for example: 'ship', 'she', 'special'.

/tʃ/ is a voiceless palato-alveolar affricate, for example: 'chalk', 'chair', 'picture'.

They are voiceless because no vibration in the vocal cords is felt when pronouncing them. The consonant sounds are produced by the use of tongue, the roof of the mouth (the palate) and the area behind the upper teeth (alveolar ridge). That is why they are called palato-alveolar sounds.

The main difference between them is as follows:

/tʃ/ is an affricate because it begins like a stop and ends like a fricative. But /ʃ/ is a fricative because it is produced with a friction of air in the mouth.

The Arabic language is influenced by languages such as Turkish, French, Persian and Italian. The influence is marked in the dialects of some Arab countries, especially in the pronunciation of speakers. This explains why some of them pronounce the English words phonetically right whereas others pronounce them wrong.

Despite such foreign influence on the Arabic language, we may make sure of our accuracy of written English, in order not to abuse or misuse it especially in official forms such as applications, passports and other related fields.



Welcome Ramadan

In a few days, all the Muslims in the world will enter into the holy month of 'Ramadan'. This month which Allah created is an occasion during which Muslims get their faith renewed as well as energy and spirituality recreated for the rest of the year. Allah bestowed on us this month, specially the last ten days, for a special reason. It is distinctive from other months. In this great month, the doors of paradise are open, while hell's doors are closed and the demons are shackled. In Ramadan the good deeds are also enhanced many folds. So,

every Muslim must be ready to welcome this month so that he can use every second of this month by carrying out good deeds because 'Ramadan' is a great chance and the loser is one who wastes his time and loses his chance of doing good deeds. While we make our preparations to enter into this month, it is worth remembering our brothers who are displaced in wars. So we must invoke Allah's mercy for them and pray upon Allah to destroy their enemies.

Moh'd Hassan Bakheet
Hodeidah

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TIMES QUIZ - 6

Questions

- Which is the main component of a television set?
a) screen
b) tuner
c) cathode ray tube
d) antenna
- The chief function of mouth is
a) Chewing and mastication
b) Lubrication
c) Ingestion of food
d) Digestion of food
- Physical basis of life is
a) nucleus
b) cell
c) protoplasm
d) nutrition
- How is the presence of AIDS virus detected in the body fluid?
a) DNA finger printing

- ELISA
 - PCR
 - Autoradiography
- The study of earthquake is known as
a) Seismology
b) Selenology
c) Meteorology
d) None of these

Answers to Times Quiz (5)

- W. Whewell coined the term 'science'.
- By 'Sericulture' one refers to raising of silkworms for production of silk.
- Shining heavenly bodies with tails are known as comets.
- Removal of soil by action of wind and water is known as Erosion.
- Silver fish are known as 'bookscorpions'.

You are requested to send your answers by post, or through email. Answers by post should have the envelopes superscribed **TIMES QUIZ, Education** and sent to our address (Box: 2579, Sana'a). Address for sending through email is: ramakantasahu@yahoo.com
Names of those who have all the answers correct will be published in the next issue. We invite your enthusiastic participation in this as in other sections.

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تليفون: ٢١٤٣٣٤/٥/٦
فاكس: ٢٠٧٢٢٤

مراكز الخدمات

صنعاء - شارع الزبيري، مقابل عمارة الأوقاف
ص.ب ١٩١٦٣، تليفون: ٢١٤٣٣٥/٦، فاكس: ٢٠٧٢٢٤
عدن - المعلا، الشارع الرئيسي، تليفون: ٢٤١٢٧١-٠٢، فاكس: ٢٤١٢٧٩-٠٢
الحديدة - شارع الميناء - تليفون: ٢١٣٩١٢
حزرموت - المكلا - الكورنيش، تليفون: ٣٠٤٦٢٢



Press Scanner

Prepared by Mohammed Khidhr

Al-Wahda weekly
7 Nov. 2001

Editor in chief of the newspaper front-paged an article criticizing and commenting on the American response to the calls of Arab and Muslim leaders for halting the U.S. war on Afghanistan. Although all Arab and Muslim leaders have drawn the attention of the American administration to the necessity of halting its war against Afghanistan during the holy month of Ramadhan, the American president Bush replied in a statement full of arrogance. He claimed that the American army commanders would alone decide that. American warplanes are pounding residential quarters of the defenseless Afghans tearing the bodies of children, women and elderly people. They are destroying and burning food warehouses and relief organizations headquarters, whereas Bush responds to Arab and Muslim leaders call by alleging that halting the war during Ramadhan is a question needs consideration. After all this stance of arrogance and indifference, Bush wants to convince the Arab and Muslim community that his present war is not against Islam and moreover wants the Arabs and Muslims to side with him in his war against "terror".

Ath-Thawri weekly,
organ of YSP, 8 Nov. 2001

Dr Nasser Mohammed Nasser raises many queries regarding whether the Americans are thinking strategically especially with regard to dealing with violence by religious groups. He says that any active strategy for dealing with this problem should be based on reconsidering effectiveness of institutions concerned with collecting and crystallizing information inside the American official institution, and putting an end to the state violence and hegemony as well as establishing a network of international and regional alliances to besiege and strike at these forces. The writer proposes that the Americans should:

- 1- Intensify pressure on regimes harboring trends of violence on the necessity of reconsidering structure of their educational institutions.
- 2- Help these states financially and technically to build modern educational and cultural institutes inspiring their philosophy from the spirit of the age and scientific facts.
- 3- Support scientific, educational and cultural institutions to create growing social segments in those countries capable of removing forces, segments and elements of violence that is metaphysically instigated.
- 4- Create pioneering scientific institutions in these countries able to constitute examples to be followed.
- 5-Support sectarian political forces and activities with the aim of creating a balance inside the mechanism of decision-making in these countries.

Al-Ihya'a Al-Arabi,
organ of the
Nationalist Arab
Baath Socialist Party,
6 Nov. 2001

The newspaper's editorial mentions that since the beginning of the new imperialist alliance against the Afghan people, Bush said attacking Afghanistan was the first phase of the long struggle against terror. A few days ago the U.S. army chief of staff declared that the war on terror would not end until the destruction of al-Qaeda organization and defeat of Afghanistan, mentioning that there were 60 "terrorist" organizations in the Arab and Muslim world. The editorial rejects and disdains the Americans allegations of scoring victories on the Afghan people, describing them as stemming from pride, rancor and psychological war. It describes the American victories in Afghanistan as unreal. The editorial also confirms that the war is targeted against the Arab nation and Muslim peoples.

RAY weekly, organ of the Sons of Yemen League party,
6 Nov. 2001.

Columnist Abdulwasie al-Nakhliani says in an article that however sharp the American statements for differentiating

between striking at terrorism and dealing blows to Islam, what is happening against the Palestinian people at the hands of Israel and the apparent American sympathy with the Zionist entity crimes contradict credibility of what the Americans say.

The events of 11 September may have taken place according to a planned plot so that to draw up the final chapters of a scenario worked out by official and popular western decisions for showing the Muslims and Islam in a deformed image. Western official circles have speedily grasped the events as an opportunity and quickly attributed them to Osama bin Laden, as he has previous hostile attitudes to the American interests. The war was soon declared on Islamic extremism and America has enforced itself on the world public opinion that denounced the bloody chapter and the American justifications put forward.

The growing anger among ranks of Muslims has embarrassed the western stand and led them to a fact that this anger began threatening fragility of ethnic and religious fabric inside America. Thus the American media channels have begun their attempt to raise slogans of apology to the Islamic world and to rectify their statements that depicted hostile attitudes towards Islam and Muslims.

Al-Wahdawi weekly,
organ of Nasserite
People's Unionist
Organization,
6 Nov. 2001.

Columnist Ahmed al-Faqieh writes that it is our right as people to express with all ways our rejection of the open terror perpetrated by America against the Muslim people of Afghanistan and the continued terror by the Zionist entity against the Palestinian people.

Many acts of violence and extremism have taken place in some Arab and Islamic countries. Some of them targeted the life of some heads of state and their perpetrators escaped to America and Britain. Those have been given protection and care in America and Britain. The two countries refused to hand them over to justice under pretext of human rights and laws of asylum.

When some acts of terror and violence happened in these countries they raised hell with whoever responsible for them and declared the war against every Arab and Muslim even before giving one convincing evidence.

The author further says that it is our right as Arab and Muslim Yemeni people to support our Arab and Muslim brethren in Palestine and Afghanistan. We have to take to the streets in surging demonstrations telling America to stop killing the innocent from Muslims and to reject the terror of the super power against the poor countries.

Al-Ayyam newspaper,
8 Nov. 2001

Mr Mohammed Ali Muhsin says in an article that establishment of local councils can be considered as a fourth revolution to be added to Yemen's revolutions in its contemporary history.

Elections that took place in the year 2000 resulted in the emergence of local councils meant to be representing satisfaction of the authority, opposition and people. Local councils are requested to work for straightening administrative, financial, economic and social imbalances. But these councils are now at a crossroads between meeting the voters essential needs and the insistence of the some in authority on monopoly and emptying them of their essence. The local councils institution is a successful experiment and able to remove all corruption provided that it is given ample and necessary care.

Al-Jamaheer weekly,
organ of the Arab
Baath Socialist party
4 Nov. 2001.

American orientations in the Middle East confirm that the wanted is head of the Palestinian intifadha that managed to achieve what the Arab rulers failed to do in half a century. It has shaken American security and interests in the

region and has been able to gain the world public opinion politically and among the masses. That has made it one of the wanted by the so-called American "justice". The U.S. statement considering Hamas, Jihad and Hisbullah among the terrorist movements confirms this assumption. In addition to that there is the pressure put on the Palestinian authority with the aim of creating a split inside the Palestinian homeland through the authority's statements banning field leaderships against resisting the occupation and its carrying out of arrests among its ranks.

This situation puts the Palestinian authority face to face with difficult options. The first and important one is engagement in confrontation with the Palestinian street and consequently the authority or the intifadha would be the targeted objective. Both options work in favor of the Zionist entity.

The Afghan issue -the Trojan Horse- could be rendered the issue of all Arabs and Muslims, a matter calling for thinking of all the events and analyze them scientifically.

Saut-Ashoura weekly,
organ of Yemeni
People's Forces
Union, 4 Nov. 2001

Columnist Abdulhafour Al-Buraq says in his article this week it does not seem, however optimist one may be, that the peace process between the Palestinians and the Zionists would be culminated in success. It does not seem so for whatever Arab and international efforts are exerted. Ceasefire and its effect in putting an end to the political deterioration, violence of the Zionist domination and marching towards peace, has not been realized despite the repeated calls. It has always faced the Zionist violations, building new settlements, and acts of Israeli extremists in Jerusalem. All of these provoke national, Arab and Islamic sentiments and lead to formation of new spots of tension and conflict. The outstanding development was Sharon's assumption of power in Israel and his visit to Jerusalem that broke out the aggression against the Palestinian people. The aggression took an upward spiral and included the Palestinian authority with all its areas.

The state of the Zionist gangs does not deal realistically with the events and circumstances of the Palestinian people who are fighting for their national and historical right. The Zionist state does not recognize the Palestinian people right to run affairs of their country despite the very many meetings and conferences and its recognition that they have a right that it must be attained, added to that recognition of the entire world.

An-Nahar weekly
5 Nov. 2001.

The political analyst of the newspaper says since last September the United States has been able to impose the slogan of "war against terror" as a title for the coming stage, not only for America but also for all countries of the world. In a decade or more the war against terror can be the main content of the world development movement and would extend to the fronts of economy, politics and international relations as much as the fields of culture, education and ideology. The military side of the war is so far confined to the role of the United States with limited British participation. The essential question raising reservations of majority of world countries is the U.S.'s exclusion of the international legitimacy in the military operations against Afghanistan, not making the war against terror to take place according to a comprehensive and definite understanding based on the UN resolutions. This gives rise to great fears that in future the U.S. would individually shape the new world order and to get itself replace the international organizations. The other cause of reservations is not taking into consideration the concept of a unified idea about terror for it would be difficult to accept the American version of the concept of terror, because it could exceed the idea of terror to the process of enlisting foes of the United States under category of targeted terror.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor,

This is the first time that I am writing to you. From now on, I will write more frequently. It's seems to me that on this planet ("Duniya") there are two communities: Muslims & Non-Muslims. Muslims are Muslims, but Non-Muslims means the other religious groups. This is the reality.

I am a Muslim. I don't want to be cheated or don't want to let anyone make me or think of me as a stupid. As Muslim I want to remind all other Muslims to wake up before it gets too late.

Why no Muslim leaders from any Muslim country set up an organization called UMO (United Muslim Organization). Islam could be represented through this organization. Any small or big matter can be sorted out within the Muslim world rather than by non-Muslims. Even the present crisis around Osama Bin Laden could be solved by Muslim people.

I am not a racist and I don't hate anyone who is not Muslim. As a good Muslim, I respect all good human beings. All I am saying is that the Muslim world should be ruled or served by the law that is selected by Allah not by the law that is formed by human beings on the basis of their own comfort.

Mahbubur Rahman
mahbubd@yahoo.com

Dear Editor,

As a totally uninformed American who came across your website by accident, I would like to respond to your question "If America is against terrorism, why is it supporting Israel, which is killing Palestinians by the hundreds every year?"

Like most Americans I don't know anything about Islam. I don't know anything about Jews. I'm not even religious and I wish you guys would stop fighting and learn to get along with each other. But to answer your question, why are we supporting Israel? I suppose it is because if we supported the Palestinians, the first thing you guys would do is drive the Israelis into the sea. You accuse the Israelis of atrocities, the Israelis accuse the Palestinians. How do I know what the truth is? When I look at a map, the Arab countries are so big and Israel is so tiny. I can't understand why you don't let the Jews have a little bit of land to live on.

Really, I am so tired of hearing about this conflict. I wish we could stay out of it, but the impression that I and most Americans have is that you would massacre the Israelis if you had the chance. So I guess that is why we support Israel.

"Why is the USA applying an embargo that caused no damage to the Iraqi regime but rather resulted in the death of millions of innocent people?"

I agree with you on that one. We had an embargo against Cuba for many years and it hasn't knocked Castro out of power. Those embargoes are a bad idea as far as I'm concerned.

If you don't want Western infidels in your homeland, then deport them. I don't want you Muslims in my country either. Bombing Afghanistan will probably accomplish nothing, but what are we supposed to do? Americans are really mad this time. We are starting to hate all Muslims. To us, it seems like you guys are nothing but troublemakers. If Hussein hadn't invaded Kuwait, there wouldn't be an embargo. If terrorists hadn't blown up the World Trade Center, we wouldn't be bombing Afghanistan. I don't know what's right or wrong. I just feel like we are doing what we have to do. Thanks for asking my opinion.

Doug White
white_d@furn.edu

Dear Editor,

Firstly, let me congratulate you on an excellent on-line newspaper, which I find fascinating and enjoyable reading.

I am an American, born of American-born parents (from NY), with a mixture of Arab (from Oman) and Turkish (Kazar) combined with some European (Germanic and Russian) in my ancestors. My forefathers traveled the Silk Road before eventually set-

ting many centuries ago in what is now Ukraine.

I would like to make a comment with regards to your recent editorial. While I agree with most of the observations made by this correspondent, I do take issue with the first paragraph.

I am neither a Jew nor Zionist, but I find it fascinating that you italicized the opening paragraph of your editorial to try to infer some kind of grand Zionist conspiracy. Nothing could be further from the truth.

My first point in regards to this is that people like Ted Turner (who founded CNN) and Rupert Murdoch (the Australian media mogul) are not Jewish as are many of their counterparts in the media.

Then again, neither are the key board members of General Motors, Occidental Petroleum, Coca Cola, Microsoft, Ford, Boeing, etc. Therefore, I do not see a US economic sector severely influenced by Jews, outside of foisting some pretty mediocre TV soap operas and sitcoms on an unsuspecting world. Sorry, my Arab brothers, but Jews do not control the financial and political systems of the USA; the Nazrani's (Christians) do.

My second point has to do with the roots of Zionism. This philosophy is a result of the 1000 years of racial prejudice against Jews living in Europe by their Nazrani neighbors, supposedly for not converting to their religion during the time of the Christian Crusades. These Jews were, for the most part without land in the lands of their birth and, like our Palestinian brothers do today, dreamed of a land which they could call their own. The European Jews used the Diaspora as an excuse for promoting the Zionist concept, and Christian Europe ultimately supported the idea. Hey, now we Christians can finally resolve the Jewish Question of how we get the Jews out of OUR lands!

So in 1922, the British (Remember them? They used to have control of Aden, amongst other parts of Yemen) decided to partition what they called the Transjordan into two, one being reserved as a Jewish homeland, called Palestine. Too bad that the Palestinians living there, whether Muslim, Nazrani or Jewish, had no say in this decision. Of course, the rest, they say, is history, especially since the time of the Great Catastrophe in 1948.

My conclusion, therefore, is that perhaps it's the Nazranis who are the real Zionists. I mean, what better way to have someone else play the scapegoat in their having control of THEIR holy sites and provide a politically friendly port in the Arab World?

If you and/or readers of your website disagree with me, I will respect that, as the Holy Qu'ran has taught us to do.

However, if you look at history since the time of the Prophet (May peace be upon him!), Jews and Muslims lived in relative peace, with the exception of Palestine from the middle of last century. From Morocco and Pre-Christian Spain, eastward through to the Holy Lands, Yemen, Syria, Oman, Kazakstan and Uzbekistan, they have lived, worked and played together, even marrying each other. Many of my older Palestinian brethren tell of the times of their Jewish neighbors preparing Iftar for them and their families, as a sign of love and respect during the month of Ramadan.

As we will soon begin the holy month, I sincerely ask everyone, no matter what your religion is, to take some time to think about what is going on in the world and how we can learn to love and respect each other, as the Holy Qu'ran teaches us.

With God's grace, some good will come out of this political situation and my American compatriots will learn to appreciate other peoples' points of view, and conversely, my Muslim brothers will remember the tolerance and acceptance of others that Islam instills in all.

Butros Al Khazar
pteeboy@hotmail.com

Dear Editor,

Most Americans that do not live in the North-East did not support Israel and wanted a Palestinian state. We

abhorred the misery of the Palestinians under Israeli rule. We certainly want to aid Afghanistan and are horrified that Muslim countries as well as western countries allowed these conditions to exist under the Taliban's regime. The vast majority of American people do not hate Muslims or Islam. However, it is impossible to understand the utter tolerance of the Taliban's cruelty to the Afghan people. These are opportunistic parasites preying on a poor nation, killing the men and unspeakable cruel to women. Where in Islam does it say that this is good and proper? Where does it say it is okay to slaughter with malice thousands of innocent men, women and children?

When you condemn America, please remember that the vast majority of us while supporting Israel's right to exist, did not support most of its policies. Not even the Jews in New York supported most of Israel's aggressive policies. The polls proclaiming this vast support for Israel's policies are put forth by NY times and other biased news organizations. Lately, it has been much harder, though not impossible, to support a Palestinian state with the suicide bombings going on.

Why are Muslims not defending Afghanistan from the Taliban? Why are Muslim's allowing outsiders to control a country not their own? Why does Israel not leave Gaza and the West Bank? Why does Israel deny Palestinians this land even though the U.S. is pushing the Mitchell Accords? Why did Arafat not accept the Dayton Peace Accords that offered him everything he wanted? Now, Israel and Muslim countries are critical of the United States. It seems that it is better to poke a stick in our eye and then blame us for not responding properly, rather than see that we are trying to create peace. I feel that peaceful co-existence is an American ideal and not one that is commonly shared by others, friend or foe.

Krysty C.
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Dear Editor,

"If America is against terrorism, why is it supporting Israel, which is killing Palestinians by the hundreds every year?"

I want to first make it clear that I, like most Arab-Americans, agree that there is a double standard here. But most non-muslim/Arab Americans will NOT be able to see your point that easily. The real issue here is are these killings justified? What the media here have successfully been able to do is make most Americans feel that it is, and I'll explain how. Although many Americans acknowledge that the media are full of lies, very few can point them out. With that said, let's just agree that Americans are heavily influenced by what they see on the news. Believe it or not, the news has painted a picture of Israel as the victim of Palestinian violence, and all Israel wants to do is live in peace. For as long as Americans do not know the full history of Israel, they will support the sufferings of Israelis who live in day to day fear of being killed by those "evil" suicide bombers.

Arabs/Muslims see Palestinians throwing rocks at tanks and feel the pain that would lead a human to that extremity. Uninformed Americans see the same site and answer the questions of "why" with the answers only told to them on the news... these people will kill themselves to get you, they're Muslim terrorists, and countless other racist labels. My basic point is that most Americans are not Jewish or Muslim, they'll side with what they think is the truth and right. Instead of allowing our frustration towards America's actions to turn to anger, I highly recommend understanding, exactly what we also want. Americans are not evil people, just misled. Knowledge is power, and if we can somehow educate and give the average American a different perspective of the matter without the media's interference, I'm very confident that your question wouldn't even need to exist.

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YJS Hosts Civil Service Minister

In a press conference, Yemeni Journalist Syndicate (YJS) hosted the Minister of Civil Service and Insurance, Dr. Abdulwahab Raweh on November 7, 2001. The Minister talked to the journalists about the recent administrative reforms to reduce the number of governmental posts, which totaled 64 thousand employees. "In Yemen there are 446 thousand employees, and the percentage of the university graduates doesn't exceed 14 percent," he said. He added that around 66% of government employees occupy specific Ministries such as Education, Health and Housing. The remaining parts are distributed to other sectors of the government. He added that the administrative reforms in the country exceed its technical and administrative capacities, mentioning that the government has adopted plans to reduce the number of employees through reactivating the role of the retired and eliminating repeated and imaginary names.

He added that around 17 thousand employees are moonlighting and around 30 thousand employees are under false names. He stressed that the plan to stop moonlighting includes cooperation with the International Bank in the coming year at the cost of USD 30 million. This plan aims at recognizing persons through stamps instead of data, which is always modifiable and adjustable. In the press conference, Dr. Raweh pointed out that around 75 percent of the work force is found in the capital and the main cities of the Republic, while around 75 percent of the overall population live in the countryside. This entails redistribution of the work force according to the requirements and needs of people.



Due to Corruption in Civil Service, 65,000 Layoffs in Government Institutions

The Minister of Civil Service disclosed last Wednesday in a press conference that a great deal of corruption and misconduct on the government payrolls. He said that there are over 30,000 phantom names of employees, over 17,000 having dual files and that around 17,000 employees that have retired between now and the year 2000. He confessed that the government payrolls before 1998 were not at all state payrolls. They were full of mistakes, and each authority has its own payroll. He said it was a good place for rampant corruption, adding, "The government used to spend billions of riyals without knowing or asking where all this money was going." The minister revealed some problems relating to the working staff. He said the total number of employees registered on the government payrolls is 446,760. Only 60,000 (14%) of them are hold their Bachelor's or Ph.D., while 86 % have only undergraduate certificates, and 100,000 are not at all qualified. Most of the employees, about 75%, are working in the main cities, while only one-quarter are working in the countryside, the center of the majority of population, around 86%. Another problem is that around 293,000 (66%) employees are working for Education, 36,000 for Health, 22,000 for Construction. Other institutions get only 34% of employees. Another pitfall is that most of these employees are working in administration, while the number of specialists is very few. For instance, there are 100,000 people working in administration, while the only minister confessed

that there are not only dual institutions but their output is the same. This has left heavy burdens on the government budget; around 85% of the budget of establishments is spent on salaries, producing a very high bill of salaries, consuming 75% of total expenditures. However, its value is very low. It went down during the period from 1996-1999 to 15%. He said the administrative reform packages carried out before 1995 completely failed due to their shortcomings. He pointed out that his Ministry is now implementing a program to modernize the civil service and that the World Bank has allocated around \$90 million as a loan to fulfill this important project. Yemen is to repay the loan in installments until the year 2050. He added that the reform package of this sector is beyond Yemen's capacity, both technically and financially, and that Yemen needs international support to carry out this program. He stressed that they are doing their best to cleanse the government payrolls of all these mistakes, and that all authorities will be restricted. The number of employees should equal the number of the available posts. The remaining will be qualified again and employed in the sectors that need them. It should be said that the salaries of the phantom employees go to influential tribal shiekhs and officials at the power center. Correction here would be the first step to curbing the corruption that is consuming everything.

Mohammed Hatem Al-Qadhi
Yemen Times

Continued from page 5

Democracy and Islam: A Perfect Balance

Name one country in the world who has not fought a war or has not argued with its neighbor. Britain, France, Germany and Italy fought two world wars. Most democratic nations were first colonial aggressors who believed that, because of their modernity and industrialization, they had the right to surrogate of the "uncivilized" world. This imperialistic attitude is still prevailing today, though in different forms and varying degrees. For example, the deployment of U.S troops in the Middle East and their support for Israel provides weapons of destruction to Israel. It enables Ariel Sharon to carry out massacres of a population that resists occupation of its own land, just as the Americans fought British occupation. How ironic! The Quran calls upon believers to be constantly alert and diligent. It condemns cowardice, bullying and fanaticism. Muslims are encouraged to use reason and thinking. The Quran prohibits aggression, but invites us to resist it relentlessly. In a war, it prohibits surprise night attacks such as those air strikes carried out by the American and British forces against Afghanistan in the beginning of "Operation Enduring Freedom." It is unfortunate to note that no country in the world today can claim to follow the type of democracy outlined in the Holy Quran. Not even Muslim nations can make such a claim. Democracy exists in form only, but without substance. If true democracy had existed, America would not have provided arms to Indonesia, which has been using its military strength against the people of East Timor for almost two decades. Poor East Timor, which did not even have enough time to celebrate its newly gained independence from Portugal when Indonesia invaded the island! And what about Israel, which deems appropriate to shed as much

Palestinian blood as possible with the help of the most modern artillery provided by the only current superpower! Take a guess! The situation between Israel and Palestine may be compared to gang warfare, in which one gang avenges the death of one its members by killing members of the rival gang. In fact, consider this as tribalism in the same form as exists in Yemen. There is absolutely no definite law in relation to fair trials, defense, substantial evidence, and appropriate punishments. The verdict is to kill for revenge only. How unfortunate, considering the modern and "civilized" world we are now living in. The U.S has continued in this injustice for 10 years. Then, it "punished" Iraq for invading Kuwait through economic sanctions and air strikes, with total disregard for civilian casualties and the suffering of Iraqi children. Finally, in an effort to combat global terrorism, the U.S. is leading a campaign of air strikes, missiles, and bombs that have destroyed remote villages and more recently, a visibly marked Red Cross compound. In all instances, such as in Palestine, Iraq, and Afghanistan, innocent people and children have suffered and are suffering far more than the targeted regime or terrorist group. Until now, families of the Holocaust victims have been receiving compensation for atrocities committed against their ancestors. Would Palestinians, Iraqis, or Afghans be worth such noble recognition? What about Africa, who demanded reparations for the slave trade? Their request is long forgotten as the focus has now shifted to the "strike against terror." I previously pointed out in an article published last year in this newspaper that democracy has become a joke. In essence, it does not exist. Time and again, world events reaffirm my view. I hope that, some day, this will be proven wrong...

YJS Signs Healthcare Agreement

A cooperative agreement was signed on November 7, 2001 between the Yemeni Journalist Syndicate (YJS) and the Patient Friendly Association and Amena Charitable Corporation, specializing in heart diseases and healthcare. The signing was attended by the Minister of Civil Service, Dr. Abdulwahab Roweh in the presence of the head of the Yemeni journalists, Mahboob Ali, the Chairman of the Patients Association, Ali Abdullah Azakhmi and the Chairman of Amena Charitable Corporation. Both sides have agreed to receive several cases of heart disease and to provide necessary healthcare, such as conducting surgical operations and diagnosis. The incurable cases, according to agreement, receive their treatment in Germany and heart cases in Italy, at the expense of the two associations. They also have agreed to open a small clinic in the syndicate headquarters. The agreement is valid for two years, starting from the date of signing, on the condition that it will be renewable. In the same context, the YJS has issued a statement speaking highly of the pioneering role of Amena Charitable Corporation, chaired by its famous surgeon Dr.



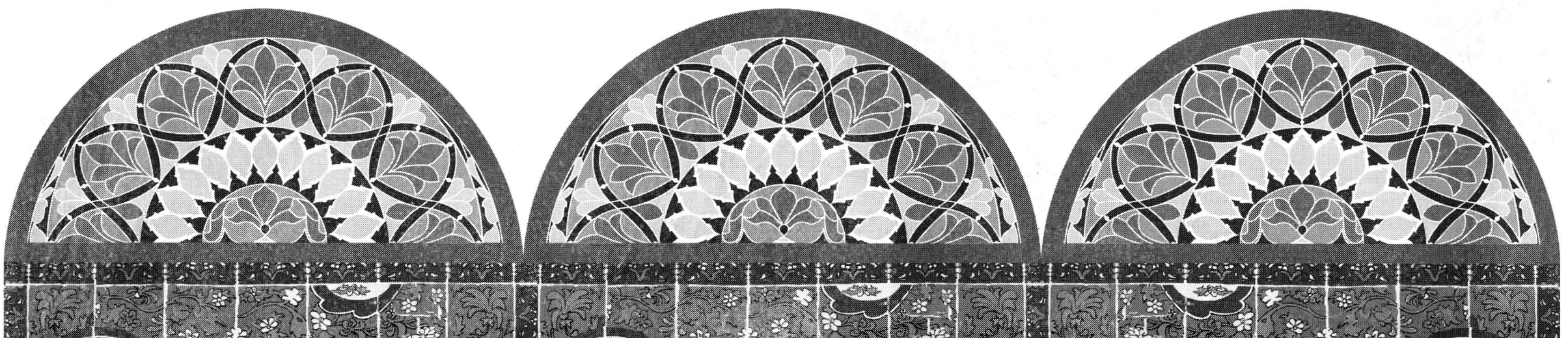
Abdullah Roweh. The syndicate added that the agreement was signed in order to provide healthcare and facilities for its members and to alleviate the burdens of journalists.

Study Reveals: Rise in Transportation and Criminal Injuries in Yemen

A study recently presented by Dr. Abdulsamad Al-Hakimi, emergency specialist and head of the Emergency Department at Al-Thawra Hospital about violent accidents and related emergencies revealed a significant increase in the number of injuries resulting from transportation and criminal cases in Yemen. "The aim of the study is to know the load of transportation and criminal injuries visiting the emergency department in Al-Thawra Hospital in Sanaa during 1998-2000."

Dr. Abdulsamad told Yemen Times. The study revealed that the total number of transportation and criminal cases increased from 58,570 in 1998 to 65,235 in 1999 to 66,892 in 2000 indicating a significant rise. Among those cases 9%, 7%, and 7% respectively needed hospitalization to the emergency department. According to the results of the study, Transportation injuries constituted 41.1% of the cases while assault resembled 35.9%, gun shots 12.6%, injuries

from work 4.8%, injuries from falling down 4.6%, and dead bodies found 1%. The ration of accidents by sex according to the study was 87.5-88.1% adult male, 9-9.3% children, and 2.6-3.6% adult female. The study concludes by suggestion a re-planning strategy for the medical emergency services to cope with this increase through helping carry out census statistical records according to geographic and population distribution all over the country. Dr. Abdulsamad Al-Hakimi can be contacted by email at drasamad2000@maktoob.com.



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Amal Kudol: The Melodious Voice of Yemen

Few women in Yemen can find a good place as a singer in the male-dominated artistic arena of Yemen. One of these great female singers who has challenged the norm and has captured the hearts of many is Amal Kudol, who has sung

for Yemen with love and passion. A few weeks ago, Amal Kudol held a concert at the yard of the French Cultural Center at which she entertained the audience and simultaneously squelched rumors that she had given up singing due to bad health and deterioration of her vocal abilities.

Clarifying reasons for her long absence, Amal said there were people who always try to segregate her from her audience. She refuted news on deterioration of her health, saying that she was fine and that she had continued singing, although only occasionally at private celebrations.

Lovers of Amal Kudol have lately been wondering about not seeing their favorite singer on TV, especially during national festivals and celebrations. Amal disclosed that she has not received any invitations from official



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authorities to take part in such festivals. For this reason, Amal said that she would leave Yemen for one of the Gulf countries where she enjoys more respect and attention.

About her current musical activities, Amal described them as extemporary. "They are not pre-planned or organized. The people in charge of organizing such activities are more concerned about their jobs than about the quality of the work they offer," she said.

She added that singers who are currently dominating the artistic arena give a bad impression of Yemeni arts. She deplores the general atmosphere of the country, one that she said did not encourage her good work.

At her party organized by the French Cultural Center, Amal performed a number of old songs that were composed by great Yemeni singers, in addition to some of her old and new songs that she prepared especially for this occasion.

All the songs that were performed reminded us of her melodious voice, which we have missed lately and to which needs to be paid due attention before she leaves, just as many others before her.

Report by **Jamal Jubran**

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تجميل - عطورات - اكسسوارات - لوازم شعر-شنت-أحزمة - شارع جمال-سوق الآسي، ت: ٧٩١٢٥٦٨، جوال: ٧٧١٠٨١

استشارات

البركاني للاستشارات الهندسية ACE
تصميم، دراسات، تنفيذ.
ت: ٣٠٠٩٠٠، ٢٥١٠٨٧-٢٥١٠٨٧
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المسيلة لبيع الأدوات الكهربائية:
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ص: ٧٥٢٤، فرع عنس: الشيخ عثمان: المسيلة، سيار: ٧٩١٦٠٨٢، فرع مأرب: ٢٠٢٦٦٩

أنوار الشرق للتجارة العامة والكهرباء: المركز الرئيسي: صنعاء شارع الزبلي جوار المواصلات هاتف: ٢٧٢٨٩٤، ٢٧٢٨٩٤، ص: ٧٢٩٠، فرع شارع الزبير: تلفاكس: ٢٧٥٠٨١

معرض أنوار عنس: لبيع جميع المواد الكهربائية، صنعاء، ش. ابو ظلي، الصافية جوار مركز العاصمة، المدير العام/شهاب عبد الرؤوف الصلوي ت: ٢٤٥٦٦٣

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قطعة من الراهدة، لأجود أنواع الحلويات، الجودون في اليمن، تصل منتجاتنا إلى العالم الخارجي، صنعاء، سوق عنس، ت: ٦١٧١٦٦، وفرعا في سوق شميلة.

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مستلزمات أطفال

كفولاند: مستلزمات أطفال من ديزني (حقائب مدرسية، ملابس، ألعاب)، كراسي هوائية، مسابح أطفال وكبار وأنواع سياحة. كل ما يحتاجه الطفل، صنعاء - شارع الزبير، مركز السيد التجاري، ت: ٢١٢٤٩٤

مفروشات

مركز المصباحي للمفروشات:
مجالس عربية، قطنية، اطقم كنب، ستائر (عربي، سباني، امريكي) نيكور، مفارش (تركي، ايراني، صيني) بطانيات، قسم خاص لتجهيز المجالس والكنيات لصاحبه: محمد عباس المصباحي، صنعاء: الخط الدائري، عمارة الخولاني، ت: ٢٠٢٢٤٧

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شارع تعز أمام محطة بلفيس، ت: ٦٠١١٠١، فاكس: ١٠٠٢

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معهد الدراسات والتقنية: لغات، الكورسات، كمبيوتر، شارع الحرية تقاطع جولة القيادة ت: ٢٢٤٠٥٩

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مركز وادي النحل لبيع أجود أنواع العسل الطبيعي: صنعاء، ش. سفطرة المتفرع من ش. تعز، مقابل فندق الشام، ت: ٦١٧٦٥٥

معهد A.M.S للكمبيوتر واللغات

يقدم تخفيضات كبرى لمختلف المستويات (كمبيوتر، تصاميم، انجليزي فرنسي، محاسبة، خط عربي، انترنت، دروس تقوية)

صنعاء، جولة تعز، أمام فرزة حضرموت، ت: ٧٩١٤٢٨، بيجر: ٥٨٠٦١٦، ص: ١١٢٥٥، بريد الكتروني: A.M.S@Y.NET.YE

ملك المضفات الإيطالية

لصاحبها: علي عبد الله الحبشي

صنعاء - شارع تعز، تلفون: ٢٤٥٠٥٩، فاكس: ٢٤٢٢٥٦، ص: ٥٠٠٦٩
الحدودية: المطراق، حارة الترك ت: ٢٤٦٠٦٥، فاكس: ٢٤٢٧٥٧، عدن السيلة ت: ٢٤٥٦٦٨، ج. ج.

المقطري

للنظافة ومكافحة الحشرات

خبرة عالية لمكافحة الحشرات والنمل الأبيض (الأرضية)، والصراصير والفئران، وتنظيف المفروشات بتأونها. نظافة عامة للمساكن والفنادق. غسيل وتعقيم خزانات المياه.

صنعاء - الدائري الغربي، ت: ٢٠٧٨٥٥

مركز أبو منير

للمفروشات والمجالس العربية

ستائر وأقمشة، فرش قطنية، تنجيد كنب، لصاحبه: سالم محمد عوض

صنعاء: شارع الرقاص، أمام مجمع الوادي ت: ٢٠٢٠٤٩

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Winner of last week was: **Mustafa Najji Al-Fayeq** Tel. 247344

الفاز بمسابقة الأسبوع الماضي هو: مصطفى ناجي الفائق

ت: ٢٤٧٣٤٤

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المهنتون: ماجد عبد الجليل محمد، يحيى مقل عبد الله، عوده غالب الربيعي، عبد الملك أحمد عبد الله، وكافة آل مدنها..

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لخراطة جميع أنواع محركات البنزين والديزل وصب القوالب وإصلاح الآلات الزراعية، صنعاء، أمام مرور العاصمة، بيجر: ٥٨١٧٢٢، ت: ٦١٦٥٨٨

مراصة

أعواضي للمراصة

معهد آزال علوم الكمبيوتر والانترنت واللغات

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تلفون: (٢٧٩٤٤٦) فاكس: (٧٩٠٩٤٨) سبل: (٧٩٠٩٤٨)

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المدير العام
عبدالله محمد ناصر القوسي
صنعاء - تقاطع سبتين - شارع عمارة الأوقاف - تلفون: ٤٠٢٨١٧
بيروت: ٥١٢٢٤٤٤ - سبل: ٥٨٦٠٠٠ - ص.ب: ٤٥٤٥

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الويب المنعم في الجمهورية اليمنية
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Al-Haiki Trading House:
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The Grand "Millions" Competition

Instructions for Competitors

Fill in your personal information in the coupon and the answer all of the questions on the coupon.

You will have to answer questions of coupons of four consecutive issues of Yemen Times.

For example, you can answer issues (40, 41, 42, 43) or (43, 44, 45, 46) etc.. then deliver the coupons in one envelope to Yemen Times head office in Sana'a or to the Aden or Taiz branches. You may as well send them by mail to P.O.Box. 2579, Sana'a.

To facilitate participation for competitors:

Starting from this issue, correctly answer any 5 questions from the below and you will be eligible to participate in the draw by attaching four consecutive issues' coupons.

The participations will not be accepted in case:

- Solutions of 4 consecutive issues were not sent.

- Your personal information was not filled appropriately.

The main condition to submit the prized is that the filled personal details match the personal details in the identification card or passport number.

All the correct answers will be published in February along with the names of the winners.

The prizes will be handed in the same month. For any questions or comments about the competition, please call :

Mr. Nasri Abu Bakr.

Wishing you the best of luck..



4,000,000

YEMEN TIMES

The Grand "Millions" Competition

يمكنكم الإجابة على خمسة أسئلة على الأقل ..

المتسابقين الكرام ..

يمكنكم الإجابة على خمسة أسئلة على الأقل ..

Issue No. 46/2001

عدد ٤٦ / ٢٠٠١

كوبون البيانات الشخصية للمسابقة PERSONAL INFORMATION COUPON

Name الاسم:
 Nationality الجنسية:
 Age السن:
 Passport No. رقم البطاقة الشخصية:
 Tel. التليفون:
 Address العنوان الكامل:
 City المدينة:
 Are you a subscriber to Yemen Times?
 هل أنت مشترك في الصحيفة؟
 Yes () No () نعم () لا ()

التعليمات في الغلاف ملاحظة: يرجى الإجابة بإحدى اللغتين فقط..

ضع إشارة بجانب الإجابات الصحيحة:

- 1- ما هي المدينة الأفغانية التي أعلنت قوات تحالف الشمال الاستيلاء عليها الأسبوع الماضي؟
 مزار الشريف قندهار جلال آباد
- 2- تمتاز شركة سيستل يمن بخدمة تفردها عن غيرها،
 خدمة البريد الصوتي الرمالة التصويرية خدمة الفاكس
- 3- كم يبلغ نسبة العمالة المحلية العاملة في شركة كنديدان تكسن بتروليم يمن؟
 63% 67% 71%
- 4- ما هو المنتج الجديد المتوقع نزوله للأسواق من منتجات الشركة اليمنية لصناعة السمن والصابون؟
 سوبر فلاش كليت الجديد ركس
- 5- مصرف كل الناس (A Bank for Everyone) شعار أحد البنوك في الجمهورية اليمنية. فهل هو:
 بنك اليمن والخليج البنك المركزي البنك الدولي
- 6- ما هي الماركة الشهيرة التي وكيلها في اليمن محمد إبراهيم الوجيه؟
 هيدوكون سوني سامسونج
- 7- في يوم الإثنين من كل أسبوع تطير اليمنية إلى:
 باريس لندن روما
- 8- ما هو الحدث الجاري في شميلة هاري حالياً؟
 توفير الاحتياجات المنزلية سحب كبير تخفيضات
- 9- شركة ديالونتي العالمية لأشهر الأجهزة المنزلية والتي وكيلها في اليمن شركة ارتكس هي شركة:
 ألمانية إيطالية فرنسية
- 10- دشتت شركة أنفا في الأسبوع الماضي مهرجانها السنوي.. بماذا يمتاز هذا المهرجان؟
 معرض منتجات جديدة تقديم تخفيضات جيدة كلا الخيارات
- 11- كم عدد الجوائز المقدمة في مهرجان سوني؟
 20 جائزة 50 جائزة أكثر من مائة جائزة
- 12- ما هو ترتيب الشركة المتحدة للتأمين بين شركات التأمين في السوق اليمني من ناحية الأقساط والخدمات:
 الترتيب الأول الترتيب الثاني الترتيب الثالث
- 13- ما هو منتج الشركة اليمنية لصناعة السمن والصابون الذي تركيبته جديدة وشكله فريد؟
 صابون كريستال زيت شيف سمن القمرية
- 14- متى تم تأسيس الشركة اليمنية لتصنيع الألبان والأشربة:
 1978م 1979م 1980م
- 15- مؤسسة محمد حسن الكبوس للتجارة والصناعة والاستثمار هو الوكيل الوحيد لشركة AND الحساسة والأجهزة المخبرية والطبية، فما هو بلد هذه الشركة؟
 اليابان الصين ألمانيا

Mark the Correct Answers:

- 1- What is the city which the North Allantite Forces declared its capturing the last week?
 Mazar-el-Shareef Qandahar Jalal Abad
- 2- What is the mobile service unique to Spacetel Yemen:
 Voice email Short messages Fax service
- 3- What is the ratio of Yemeni labor working for Canadian Nexen Petroleum Yemen?
 63% 67% 71%
- 4- What is the new product to be marketed soon by Yemeni Company for Ghee & Soap Industry?
 Super flash New Tite Rex
- 5- Which bank in Yemen that has the motto "a Bank for Everyone"??
 Yemen Bank for Reconstruction Yemen-Gulf Bank International Bank of Yemen
- 6- What is the famous brand whose Agent is "Mohamed Ibrahim Al-Wajeeh":
 Videocon Sony Samsung
- 7- On every Monday, Yemedia flies to:
 Paris London Rome
- 8- What's the event that Shumaila Hari has?
 home fair lucky draw big sale
- 9- What is the country of origin of the famous house appliances Delonghi company whose agent in Yemen is Artex Company:
 Germany Italy France
- 10- What distinguishes ALFA Company in its annual festival:
 New products Big sales More that 100 prizes
- 11- How many prizes does sony present?
 20 50 more than 100
- 12- Which year has Hadda waters been awarded the european prize for the third time?
 1989 1999 2000
- 13- What is the ranking of the United Insurance Company in Yemen with regard to installments and services?
 First Second Third
- 14- When was the Yemen Dairy & Juice Industries. SYC established?
 1978 1979 1980
- 15- What is the product produced by Yemen Company for Ghee and Soap Industry that is with a new composition and new look?
 Crystal Washing Soap Chef Cooking Oil Al-Qamariya Ghee
- 16- What is the country of origin of (AND) medical equipment whose agent is Mohammad Hassan Al-Kabous Establishment for Trade & Industry ?
 Japan China Germany

اليمنية
الخطوط الجوية اليمنية
Yemenia
Yemen Airways

الشركة اليمنية لتصنيع الألبان والأشربة (ش.م.ي)
أحد شركات مجموعة أنفا هـ
الجمهورية اليمنية - صنعها في ١٩٧٩م - هاتف: ٥٦٦٦٥١ - فاكس: ٥٦٦٥٥٠ - كادي: ٥٦٦٥٣٧

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SH
Shumaila Hari
شميلة هاري
هاتف: ٦١٠١٩٦

بنك اليمن والخليج ش.م.ب
Yemen Gulf Bank s.c.
Tel. 212301

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GLEM-GAS
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التربية والتعليم، ت: ٤٨٠٤٥٠٤٧٨٢
شارع النصر، ٢٧٢٢١
وقرعة في عدن وتغر والسكلا

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Spacetele

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العيداني للتجارة
ص.ب. شارع جمال، جوار وزارة التربية والتعليم، ت. 1848211111
شارع القيس: 11111111
والفروع في عدن وتمر والسلا

CANADIAN nexen

شركة الحديد للملاحة
والنقل (ش.م.ب.)
إحدى شركات مجموعة
إخوان ثابت

ت: 967 3 238130 / 1

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مجموعه اخوان ثابت 967-3-231344 فاكس : 967-3-213755/6 هاتف

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بنك اليمن والخليج ش.م.ب.
Yemen Gulf Banky.s.c.

Tel. 212301

AND

حاضر على الجزيرة الكبرى للجوقة - باريس 1988 م.
Sana'a, Yemen.
Tel. 288165-219142,
Fax: 00967-1-275014

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YEMEN TIMES

September 2001 - VOL. XI • Issue No. 39 • Price 30 Yemeni Riyals • Founded in 1991 by Prof. Ab...

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صافي

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BRING HOME THE LEADER

صنعاء - ت: 258423 (5) - عدن - ت: 247423 (2) - تعز - ت: 259028 (4)

4,000,000

YEMEN TIMES

الإخوة المتسابقين يمكنكم الإجابة على خمسة أسئلة فقط ..

إلى عنوان الصحيفة، ص.ب. 2579، صنعاء. يمكن لأي نفس الشهر.

لمزيد من الاستفسار عن المسابقة، يمكنكم الإتصال بالأخ/ نصري أبو بكر، على هاتف الصحيفة في صنعاء في أوقات الدوام الرسمي.
× شرط تسليم الجائزة للفائزين أن تنطبق المعلومات الشخصية مع المعلومات في البطاقة الشخصية (أو جواز السفر لغير اليمنيين).

حظاً موفقاً للجميع..

تعليمات للمشاركين:

إملاً ببياناتك الشخصية و أجب على خمسة أسئلة في كويون هذا العدد مع ثلاثة أعداد أخرى متتالية فمثلاً يمكنك حل أسئلة الأعداد 40، 41، 42، 43 أو الأعداد 42، 43، 44، 45 وهكذا بحيث يكون الإجمالي أربعة أعداد متتالية. ومن ثم عليك إرسالها في ظرف إلى مقر الصحيفة الرئيسي في صنعاء أو مكاتب الصحيفة في عدن أو تعز. كما يمكنك إرسالها بالبريد

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روحة التصاميم الإيطالية في عالم الأجهزة المنزلية

NUCLEAR HORROR

Speculations about the possibility that Osama bin Laden may have a nuclear arsenal have resulted in global panic and concern. The recent reports published in some American newspapers about bin Laden's possession of nuclear suitcases have resulted in investigation and analysis about a possible scenario if he is to use those weapons.

Another source of worry for the USA is the possibility of a coup in Pakistan that could cause Islamic fundamentalists to seize the nuclear heads possessed by Pakistan.

Declan McCullagh, a prominent US journalist, asked the question, "Does the al-Qaeda terrorist network headed by Osama bin Laden have nuclear weapons?" and gave a brief answer by reproducing a story published by the Jerusalem report. Here we bring the article in full for our readers knowledge.

Bin Laden has Several Nuclear Suitcases

October 25th, 1999

Master terrorist Osama bin Laden has acquired portable nuclear devices, a U.S.-based expert on non-conventional terror believes. The only real question now is whether bin Laden has "a few," as Russian intelligence seems to think, or "over 20," a figure cited by intelligence services of moderate Arab regimes. "There is no longer much doubt that bin Laden has finally succeeded in his quest for nuclear "suitcase bombs," says Yossef Bodansky, head of the Congressional Task Force on Non-Conventional Terrorism in Washington. In a recent book, Bodansky reports that bin Laden's associates acquired the devices through Chechnya, paying the Chechens \$30 million in cash and two tons of Afghan heroin, worth about \$70 million in Afghanistan and about ten times that on the street in Western cities. Bodansky's statements corroborate 1998 testimony by former Russian security chief Alexander Lebed to the U.S. House of Representatives. Lebed said that 43 nuclear suitcases from the former Soviet arsenal, developed for the KGB in the 1970s, have vanished since the collapse of the former Soviet

Union a decade ago. Lebed said one person could detonate such a bomb by himself, and kill 100,000 people. Among the others who recognize the threat is Ben Venzke, director of Tempest Publishing. The U.S. firm plans to release a detailed technical handbook on dealing with nuclear terror next year. The danger, says Venzke, is quite real, and is not confined to stolen Russian weapons. "It is really quite simple," he says, "to acquire radioactive material and combine it with an explosive or so-called dirty device."

In his story, McCullagh mentioned that the evidence supporting the claim that Osama bin Laden does have nuclear weapons is from an ex-associate of bin Laden. McCullagh said, "Perhaps the most detailed glimpse of bin Laden's capabilities comes from the testimony of Jamal Ahmad al-Fadl, a native of Sudan and ex-bin Laden associate who testified for the U.S. government in the World Trade Center bombing trial earlier this year. Al-Fadl testified he spent years trying to obtain highly enriched uranium for bin Laden.

The U.S. government seems to agree. Kenneth Karas, a federal prosecutor in that case, urged the jury in May to remember "the efforts by al-Qaeda to obtain components of nuclear weapons and remember bin Laden's endorsement of what he called the Islamic nuclear bomb."

About the only thing that's certain is that if al-Qaeda and bin Laden have the materials, making a nuclear weapon may not be that difficult.

A report by Carey Sublette, distributed by the Federation of American Scientists, recalls a 1960s experiment conducted by the U.S. government. In it, three newly graduated physics students were asked to develop a nuclear weapon using only publicly available information.

The result: "They did develop a viable design after expending only three man-years of effort over two and a half calendar years. In the years since, much more information has entered the public domain so that the level of effort required has obviously dropped further."

On the threat of having the Islamic fundamentalists in Pakistan seize the Pakistani nuclear missile and warheads, another story by Knight Ridder Newspapers writer Warren P. Strobel says, "With political instability threatening Pakistan, the United States has begun debating how it can help President Pervez Musharraf's government secure its nuclear weapons stockpile and nuclear-related facilities, according to Bush administration officials. Driving the preparations is the frightening prospect, however remote, that Islamic militants angered by an expected U.S. military assault on neighboring Afghanistan could seize power in Pakistan or gain control of some of its nuclear weapons.

But while the threat is clear, the solution is not, according to current and former U.S. government officials who have dealt with Pakistan's nuclear program. The problem, they say, is that international treaties and U.S. laws designed to control the spread of nuclear weapons severely limit how much aid the United States can give to Pakistan's nuclear weapons program, even with the best of intentions."

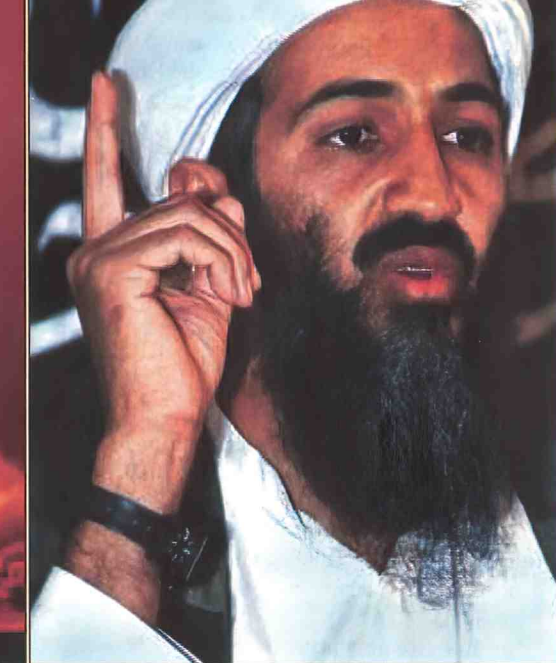
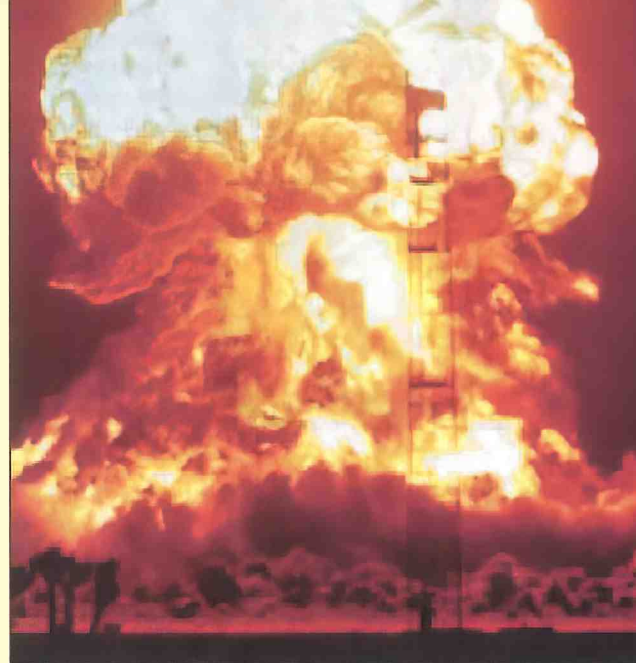
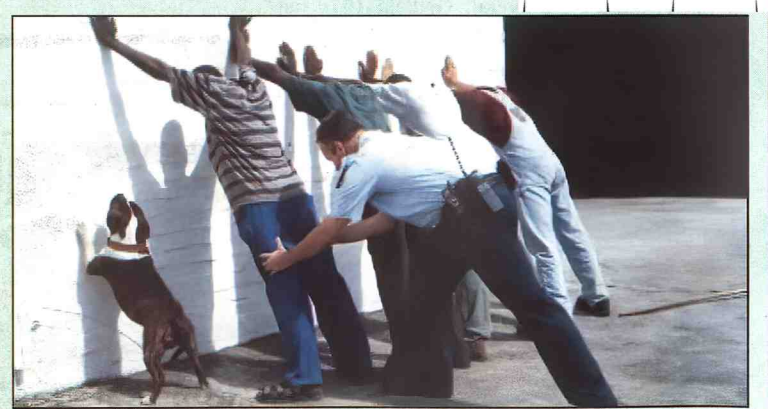


Photo of the Week

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In some countries, even animals respect the law

Anthrax Hoax May Result in a Half Million-Dollar Fine

According to a Reuters story, an Indian tried to use an anthrax hoax near Manhattan's Grand Central Station in New York City as a way to get deported to his native India. He was charged with making false statements to federal officials. "The two-count complaint, filed in Manhattan federal court, charges that Nixon Saldanha approached a National Guard officer outside the famous train station Friday and showed him two envelopes he said he found on top of a nearby telephone booth. One of the envelopes was addressed to Tom

Brokaw, the NBC news anchorman, and the other to the editor of the New York Post tabloid. Both news organizations previously received anthrax-laced letters post-marked on Sept. 18," Reuters said. The report added that "The officer told Saldanha to put the envelopes on the ground and they were removed by law enforcement officers trained to handle hazardous materials. They were then sent to the Department of Health for analysis." If convicted, the man could face up to five years in prison and a total of two million US dollars as a fine for both counts.

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NOW THAT IS BIZARRE!

A weekly column for bizarre stories & news

Australian Man Busted by His Wife

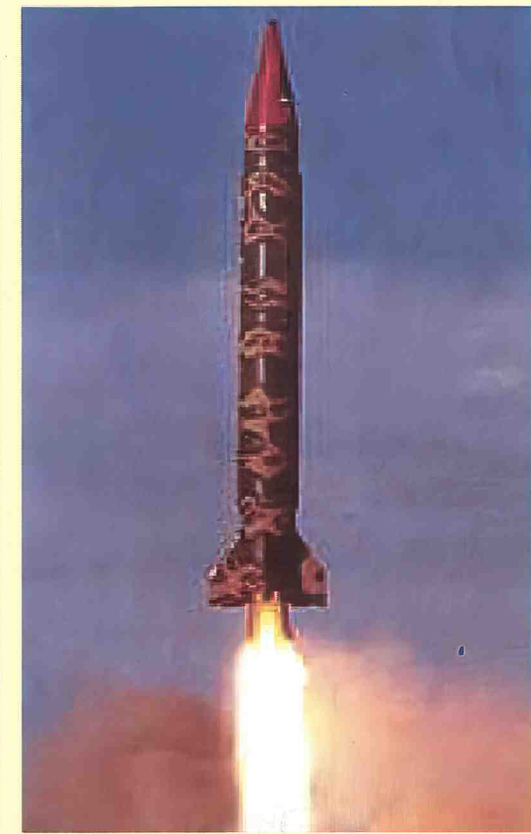
A grieving Australian widow has had her husband's ashes injected into her breast implants, a British newspaper has reported. Sydney woman Sandi Canesco, 26, took the bizarre step after her husband Dustin was killed in a car accident, the tabloid the Daily Star reported. "It dawned on me that if I carried Dustin's cremated remains in my breast implants, I'd never really have to part with him at all," the paper quoted Canesco as saying, under the headline "Dust to bust." [News.com.au]

Yes! They Would Go That Far for a Nintendo

TEXAS - Nintendo inspired the craziest, most die-hard fans with its "What Would You Do for a Nintendo GameCube?" contest. Texan teenager Corey Olcsvary, 19, defeated four other finalists to become the grand prize winner with the wackiest stunt. For becoming a human "Pikmin," Olcsvary received a Nintendo GameCube (they don't go on sale until later this month), a Game Boy Advance, a video game software package, and \$5000 in cash. The teenager shaved his head, donned a leaf, and painted himself blue. He then munched on a bowl of typical "Pikmin food" including live worms and crickets. Other finalists' stunts included a teenage girl from Arizona who ate a Nintendo GameCube-sized replica of chocolate syrup, cat food and uncooked Spam, a man dressed as Nintendo's Mario who proposed to his girlfriend wearing a Princess Peach costume, and others.

"I've Lost My Wife, Whoever She Is"

LAS VEGAS/LONDON - 21-year-old British student James Cripps had a swinging time during his visit to Sin City. He drank, he gambled, he drank some more, and then he got married. The problem is that Cripps has little memory of his new wife, nor can he recall much of the ceremony. Once back home he put off telling his girlfriend about his new wife for several days, but now that the news has been broken he has begun the humiliating process of trying to find his bride, a 26-year-old optician from Australia, and to persuade her to agree to an annulment. "I was way too drunk," he was quoted as saying. "We thought it would be a laugh if we got married." He added: "It was funny for a while, but now my ex-girlfriend is never going to talk to me again."



In brief, concerned people all over the world are watching the events carefully and keeping their fingers crossed as the Islamic fundamentalists and movements in Pakistan are slowly causing local authorities to worry because George W. Bush had stated clearly that the strikes would continue during the holy month of Ramadan, and the Pakistani President had said that this could cause more pressure and trigger a wave of anger among the Islamists in Pakistan. Even though he gave assurances that the nuclear arsenal is safe, no one can predict what tomorrow will bring. Let us just hope that it will not bring another nuclear horror to the world.

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ما دور شركات الإنترنت في إنتشار الجفرة الخبيثة؟

استخداما للإنترنت و توجه المواطنين نحو البريد الإلكتروني وصلنا إلى جديده المصدر الذي يشير بأصابع الإتهام إلى شركات الإنترنت منها إشارات شبكة (إم إس إن سي) إلى تزايد الخوف في صفوف أعضاء الكونجرس والمؤسسات الحكومية من جراء الإصابة بهذا المرض، ودعوتها لهذه المؤسسات بدعوة المواطنين باستخدام البريد الإلكتروني بدلا من الرسائل التقليدية ودعت كثير من الصحف والمؤسسات الإعلامية الشهيرة إلى عدم استلامها لأي بريد عادي وطلبت التواصل عبر البريد الإلكتروني.

بسبب سرعة تطور الأحداث. وقد أشارت بعض المصادر إلى تورط الشركات المستثمرة بالإنترنت ببث البكتيريا عبر البريد التقليدي كونها البديل الجاهز والأمن ولا يستبعد كثير من المهتمين مثل هذا الطرح لأن كثير من الشركات الشهيرة التي عولت على الإستثمار في مجال المواقع الإلكترونية قد أعلنت الإفلاس، وكان من أهم أسباب الإفلاس عدم إقبال الشركات للإعلان عبر الإنترنت. فمن خلال قراءة متأنية للحالة التي وصل إليها المجتمع الأمريكي الذي يعد الأكثر

نتيجة لهذه التحولات الكبيرة في مجال الاتصالات ظهرت تحركات نشطة من المؤسسات التي تمتلك مواقع تقدم عبرها خدمات البريد الإلكتروني بغية استثمار هذه الفرصة لتحقيق أكبر مردود مادي. فطرحت عدة بدائل يمكن من خلالها تحقيق هذا الهدف منها فرض رسوم مقابل استخدام البريد أو دعوة الشركات للإعلان في الصفحات البريدية لإستثمار دخول أعداد كبيرة لاستخدام البريد الإلكتروني في الإنترنت لإرسال أو استقبال الرسائل البريدية ولم تتوصل هذه الشركات ذات العلاقة إلى كيفية الوصول للمردود المادي

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زاد نسبة المستخدمين للبريد الإلكتروني كوسيلة آمنه، بدلية عن البريد التقليدي الذي يعتبر أهم طرق انتقال بكتيريا الجفرة الخبيثة (الانثراكس).
بنسبة ٥٠٪ عن الفترة التي سبقت إعلان أول حالة لانتقال البكتيريا عبر الرسائل المظرفة، زادت كذلك فترة استخدام الإنترنت لهذا الغرض بما يصل إلى نصف ساعة وزادت لكل مستخدم.

تعرف على كمبيوترك الخاص

مع تزايد استخدام الكمبيوتر في كثير من المجالات الوظيفية والترفيهية أصبح من الضروري معرفة أجزاءه الهامة، لتستطيع الحفاظ عليها ومعرفة قيمتها الوظيفية.

ومن الأجزاء التي أعرضها في هذا المقام القرص الصلب (هارد درايف) HARD . DRIV الذي يستخدم لاختزان البيانات فمهم أن تعرف به لكي تتأكد من إنجازه مهامه دون تأخير، فأول ما ينبغي معرفته هو أن الهارد درايف جهاز أتوماتيكي قابل للاستهلاك، ويحتوي على ديسك معرض لكثير من الأعطال.

كيف يعمل الهارد درايف
أن الهارد درايف ليس مرئيا كالاقراص الأخرى الصلبة، لأنه لا تحتاج أن يكون لك منفذ إليه، لأنه موضوع داخل أعماق الكمبيوتر، ولو تسنى لك فتح الكمبيوتر الشخصي لوجدت أن الهارد ديسك يتكون من رزمة من الديسكات المعدنية المترابطة فوق بعضها البعض، مغطاة بطبقة من المادة المغناطيسية ولهذا السبب سميت الهارد ديسك، يتم تحريك الديسكات الصلبة هذه بواسطة موتور مضغوط بسرعات عالية جدا كما تقوم مجموعة من الرؤوس القارئة والكتابة بالتحرك داخل وخارج رزمة (الديسكات) تحت سيطرة كاملة من الكمبيوتر.

الهارد ديسك الجيد
وإذا كان الغبار المترامك يعيق عمل الهارد ديسك ويؤدي إلى تعطل الكمبيوتر فإن الإرتجاجات والذبذبات قد تؤدي إلى اصطدام الرأس القارئ الكاتب بسطح الأسطوانة محدثا فيها الأضرار. ولهذا السبب فإن الكمبيوتر الجيد هو المزود بهارد درايف جيدة ولكن، ماذا يعني ذلك؟

الجواب: هو السعة أو الحجم بالميجابايت وكما ازدادت السعة كان ذلك من الناحية النظرية أفضل من قلتها. وبالنسبة إلى الإرتجاجات، فإنه ينبغي أخذ الحيلة والحذر، بحيث لا يتم تحريك الكمبيوتر أثناء عمله، مخافة أن يصطدم الرأس القارئ الكاتب بسطح الهارد درايف فيوقع فيها الأضرار.

خبراء:

الجفرة فيروس إلكتروني خطر

للمرة الأولى منذ عدة أشهر، وذلك من قبل وقت طويل من ظهور مشكلة بكتيريا الجفرة الخبيثة الحقيقية. ويصف الفيروس الجديد **فنيا** على أنه دودة صمم بحيث يروج لنفسه وينتشر الفيروس الجديد عبر أنظمة البريد الإلكتروني وقنوات المحادثة المباشرة على شبكة الإنترنت ويصل البريد الإلكتروني (الفيروس) مكتوبا باللغة الأسبانية وفي أعلاه سطر يحمل عنوان معلومات عن الجفرة الخبيثة أما الرسالة نفسها فتزعم أن الطرد الإلكتروني هو صورة توضيح الآثار الجانبية للجفرة الخبيثة.

قالت شركات مكافحة فيروسات الكمبيوتر أن فيروسا جديدا يعتمد في إنتشاره على الخوف من مرض الجفرة الخبيثة ظهر الآونة الأخيرة وطمانت تلك الشركات مستخدمي الكمبيوتر إلى إن فيروس الجفرة الخبيثة لا ينتشر بسرعة كبيرة بسبب عيوب في طريقة تصميمه. وأكدت شركة سوفوس أنه يمكن لبرامج مكافحة فيروسات الكمبيوتر الحالية اكتشاف وإيقاف ما يطلق عليه اسم فيروس الجفرة بسهولة لأنه صمم بواسطة شفرة قديمة استخدمت في فيروس سابق. وقالت سوفوس إن الفيروس اكتشف

ملفات (COOKIES)

العرض في المرة المقبلة التي تقوم فيها بزيارة الموقع. قامت شركة Microsoft بإعداد Internet Explorer للسماح بإنشاء ملف cookies ومع ذلك، يمكنك تحديد مطالبة معينة قبل قيام الموقع بوضع ملف cookie على القرص الصلب، لذا يمكن الاختيار بين السماح أو عدم السماح لملفات cookies الوصول إلى القرص الصلب. أو يمكن منع Explorer Internet من قبول أية ملفات cookies.

يمكن تحديد إعدادات مختلفة لمناطق الأمان المختلفة. مثلاً، قد تسمح لمواقع بإنشاء ملفات cookies (تعريف الارتباط) إذا كانت ضمن المواقع الموثوقة أو منطقة إنترنت محلية، ومطالبتنا قبل إنشاء ملفات تعريف الارتباط cookies إذا كانت موجودة في منطقة الإنترنت المحلية، وعدم السماح لملفات cookies في حال وجودها في منطقة المواقع المحظورة.

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سبق وأن ذكرنا في موضوع سابق مناطق الأمان في (explorer internet) وهنا لا بد من ربط الموضوع بين مناطق الأمان وملفات (cookies) حيث تقوم بعض المواقع في الإنترنت بتخزين المعلومات في ملف نصي صغير، يدعى ملف (cookies) أي تعريف الارتباط موجود على القرص الصلب.

تتضمن ملفات تعريف الارتباط Cookies معلومات عن المستخدم والمواقع أو الاستفسارات. على سبيل المثال، إذا قمنا بالاستفسار أو البحث عن شيء معين مثل رحلة جوية، قد يثنى الموقع ملف (cookies) تعريف الارتباط الذي يحتوى على مسار الرحلة. أو قد يحتوى فقط على سجل خاص بالصفحات التي قمنا بزيارتها في الموقع، وهذا يساعد الموقع في تسهيل

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Arabic Nations

HERTZ YEMEN LAUNCHES "Prepaid Car Rental Vouchers"

Universal Rent a Car – Hertz International Franchisee in Yemen had added one more profile to its portfolio by launching the **Hertz Prepaid Car Rental Vouchers**.

This prepaid vouchers facilitate travelers from Yemen to avail car rentals at the participating Hertz rental locations globally. The vouchers can be purchased from Hertz rental counters in Sana'a, Aden and Universal offices throughout Yemen, after a confirmed car rental reservations.

Mr. Saleem Sheikh Salai, the General Manager of Hertz Yemen informs 'Our customers who purchase this prepaid vouchers are offered with the best prices worldwide without any extra charges.'

Yemen Times Interviewed Mr. Saleem, seems in a high morale, who controls and markets Hertz Yemen services throughout Yemen.

Q: Can you please tell us a brief history of Hertz and its services?

A: Universal Rent a Car is one of the sister companies of Universal Group of Companies Chaired by Mr. Alwan Saeed Al-Shaibani, a well known business personality in Yemen. The company was started in 1996 and tested the market until 1997 for renting vehicles. In 1997, we signed a Franchise Agreement with Hertz International which authorized us to work under the banner of Hertz. Hertz is the number one car rental company and operates from approximately 7,000 locations in more than 140 countries. In the Middle East, Hertz is represented by franchise operations in Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, the UAE and Yemen, and by general sales agents in Saudi Arabia and Bahrain. Hertz Yemen offers: New model vehicles of different brands for self drive and chauffeur drive upon request, Airport Transfers, delivery and pick of vehicles at airports and inside the city limits complementary, long term leasing, value added prices, instant international reservations, Rent It Here and Leave It There services between Sana'a – Aden and vice versa- that means one can rent a car in Sana'a and leave it in Aden and vice versa at a very normal additional cost.



Q: What is your market share in Yemen?

A: I can proudly confirm that we hold over 60% of the market share. We could achieve these standards due to our unquestionable integrity, corporate image of Hertz – the world's No. 1 car rental company, services through our highly motivated staff, our policies and procedures and marketing strategies.

Q: How do you rent vehicles?

A: We have the vehicle rental systems and procedures adopted by the Hertz International. For locals – a commercial guarantee is required, and for expats, we do keep their passports as a guarantee and for corporate clients, a letter from the concerned companies. All the vehicles we rent are company owned, comprehensively insured and well maintained at our own workshop to the standards outlined by Hertz International. In this moment, I would like to thank Natco Auto Division for their support in supplying different models of Hyundai vehicles and to Suzuki Yemen, Suzuki Sana'a, Toyota, Nissan, Skoda and Daihatsu for their support.

Q: How far the Sept. 11 incidents affected your business?

A: Our main target clients are from corporate and diplomatic sectors and we maintain long term leasing contracts with Companies such as DHL & Sabafon. Because of the Sept. 11 incidents, companies prefer to rent cars rather than buying.

Q: How do you see your future in Yemen?

A: Yemen has a potential market which helped us to grow fast, and I am very confident that we will continue growing steadily and at an acceptable growth rate.

Q: What are your plans?

A: Having the Head Office in Sana'a, now we do have branch only in the port city of Aden and planning to introduce our services in other cities in the near future. But with the net work of Universal Group of Companies we are serving throughout Yemen. Our Aden branch is now equipped with adequate vehicles to meet the increasing demand. We strive hard to introduce all the Hertz services to our customers step by step, and we plan to increase our fleet by adding 30 more new vehicles during the coming year 2002.



Name: Tel:

1	3	7	8	10
2	5	6	9	

BY:- REDHA H.

1-something wrong. 2- kind of fuel. 3- stand against. 4-urgently. 5-much (opposite). 6- apiece of gold. 7-mean. 8-boring. 9- naked. 10-fit.

Send the Correct answer to: **HIALI** inst.

Hadda St. Near Libyan Embassy - Tel : (2691965) P.O. Box (19783) - Sana'a - Yemen. Note: thursday is the last day for receiving the answers

أرسل الحل الصحيح إلى: **مهالي** أسماء الفائزين في المسابقة السابقة: 1- monologue. 2- loan. 3- adventure. 4- miserable. 5- mere. 6- hear. 7- mischance. 8- detective. 9- fate. 10- sumptuous

شارع حدة - جوار السفارة الليبية هاتف: ٢٦٩١٩٦ / ٥ ص ب ١٩٧٨٣ صنعاء - اليمن السبت آخر يوم لتسليم الحل الصحيح

H. M. KING FAHD BIN ABDULAZIZ

20 Years of Wisdom in Leading the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia



Ridwhan Al-Saqqaf
Aden Bureau Chief
Yemen Times

The brotherly Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is currently celebrating 20 years since His Majesty King Fahd bin Abdulaziz Al Saud started ruling the country. Several countries are celebrating this occasion with the Kingdom, including Yemen who continues to have very strong relations with Saudi Arabia. During those 20 years, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has assisted Yemen in many ways. The brotherly country received and employed millions of Yemenis and provided them with various distinguished facilities not offered to other nationalities. Hence, it is only natural that we remember those years with appreciation and gratitude.

Huge Economic Growth

More than 20 million citizens inhabit Saudi Arabia, which is the largest country in area in the Arabian Peninsula. The Kingdom has witnessed tremendous growth during the years of the reign of King Fahd. Many of the achievements of the country were based on oil and industry.

The five-year plans implemented between 1970 and 1995 have led to incredibly high economic growth. The average annual increase of the production of non-petroleum products during this period was 6%. This has led to a strong and growing non-petroleum industry which constituted 53% of the overall GNP in 1970 but which grew to more than 67% in 1995. The annual level of non-petroleum exports also rose from zero in 1970 to more than 26.6 billion Saudi Rials in 1995.

This was not the end, as the growth during 1996-1997 was also significant. During those two years, the level of growth reached 8.6% in 1996 and 7.1% in 1997. The private sector grew by 4.1% and participated with 34% of the total GNP. This had an impact on the cost of living, which was reduced by 0.5% at the end of 1997.

Growth of the Financial Sector

The last ten years have witnessed a huge growth in the financial sector in Saudi Arabia. The number of banks has increased tremendously and they have received increasing support by the government, resulting in competition with international banks in the region.

The banking sector in Saudi Arabia enhanced its services to the public greatly as the banks increased their loans to the private and public sectors by 14.5% in the year 1997 to reach SR 236 billion.

Investment Opportunities in KSA

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia enjoys a well-established environment suitable for investment due to several factors including:

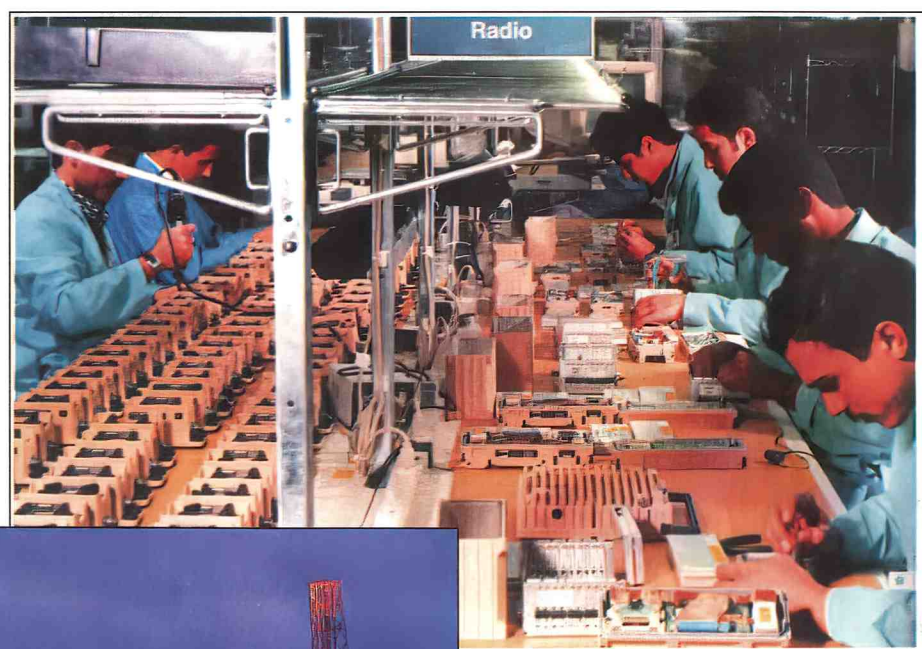
- The expansion of the Saudi market and public demand leading to more feasibility in industrial projects, which provide goods and services to the public within the Kingdom.
- A secure and stable environment based on law and order. Any disputes are resolved based on strict laws and regulations with highly dependable judicial laws that have proven trustworthy by all investors.
- The adoption of the free market system in which there are no restrictions on all economic activities as long as they work within the framework of state laws.
- The existence of a complete and well-established infrastructure.
- The provision of various incentives and facilities to investment projects, including long-term loans without profit, and providing supported services and exemptions from customs and taxes of various types.



- The availability of a highly qualified technical labor force with reasonable wages.
- The availability of raw materials produced within the Kingdom.
- Plus many other features.

Facilities Provided for Foreign Capital Investments

- Providing all what the investment needs of tools, equipment, spare parts, etc.
- Industrial and agricultural projects are exempted from all taxes.



- Joint projects with foreign capital are given special facilities including a discount of 50% for port usage charges and exemptions taxes on exported goods.
- Joint projects benefit from the system of protecting national products regarding customs on foreign material imported to be used for production. The Kingdom is currently reviewing the foreign capital investment policies further to provide yet more facilities and resolve obstacles that may occur.

Economic Agreements

The government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is eager to support mutual economic agreements with other nations. The agreement signed thus far total 32, of which 10 are with Arab countries, while many are with Gulf Cooperation Council Countries.

Customs for Investment

Customs are imposed on some of good imported to the Kingdom to support national industries and protect them from unjust competition of foreign products. Customs vary according to the importance of imported goods and the need of the society in getting those goods. Unjust competition could possibly lead to damage to national manufacturers who are required to support the national economy.

Based on this strategy, tools, equipment and raw materials imported to national production companies are exempted from taxes by the Ministry of Industry and Electricity. At the same time, a 20% custom is imposed on the imported products that have competitors in the local market. On average, around 12% of custom tax is imposed on imported goods.

Commercial Services

Services in the fields of banking, insurance, transportation, etc., are among the most important factors behind the increase in commercial and industrial activity in the Kingdom. Among the very important commercial services is land and air transport for passengers and cargo along with mail and telecommunication services.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has been able in such a short period of time to accomplish a wide and expanding network of roads linking the various cities with each other and with the rest of the world. The Saudia Airways company also provides transport services to most of the cities in the Kingdom, along with many international destinations from Riyadh, Jeddah, and the east-



The Kingdom's largest City, Jeddah

Exports and Imports

The total exports of Saudi Arabia in 1997 totaled SR 221.7 billion, compared to SR 86.9 billion in 1987, which indicates an annual growth of 15.5%.

The total imports to Saudi Arabia in 1997 reached SR 102 billion after it was SR 75.3 billion in 1987, which indicated an annual increase of only 3.6%.

The main countries trading with the Kingdom are those of Asia, western Europe, and North America. The system of imports and exports in Saudi Arabia is as following:

Export Operations:

- Exporter contacts the Ministry of Trade to get a certificate of origin for the product to be exported, which is a document required by some of the importers.
- Exporter must contact the customs office to confirm that the product to be exported is legal and meets the conditions.
- Exporter reserves a container or storage facility at the agency of the vessel to ship the products and must pay all port and service charges in advance. Then the goods are exported.

Import Operations:

- Specifying the exact product to be imported and where it will be imported from.
- Requesting the quotations of the importers regarding the specifications, costs, and shipment of the goods to be imported.
- Deciding the most suitable offer and negotiating with the importer regarding the conditions, prices, and other specifications of the goods.
- Signing a contract between the dealer and importer.
- Specifying the method of payment of the goods.
- Shipping and transporting the goods through the method agreed upon in the contract.
- Providing an import memo indicating all the details of the importing procedure including the certificate of the exporter, original bills, plus other details.
- Importer calls upon the custom office to

inspect the goods and have the importer pay the custom fees when applicable.

- Importer is handed the imported goods at one of the reserve facilities at the port or airport.

In general, the importers need to abide by the local laws implemented in the kingdom, which regulate the trade, import, and export of goods in the Kingdom drafted by the Ministry of Trade, the Saudi Arabia Committee for Specifications and Measurements, and the Israel-boycotting system along with regulations of ports and customs.

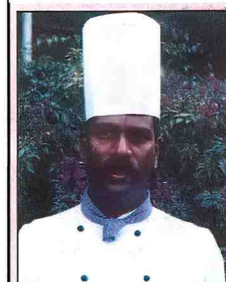
Future Ahead

In brief, one can conclude that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, through the rule of H.M. King Fahd bin Abdulaziz, has made large strides towards a brighter future with less dependency on petroleum products and more dependence on the local labor force, industry, technology, and services.

The future holds a lot of hope and ambitions for the Kingdom, especially as both Yemen and Saudi Arabia have ratified the Jeddah agreement and are steadily moving closer to becoming two strong partners in the region.

As Yemenis, we congratulate the brotherly Kingdom on this occasion, and wish the king a long life and the country more prosperity and success.

DISH OF THE WEEK



By:
Chef Vijay Kumar
Executive Chef

Courtesy:
Taj Sheba Hotel
Sana'a

Pho- Ga's Beef Salad

Serves - 4

Ingredients

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Tenderloin | 01 fillet |
| 2. Onions | 2 nos. |
| 3. Thai basil | few sprigs |
| 4. Celery | few stalks |
| 5. Carrots | 2 nos. |
| 6. Cucumber | 2 nos. |
| 7. Vermicelli | 120 GMS |
| 8. Bean sprouts | 120 GMS |
| 9. Fried shallots | for garnish |
| 10. Fried garlic | for garnish |
| 11. Dressing | |
| 12. Garlic puree | 20 GMS |
| 13. Oil | 40 ml |
| 14. Lemon juice | 3 nos. |
| 15. Sugar | 30 GMS |
| 16. Chopped fresh chili | 6-8 nos. |
| 17. Fish sauce | 60 ml |

Method:

1. Sear and cook fillet to medium rare stage and slice thinly. Keep aside. Slice onions and shred carrots and celery. Boil vermicelli and cool.
2. To make dressing add all the ingredients listed and mix thoroughly.
3. To serve, toss all the vegetables and meat with dressing and serve immediately, garnished with fried shallots and garlic.

Vacancy

Dar al-Hikmah al-Yamaniah is looking for a bilingual secretary with good computer skills.

For more information, call 275550 or 272433
email. hikma@y.net.ye



مبروك الثقة

نزف أجمل التهاني العطرة للأستاذ/

عبدالقادر قائد الشميري

بمناسبة نبيلة ثقة الإدارة وتعيينه كبير المحاسبين في فندق عدن.

وقد عرف الأستاذ/عبدالقادر خلال فترة عمله الطويلة في فندق عدن بالنشاط والخبرة والكفاءة التي يتمتع بها في عمله... نتمنى له التوفيق والنجاح في مهام عمله الجديد. كما يسرنا أن نتقدم بالشكر والعرفان للشيخ/ محمد عبدالقوي المصاحي مدير عام الشركة العربية للسياحة والإستثمار ممثل الملاك فندق عدن، والأستاذ/ فضل الهلالي مدير عام فندق عدن، وذلك باهتمامهم وتشجيعهم للكفاءات والكوادر في فندق عدن.

المعذرون. جميع موظفي وعمال ومنتسبي فندق عدن.

Impressions about Yemen

Shibam Mud House: A Wonder of Yemen



Last May, I visited Hadramout with the Ambassador. Hadramout has a long history and serves as the cradle of Yemen, as well as of Arab civilization. Nowadays, Hadramout is also one of the most advanced areas in Yemen in terms of the development of economy and culture. However, what impressed me most was the unique building - the Shibam Mud House in Seyun. The style was very oriental and elegant. The buildings seemed to stand on the sun cast light on row upon row of them.

Instead of cement or iron, the normally six- or seven-story building was built completely of mud. The building excels not only in its durability but also in heatstroke prevention in an area with year-long heat and lack of rain. The Shibam Mud House is a symbol of the intelligence and ability of the Yemeni people. It has made a variety of achievements in and a great contribution to the treasure-house of world architecture. I would like to recommend all foreign friends to visit the Shibam Mud House. I am sure you will find the glory of civilization of Yemen.

Madam Meng Xiangling
Wife of the Ambassador of China to Yemen
October 30, 2001

